

CZARNYLAS Jakub / Jankiel was born in Pajęczno on 15th June 1886, the son of Icek Czarnylas and Frajdla née Lipszyc¹, the fifth of their children.

He had six brothers and sisters, all of whom were all born in Pajęczno: Szandel (17th May 1873), Abram (12th May 1875), Esther (24th March 1878), Hersz/Herszlik Fajbusz (22nd January 1880), Aron (19th September 1882) and Nacha (1st May 1891).

On 6th November 1908, Jakub married Tova Gitla née Rzasinska (7th November 1886 Pajęczno), the daughter of the Gabriel and Mindla (née Buchman) Rzasinski.

Jakub and Tova Gitla, had seven children all born in Pajęczno: Frajdla/Franka (16th February 1910), Abram (14th November 1911), Chana/Andrza (15th September 1914), Bejnusz, (1914 - 13th November 1915), Miriam/ Mania (13th December 1916), Sarah/Sura, my mother (1st April 1918) and Joseph/Josek (20th April 1920).

The Czarnylas family lived in Częstochowa, in a building owned by the family at ul. Katedralna 4 (corner of Ogrodowa).

Due to the economic situation between 1920 and 1925, Jakub Czarnylas and his family moved from Pajęczno to Częstochowa.

Jakub was a successful businessman. He owned a sawmill, traded in lumber and was involved in extensive and varied business activities.

With two partners, he owned a mirror manufacturing factory, Czestochowska Wytwarznia Luster "*Witraz*"² which, in 1926, was at ul. Krotka 35 and, later, moved to ul. 10/12 Krotka.

In May 1939, together with two partners, Jakub Czarnylas purchased a building at ul. Katedralna 8 in Częstochowa from the Częstochowa Credit Society which placed the building up for sale by auction³.

¹ All personal event dates - birth, marriage and death according to documents found in the Częstochowa National Archives and the Pajeczno Population Registry.

² 1926-1938 Polish Public Companies Częstochowa.

³ Częstochowa Mortgage Book / Gazeta Wyborcza 4th October 2012 - Zobaczcie, co dziś zostało po żydowskiej Częstochowie

The family was secular and the children received a Zionist education and took part in the activities of Zionist youth movements such as *Ha'Shomer Ha'Tzair* and *Beitar*.

During the German occupation, Jakub Czarnylas appears on a list of forced labourers in the HASAG Pelcery forced labour camp in Czeszochowa⁴. Apparently, the rest of the family were also forced laborers in this factory, which manufactured ammunition for the German war effort.

Almost the entire Czarnylas family - Jakub, his wife Gitla and two daughters, Miriam (Mania) and Hanah (Andrza) - found their deaths during the liquidation of the "Big Ghetto" in September-October 1942 in Czeszochowa or in Treblinka.

According to testimony given to the Czeszochowa court in 1945 by Roza Rotbard, the date of death of Jakub CZARNYLAS was set for 2nd October 1942.⁵

According to testimonies from survivors, Joseph Czarnylas, the youngest son, was shot in the head by a German soldier in June 1941, when he lit a cigarette without permission, while working at the *Möbellager*⁶, a German furniture warehouse on ul. Wilsona in Czeszochowa, where they stored furniture from the stolen from ghetto houses.

Only three children of the Czarnyls family survived the Holocaust.

Abram Czarnylas, left Poland to Palestine in 1933 in order to study at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He married Esther (née Ha'Ivri). They had three children: Prof. Josef Czarnylas (cardiologist, named after his uncle who was shot to death in Czeszochowa), Nira and Nava, as well as and eight grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren. Abram was a businessman in the field of building materials and real estate. He died of a heart attack in Israel on 24th December 1960 and was only 49 years old.

Frajdla (Franka) Czarnylas - According to some documents, it seems that, for a certain period, she was in the Łódź ghetto from where she returned

⁴ Archive of the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw

⁵ Urząd Stanu Cywilnego (Czeszochowa Population Registry) – Jakub Czarnylas Death Certificate

⁶ Liber Brener – "Resurrection and Destruction in the Czeszochowa Ghetto"

to Czestochowa. From April 1940 to 16th January 1945, she toiled in the HASAG Pelcery forced labour camp in Częstochowa. From there, she went to the Ravensbrück concentration camp and then to the Burgau concentration camp, near Dachau. She was then sent to the Türkheim concentration camp, from which she was liberated on 27th April 1945.⁷

Frajdl (Franka) was the only one of the entire family, after the end of the War, to return from a concentration camp to Częstochowa, only to see that no one from the Czarnylas family remained alive. In 1948, Frajdl (Franka) left Poland and emigrated to Israel. She married in Israel and had no children. She died in Tel Aviv on 10th March 1978.

Sara Czarnylas - Three months after the War broke out, Sara fled to Lwów with her boyfriend Jeruham (Jerzy) Goldman. (He was also a resident of Czestochowa). They married on 22nd December 1939⁸. In June 1941, they fled east and reached Samarkand, where Jerzy Goldman enlisted in the Anders Army. In early 1943, Jerzy arrived in Palestine with Anders' army and Sarah arrived in Palestine with the Teheran children. The couple settled in Israel, where they had two sons (Jacob and Alon) and five granddaughters.

Sarah Goldman (née Czarnyls) passed away on 8th October 1988 and her husband Jerucham (Jerzy) Goldman passed away on 1st December 2000.

Alon Goldman

⁷ The Arolsen Archives

⁸ Ketubah - Jewish marriage certificate