

Stanislawow =====

(The following is excerpted and translated from the book, in Hebrew, titled Pinkas Hakehilot: Poland, Volume 4, Warsaw and environs, Yad VaShem 1989. This volume is about the Jewish communities around Warsaw. Stanislawow is written about on p. 330-331.)

Year	Population	Jews
1827	806	111
1858	983	203
1897	2,082	601
1921	2,078	495

[The first part of this short article tells something about the history of this town without reference to Jews.]

We have no information about the beginning of the Jewish settlement in Stanislawow. The first Jews settled in Stanislawow probably in the second half of the 17th century. Their livelihood was based on trade and crafts, as well as leasing. The craftsmen were mainly engaged in the traditional Jewish professions such as tailoring, hat making, furriers and cobblers. No residential restrictions applied to the Jews of Stanislawow. An organized Jewish community in Stanislawow existed at the beginning of the 19th century. Following World War I the number of Jews in Stanislawow decreased. Many Stanislawow Jews moved to larger cities. Also in the period between the two world wars Stanislawow Jews continued to make a living from trade and crafts. Of the rabbis who served the community we only know the name of Rabbi Israel Elimelech Sharpstein, who perished in the Holocaust.

Stanislawow was conquered by German army units during the first days of September, 1939. A ghetto was established in the town and about 400 Jews were collected there. The ghetto was liquidated on September 25, 1942 (erev Succot). The Jews of the town were sent to the Treblinka concentration camp. Only a small number of Stanislawow Jews managed to survive. They were saved thanks to the help of Poles.