

## SELECTED READING

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Street scene, 1990

8

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Government district offices, c. 1917

9

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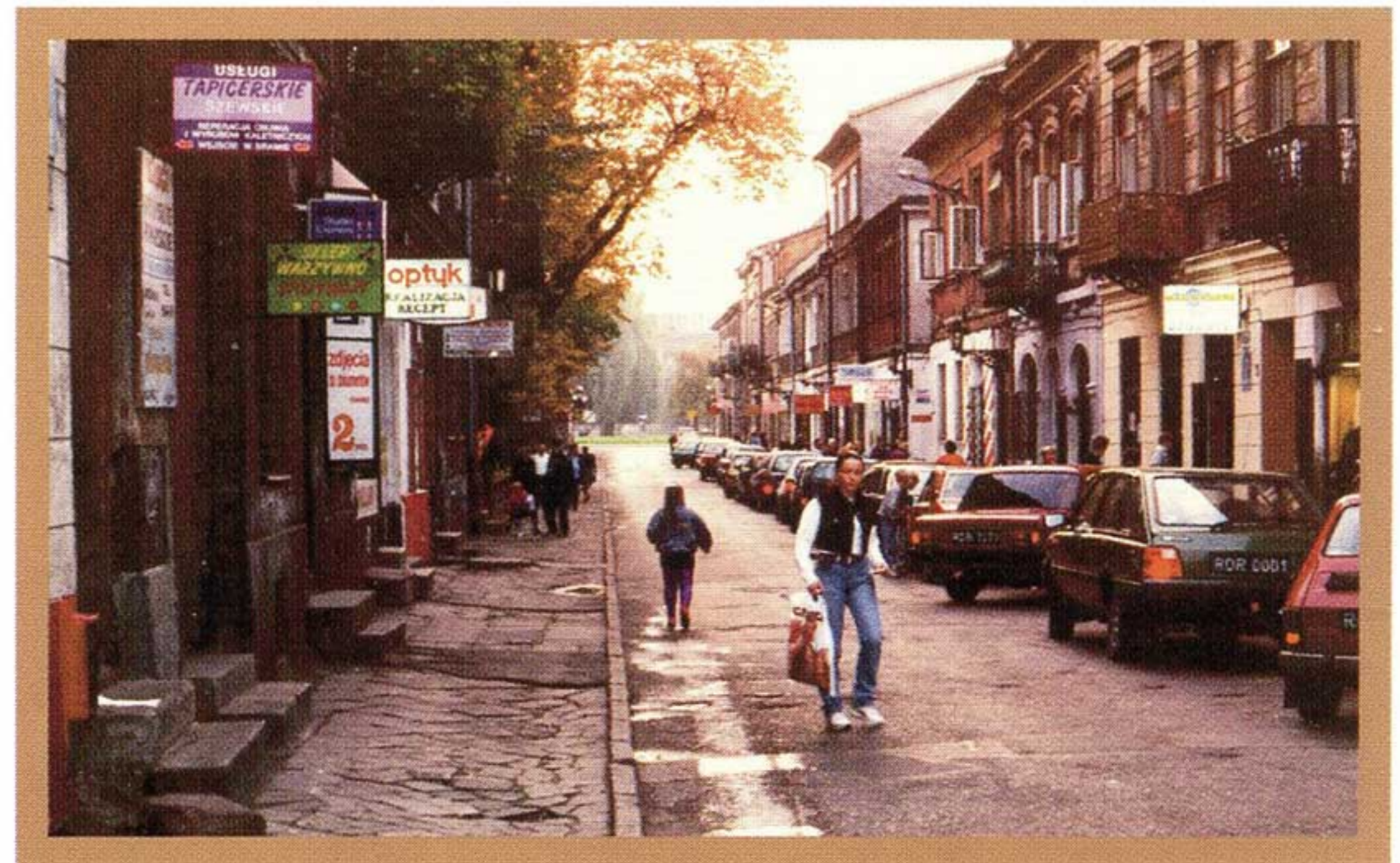
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Former Jewish street, today

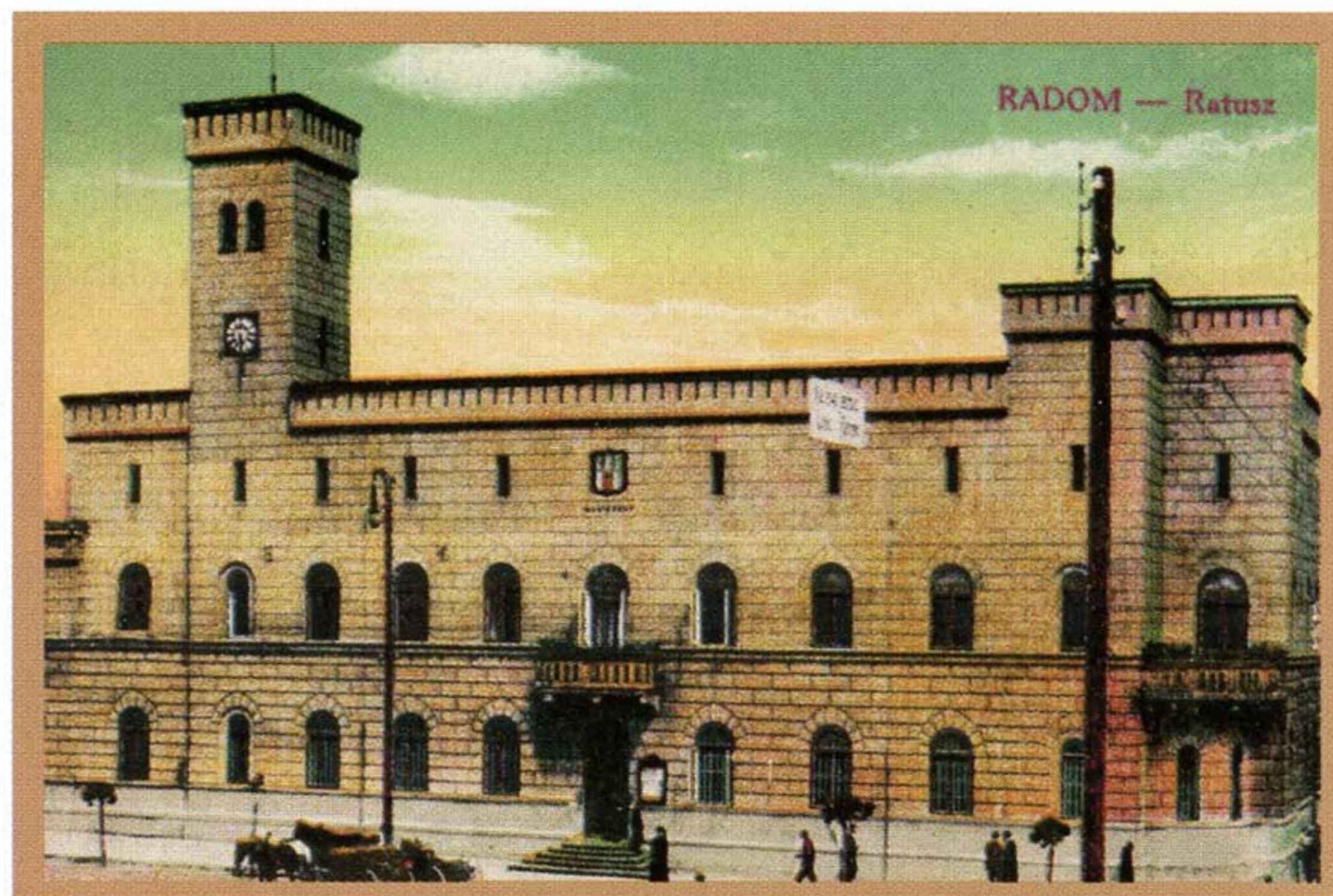
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Aerial view, c. 1917

11



Town hall, c. 1917

14



Gimnazjum (school) for boys, c. 1917

12



ul. Kościelna, c. 1917

15



Market square, c. 1917

13



ul. Lubelska, c. 1917

16

### BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

CAHJP; CTD; EDRD; EJ; EOH; GA; GUM3; GUM4; GUM5; GUM6; GYLA; HSL; JE; JGFF; LDL; LDS; LVY; RJHS; SF



# RADOM

The Jewish community of Radom was relatively young. Although Jews first appeared in the city in the seventeenth century—primarily to attend sessions of the Polish Parliament or negotiate with the tribunal of the treasury—they were not permitted to settle in Radom until late in the eighteenth century. An organized community was formed only in the early nineteenth century; a cemetery was established in 1831, and the first synagogue was built in 1884. By the end of the century, there were 11,000 Jews in Radom, active in commerce and as entrepreneurs and workers in leather, iron and ceramics production. Many Radom Jews were Hasidim, but by the interwar period, there were increasing numbers of acculturating secular Jews. A daily Yiddish newspaper was published in the city as well as a number of Yiddish weeklies and a Polish-language weekly for Jews.

The Germans occupied Radom in September 1939 and in April 1941 established two separate ghettos. In August 1942, both ghettos were liquidated and most of their 30,000 inhabitants shipped to Treblinka and other death camps. Several thousand were spared to perform forced labor for the Germans, but they also were gradually murdered. Hundreds of Jews fled to the woods during the deportations to fight with partisan units; they were all killed in battle. Soviet troops found 300 surviving Jews in Radom when they liberated the city in January 1945. Several hundred Jews settled in the city after the war, but, faced with political turmoil and hostility, they soon left.

## Location

103 km S of Warsaw  
51°24′/21°10′  
Voivodship: Radom

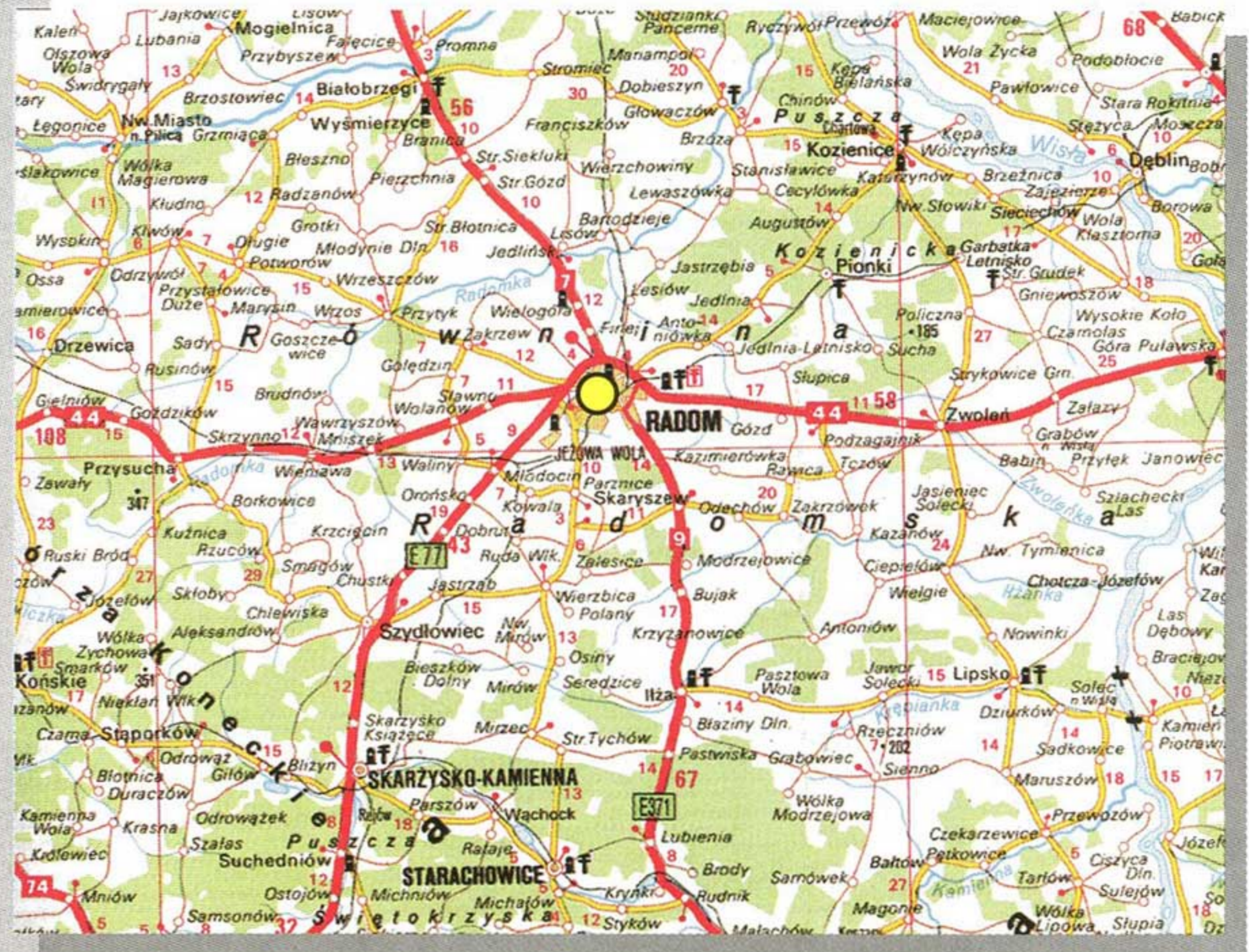
## General Population, 1939

90,000 (33% Jewish)

## General Population, 1994

232,135

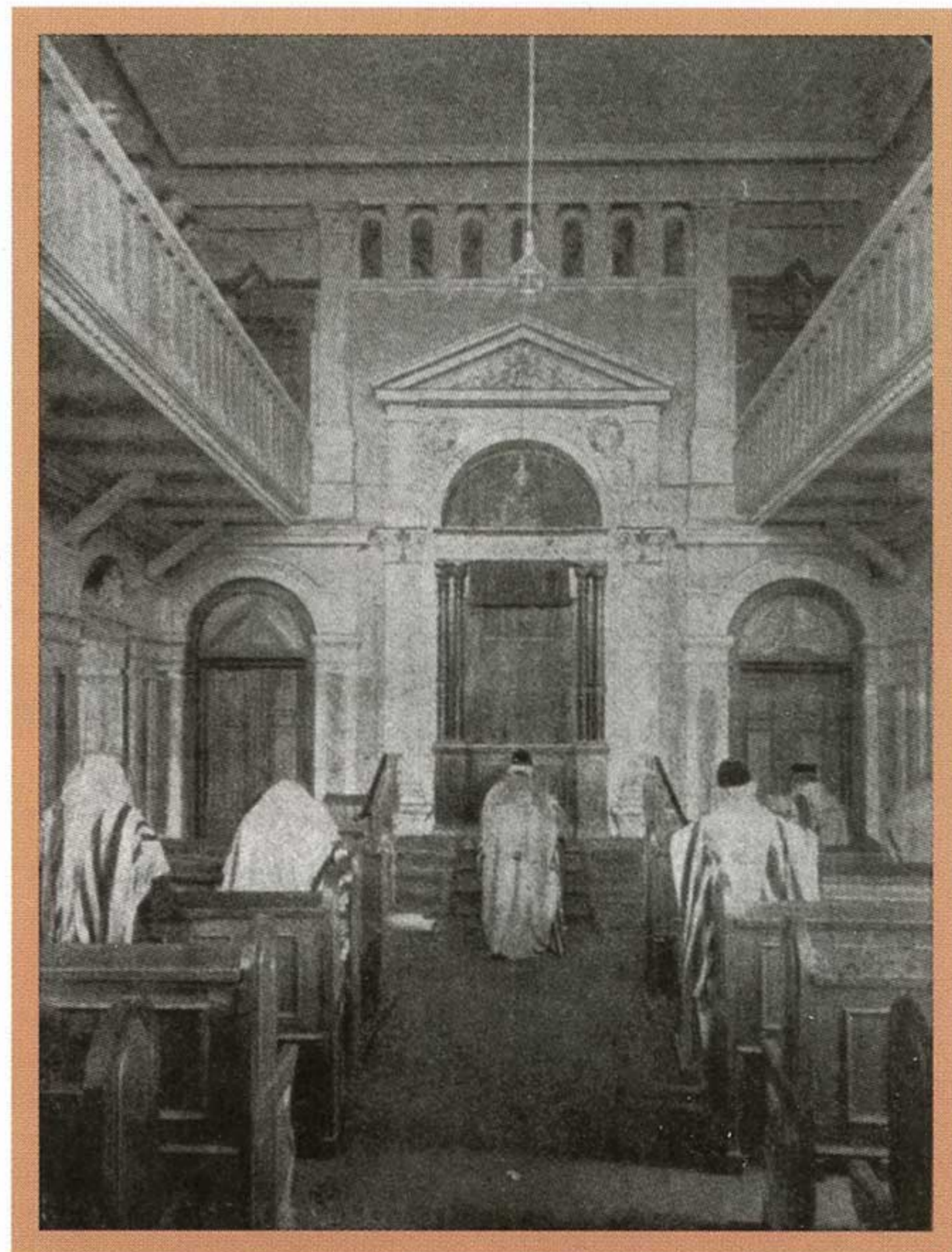
## RODEM



## SYNAGOGUES

ul. Bóznicza (Synagogue Street)

Great Synagogue was destroyed by the Nazis, along with all other synagogues.



■ Aged Home Synagogue, interior, pre-1939

1

## DEPORTATIONS

Auschwitz-Birkenau, Treblinka.





Plaque at base of Holocaust memorial, 1990

2



Holocaust memorial at site of former synagogue, 1995

5

## JEWISH CEMETERY

ul. Towarowa

Cemetery was founded in 1831 and devastated during the Holocaust.

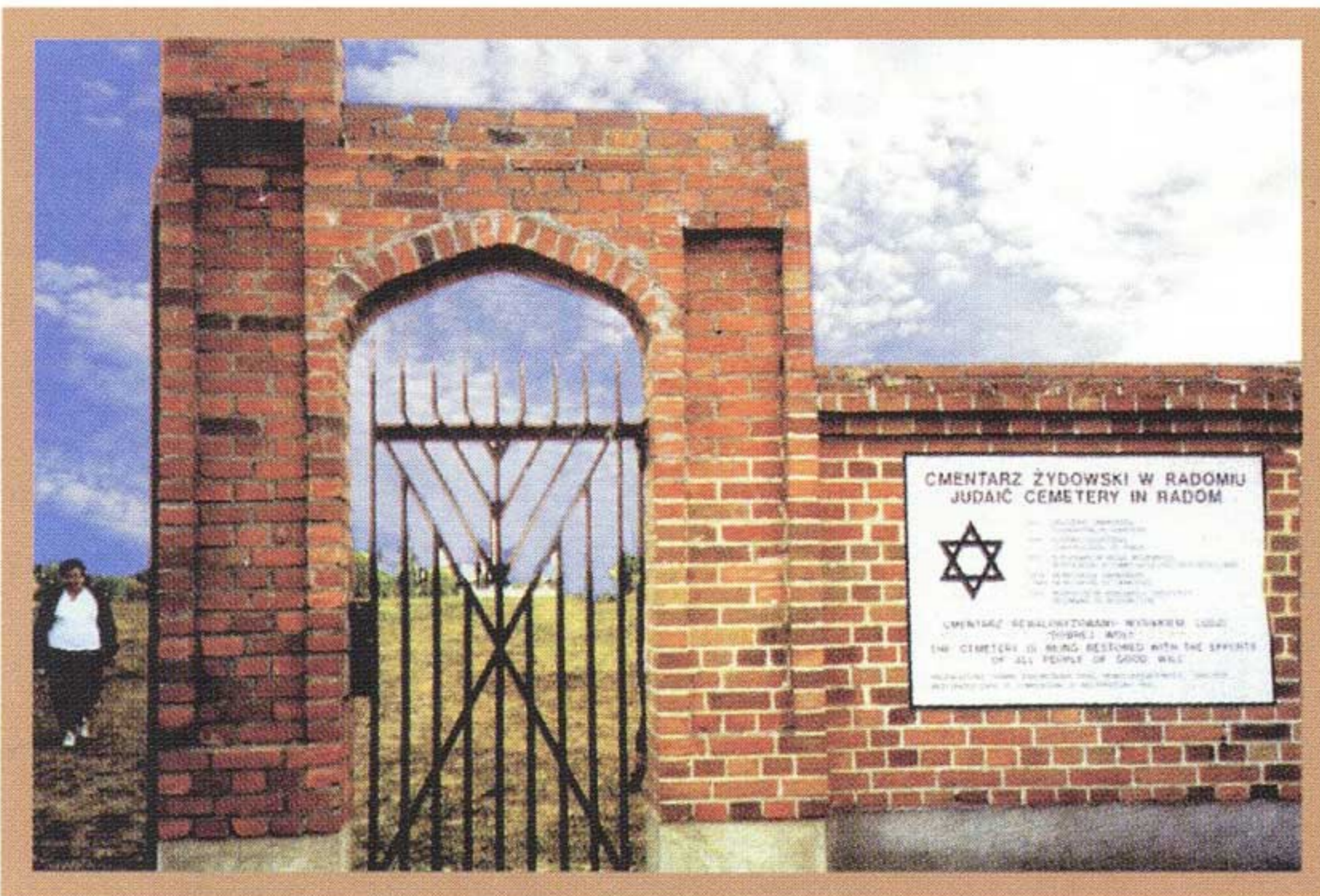
Remaining tombstones: 500.

In 1984, Radom survivors in Israel built a new gate and wrought-iron fence around the cemetery.

## HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL

ul. Bóznicza (Synagogue Street)

Memorial to 33,000 Jews killed from Radom ghetto.



Entrance to Jewish cemetery, ul. Towarowa, 1994

3



Plac 800-lecia, 1992

6



Jewish cemetery, ul. Towarowa, 1994

4



ul. Rwańska, c. 1917

7