

Dynów

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var DrawingManagerData = {"mapZoom":11,"mapCenter":["49.8146531886","22.2349200921"],"mapObjects":[{"title":"Dynow","type":"marker","coordinates":["49.8152360941","22.2340961176"]}]}; var GoogleMaps = { map: null, mapZoom: (DrawingManagerData == "" ? 4 : DrawingManagerData.mapZoom), mapCenter: (DrawingManagerData == "" ? new google.maps.LatLng(24.886436490787712, -70.2685546875) : new google.maps.LatLng(DrawingManagerData.mapCenter[0], DrawingManagerData.mapCenter[1])), existingAreas: (DrawingManagerData == "" ? "" : DrawingManagerData.mapObjects), renderedAreas: [], drawingManager: null, markerIcons: { "regular" : "http://icons.iconarchive.com/icons/land/vista-map-markers/32/Map-Marker-Marker-Outside-Chartreuse-icon.png", "hovered" : "http://icons.iconarchive.com/icons/land/vista-map-markers/64/Map-Marker-Marker-Outside-Azure-icon.png"}, init: function() { //Define Map Center View var mapOptions = { zoom: this.mapZoom, center: this.mapCenter, mapTypeControlOptions: { mapTypeIds: [google.maps.MapTypeId.ROADMAP,google.maps.MapTypeId.TERRAIN, google.maps.MapTypeId.SATELLITE] }, mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.TERRAIN }; this.map = new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById('map-canvas'), mapOptions); //draw existing areas this.drawExistingAreas(); }, drawExistingAreas: function() { for (var i in this.existingAreas) { //handle polygons if ( this.existingAreas[i].type == "polygon" ) { var paths = []; for (var point in this.existingAreas[i].coordinates) { paths.push(new google.maps.LatLng ( this.existingAreas[i].coordinates[point][0], this.existingAreas[i].coordinates[point][1] ) ); } var area = new google.maps.Polygon({ paths: paths, strokeColor: '#FF0000', strokeOpacity: 0.8, strokeWeight: 2, fillColor: '#FF0000', fillOpacity: 0.35, title: this.existingAreas[i].title, type: this.existingAreas[i].type }); area.setMap(this.map); this.drawLabel(this.existingAreas[i]); } //handle markers if ( this.existingAreas[i].type == "marker" ) { var position = new google.maps.LatLng(this.existingAreas[i].coordinates[0][0], this.existingAreas[i].coordinates[0][1]); var marker = new google.maps.Marker({ position: position, icon: GoogleMaps.markerIcons.regular, title: this.existingAreas[i].title, type: this.existingAreas[i].type }); marker.setMap(this.map); this.drawLabel(this.existingAreas[i]); } } }, drawLabel: function( object ) { var marker = new MarkerWithLabel({ position: new google.maps.LatLng(object.coordinates[0][0], object.coordinates[0][1]), map: this.map, labelContent: object.title, labelAnchor: new google.maps.Point(30, 20), labelClass: "drawing_manager_read_only_label", // the CSS class for the label labelStyle: {opacity: 1}, icon: "http://placeholder.it/1x1", visible: true }); } } jQuery(function() { GoogleMaps.init(); });
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Name in Polish: Dynów

Name in Ukrainian: Динів (Dyniv)

Name in Yiddish: דינאָו

Population Data:

Year	General Population	
1563	~780	41
1578	(?)	50
1808	(?)	418
1880	2784	1241
1900	2985	1409
1921	2727	1273

Remarks:

Dynów (Dinov) is located on the west bank of the San River, a tributary of the Vistula, c. 30km west of Przemyśl and c. 30km south of Reisha (Rzeszów). The first time Dinov is mentioned in documents is in the year 1423, and in the year 1429, it gained the status of a city with Magdeburg rights, a status it retained until the mid-19th century. In 1466 the town suffered a severe plague that killed many people, and in 1500, and again in 1503, the town was damaged and even partially ruined by invading Tatars. During those days, the town was relatively large, fortified by a wall and surrounded by a moat. Between 1515 and 1589 the town had a population of c. 784 in c. 157 households. To improve the its economic situation, in 1512 the town granted the right to hold two fairs per year, geared primarily toward the cattle trade. During this period, the route connecting Sanok in the south and Przemyśl in the east with Krakow in the west passed through Dinov, and the town was an administrative center for the surrounding estates. In 1611 the town was granted the right to store Hungarian wines, as part of the town's commercial development. However, later that century, the town suffered Swedish invasions in the 1650s, and in the 1660s, it suffered the invasion of the Transylvanians, who burned town the city, including its churches, monasteries, and castle, as well as from internal wars between the aristocracy and the Polish peasants. This marked the beginning of the city's decline. At the end of the 19th century, there town contained a beer brewery, an oil refinery, and a chemical factory for stearin—an important component in the production of soaps and candles. At the beginning of the World War I, Dinov was captured by the Russians.

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The Jews

Jews first appear in documents from Dinov in 1552, and there were no known restrictions on the rights of the Jews to acquire real estate in the town. In the 17th century, the local Jews were engaged in moneylending, leasing (under the *arenda* system), and presumably commerce. However, the main economic and social growth of the Dinov Jewish community occurred in the 18th century, when there is also mention of a very rich Jewish merchant called “Der Reykher Volvish”—Wolf the Wealthy. With the Partition of Poland in 1772, laws and decrees were imposed on the Jews, as on the rest of Galician Jewry. Among other things, 11 poor Jewish families from Dinov were required to establish a Jewish agricultural farm. It is known that by 1782, a circular synagogue with oil paintings adorning its walls had been built in town.

Among the rabbis of Dinov, those of renown were mainly from the end of the 18th century and close to Hasidic circles. The first known rabbi of Dinov was Rabbi Moshe Yehoshua Heshel, a disciple of Rabbi Levi Yitzhak of Berdychiv. In 1820, Rabbi Yaakov Zvi Yalish—a disciple of the Seer of Lublin, Rabbi Menachem Mendel of Rymanów, and Rabbi Israel Hoffstein, the Maggid of Kozhnitz (Kozienice)—became rabbi of the town. He was followed by Rabbi Zvi Elimelech Shapira, likewise a disciple of the Seer of Lublin and R. Mendel of Rymanów. R. Zvi Elimelech authored many homiletic, exegetical, and halakhic works and was considered one of the fiercest opponents of the Jewish Enlightenment (Haskalah) that began to flourish in Galicia in those years. His descendants succeeded him as rabbis of the town, and over time, this dynasty became the Dinov Hasidic court. It is not clear when the Hasidic court of Dinov became a pilgrimage site, but over the course of the 19th century, the court influenced the economics of the town—in the form of overnight lodging, catering, and various services provided to visitors of the rebbe's court. Nevertheless, alongside the Hasidic activities, the town also had Maskilim in the spirit of the Galician Haskalah as well as free professionals, most of whom were inclined towards assimilation.

Over the course of the 19th century, Jews continued to work as peddlers and craftsmen. However, several Jews from Dinov became renowned as major traders of grain and timber. These men floated rafts down the San and Vistula Rivers to Gdańsk (Danzig). The Jews also began to become politically involved. When free elections began in the 1860s, a Jewish mayor and deputy mayor were elected. Towards the end of the 19th century, Zionist activity began in the town, and in 1902, a branch of the Zionist Organization was already established—despite the fact that the local rabbi, R. Yosef Shapira, a great-grandson of R. Zvi Elimelech, zealously opposed Zionism. He himself founded a branch of Agudath Israel in town in the 1920s, and in his opposition to Zionism, he publicly excommunicated and even expelled from the synagogue youth that belonged to HaShomer HaTzair.

With the outbreak of World War I, the Jews received instruction from the Austrian army to evacuate

the city in October 1914. After returning to the city with the end of the war in 1918, they found it in ruins. As if this was not enough, in November 1918, Jewish stores and homes were plundered and their owners physically attacked by peasants from the surrounding area. To help the Jews of Dinov, there was an operation established through the Joint Distribution Committee to distribute food and clothing to those in need and to organize vocational courses for the unemployed. In 1919, a community council was re-established, which renovated the synagogues and batei midrash and re-established communal welfare societies to tend to the ill and bury the dead. In the 1920s, a free loan fund, a Jewish Credit Bank, and a loan fund of the Yad Hatzitzim association were established. In addition, in 1919 a Tarbut school was established, and by 1926 it had c. 132 students in 4 classes. In that same time period, there was a Talmud Torah in town with c. 200 students, a yeshiva, "Etz Hayim", where 25 young men studied, and a Bais Yaakov school for girls was founded. During these years, a public library, a youth club, and a community center were established. The Maccabi sports organization was also very active in the town during this time. During this period, aside from peddling and labor, there operated in town several Jewish-owned factories: a sawmill, nail factory, three soft drink plants, and a factory for the manufacture of jelly.

Political and Zionist activities returned to operation with greater vigor during the interwar period. In 1921, the first group of HaShomer HaTzair was established, and in 1922 members of the group held agricultural training in Grochów, by Warsaw, to prepare participants for immigration to Eretz Yisrael. Between 1924 and 1926, several members of HeHalutz indeed immigrated to Eretz Yisrael. Branches of Zionist organizations from every stream continued to be active, and a few townspeople even belonged to the Communist movement.

World War II

With the outbreak of the war in September 1939, Jewish and Polish refugees began to arrive in Dinov. To maintain order, a Jewish-Polish militia was established to serve as a police force. When the German army entered the town about a week after the outbreak of the war, a relative calm prevailed there. However, several days later, on the second day of Rosh HaShanah 5700 (September 15, 1939), an SS company arrived, violently removed c. 300 Jews from the synagogue, led them to the nearby forest, and shot them to death there. Two weeks later, they expelled all the Jews of Dinov across the San River, to Soviet-occupied territory. Some of them settled in Lvov and Przemyśl, and their fate was similar to the fate of the Jews of those towns when war broke out between Nazi Germany and the USSR in June 1941. Some of them returned to Dinov; from there they were expelled to the Brzozów Ghetto, where they were murdered by the Nazis in August 1942. The remaining Jews of Dinov were sent to Siberia and deep into the USSR, where some of them met their death due to the difficult conditions. Of the Jews of Dinov, only c. 200-250 remained, most of whom stayed in the Soviet Union.

(Roe Goldshmidt)

Sources:

Pinkasei HaKehilot, vol. 3, Dinov, pp. 116-8.

Sefer Dinov: Sefer Zikaron Le-Kedoshei Kehilat Dinov She-Nispu Ba-Sho'ah Ha-Nazit, edited by Y. Kassa and M. Rinat, Tel Aviv: 1978.

See additional information about the community of Dynów on the site [Massa le-Galicia](#) (in Hebrew)

Historical-cultural region: Western Galicia

Items relevant to the community

Title ▲	Type of item	Years
1. Sprawozdania o wystąpieniach antysemickich w...	CAHJP Cards	1881
Correspondence with the Landesgubernium , repor...	CAHJP Cards	1829
Correspondence with the Landesgubernium about J...	CAHJP Cards	1816
Dynów	Communities	
Ernennung von Bezirks- und Gemeinderabbinern O6 ...	CAHJP Cards	1851
Gródek Jagiełłoński, Grybów, Horodenka, Husiatyn...	CAHJP Cards	1909
Korespondencja w sprawie wykazu chajderów istne...	CAHJP Cards	1877 to 1908
Korespondencja w sprawie zatwierdzenia statutu ...	CAHJP Cards	1910
Korespondencja w sprawie zażaleń i protestów pr...	CAHJP Cards	1900
Korespondencja ze Starostwami w Brzozowie, Bors...	CAHJP Cards	1912
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