JEWISH BEDZIN CITY MAP – MEMORIALS

OLD TOWN AND CASTLE HILL (Polish: GÓRA ZAMKOWA)

1 1. pl. Kazimierza Wielkiego (Old Market Square) – established at the time of founding of the town in 1358. Prior to World War II, the Old Market Square was mostly populated by Jews. The area was the main place of trade; address books from the mid-war period list about 140 Jewish shops and workshops. Jewish people could trade in the market square (and live within city walls) on equal terms with Christians in line with Stephen Báthory's prerogative from 1583

Czeladzka 2 – Mayor's House (pl. Dom Wójtowski Wjezdny) – the building was leased by a Jewish inn keeper Herszla Inkster at the beginning of the 19th century

Podwale 1 (corner of Moniuszki Street) – 1) on the back wall of the former Rozdzial's tenement house, there is a dilapidated religious painting (probably from an in-house prayer room) on the second floor, discovered on 12 December 2015 by Karolina Kot after the demolition of the so-called Rutka Laskier's house; a sentence in Hebrew reads "Our Lord King of the World" (part of an evening blessing spoken every Friday evening before lighting the Sabbath candles); 2) remains of a wooden sukkah, demolished in autumn 2015

Podwale 20 – MSc David Klayman (1918–2015) lived here since he was six – born at No. 10 Czeladzka Street, prisoner of KL Auschwitz, author of the book "From Holocaust to Innovation, Survivor 172008"; in 1953 he migrated to Israel, where he ran Klayman Meteor company (est. in 1938 in Dąbrowa Górnicza), which produced insect nets, used in farming

Moniuszki 4 (formerly St. John Street, Polish: św. Jana) – remains of Chana Nunberg's tenement house, where, until 1942, Rutka Laskier (1929-43) lived with her parents Jacob and Dwoira. Rutka was a 14-year-old author of a journal written in 1943 in the ghetto (she died in KL Auschwitz); her maternal grandparents Abram Chil and Gitla Hampel had lived there before they

6 Rybny Rynek – (Polish: Rybny Rynek) – 1) here in 1807 a rabbi and miracle worker Jakub Natan – a great Polish patriot – led a religious service in the intention of the country's prosperity as a reaction to the institution of the Duchy of Warsaw by Napoleon; 2) according to the memoires of Esther Peterseil née Himelfarb (who lived at No. 2 in Rybny Rynek until the occupation, at present living in New York) on the first floor at No. 4 there was a Hassidic House of Prayer of the followers of the Radomsk dynasty; the services were led by rabbi Salomon Henoch Rabinowicz (1882-1942), one of the wealthiest people in Poland at the time, resident of Sosnowiec.

7 Joselewicza 4 – the kindergarten playground – location of the first wooden synagogue in the late 16th century as a result of the emergence of the Jewish community. The first recorded rabbis were: Natan Majtlis in the 16th century, Moshe, Mayer, Tuwie and his son David in the 18th century

8 Zawale/Modrzejowska – the small park by the historical city walls – location of the oldest Jewish cemetery. Founded at the end of the 16th century, it was shut down in the late 19th century. It was eventually liquidated by the Germans during the Second World War. In this very place in Spring 1942 the Germans publicly hanged on trees two Jews, Herszel Sztern and Szymon Szajnerman, executed for the alleged black market trade of so-called 'clothing points' (ration stamps)

9 Plebańska 2 – Holy Trinity Church – the memorial plaque devoted to the parson of the church Mieczysław Zawadzki (1894–1975), who, on the night of 9/10 September 1939, saved Jews from the burning synagogue by opening the gates of the church for them. Later on, he was awarded the Righteous Among the Nations title

Góra Zamkowa (Polish: Góra Zamkowa) 28 (a non-existent building) – Izaak Jungerman (1896-1919) lived here - a heroic medic of the Polish Legions who died on the battlefield of the Lithuanian campaign of the Polish-Soviet War (1919-1921)

(11) Zamek – in 1587, during the war against the Archduke Maximilian Habsburg, Rabbi Natan Mejtlis collected a substantial amount of money from the Jews of Będzin to be transferred to

(12) Zamkowa (Polish: Ulica Zamkowa) – a small stone memorial shaped as *tefilin* (1993, arch. Romuald Malina) commemorating the Jews of Bedzin murdered by the Nazis. The Great Synagogue stood here from 1881 until it was burned down by the Germans on the night of 9th September 1939 . Also, from 1859 the location of beth midrash. Between 1925-26 the synagogue was beautifully decorated by painters Samuel Cygler of Będzin and Maurycy Appelbaum, and a sculptor Chaim Hanft

13 Bóżnicza 11 (a non-existent building) – designed in 1838, the house of the qahal (an administrative board of the Jewish community) – and mikvah (a ritual bath)

Podzamcze 41 (formerly No. 29) – the maternity hospital of the "Linas Hacholim" Charity Society for the Ill and Needy of Judaic Faith built in 1906. In June 1942 it was transformed by the Germans into a general Jewish hospital run by Dr Salomon Weinzieher; In April 1943 it was transferred to the ghetto at 60 Krakowska Street

Podzamcze – the Jewish cemetery founded in the summer of 1831 for the victims of the cholera epidemics. About 250 complete matzewot (tombstones) and about 550 partially destroyed still remain. It was a burial place of (among others) Rabbi Baruch Hercygier (d. 1846) (with remains of the ohel) and Rabbi Jakub Natan (d. 1843). He believed to be the prototype Jankiel's character from Adam Mickiewicz's "Sir Thaddeus" (Polish: "Pan Tadeusz"). Natan's matzewah decorated with a symbol of the Polish eagle, is exhibited in Museum of Zagłebie

Podzamcze – the old parish cemetery (south-west corner). The collective grave of about 30 people falsely accused of burning down the synagogue and executed in 1939 by the Germans

Teatralna 5 (formerly Sobieski Street) – the building of the Secondary School No. 2 formerly 'Szymon Fürstenberg's Coeducational Gymnasium and Lyceum' (middle and secondary schools). It was founded in 1907 as the Private Jewish Male Gymnasium "Jawne" on 45 Kołłątaj Street. The building was funded in 1929 by an industrialist, Szymon Fürstenberg. Closed down by the

CITY CENTRE

18 pl. 3 Maja 4 (No. 4, The Third May Sq) – 1) Herszel Henoch Lewin (1870–1935) lived here - the rabbi of Będzin from 1921. After the war his ashes were moved from the Czeladź-Będzin cemetery to Jerusalem. His son Mendel Lewin (1899-1942) became an unofficial rabbi (during so-called 'war of the rabbis') in 1935. He died in KL Auschwitz; 2) It was the hub of the Merchants' Society of Będzin (1913), chaired by Lejzer Rubinlicht (1881–1943), the vice-president of Będzin

pl. 3 Maja 5 (No. 5, The Third May Sq) – the former Nuchem Hampel's building Before the war the house of the rabbinate. Some remains of mezuzot can still be seen there

pl. 3 Maja 8 (No. 8, The Third May Sq) – since September 1939 (after the house on Boczna Street was burned down) Icek (Icchak) Turner (b. 1922) lived here. He was wounded during the Jewish pogrom (and destruction of the synagogue) but survived thanks to Father Zawadzki and Dr Kosibowicz; an activist of the World Organisation of the Jews of Będzin in Israel

21 pl. 3 Maja 11 – the editorial office of "Zaglembier Leben", the newspaper (edited and published by Szaja Lewkowicz)

(22) Kołłątaja 23 (a non-existent building) – **1)** Alfred Szwarcbaum lived here (1896–1990). nessman (a hardware importer), who, in April 1940, had escaped to Switzerland (Lausanne). From there he sent aid to his compatriots, including passports allowing them to leave occupied Poland. In 1946 he emigrated to Palestine; 2) The headquarters of the Mutual Credit Society of Będzin, established in 1910. Nuchim Cukierman was its co-founder and member of the board

(23) Kołłątaja 27 (a non-existent building) – Salomon Gutman's (1870–1934) tenement house and the padlocks factory (Będzin Hardware and Ironware Factory). He was also the co-founder and the President of the Supervisory Board of "Jawne" gymnasium

(24) Kołłątaja 31 (a non-existent building) – dr Salomon Weinzieher (1869–1943) lived here – a doctor, director of the Municipal Hospital (1913–19), a social activist in orthodox groups, later also

a Zionist. He was a member of the city council, the mayor as well as the Member of the Parliament (1919-27)

(25) Kołłątaja 35 (a non-existent building) – Jakub Gutman (1862–1938) lived and worked here his own tenement house. The founder and president of the management board of a joint stock company: iron and hardware warehouse. Also the founder of an orphanage and a pre-burial house

26 Kołłątaja 37 (a non-existent building) – Samuel Cygler's (1898–1945) atelier at Żmigrod's tenement house. Cygler was a painter and a graphics designer, also a co-author of the Great Synagogue's murals. His wife Rachel (1897–1943) had her dental practice in the same building. Their daughter (Tamar Dror) (1935-93) wrote a book about her survival: "A Green Parrot", published in Australia in 1999

27) Kołłątaja 43 (a non-existent building) – **1)** Chaim Mołczadski lived here – a clerk, social and political activist; the chairman of the Board of the Elders of Będzin 1942–43; 2) the hub of the Jewish Tourism Society –Zagłębie Dąbrowskie branch

(28) Kołłątaja 45 (a non-existent building) –1) Private Jewish Male Gymnasium "Jawne" was located here between 1917-29; also 2) The six-form female Jewish school run by Maria Bojarska and Pola Hamburgierówna (est. 1914); 3) Sports Society "Hakoach" (est. 1913) (its football club was the most famous Jewish sport team in Będzin); 4) Central Union of Jewish Craftsmen – Będzin branch

29) al. Kołłątaja 57 (formerly 55) – Izaak Dombek lived here, on 1st August 1914 he joined Polish Legions (served in the Military Intelligence). Severely wounded during the war and taken POW while serving with the Haller's army on Italian front; in the Polish Army until 1921

30 al. Kołłątaja (formerly Okrzei Street) – on 6th September 1939, Jewish bakers Józef Katz from Gzichów and Szaja Stawski from Modrzejowska Street were executed next to a former brickyard "Dzwon" (ul. Mostowa 9/11) by the Germans: first victims of the Nazi occupation

(31) al. Kołłątaja 18 – well-known confectionary and cafe run by the Cukiermans – Hercel (1872-1943) and Rywka; their son Beniamin Cukierman (1908-43) was a keen photographer (some of his photographs survived the war) and a gymnast in the "Hakoach" sports club; they all died in KL Auschwitz

(32) al. Kołłątaja 6 (formerly Alte Hauptstr.) – location of so-called szop established in 1941 (Bendziner Wäsche und Bekleidungsfabrik – clothes and undergarment factory) owned by Leopold Michatz, employing about a thousand Będzin Jews

33 al. Kołłątaja 24 – 1) Nuchim Cukierman's (1858–1929) tenement house – a merchant, social activist and a philanthropist; 2) A former Jewish prayer house was located in the courtyard (so-called Cukerman's Gate) from the early 20th century. Discovered in 2005, reopened for tourists in 2007 and in 2010 (following the renovation of the wall painting). Since 2008 the hub of the Cukerman's Gate Foundation (Polish: Fundacia Brama Cukermana)

34) **al. Kołłątaja 30** – the bookshop and a stationary store of Adolf Żmigrod (1860–1938) - a bookseller and publisher of postcards, city maps, etc

al. Kołłątaja 32 – former residents include (among many): 1) Aleksander (Olek) Guttman (Alex Gatmon) (1926-81) -Hanaor Hacijoni activist during the German occupation. After the war member of a secret Jewish avengers group in Israel, fought in the Israel's War of Independence. He became a colonel in the Israeli army and the chief of Mossad; 2) Tusia Hercberg (Estera Guttman) (1921–2005) – Olek's sister, a nurse, a Zionist activist, member of many organisations in Israel; also a writer, author of short stories, awarded the President's of Israel prize; 3) Rella Guttman (1894-1978) - daughter of the Rabbi of Bedzin, Issachar Berisza Graubart from Szreńsk (1845-1913), mother of Dova Bernard Guttman, Tusia Hercberg and Alex Gatmon. She was a teacher, a Zionist underground activist. Moved to Israel in 1950, where she took up sculpting. She was also active in the Jews of Będzin organisation in Israel; 4) her brother Jekutiel Zalman Graubart (1896–1941) – Rabbi of Będzin (1913–20), in the 1930s also the Rabbi of Brooklyn (New York)

al. Kollataja 34 – former residents include (among many): 1) Aron (baker) and Karol (Charles) Lustiger - grandfather and father of Jean-Marie Lustiger (1926-2007) - the cardinal and archbishop of Paris (memorial plaque); 2) Arno Lustiger (1924-2012) - cardinal's cousin, one of the best known witnesses and historians of the Holocaust in Germany, Jewish organisations' activist; 3) Kitia Altman (ur. 1922-2017) – A Holocaust survivor, a volunteer-guide in the Holocaust Museum in Elsternwick near Melbourne, author of the book "Memories of Ordinary People" (2003); thanks to her engagement Genia Pajak and Alfred Rossner received the Righteous Among the Nations award

37) al. Kołłątaja 38 – former residents include (among many): 1) Symcha Lustig (1888–1943) – a musician, conductor of the first Bedzin students' orchestra in Rapaport's school; 2) Janka Abrami (Jenta Lustig) (1921-93) - the daughter of Symcha, a writer, born in Bedzin. After the war she emigrated to Israel, and then in 1955 to Australia

38) al. Kołłątaja 42 – Mozes Grubner-Klagsbald, a cantor at the synagogue, lived here

39 al. Kołłątaja 44 – the non-existent building of the city hall – 1) Moszek Chaim Kaminer (1887–1943) lived here – a press publisher ("Das Jidisze Wochenblat"); 2) Szymon Fürstenberg run a furniture shop from here prior to the WW1

Małachowskiego 2 – in 1930s the headquarters of Interest-free Lending Company "Gemilus"

(41) Małachowskiego 3 –non-existent buildings which in the mid-war period housed Szaja Rottner's Factory of Spirits and Liquors – the owner was a prominent Jewish activist and a member of the city council

Małachowskiego 8 – in 1942, on the estate of Chaim Dawid Fiszl's inheritors, a branch of 'Galanterie und Landerwahrenwarkstatte Ewa Nawrat" szop (forced labour workshop) was founded; it employed about 650 Jews

Małachowskiego 9 (formerly 7) – Rutka Laskier's grandparents– Golda Liba and Dawid Laskier (1872–1940) lived here, in Dawid Skoczylas' (a merchant, the co-owner of a mill at Kościuszki Street) tenement house. Her father Jakub (1900-86) was also a resident. He later moved in with his parents at No. 4 Świętojańska Street. Between 1944–45, as a prisoner of Sachsenhausen Lager, he was forced to work in a secret unit forging British bank notes (operation "Bernhard"); his daughter Zahava Scherz is a scientist in Israel and occasionally visits Będzin

44 Małachowskiego 10 – the Abram Najmark's tenement house where the following lived: 1) Rachela Olewski (1921–87) – a mandolin player in the KL Auschwitz camp orchestra; 2) Rachela's brother, Beniek (Dow) Zelmanowicz who was executed after the Sonderkommando rebellion on 7th October 1944; 3) Lily Zaks (Laja Gliksman) (1917–2014), a prisoner of the KL Auschwitz (survived the death march), mother to the American Broadway director and actor Jerry Zaks (his father Szaja lived on 85 Modrzejowska Street, see 89)

Małachowskiego 12 – the former hospital – the memorial plaque from 2008 devoted to Dr Tadeusz Kosibowicz (1893–1971) – a doctor, director of the hospital, imprisoned in concentration camps for helping the Jews. In 2006 he was posthumously awarded the Righteous Among the Nations award

Małachowskiego 13 (formerly 11) – the Grand Hotel, owned by Szlama Fersztenfeld

(47) Małachowskiego 14 – Lejb Szpigielman lived here, a publisher of "Zagłembier Cajtung"

48 Małachowskiego 15 – the estate owned by Samson Rozenblum's inheritors. In the interwar period Izaak Kaufman's cinema Corso

49 Małachowskiego 16 – Józef Szwajcer's tenement house –1) Arieh Ben-Tov (Lejba Hasenberg) (1923-96) lived here. A graduate of Rappaport's and Fürstenberg's schools, an Israeli lawyer, historian, author, social and political activist, president of the World Union of the Jews of Zagłębie; 2) Józef Goldcwajg, the official ghetto photographer during the occupation, had his atelier here

Małachowskiego 17 (formerly 13) – 1) in Samson Rozenblum's (1882–1935) tenement house lived: a) Chawa Hutner (1890–1943) – activist of "Charity" (Polish: "Dobroczynność") organisation, president of the Zionist Women Organisation in Będzin; b) Chaim Awigdor Cukierman (1879–1943) and his wife Fajgla (1876–1943) – owners of a sweets factory (died in Birkenau); their son Szamszo (Simon Zuckerman) (1911–88) who was a co-owner of the factory, emigrated to the USA after the

war; 2) at the back of the building there are remains of a steam brewery owned by two brothers, Wolf and Berek Hercygier (Herziger). It was established in 1890; from 1912 known as "Crown" (Polish: "Korona") Stock Company of the Steam Brewery and Malt House (Polish: Towarzystwo Akcyjne Browaru Parowego i Słodowni); from 1914 co-owned by I.L. Abramsona and Samson and Jacheta Rozenblum. From 1946 the state-owned Castle brewery (Polish: Zamkowy); closed down in 1978

Małachowskiego 20 – the estate owned by the inheritors of the Frydrychs and the Bursztyn brothers – 1) before the WW2 son of Izrael Frydrych, Berek (1910–82) (among others) run a brass foundry at the back of the building. During the occupation his daughter Irena (1942–2001) was put in custody of a tradeswoman, Honorata Skowrońska (1911–95) (Righteous Among the Nations). After the war she emigrated to America (see her daughter's, Erin Einhorn's book "Hidden Pages"); 2) between 1846–50 the house of the Jewish Committee, a common room, a community kitchen and a clinic of the Society for the Protection of Health of the Jewish Community (Towarzystwo Ochrony Zdrowia Ludności Żydowskiej)

(52) Małachowskiego 22 (formerly 24) – formerly Bristol Hotel owned by Lajzer Borzykowski (1870-1942), president of Ahawat Chessed in Będzin

(53) Małachowskiego 33 (formerly 29) – formerly the Szajns Family villa – the main office of the Szajn Brothers' Nail and Wire Factory (Fabryki Gwoździ i Drutu Bracia Szajn, also known as Br. Ch. & M. Schein) - so-called wire-shop in Sławków. Chaim and Mordka Szajn were also members of the "Jawne" Gymnasium's board of directors

(54) Małachowskiego 35–39 (formerly 33) – the steam mill owned by Kalman Liwer (1865–1942) operated here, later run by his son Abram. At No. 31, (currently No. 35) Gustaw Weinzieher (1876-1943) built his property. He was the owner of a construction company (building slaughter houses and sewages) and a member of the city council

Małachowskiego 36 – Chil Krakowski's building where the following resided: 1) Mira Reym Binford (born 1938) - A child Holocaust survivor, now American Professor Emeritus, also a documentary film maker ("Diamonds in the Snow" with a subplot taking place in Będzin). Her mother, also a survivor, Dora Reym (Estera Pacht-Rembiszewska) (1914–2015) was active as a painter and a graphic artist from the 1960s; 2) Łazarz (Lezer) Krakowski – in June 1943 as an 8-year-old he was saved by his housemaid, Władysława Pałka (Righteous Among the Nations, 1988)

Małachowskiego 38 – Icchak Klajman (Klajnmann) lived here. During the WW2 as a 9-year-old he was hidden in a forest dugout and a flat by Stanisława and Stanisław Grzybowski and their daughter Wanda (1924–2012) and her husband Kazimierz Kafarski (Righteous Among

Małachowskiego 43 (formerly 35) – the location of Bejt Jakow school for girls from religious families (1925-39) and municipal public female Jewish schools (Eliza Orzeszkowa Memorial School No. 4 and Maria Konopnicka Memorial School No. 8)

Małachowskiego 41 (formerly 33) – Dawid Liwer (1901–68), a Zionist activist and essayist and his son Menachem Lior (Liwer) (1928-2017), member of the Jewish resistance, colonel of the Israeli Army lived here; Menachem Lior was the president of World Union of the Jews of Zaglębie

(59) Małachowskiego 48 (formerly 46) – Szlama Lerner (1918–43) lived in Welner's tenement house. A tailor, one of the founding members of the underground scouts' movement Hechaluc, commander of Jewish Combat Organization (Polish: Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa ŻOB). Along with Hanka Borensztajn he led the Gordonia youth movement; died during the war

Małachowskiego 50 (formerly 48) – in October 1941 a Galanterie und Landerwahrenwarkstatte "szop" was established at this address. The Jews were employed there to sew paper and celluloid wallets, purses and suitcases. The formal owner was Ewa Nawrat, a German from Bytom, who had no prejudice against the Jews. Samuel Półtorak (survivor) and Roman Siegel were the managers. In 1942 another branch was opened at No. 8 Małachowskiego Street

61 Małachowskiego 54 (formerly 52) – the Hercberg's tenement house where the family of Mendel and Fajgla Broder lived. They ran a tobacco shop. Their collection of photographs (2400 items) survived the war. It is preserved in the Museum of Auschwitz and partially exhibited in KL Birkenau

62 Małachowskiego 64 (formerly 58) – the villa (also the headquarters of the company) belonging to Abram Troppauer (1860–1941). A leaseholder and from 1930 a co-owner of the brewery in Grodziec (the corporation from 1933)

63 Sączewskiego 5 (a non- existent) – dr Jakub Ferber (1884–1942/43) lived and worked here. The owner of the property and one of the best gynaecologist in Zagłębie

64 Sączewskiego 9 – in the backyard of the Erlichs' building one can still see a sukkah (Polish: kuczka), where the Jews had their meals during the week-long festival Sukkot. It is celebrated in autumn to commemorate the time God provided for the Israelites in the wilderness they inhabited after they were freed from slavery in Egypt

65 Sączewskiego 11 – Icchak (Icek Wolf) Wygodzki (1878–1943), a merchant, one of the leading Zionist activists in Poland and father of a writer, Stanisław Wygodzki lived here until being forced out by the Germans

66 Sączewskiego 13 – until 1943 Stanisław (Szyja/Jehoszua) Wygodzki (1907–92) lived here, in the Erlich's and Landau's tenement house. He was a Bedzin-born writer, poet, literary critic, translator also a prisoner of concentration camps. After the war he worked in Warsaw and in 1968 he emigrated to Israel

67 Sączewskiego 17 – formerly the courtyard of the district office (currently a bank). The execution site where on 10th September 1939 about 40 Poles and Jews, falsely accused of setting fire to the synagogue, were shot (memorial plaque from 1988 at the front of the building)

68 Sączewskiego 23 – district Court House (formerly Merchants' Bank from 1913) – the pre-war residence of Szymon Fürstenberg (1879–1942), an industrialist (main stockholder of the Polish Zinc Industry Plants – after the war, Będzin Ironworks), a social activist and philanthropist, founder of the Jewish Gymnasium's building. During the WW2, site of the German city hall

69 Sączewskiego 25 – Józef Lejb Kugelman (Josek Lajb Kugelfreser) (1887–1943) lived here. An owner of a small shoe factory. His son Hersz (1912–82) run a shoe shop at No. 18 Kollataja

Sączewskiego 27 – some of the former residents include: 1) Dr Maksymilian Wassercwajg, a medical doctor, director of the district hospital, owner of the tenement house; 2) Hanka Borensztajn (1922–43) – along with Szlomo Lerner led the youth Zionist organisation Gordonia in Będzin. From 1942 she was one of the leaders of the Jewish Combat Organization in Będzin (Polish: Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa ŻOB); 3) Linka Gold (Paulina Kleinlerer) (born 1929) – Rutka Laskier's classmate from the Fürstenbergs' Gymnasium, the owner of the album with her inscription. Her family survived thanks to her uncle Alf Szwarcbaum's help (→ Kołłątaja 23). She lives in London

Sączewskiego 29 – here, in Lajzerowicz's tenement house lived Miriam Tanenbaum (1887–1943). Born in Staszów, she was a Hebrew teacher a and social activist (she ran the Hazamir library). In Warsaw she worked with Janusz Korczak

Sączewskiego 12 – Bernard Anzlewicz lived here. A merchant who on 5th January 1915 joined the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the Polish Legions. In 1918 he was interned in

Modrzejowska 13 (a non-existent building) – Dora Diamant (1899–1952), her father (Herszel Dymant from Pabianice) and siblings lived here for a few years. She was Franz Kafka's last life companion who saved some of his works. She died in London

Modrzejowska 19 – some of the former residents of a non-existent house include): 1) Szymon Abram Rotenberg (1894–1943), a teacher, painter, author of the mostly lost works the Jewish community history "Almanach Zaglębia" (its fragments were published in "Pinkas Bendin"); 2) Pinek (Paweł) Maka (in America, Paul Monka) (1920–2009), an underground army soldier, after the WW2 high ranking officer in the Public Security Office in Katowice (Polish: Urząd Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego) assigned to the Silesia region, (see: John Sack's book "Eye for an eye")

Modrzejowska 42 (formerly No. 44) – Icek Politański's (1870–1943) tenement house. During the war the headquarters of the Jewish community (the Board of Elders) and a laboratory (typhus vaccinations in September 1941), after the WW2, the headquarters of the Jewish Belief Congregation

Modrzejowska 44 (formerly No. 46) – the Lemels' tenement house – 1) Bernard Dov Lemel (born 1930) lived here. A prisoner of KL Auschwitz, in Sachsenhausen (1943-45) subjected to inhumane medical experiments (hepatitis); took part in the Israel's War of independence. He now lives in Jerusalem. His son Yossi is a world-known posters painter;

2) Cafe Jerozolima - established in 2015, exhibits an impressive collection of Będzin Judaica Modrzejowska 46 (formerly No. 48) – family house of Zeew Leron (Wolf Beniamin Londner)

(1922-2014). A Zionist activist, member of the Jewish Combat Organisation, prisoner of concentration camps, pilot of the Israeli Air Force, commander of the Israeli Aerial Intelligence, military

Modrzejowska 49 (formerly No. 45) – the Olszenko family tenement house, some of the residents: 1) Ada Halperin née Nojfeld (1921-2001) - member of the Hanoar Hacijoni youth organisation, during the WW2 in Haszomer Hacair. In KL Auschwitz she smuggled gunpowder for the Sonderkommando rebellion. In 1953 she moved to Israel; 2) Ajzyk Grausman (1887–1943) – Between 1929–35 the Rabbi of Grajewo, from 1935 to 1939 one of the last two unofficial rabbis of Będzin, elected by the Zionists

Modrzejowska 57 (formerly No. 53) (in backyard I) – one of the few sukkoth ("booths") of Będzin. Modernised after the war

80 Modrzejowska 58 (formerly No. 62) – dr Chaim Perel (1893–1943) lived here. A member of the city council, socialist and cultural activist (active in the Musical-Literary Society Hazomir)

Modrzejowska 60 (formerly No. 64) – 1) in the basement: the remains of a two-floor shtiebel (including a women's hall), discovered in 2009; 2) Sam Walters (Szlama Pozmantir) from Kansas City (1929-2007) lived here - a survivor, whose life was described in the book "From the Heart: Life Before and After the Holocaust"; 3) home of Dita Gerlitz-Hadash (1937–1997) who was smuggled out of the ghetto and taken care of by Jarosława and Teodor Florczak (Righeous Among the Nations,

Modrzejowska 62 (formerly No. 66) – currently property of 'Kaufland'. In 1898 a German, Jan Meyerhold (1860–1929) and a Jew Maurycy (Mojżesz) Margulies (1849–1921) established a steam factory of wire cables (after the WW2 known as the "file-shop" (Polish: pilnikarnia, closed

83 Modrzejowska 65 (formerly No. 61) – the Najman's tenement house where Chajka Klinger (1917–58) lived. She was born in a Chassidic family and later became a left-wing revolutionary, member of Poalej Syjon (a youth Zionist) and a communist movement. Also member of the Jewish Combat Organisation (ZOB). Author of a diary from the Bedzin ghetto, which became the basis of her son's (a historian), Dr Avihu Ronen's book, published in 2011 in Israel

(84) Modrzejowska 81 (formerly No. 77) – Sam Pivnik (Szlamek Piwnik) (1926-2017) lived here in Ruciński's tenement house. A prisoner of KL Auschwitz (camp number 135913) and of the Fürstengrube Labour Camp. He survived the sinking of Cap Arcona. Later published a book about his wartime experiences: "Survivor". He lived in London after the war

(85) Modrzejowska 82 (formerly No. 86) – some the former residents include: 1) Szlama Icek Ryński (1885–1942) – owner of the building, a merchant, philanthropist, director of the Jesodei Hatora school. From 1933 president of the Jewish community. He died in KL Auschwitz; 2) Lajb Pinchas Buchwajc (1887–1943), a merchant, social and Zionist activist, the co-owner (with his brother-in-law, Józef Szenberg) of The Wiktoria Mill at No. 72 Modrzejowska Street

Modrzejowska 80 (formerly No. 82) – the Josek Welner's tenement where Dr Eugenia Prawer-Piński (1925–2014) lived in her youth. A prisoner of forced labour camps, doctor, writer, author of the book "Będzin Judenfrei City". She lived in Szczecin after the war. Prawer-Piński emigrated to Dennmark after 1969, and then to Münster (Germany). Her mother Luba Bendetowicz-Prawer (1904–63) was the chief accountant for the Braune's "szop" located in the ghetto

Potockiego 1–3 – built by Chil Wiener, designed by an architect, Józef Pomian--Pomianowski, during the interwar period this buildinghoused a cinema, a hotel, a restaurant, a printing house, a school, some Jewish prayer halls and a brothel

Potockiego 3 (backyard) – the prayer house for the members of the Zionist-Orthodox Organization "Mizrachi", established during the WW1. It was discovered in 2004 (currently, part of the Zagłębie Museum). Its murals by Altek Wiener (1896–1984) were renovated in 2011. In the nearby basements one can find the remains of a mikvah

89 Potockiego 3 (formerly No. 5) -1) formerly the Nowości cinema. In 1929 it was leased by Szczepan Węgrzyn. A French film director, Aleksander Ryder (1891–1966) was born in Będzin; 2) Chaim Dawid Grosman (1863–1943) lived here – a plumber who became the first photographer in Bedzin as well as the first cinema operator. Also a member of the city council and a Hazomir activist: 3) Until the outbreak of the WW2 this was the site of the Seven-form Boys' Common School 'Jabne' (formerly Mizrachi)

Potockiego 2 (formerly No. 6) – residential building erected in 1929 by Herman and Regina Sztrochlic (died in KL Auschwitz. During the WW2 it was a German typhus hospital. Between 1945-86 it served as an internal medicine ward of the local hospital. The owners' son, Sigmund Strochlitz (1916–2006) was a well-known American Holocaust remembrance activist. He funded the memorial plaque on the building (2003), which was removed during the renovation in 2011

Pilsudskiego 6 – the former *Capitol* cinema (later *Apollo*, after 1945, *Lotnik*) – owned by Izaak Kaufman (manager of the cinema) and Elkana Kornfeld

Piłsudskiego 9 (formerly No. 7) – Laura Buchwajc lived here (1907–43). She was a headteacher of the Mizrachi school

93) Piłsudskiego 17 – on this site in the autumn of 1939 Wermacht soldiers executed 32 men, who had been dragged out of the buildings number 11 and 13 (only 20 of them were later identified)

94) pl. Kolei Warszawsko-Wiedeńskiej – the Będzin City railway station and the surrounding area served as a gathering point for the Jews awaiting deportation to forced labour camps and KL Auschwitz, (1942–43)

95) Kościuszki 10 – Icchak Mordechaj Pejsachson (1876–1943) lived here. A minor business man, secretary of the Jewish community, member of the city council, leader of the socialists of Zagłębie, trade unions activist. His daughters: Lea (Leokadia) (born 1919), Idzia (born 1921) and Irka (born 1922) were all active in the scouting organisation Haszomer Hacair. They all died during

96 Kościuszki/11 Listopada – the intercity coach station. The site of the Hakoach sports field prior to the WW2. On 12th August 1942 it was a roundup and selection site of all Jews of Bedzin before their deportation to KL Auschwitz

(97) Kościuszki 32 – formerly Ferdynand and Róża Szajn's mansion. Alina Potok lived here. Her memoirs as a 13-year-old Jewish girl hiding in the occupied Poland (written by Justina Potok from America) were published by Adam Szydłowski in 2016 ("Miracles do Happen - the Alina Potok

98) **Kościuszki 40 – 1)** formerly Zinc Oxide Factory and Zinc Forge "*Leontyna*" – established in 1906 by brothers Bernard (1900-24) and Jakub (1875-1945) Inwald; 2) formerly the oil and chemical paints factory: Inwald Bros. and A. Sercarz

(99) Kościuszki 70 (formerly No. 74) – the iron and hardware warehouse of Gutman Jakub LTD (the sidetrack warehouse). After the war a state-owned Centrostal; the company headquarters were located at No. 35 Kołłątaja Street

(1882–1800) Krasickiego 6 (formerly Narutowicza) – the kindergarten – formerly Izaak Szajn's 1944) villa. The co-owner of the nail and wire factory in Sławków, during the WW2 he was interned in France. His wife Cyrele (Cesia) (1882-1942) was known as "the mother of orphans" due to her activity in charity organizations, especially in the Philanthropist Society and the orphanage. Along with their son MSc Salomon Szajn (1908-44) she died in the Holocaust

ZAWODZIE * GZICHÓW * MAŁOBĄDZ

Zawodzie 1 (a non-existent building) – 1) Nuta Londner (1887–1943) lived here. A Zionist activist, clerk, owner of the mill located at the same address

202 Zawodzie 3 – Jakub Frajberger lived here. A manager of a flour and groceries wholesale, social activist; president of the Socialist Association of Esperantists in Bedzin; from 1945 a member of the management of the District Jewish Committee in Będzin. He emigrated to Israel

Czeladzka 14 (currently, an underground walkway) – until 1973 the site of the Gambrinus brewery owned by brothers: Dawid, Izydor and Maurycy Sercarz (1879–1939). In 1911 transformed into a joint-stock company. Between 1951–67 the state-owned Będzin Brewery and Malt House; closed down in 1971

104 Czeladzka 31 (a non-existent building) – from 1937 the Mechanical Footwear Factory operated here, owned by the Kokotek brothers (owners Jojne and Zyskind Kokotek lived at 27 Czeladzka; died in the Holocaust). During the war German army boots were manufactured here. Nationalised in 1948 and transformed into a branch of the Chelmek Factory, later known as *ButBędzin*

105 Gzichowska 15 – Zagłębie Museum in the Mieroszewski Palace – a collection of graphic works and paintings of Samuel Cygler (→ ul. Kołłątaja 37); Museum owns a small collection of Judaica (the 19th century Torah, the Yom Kippur ritual belt, the Jan III Sobieski's and August Poniatowski's privileges for the Jews of Będzin) and the stone matzevah from the rabbi Jakub Natan's grave which was moved from the cemetery at Podzamcze Street

106 Małobądzka 101 – the so-called 'old oil house' from 1914 – remains of the old Oil and Plant Fat Factory, established in Małobądz by German citizens Stral and Krins in the late 19th century. It was bought in 1901 by Joachim Dawid Potok (1839–1909) and after his death, run by his sons. The oil house and the English Mill were located opposite the Potoks' villa at No. 156 Małobądzka Street

WARPIE

Kamionka – 1) streets: Rutki Laskier (formerly J. Podsiadły), W. Pola, S. Wygodzkiego (formerly W. Pstrowskiego), Spółdzielcza, Słoneczna, Wesoła, Wyzwolenia – the area of the former ghetto. In October 1942 the first resettlements of the Jews to Warpie took place; 30th April 1943 closing down of the ghetto; 1-3 August 1943 - liquidation of the ghetto and deportation of the inhabitants to KL Auschwitz; in July 1944 last Jews were sent to forced labour camps; 2) Prof. John Ranz (Jochanan Goldkranz) (born 1920) was one of the inhabitants of the ghetto. He was sent to a forced labour camp; currently, a historian, lecturer at an American university also author of books on the Holocaust, a "survivor" activist

pl. Bohaterów Getta Będzińskiego – (Polish: Heroes' of the Będzin Ghetto Square) – the monument of the Heroes of the Bedzin Ghetto (designed by Romuald Malina), unveiled on 2nd August 2005 at the site of the former ghetto in Kamionka

109 Kamionka – ul. Rutki Laskier 24 (d. Podsiadly) – during the existence of the ghetto in the basement of the building and under the barn there were so-called bunkers (shelters). There the members of the Jewish Combat Organisation defended themselves; on 3rd August 1943 during the liquidation of the ghetto young combatants from Dror died fighting Germans: Frumka Płotnicka from Warsaw (1914–1943), Baruch Gaftek, Frumka Dolenroza, Fela Bocian, Hedwa Bernard, Tuwia Dworski, Pnina Jakubowicz and others; after deporting all the residents of the ghetto, Gestapo organised there a prison for the Jews who were forced to clear the remains of the ghetto: memorial plaque from 1947 was renovated by the Brama Cukermana Foundation in 2017

110 1 Maja 13 – in the ghetto in Warpie (in the house of the deported Jan Sapiński at Kasernerstrasse). The 14-year-old Rutka Laskier (1929–43) wrote her diary from 19th January to 24th April 1943. It remained hidden under the stairs by the author until it was discovered by Stanisława Sapińska after the war. The diary was published in 2006, and on 4th June 2007 donated to the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem

111 1 Maja 2/Sienkiewicza – the so-called ZUS office block (Social Insurance Institution) – during the occupation, the residence of Alfred Rossner (1906-44), a German industrialist, manager of the tailors' "szop" (workshop). For protecting his Jewish employees from deportation to slave labour camps, he received the Righteous Among the Nations award in 1995. On the ground floor of the building there was a sewing factory where Kitia Altman used to work

112 Sienkiewicza 17 (formerly No. 19) – the orphanage of the Jewish Philanthropist Society (building designed by Henryk Stifelman). During the war, the gathering point for the Jews awaiting deportation. In 1951 the building became children's hospital (memorial plaque from 1993)

Sienkiewicza 31/33 – former military barracks (Fabriskstrasse 37). During the occupation the building housed so-called Rossner's "szop", which, at the time had the "kriegwichtig" status ("necessary for the war effort"), It employed about 8,000 Jews who sewed army uniforms. Until 1943 they were not eligible for deportations

Sielecka (teren PKP) – (Polish Railways' (PKP) property) – formerly, a railroad ramp build of *matzevot*, robbed from a nearby cemetery

115 ul. Sielecka 63 – between 1945–2009 Będzin Ironworks, 1924–39 Będzin Zinc Industry Plant (forge established in 1890), bought out in 1923 by Szymon Fürstenberg, developed and transformed into a stock company – one of the biggest zinc processing plants in Poland

116 ul. Zagórska – property of a transportation company. Former Jewish cemetery established in late 19th cemetery, desecrated and devastated by the Eltes quarry, later by the Nazis (who used the matzevot to build a railroad ramp), eventually liquidated in the 1960s to provide space for an

Promyka 69 (formerly Gerichstrasse) – Ala Gerter's (born 1912) place of residence in the ghetto. On 5th January 1945, along with her three companions, she was publicly hanged in Birkenau for smuggling gunpowder used during the Sonderkommando rebellion on 7th August 1944 from the munition factory. The four women executed on that day were commemorated with a monument in Yad Vashem in Jerusalem

Krakowska 14 – the building of Lower Secondary School No. 3 - in the years 1930–39 so-called Rapaport's school (H. Sienkiewicz Memorial Jewish Boys' School No. 2, established 1918 - the memorial plaque in the school hall). There used to be a 40- student orchestra in the school, conducted by Symek Lustig who was succeeded by Henryk Barenblat. During the occupation the site of Arbeitsamt, recruiting forced labourers. From 1945 to 2004 Elementary School No. 5

Czeladź, ul. Będzińska 66 – Będzin–Czeladź cemetery, established in 1915 or 1916, reconstructed in 1987–90; about 3200 tombstones in 88 rows in the men's quarter and 91 in the women's survived. Currently, under the custody of the Saturn Museum; next to the cemetery a former pre-burial house from 1938 (currently, a residential building)

The plan does not include districts of Łagisza and Grodziec, which were incorporated into the city of Będzin in 1973 and 1975. Street names include changes introduced by the City Council on 13 June 2017.

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PUBLISHED BY:

Brama Cukermana Foundation Al. Kołłątaja 24/28, 42-500 Będzin, Poland www.bramacukermana.com



Publication co-financed by

Marshal's Office of Silesian Voivodeship

🕼 Śląskie.

