
Bohorodczany (Brotchin) - Jews in the 19th and early 20th centuries

Bohorodchany (Brotchin) **Community:**

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In the 1870s, Jews constituted about a half of the town's population of 4,595 and were the largest ethno-religious group, counting 2,009 people. At the same time, Greek-Catholic Ukrainians (1:287). In 1870, there existed in [Słownik](#) numbered 1,788 and Roman Catholics, mostly Poles, 800 ([Słownik](#) Bohorodchany a pharmacy, a brewery, a distillery and three small tanning workshops ([Istoriia](#) 1:287). The single class primary school was transformed into a two class school in 1868 (, 82). [Bohorodchaniv](#)

In the beginning of the twentieth century, there were two state schools for boys and for girls in (, 6). A school for Jews [Misto Bohorodytsi](#) Bohorodchany, as well as Polish and Jewish kindergartens ([no. 28, 23 Ha-magid](#) was established in Bohorodchany by the Baron Hirsch foundation in early 1897 (, p. 247). In 1906-1907 the Baron [no. 22, 6 June 1901](#) , p. 349; [30, 26 July 1900](#); [no July 1899, p. 238](#) Hirsch school had 206 students under the direction of three teachers of general studies and one (, 72). A Hebrew school was opened in Bohorodchany in [Pinkas Hakehilot](#) teacher of Jewish studies (1908 by "The Union of Hebrew Teachers of Austria." In 1911 it had fifty-five students and one (, 2:725). In 1909 there was also a Jewish school for girls with [Toldot Gelber](#), teacher, I. Sparer (, 72). [Pinkas Hakehilot](#) Hebrew as its language of instruction (

In 1910, there were 4,378 residents in Bohorodchany: 1,930 Jews, 1,647 Ukrainians, 795 Poles and 6 (, 6). There were eight restaurants, two hotels, four tailors' workshops, [Misto Bohorodytsi](#) Germans (two tin workshops, five blacksmiths, six furriers, and ten shoemakers. The only pharmacy in the town (, 6, cf. 22-32). [Misto Bohorodytsi](#) belonged to a Jew Y. Gertner (

established in Bohorodchany a local committee of the Tarnow based [Schreier](#) In 1896, Rabbi . Members [Tzvi Hirsh Rapoport](#) " and became its chairman. His deputy was [Ahavat Zion](#) Association " [Josef](#) and [Shmuel Meir Waldhorn](#) , [Gabriel Shwalb](#) , [Mendel Schumir](#) of the committee included (). [1:337, n. 15 Toldot Gelber](#), ([Lautman](#)

," the [Ezrat Israel](#) Most probably, this committee was identical to the Palestino-centric society " [Zion](#) establishment of which was announced in October 1896. It was set up as a branch of the " society in Lwow, with the purpose of taking part in the establishment of a Galician settlement in). Its [no. 40, 15 October 1896, p. 320 Ha-magid](#) Palestine and included fifty members at its founding () Congress *Hovevei Zion* delegates took part in the Fourth conference of the Galician Lovers of Zion (, p. 333). The [no. 42, 29 October 1896 Ha-magid](#) , 1:222; [Toldot Gelber](#), in October 1896 in Lwow (existence of the society was also mentioned in 1899, a member of its board was Tzvi Rapoport from Bohorodchany was elected to [Josef Lautman](#)). In 1898, [no. 23, 15 June 1899, p. 185 Ha-magid](#) (the regional Zionist Committee established by the conference of the Zionists of the Stanislawow (, 1:399). In 1899, the Zionist association of Bohorodchany was one of the [Toldot Gelber](#), region (, 2:432). [Toldot Gelber](#), seventy-five Zionist associations of Galicia (

also existed in Bohorodchany before World War I, [Mizrahi](#) A branch of the religious Zionist movement (, 2:799). [Toldot Gelber](#), branches in Galicia (*Mizrahi* one of thirteen

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