JEWISH CEMETERIES

IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA

JAN HEŘMAN

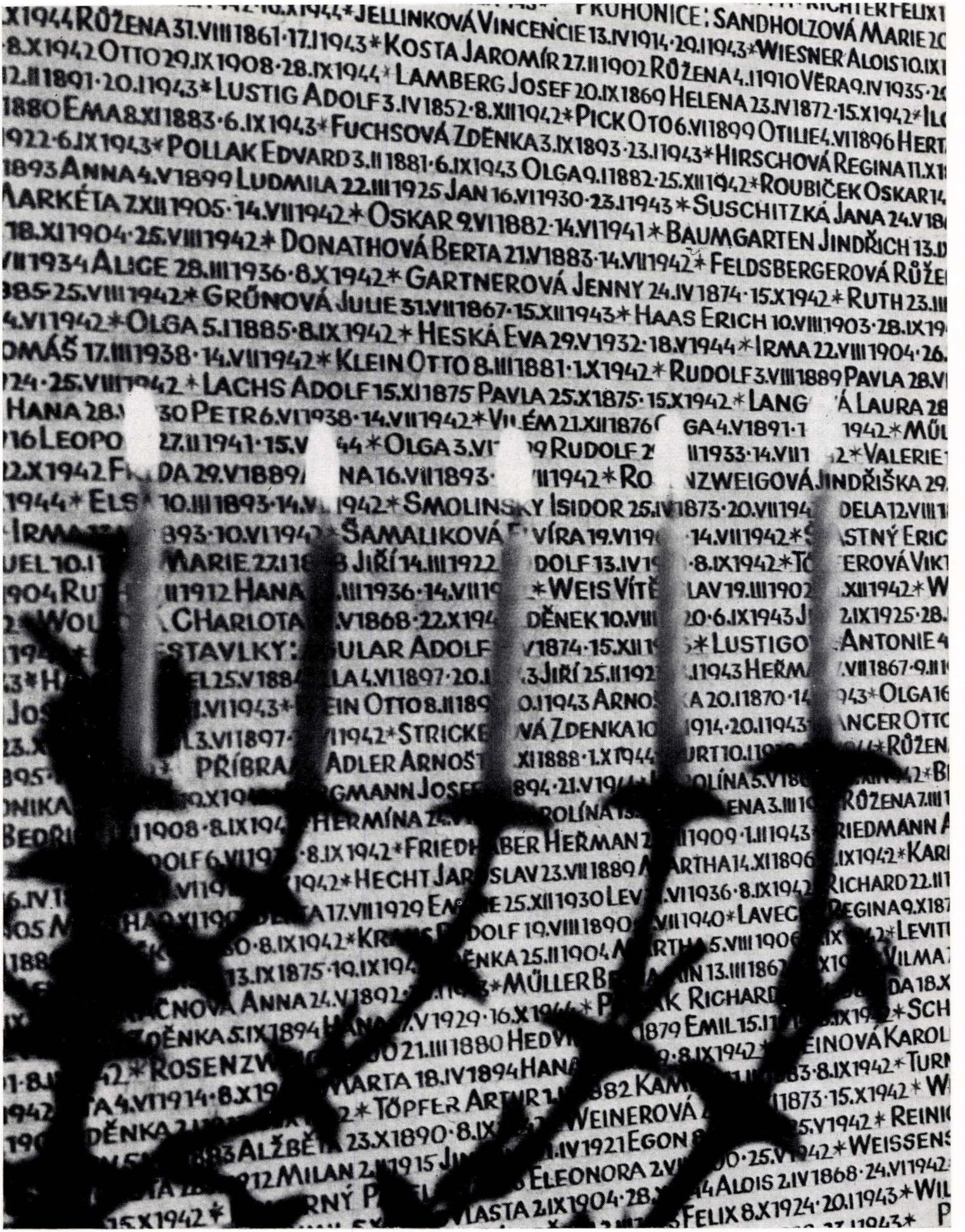


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COUNCIL OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE ČSR

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PRUHONICE:
SANDHOLZOVÁ MARIE
JELLINKOVÁ VINCENCIE 13.IV.1914·29.I.1943*
KOSTA JAROMÍR 27.II.1902
RŮŽENA 4.I.1910
LAMBERG JOSEF 20.IX.1869
HELENA 23.IV.1872·15.X.1942*
LUSTIG ADOLF 3.IV.1852·8.XII.1942*
PICK OTO 6.VII.1899
OTILIE 4.VII.1896
FUCHSOVÁ ZDENKA 3.IX.1893·23.I.1943*
POLLAK EDVARD 3.II.1881·6.IX.1943
OLGA 9.I.1882·25.XII.1942*
ROUBIČEK OSKAR
SUSCHITZKÁ JANA
BAUMGARTEN JINDŘICH
FELDSBERGEROVÁ
GRŮNOVÁ JULIE 31.VII.1867·15.XII.1943*
HAAS ERICH 10.VIII.1903·28.IX.
HESKÁ EVA 29.V.1932·18.V.1944*
IRMA 22.VIII.1904·26.
KLEIN OTTO 8.III.1881·1.X.1942*
RUDOLF 3.VIII.1889
PAVLA 28.V
LACHS ADOLF 15.XI.1875
PAVLA 25.X.1875·15.X.1942*
LANG
LAURA
PETR 6.VII.1938·14.VII.1942*
GA 4.V.1891·1
1942*
VALERIE
ZWEIGOVÁ JINDŘIŠKA
ELS
SMOLINSKY ISIDOR 25.IV.1873·20.VII.194
DELA 12.VIII.
SAMALIKOVÁ
VÍRA 19.VII.19
14.VII.1942*
STNÝ ERIC
MARIE
JIŘÍ 14.III.1922
DOLF 13.IV.1
·8.IX.1942*
EROVÁ VIK
HANA
WEIS VÍTĚ
LAV 19.III.1902
.XII.1942*
CHARLOTA
DĚNEK 10.VIII
20·6.IX.1943
ANTONIE
STAVLKY:
ULAR ADOLF
1874·15.XII.1
*LUSTIGO
JIŘÍ 25.II.192
.1943 HEŘM
.VII.1867·9.II.
A 20.I.1870·14
943*OLGA 16
1914·20.I.1943
NGER OTTO
XII.1888·1.X.1944
RŮŽEN
OLÍNA 5.VI
ENA 3.III.1
RŮŽENA 7.III.
1908·8.IX.194
HERMÍNA
1909·1.II.1943
RIEDMANN
8.IX.1942*
FRIEDH
ABER HEŘMAN
IX.1942*KARI
1942*HECHT JAR
SLAV 23.VII.1889
ARTHA 14.XI.1896
RICHARD 22.III
17.VII.1929
E 25.XII.1930 LEV
.VI.1936·8.IX.1942
REGINA 9.X.187
DOLF 19.VIII.1890
VII.1940*LAVEC
LEVIT
8.IX.1942*KR
ENKA 25.II.1904
RTHA 5.VIII.1906
13.IX.1875·19.IX.194
13.III.1867
VILMA
MÜLLER B
ANNA 24.V.1892
K RICHARD
DA 18.X
V.1929·16.X.194
879 EMIL 15.II
SCH
ENKA 5.IX.1894
21.III.1880 HEDV
EINOVÁ KAROL
ROSENZW
MARTA 18.IV.1894 HAN
8.IX.1942*TURN
882 KAM
4.VII.1914·8.X.19
TÖPFER ARTUR
1873·15.X.1942*W
WEINEROVÁ
5.V.1942*REINI
ALŽBĚTA 23.X.1890·8.IX.
IV.1921 EGON
MILAN 2.I.1915
ELEONORA 2.V
0·25.V.1942*WEISSEN
ALOIS 2.IV.1868·24.VI.1942
VLASTA 2.IX.1904·28.
FELIX 8.X.1924·20.I.1943*

We are pleased to place before the public at home and abroad a book on the Jewish cemeteries of Bohemia and Moravia. About four hundred of these have survived, many of them very old indeed; the gravestones are carved with rare ornament. In many of these cemeteries great Jewish scholars, thinkers and artists have found their last resting plan. Every one of these graveyards reminds of our forefathers whose descendants perished in the most terrible concentration camps in living history. They have no-one to lay a stone on their grave, according to rime-honoured custom.

Many of these Jewish cemeteries are in rural areas, and others in towns near and far. They bear testimony to the important role of the Jews in the economic life of the region, and later in its cultural life as well. These cemeteries testify, too, to the hard life of the Jews in bye-gone days; we find them in distant corners of the forests, on barren and stony hillsides, in places where one would never think to look for them; often enough our forefathers pay dearly even for a place to lay down their bones.

We present this book to our readers in the hope that it might induce provide food for thought. It might induce the living to pay attention to the last resting-place of our loved ones. May they learn to heed the warning of those who ment before us: "Where you are now, there we used to be; and where we are now, you will soon be, too".

I wish to thank all those who helped in the publication of this book, especially the Secretariate of religious affairs of the Ministry of culture in the Czech socialist Republic, the Memorial Foundation of Jewish Culture, New York, Mr. Karel Lamberk in the first place because he is the spiritual iniciator of this publication, then the members of the editorial committee and all who were helpful to us in whatever way possible and I thank all those who have not forgotten the place where our dear ones lie at rest.

Dr. BEDŘICH BASS,
PRESIDENT, COUNSIL
OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES
IN THE ČSSR

JEWISH CEMETERIES IN THE CZECH SOCIALIST REPUBLIC: CHARACTERISTICS AND HISTORY

Jewish rural settlement in Bohemia and Moravia is a period of Czech history, and of the history of the Jews in the Czech lands, that has already been closed. All that is left today to recall that considerable and significant Jewish settlement are the 350 odd cemeteries scattered through the villages, towns, meadows and forests of the Czech and Moravian countryside, for Jewish houses have long since changed hands, the synagogues that have survived at all now serve other purposes than religion, and only the experienced eye of the expert can discern the outlines of the former ghettos, where Jews were once gathered.

It is almost incredible that in many places little Jewish cemeteries which had long been deserted, even as long as a hundred years ago, survived the Nazi persecution almost untouched, survived the effects of time and weather, and did not stand in the way of new settlements and communications.

Just as the history of Jewish settlement of the Czech countryside has come to a close, so its beginning is clearly defined in time. While there were Jews settled here from at least as early as the tenth century, they were to be found only in a few of the more important towns, and the Jewish communities were few and small. It was not until the medieval towns developed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries that a small Jewish community became a feature of every larger town in the Czech lands. This medieval urban Jewish settlement, however, disappeared almost completely by the middle of the fifteenth century, as a result of epidemics, wars and pogroms. This urban Jewish settlement disappeared so completely from the towns of Bohemia and Moravia that not a single cemetery has survived from the period. All that has been found, in modern times, during chance digging for road and house building, have been single medieval gravestones from cemeteries that have disappeared.

At the end of the fifteenth century Jewish settlement began to form again in the Czech lands, with its principal weight in one large community in Prague, and a number of small communities and scattered Jewish families in the towns and villages of the Czech and Moravian countryside.

In the middle of the sixteenth century there were about 3,000 Jews in Bohemia and Moravia, about one thousand of them living in Prague and the rest in small towns and villages. This ratio was maintained up to the middle of the eighteenth century, although the total number of Jews increased more than tenfold (about thirty thousand). From the eighteenth century onwards the restrictive measures taken by the government forced more and more Jews to leave Prague and settle in the countryside.

This trend is also apparent in the structure of the surviving Jewish cemeteries. The earliest cemeteries, with gravestones dating from the end of the fifteenth century, are only two: Prague and Kolín. There are not many cemeteries where sixteenth century gravestones gave survived (Brandýs n. L., Ivančice, Mikulov, Libochovice etc.). It was not until the end of the seventeenth and in the eighteenth century that the number of cemeteries increased, and this trend persisted with little change until 1849, when certain restrictive measures were revoked: the law limiting the number of Jewish marriages (only the eldest son was allowed to marry), restrictions on free movement and on Jewish settlement according to choice.

These legislative factors came into play at the time when modern industry was beginning to develop in the Czech lands, and when new industrial centres were springing up. They encouraged Jews to leave the villages and small towns, which were economically little attractive, and where they only lived because the restrictive measures forced them to, and to move to new homes in the growing industrial centres, to take up new forms of employment. Between 1849-1890 almost all young Jews of productive age moved away from the Czech villages. In Moravia the situation was somewhat different; most of the Jews had lived in small towns up to 1849, especially in southern Moravia, and many of these small towns became local centres of industry, and even acquired a wider importance (e. g. the textile industry in Prostějov). Thus there was not such a marked movement of Jews away from small Moravian towns as there was from rural Bohemia.

The Jewish population declined so rapidly in the Czech countryside in the second half of the nineteenth century that the Austro-Hungarian legislature had to consider the problem. A law passed in 1890, aiming at abolishing moribund Jewish communities, allowed new communities to be formed, or existing ones preserved, only where there were a certain number of Jewish families. Most of the rural Jewish communities in Bohemia were abolished in consequence, by 1914; the property of the communities was sold or taken over by a larger Jewish community in the vicinity.

As the Jewish population in the Czech countryside fell rapidly, the rural cemeteries fell into disuse and were abandoned. By the thirties of our century almost half of the Jewish cemeteries in Bohemia were no longer in use and had been taken over by other Jewish communities. It had

already become an almost insoluble practical and financial problem to care for them; where there was no longer a Jewish community either no Jews lived at all, or only a few elderly people who were not able to perform the task.

During the thirties Jews also began to move away from the smaller industrial centres where they had moved in the second half of the nineteenth century, and to settle in Prague, or abroad. This meant that some Jewish communities which had been later than founded 1849 now disappeared too.

In the thirties it appeared likely that Jewish settlement in the Czech lands would remain limited to a few important cities and would disappear elsewhere. Even before 1939 the rural Jewish cemeteries had become a difficult problem for the Jewish community in the Czech lands, although it was still numerous and wealthy.

These difficulties were increased enormously by the Nazi persecution. The number of Jews living in the Czech lands fell considerably. (Today they number about 3,000). Nor did the age distribution of this population offer much hope. There were many social problems calling for solution, and in addition, Nazi vandalism during the years of persecution had wrought havoc with many of the cemeteries. There was practically no rural Jewish settlement any longer, and for the most part the Jewish cemeteries are now in places where there are no Jews over a considerable area. There is nobody left in the locality to take care of the cemetery. Yet many of them show little sign of actual destruction, and only the effects of weathering and neglect. The gravestones so overgrown with weeds and bushes are little damaged. By their very existence these rural cemeteries prove that one chapter in the history of the Jews in the Czech lands has been brought to a close.

With the exception of a few cemeteries still used for burials, where relatives still visit the graves of their departed, the Jewish cemeteries of Bohemia and Moravia are historical monuments of an epoch now passed, testimony to the past.

Like the Old Jewish Cemetery of Prague, some of the rural cemeteries are unique, fascinating and valuable historical monuments. An old Jewish cemetery which is well cared for and rightly used can be a worth-while and attractive goal for thousands of visitors, as can be seen from the Old Jewish Cemetery of Prague.

The rural Jewish cemeteries cannot compare with the Old Jewish Cemetery of Prague either in the age of the surviving gravestones, the level of their craftsmanship, or the historical importance of the dead buried there. Nevertheless some of them are remarkable sites which would undoubtedly interest the broader public. A few typical examples could be chosen to represent by their characteristic gravestones the typical Jewish cemetery of the Czech and Moravian countryside.

Of the total of 342 surviving Jewish cemeteries 43.6 % are in places where the Jewish community was abolished in accordance with the law of 1890, mostly before the outbreak of war in 1914. For the most part these cemeteries have not been used or cared for since. In recent years some of these Jewish cemeteries have been restored and given new life as historical monuments by the local authorities (e. g. Bechyně, Dobruška, Rychnov n. K. etc.).

The significance of these Jewish cemeteries for the history of culture lies (a) in the aesthetic and artistic value of the gravestones as works of art and (b) in the historical value of the epitaphs.

Jewish cemeteries, especially one or two of special historical and typological significance, are important historical monuments. Their gravestones are remarkable testimony to the strong influence of folk art on sculpture. Both the folk art of Bohemia and Moravia, and Jewish folk art, combined to influence the carvers of the gravestones.

The aesthetic approach to funerary sculpture can be classified under two headings: 1) gravestones which are the work of a dilettante, a naive sculptor, in the village itself. Here the lack of skill is obvious at first sight; the lettering is often disproportionately large and clumsy. The ornament is usually taken from local folk art (flowers, animals). It is obvious from the arrangement of the epitaph that the stone-cutter was not acquainted with the Hebrew script, and suggests that the gravestones were the work of a non-Jewish local craftsman, or of a relatively uneducated Jewish folk artist. Gravestones of this type are found in many cemeteries especially in small out-of-the-way places; they were produced from the seventeenth to the middle of the nineteenth century, since when all gravestones attained a certain standard.

(2) gravestones which are the work of skilled stone-cutters or have come from known workshops. Here the most noteworthy group are those carved of Slivenec marble, in Prague. The characteristic script is three-dimensional, cultivated, with running ornament and symbols for the names and profession of the deceased. We find these gravestones over the tombs of outstanding personalities throughout central Bohemia, where local stone-cutters also tried to imitate them.

Southern Moravia is another distinct region, with a Jewish cultural centre in Mikulov. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the first half of the nineteenth a characteristic type of gravestone was found here, of white marble, with the epitaph usually cut into the stone in fine script. A typical feature of these gravestones is the shell ornament in the upper half, and accompanied by symbols referring to the Jewish tradition, like the Cohanim hands raised in benediction, the Levite attributes, crowns, etc.

The baroque gravestones of eastern Bohemia are of similar material, with delicate contours and finely cut lettering. The upper part of the stone was often asymmetrical in design. Plant motifs form the most frequent ornament, and sometimes symbols for the name and profession of the deceased appear. The typical cemetery with this type of gravestone is that of Golčův Jeníkov.

White marble was also used for baroque gravestones in southwest Bohemia, but here the lettering and ornament are as a rule clumsier, executed with less professional skill. The contours of the gravestones are less regular and the lettering less careful. As a rule the ornament is large and clumsily

executed, using plant motifs. The influence of folk art is clearly visible in these gravestones, which can best be studied in the Jewish cemetery in Volyně.

The eighteenth century gravestones from the north-eastern regions of Bohemia (Dobruška, Vamberk, Rychnov n. K.) worked in sandstone, are a special case. The script is sophisticated, the contours richly developed, and the ornament makes use of architectonic elements (e. g. pilasters) as well as traditional Jewish motifs and tastefully executed plant patterns.

The Jewish cemetery of Osoblaha is quite unique. The townlet lies on the Silesian border and in the eighteenth century was separated from the Jewish communities of Moravia by the mountain range, and integrated, culturally, with those of Poland. This can be seen in the gravestones, which are markedly Polish in type and differ considerably from those found in other Bohemian cemeteries. A typical feature is the treatment of the lower part of the stone as a rectangle, as a rule an oblong, while the upper part is designed either as a circle or its elliptic segment. The centre of the upper area is filled by a relatively large spatially executed ornament drawing on the Jewish tradition (e. g. the Levite attributes). The basic motif is ornamented with plant motifs drawn from folk art. The inscription surrounds this ornamental design, and usually gives the name of the deceased and the date of death. The rest of the inscription is placed in the rectangular space in the lower part of the stone.

In most cases we find more than one type of gravestone in any one rural cemetery, and where the cemetery lay between different local regions we may find several types side by side. It is possible to trace the import of gravestones from one region at a certain time, and from a different region a few years later. This makes some Jewish cemeteries (such as Kolín) real collections of different types of gravestones.

The gravestones in Jewish cemeteries are not of value only as examples of sculpture; they have also considerable historical value as a written source for the history of the Jews. The stones are often of great age, and they are frequently the only local documentation of the life of the Jews, the only evidence of the existence of people who died long ago.

The inscriptions always give the name of the deceased, the name of his father and in the case of married women, the name of the husband as well. The names are usually given in the Hebrew form (e. g. Moshe rather than Moses, Yizhak rather than Isaac, and so on). The date of death, and often the date of the burial too, is given in the epitaph. Most of the inscription is taken up with expressions of sorrow on the part of the bereaved, wishes for a happy life hereafter, and an account of the virtues of the deceased. These epitaphs thus provide valuable historical information about the professional activity of the deceased.

Except where the epitaph is the only evidence of Jewish settlement in the locality, its historical significance usually varies according to the importance of the deceased. Before the middle of the nineteenth century, before the emancipation of the Jews, at a time when Jewish cultural life was strictly segregated and confined to the ghetto, the outstanding personalities buried in Jewish cemeteries were important only for Jewish history and culture, since the Jews were allowed no part in the political life of the country they lived in and only in very rare cases did their economic activity add historical significance to their names (e. g. Mordecai Maizl, Jacob Bashevi of Treuenberg, financial adviser to Albert of Wallenstein, died 1634 and buried in Mladá Boleslav). Up to the middle of the nineteenth century it is rate to find gravestones in Jewish cemeteries which commemorate names of significance for non-Jewish history as well.

In this period before the legislative segregation of the Jews was abolished, up to the middle of the nineteenth century, the greatest honour was accorded to thinkers, in Jewish society. At that time, of course, science and philosophy was identified with, or at least closely bound up with religion, as was the case in non-Jewish cultures. In the cultural history of the Jews the tombs of the great scholar-rabbis are of exceptional importance. The best-known lived and died in great, famous cities, as did Yehuda ben Bezalel (buried in Prague), the famous Maharal, known as Rabbi Loeb (d. 1609), David Gans the astronomer (d. 1611), Ezekiel Landau (d. 1793) and others. The graves of well-known rabbis in south Moravian cemeteries are of similar importance, like that of Menahem Mendl Krohmal in Mikulov (d. 1661), or Rabbi Sabbatai Cohen, known as Shah, buried in Holešov (d. 1663).

Besides these names, which are of exceptional importance in Jewish history, we find many more famous rabbis buried in the cemeteries of southern Moravia and in Prague.

After the emancipation of the Jews in the middle of the nineteenth century they were able to participate in the cultural and political life of the country in which they lived. From this time onwards we find many graves of men (or their relatives) who played a significant role in their country. The forbears of the founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx, for example came from Postoloprty, while Rosa Luxemburg's family came from Jičín. The writer Franz Kafka is buried in Prague, and so is the painter Jiří Kars. The Jewish cemeteries of Bohemia and Moravia offer many more historically interesting gravestones.

The Jewish cemeteries are not only an interesting proof of the folk art of the Jews living in the Czech lands, but often also an important written source for the history of the Jews and for the history of the Czech lands themselves.

CATALOGUE OF THE JEWISH CEMETERIES IN THE CZECH SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Only the most essential facts about the cemeteries are given in the catalogue: the extent, the age of the cemetery and the date of the oldest surviving gravestones, important people buried there, and comments on the type of gravestone found there, where this is of interest to the art historian. Where this latter aspect is not mentioned, the gravestones are not of significance as to type.

These data provide basic information on the type of cemetery concerned, its artistic and historical value, and the most important graves. For technical and economic reasons it was not possible to photograph all the cemeteries in the country, and so the illustrations have been chosen to represent the basic types of cemeteries and gravestones. The individual items in the catalogue are referred to these types, and by combining the data in the catalogue with the illustrations, the reader may form a general impression of each of the cemeteries in the Czech Socialist Republic.

The name of the town (village) where the cemetery lies is followed by the name of the district to whose community it belongs. This will help the reader to find the cemetery and at the same time indicates which Jewish community is responsible for the cemetery at the present time. The Jewish community of Prague, 110 01 Praha 1, Maiselova 18, is responsible for all Jewish cemeteries in the following districts: Benešov, Beroun, Kladno, Kolín, Kutná Hora, Mělník, Mladá Boleslav, Nymburk, Praha-východ, Praha-západ, Příbram, Rakovník, České Budějovice, Český Krumlov, Jindřichův Hradec, Pelhřimov, Písek, Prachatice, Strakonice, Tábor, Havlíčkův Brod, Hradec Králové, Chrudim, Jičín, Náchod, Pardubice, Rychnov nad Kněžnou, Semily, Svitavy, Trutnov, Ústí nad Orlicí. The community of Ústí nad Labem, 400 00 Ústí n. L., Moskevská 26, is responsible for all the Jewish cemeteries in the following districts: Česká Lípa, Děčín, Chomutov, Jablonec n. Nisou, Liberec, Litoměřice, Louny, Most, Teplice, Ústí n. Labem.

The Jewish community of Pilsen, 301 37 Plzeň, Smetanovy sady, 5, is responsible for the Jewish cemeteries in the following districts: Domažlice, Cheb, Karlovy Vary, Klatovy, Plzeň-jih, Plzeň-sever, Rokycany, Sokolov, Tachov. The Brno community 600 00 Brno, Hybešova 14, is responsible for all Jewish cemeteries in the following districts: Blansko, Brno-venkov, Břeclav, Gottwaldov, Hodonín, Jihlava, Kroměříž, Prostějov, Třebíč, Uherské Hradiště, Vyškov, Znojmo, Žďár n. Sázavou.

The Ostrava Jewish community, 701 11 Ostrava, Revoluční 17, is responsible for all the Jewish cemeteries in the following districts: Bruntál, Frýdek-Místek, Karviná, Nový Jičín, Olomouc, Opava, Přerov, Šumperk, Vsetín.

ARNOLTOV, Kostelní Bříza, Sokolov district

Jews were settled here before 1664. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The Jewish community of Arnoltov was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery taken over by the Sokolov Jewish community before the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Nazis.

BABČICE, Domamyšl, Tábor district

Area 1,716 sq. m. Jews were settled here earlier than 1809. The oldest gravestone dates from 1841. The Jewish community in the village was abolished under the 1890 law and administration of the cemetery passed to the community of Mladá Vožice before the Nazi occupation.

BATELOV, Jihlava district

Area 2,090 sq. m. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery taken over by the Telč community before the Nazi occupation.

BECHYNĚ, Tábor district

Area 1,257 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1506 and the cemetery was established before 1636. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the end of the seventeenth centruy. The Jewish community of Bechyně existed up to 1940. In 1977 the local authorities restored the cemetery.

BENEŠOV, Benešov district

Area of the old cemetery 144 sq. m., of the new cemetery 757 sq. m. Jews were settled here earlier than 1416. The oldest surviving gravestone dates from 1687. The new cemetery was founded in 1883. The Jewish community here ceased to exist in 1940.

BEROUN, Beroun district

Area 3,290 sq. m. Jewish settlement in Beroun was earlier than 1680, but the oldest surviving gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community here ceased to exist in 1942.

BEZDRUŽICE, Tachov district

Jewish settlement here dates from before 1603, but the oldest gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. The

Jewish community of Bezdružice was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was managed by the community of Chodová Planá up to the Nazi occupation.

BÍLINA, Teplice district

Jewish settlement here dates from before 1417. The cemetery was founded in 1894, and the oldest surviving gravestones date from the early twentieth centruy. The community of Bílina ceased to exist in 1938.

BÍLOVEC, Nový Jičín district

The cemetery was established in 1876 and the oldest gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

BLEVICE, Koleč, Kladno district

Area 2,446 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724. The oldest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. From 1875 the cemetery was no longer used for burials.

BLOVICE, Plzeň S. district

Area 1,503 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1643. The cemetery dates from 1683 and the oldest surviving gravestones from the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

BOHOSTICE, Příbram district

Area 1,061 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724, and the oldest gravestone is dated 1748. The Jewish community here was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery taken over by the Jewish community of Příbram before the Nazi occupation.

BOHUMÍN, Ostrava district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The community here ceased to exist in 1938.

BOSKOVICE, Blansko district

Area 14,528 sq. m. Jewish settlement was earlier than 1615 and the oldest gravestones date from the seventeenth century. In type the baroque gravestones can be referred to those in Třebíč and Mikulov (q. v.). The Jewish community of Boskovice ceased to exist in 1940.

BOSYNĚ, Vysoká, Mělník district

Area 1,338 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1615. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the community in Mělník up to the Nazi occupation.

BRANDÝS n. L., Prague E. district

Area 5,641 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1556 and the cemetery was established in 1568. The oldest surviving gravestone dates from 1572; there are a number of sixteenth century gravestones of black sandstone. The seventeenth and eighteenth century stones are of marble, carved with symbols for the name of the deceased (e. g. a lion). Noteworthy are the early nineteenth century gravestones of sandstone, decorated with folk sculpture (crowns, doves, etc.). The community of Brandýs n. L. ceased to exist in 1940.

BRNO, Brno district

The mediaeval Jewish settlement of Brno ended in 1454, and the mediaeval cemetery was abolished at the same time. A new Jewish community was established in 1859; the cemetery had been set up in 1852. The earliest gravestones found here date from the end of the seventeenth century, but have been brought here from some other cemetery. The baroque gravestones are of the same type as those of the Třebíč and Mikulov cemeteries (q. v.). The Jewish community was abolished in 1941 and renewed in 1945, since when it continues to function: the cemetery is cared for and still in use.

BRTNICE, Jihlava district

Area 4,278 sq. m. The Jewish community here came into existence before 1724 and the earliest of the gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered up to the Nazi persecution by the Jewish community of Jihlava.

BRUMOV, Gottwaldov district

The oldest surviving gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. The Jewish community here was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Uherský Brod community up to the Nazi occupation.

BRUNTÁL, Bruntál district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The Jewish community here ceased to exist in 1938.

BŘECLAV, Břeclav district

Jewish settlement here was earlier than 1525, and the cemetery was established before 1643. The oldest surviving gravestone dates from 1713. The baroque gravestones are of a type similar to those of Mikulov (q. v.). The cemetery was extended considerably in 1892. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

BŘEZNICE, Příbram district

Area 2384 sq. m. There were Jews settled here before 1503, but the oldest surviving gravestones date from the late seventeenth century. Those of the eighteenth century regional rabbis were probably carved in Prague. The Březnice community existed up to 1940.

BUČOVICE, Vyškov district

Area 5,070 sq. m. The oldest gravestones date from the seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

BUDYNĚ n. O., Litoměřice district

Area 3,538 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1525 but the cemetery was established in 1798. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the late eighteenth century. The community here ceased to exist in 1940.

BYŠICE, Mělník district

Area 1,633 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1615 but the oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The Jewish community of Byšice was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery then managed by the community of Mělník up to the Nazi occupation.

BZENEC, Hodonín district

Area 6,386 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1580. The oldest gravestones are late seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

ČÁSLAV, Kutná Hora district

Jews were settled here before the year 1334, but in the fifteenth century they disappeared, not to settle here again until 1850. The cemetery was established in the second half of the nineteenth century and the oldest gravestones date from that time. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

ČELINA, Příbram district

Area 737 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1724. The oldest surviving gravestones belong to the early nineteenth century. The community of Čelina was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Dobříš community up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

ČERADICE, Louny district

Jewish settlement here dates from before 1724. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the early nineteenth century. The Jewish community here ceased to exist in 1864 but the cemetery was used up to 1875. It was then administered by the community of Žatec up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

ČERNOVICE, Pelhřimov district

Area 1,115 sq. m. Jews settled here before 1654 and the cemetery dates from before 1695. The oldest gravestones are of the first half of the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

ČESKÁ LÍPA, Česká Lípa district

Jewish settlement here began before 1529 and the cemetery was established in 1574. The earliest gravestones date from the seventeenth century. The cemetery was in use until 1905, when a new one was laid out. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE, České Budějovice district

Area 6,453 sq. m. The mediaeval Jewish settlement had disappeared by 1506, when the mediaeval cemetery was also destroyed. Jews did not settle here again until 1859, establishing the cemetery in 1866. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community here ceased to exist in 1940 and was renewed in 1945. There is still a synagogal council in the town. A memorial to the victims of Nazi persecution has been raised in the cemetery.

ČESKÝ KRUMLOV, Český Krumlov district

Jewish settlement here dates from before 1336. The cemetery was established in 1891 and the earliest gravestones are of the nineteenth century. The Jewish community here ceased to exist in 1938.

ČESKÝ TĚŠÍN, Frýdek-Místek district

The cemetery was established in 1920, after Těšín had been divided between Poland and Czechoslovakia, because the old Jewish cemetery was in the part of the town which became Polish. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the present century. The Jewish community ceased to exist in 1938.

ČICHTICE, Strakonice district

Area 1,439 sq. m. Jewish settlement in Čichtice dates from before 1685. The earliest gravestones are of the mid-eighteenth century. The baroque gravestones are of the same type as those in Volyně (q. v.). The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered up to the time of the Nazi occupation by the Jewish community of Vodňany.

ČÍŽKOVICE, Litoměřice district

Jewish settlement here dates from before 1574. The cemetery was established in 1800 and the earliest gravestones date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The baroque stones are of the same type as those of Turnov and Jičín (q. v.). The Čížkovice community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery taken over by the community of Lovosice up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

ČKYNĚ, Prachatice district

Area 1,849 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1648. The oldest surviving gravestones are of early eighteenth century. The baroque stones are of the same type as those in Volyně cemetery (q. v.). The Čkyně community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Vimperk community up to the Nazi occupation.

DAMBOŘICE, Hodonín district

Area 3,496 sq. m. Jews settled here before 1617 and the oldest gravestones are dated 1700. The baroque stones are of the Mikulov type (q. v.). The Jewish community ceased to exist in 1940.

DĚČÍN, Děčín district

Jewish settlement here dates from before 1537. The cemetery was established in 1890, and the earliest gravestones date from the end of the nineteenth entury. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

DIVIŠOV, Měchnov, Benešov district

Area 3,072 sq. m. Jewish settlement was earlier than 1685. The cemetery dates from 1776 and the oldest stones are of the late eighteenth century. In 1930 the Divišov community was administratively joined to that of Benešov.

DLOUHÁ VES, Klatovy district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1724, as does the cemetery. The earliest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The Jewish community here was abolished under the 1890 law and management of the cemetery taken over by the community of Kašperské Hory.

DLOUHÝ ÚJEZD, Tachov district

Jewish settlement was previous to 1618. The cemetery was established in 1780 and the earliest gravestones still date from the eighteenth century. When the Jewish community was abolished under the 1890 law the cemetery came into the care of the Tachov community, up to the Nazi occupation.

DOBRUŠKA, Rychnov n. K. district

Area 2,374 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1545 and the cemetery from the year 1675. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the end of the seventeenth century and the baroque stones are similar in type to those of Rychnov n. K. and of Vamberk (q. v.). The Dobruška Jewish community ceased to exist in 1941. In the sixties the local authorities restored the cemetery.

DOBŘÍŠ, Příbram district

Area 2,556 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1645. The cemetery was laid out in the middle of the seventeenth century and extended in 1781. The oldest gravestones date from 1650 and 1725. The baroque gravestones present a rusticalized form of the type found in Prague. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

DOLNÍ BOLÍKOV, Cizkrajov, Jindřichův Hradec district

The oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The Jewish community here ceased to exist in 1938.

DOLNÍ KOUNICE, Brno Rural District

Area 7,623 sq. m. Jews were settled here earlier than 1400. The old Jewish cemetery fell into disuse before 1930 and some of the ancient gravestones were moved to the new cemetery. The oldest stones to survive today date from the year 1688. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

DOLNÍ LUKAVICE, Plzeň-S. district

Area 1,834 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1654. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished on the basis of the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the community in Přeštice up to the Nazi occupation.

DOMAŽLICE, Domažlice district

Area 1,372 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1348. The cemetery was laid out in the second half of the nineteenth century and the oldest gravestones date from this period. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

DRAHONICE, Louny district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1622 and the cemetery from before 1724, but the oldest gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Chomutov community up to the Nazi occupation.

DRMOUL, Cheb district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1594 and the oldest surviving gravestones date from the late seventeenth century. The baroque stones are of granite and seem to have been the work of folk artists. The lettering is clumsily executed. Stylized plant motifs and other folk elements have been used in the ornament. The Drmoul community ceased to exist in 1938.

DŘEVÍKOV, Vysočina, Chrudim district

Area 1777 sq. m. The oldest preserved gravestones date from the year 1762. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery passed to the community of Heřmanův Městec up to the Nazi occupation.

DUB, Prachatice district

Area 1,320 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1618. The cemetery was laid out before 1724, and the earliest gravestones date from the middle of that century. The baroque stones are of the type in Čkyně cemetery (q. v.). The community was abolished in 1906 under the 1890 law, and the cemetery was administered by the Volyně community up to the Nazi occupation.

DVŮR KRÁLOVÉ n. L., Turnov district

Area 326 sq. m. The cemetery was established in 1879. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

FRÝDEK-MÍSTEK, Frýdek-Místek district

Area 14,674 sq. m. The cemetery dates from 1864 and the earliest gravestones are of the second half of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

GOLČŮV JENÍKOV, Havlíčkův Brod district

Area 7,336 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1654 and the oldest preserved gravestones date from the late seventeenth century. Some of the baroque stones are of white marble with delicately articulated contours and shallow engraved ornament. The inscriptions have been cut in a cultivated quadrate script. There are several tombs in the cemetery where well-known rabbis were buried. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HABRY, Havlíčkův Brod district

Area 2,473 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1648. The oldest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HAVLÍČKŮV BROD, Havlíčkův Brod district

Area 3,932 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1310, but the mediaeval settlement did not last beyond the middle of the fifteenth century. The community was founded in 1884 and the cemetery in 1890. The oldest gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HEŘMANŮV MĚSTEC, Chrudim district

Area 2,671 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1450. The oldest of the surviving gravestones is dated 1647. The baroque stones are of the same type as those in Golčův Jeníkov (q. v.). The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HLINSKO, Vítanov, Chrudim district

Area 380 sq. m. Jews settled here before 1830 and the earliest gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished in 1892 under the 1890 law and the care of the cemetery passed to the community in Heřmanův Městec up to the Nazi occupation.

HLUBOKÁ, České Budějovice district

Area 1,324 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1685 and the cemetery from before 1724. The oldest gravestones are of the middle of the seventeenth century. The cemetery was in use up to 1866.

HODONÍN, Hodonín district

The area of the old cemetery is 7,918 sq. m., that of the new is 384 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1629, which is the date of the oldest preserved gravestone. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HOJEŠÍN, Chrudim district

Area 1,240 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1724. The oldest gravestones date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The baroque stones are of the same type as those in Golčův Jeníkov (q. v.). The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was administered up to the time of the Nazi occupation by the Jewish community of Chotěboř.

HOLEŠOV, Kroměříž district

Jews settled here before 1606 and the oldest surviving gravestone is dated 1647. The famous rabbi Sabbataj Kohen, known as "Shah" was buried here; he died in 1662. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HOLICE, Pardubice district

Area 1,287 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1852 and the earliest gravestones are of the second half of the nineteenth century. The community in Holice was abolished before 1921. Up to the time of the Nazi occupation the cemetery was administered by the community of Pardubice.

HORAŽĎOVICE, Klatovy district

Area 971 sq. m. Jews settled here before 1618 and the oldest surviving gravestones are dated 1684. The old cemetery was next to synagogue; it fell into disuse in the early nineteenth century, when a new one was laid out. The old cemetery was done away with and turned into gardens, but the gravestones were left where they were. The baroque stones are of the same type as those in Volyně (q. v.). The Horažďovice community ceased to exist in 1940.

HORNÍ CEREKEV, Pelhřimov district

Area 737 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1650. The oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HOŘEPNÍK, Pelhřimov district

Area 1,716 sq. m. Jewish settlement here was previous to 1636. The cemetery dates from before that date, too. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The Hořepník community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was administered by the Jewish community of Pacov up to the Nazi occupation.

HOŘICE, Jičín district

Area of the old cemetery 4,309 sq. m., of the new cemetery 3,752 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1524. The cemetery was established before 1776 and the oldest gravestones date from the end of the eighteenth century. The old cemetery fell into disuse in 1897, when the new graveyard was laid out. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HOSTOMICE, Běštín, Beroun district

Area 1,007 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1685 but the oldest preserved gravestones date from the early nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HOSTOUŇ, Kladno district

Area of the new cemetery 2,744 sq. m. Jewish settlement was earlier than 1654 but the oldest surviving gravestones in the old cemetery date from the middle of the eighteenth century. The old cemetery fell into disuse in the second half of the nineteenth century, since when it has become more and more dilapidated. The Hostouň community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was administered by the Kladno community up to the Nazi occupation.

HOŠTICE, Strakonice district

Area 543 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724 and the oldest gravestones date from that century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law in the year 1899, and the cemetery passed into the care of the Volyně community.

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ, Pouchov cadastre, Hradec Králové district

Area 2,991 sq. m. Jews settled here before the year 1390. The cemetery was established in 1877 and the oldest gravestones date from the end of that century. The community ceased to exist in 1940. At the present time there is a synagogal council in the town.

HRANICE, Přerov district

Area 4,276 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before the year 1550. The oldest gravestones date from the early nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HROUBOVICE, Chrudim district

Area 3,001 sq. m. Jewish settlement here began before 1724. The oldest gravestones are of the first half of the eighteenth century. The baroque stones are of the same type as those of Golčův Jeníkov (q. v.). The community was abolished under the 1890 law, and the cemetery then administered by the community of Heřmanův Městec until the Nazi occupation.

HROZNĚTÍN, Karlovy Vary district

Jewish settlement here dates from before 1548 and the cemetery was established before 1618. The oldest gravestones are of the late seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

HŘEŠIHLAVY, Rokycany district

Area 727 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724. The cemetery was laid out in 1821 and the earliest gravestones date from the first half of that century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and care of the cemetery passed to the Rokycany community.

HŘIVČICE, Louny district

Area 3,163 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724 and the cemetery itself dates from the middle of the century, as do the oldest preserved gravestones. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and care of the cemetery passed to the Louny Jewish community.

HUMPOLEC, Pelhřimov district

Area 3,658 sq. m. Jews were settled here before the year 1385. The cemetery dates from the year 1719 and the oldest gravestones date of the early eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

HUSTOPEČE, Břeclav district

Area 1,298 sq. m. The cemetery was laid out in the late nineteenth century; the community ceased to exist in 1940.

CHLÍSTOV, Klatovy district

Area 490 sq. m. Jewish settlement began before 1830 and the oldest gravestones date from the first half of the century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery passed to the Klatovy community, up to the Nazi occupation.

CHLUMEC n. C., Hradec Králové district

Jews settled here before the year 1492; the old Jewish cemetery did not persist after 1538. The earliest gravestones in the new cemetery date from the early twentieth century. The community was abolished in 1931 and the cemetery was administered by the Nový Bydžov community up to the Nazi occupation.

CHODOVÁ PLANÁ, Tachov district

Jewish settlement here dates from before 1570. The oldest surviving gravestones in the old cemetery are of the seventeenth century. The baroque stones are of the same type as those of Drmoul (q. v.). The old cemetery fell into disuse in 1890, when a new cemetery was laid out. The community here ceased to exist in 1938.

CHOMUTOV, Chomutov district

Jews were settled here before 1421, but in 1517 this settlement had ended. A Jewish community was registered in Chomutov in 1874 and the cemetery was established in 1892. The oldest gravestones are of the second half of the nineteenth century. The community here ceased to exist in 1938.

CHOTĚBOŘ, Havlíčkův Brod district

Area 1,419 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1401. The earliest gravestones are of the second half of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

CHRUDIM, Chrudim district

The oldest preserved gravestones are late nineteenth century. Previous to 1921 the Jews of Chrudim had been incorporated in the community of Heřmanův Městec.

IVANČICE, Brno Rural District

Area 10,771 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from the year 1454, and the earliest preserved gravestone is dated 1552. The sixteenth and seventeenth century gravestones are of sandstone, and the script is rather rough. The ornament draws on local Moravian folk motifs. Some of the baroque stones are of the same type as those of the Mikulov cemetery (q. v.). The Ivančice community ceased to exist in 1940.

IVANOVICE, Vyškov district

Area 3,852 sq. m. The oldest gravestones date from the early nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

JABLONEC n. N., Jablonec n. N. district

Jews settled here before 1847 and the cemetery was established in 1882. The earliest gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

JABLUNKOV, Frýdek-Místek district

The earliest gravestones here date from the late nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law

in the early twentieth century, and the cemetery passed into the care of the Český Těšín community.

JANOVICE n. ÚHLAVOU, Klatovy district
Area 1,384 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1466. The cemetery was established in 1723. The earliest gravestones date from the eighteenth century and the baroque stones are of the same type as at Volyně (q. v.). The Janovice community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was administered by the Klatovy community up to the Nazi occupation.

JAROMĚŘ, cadastre of Chvalkovice-Velká Bukovina, Náchod district
Jews settled here before the year 1406. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery fell to the Králův Dvůr community up to the Nazi occupation.

JEMNICE, Třebíč district
Area 2,373 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1336. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the seventeenth century. The Jemnice community ceased to exist in 1940.

JESENÍK, Šumperk district
Area 2,045 sq. m. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

JEVÍČKO, Svitavy district
Area 7,795 sq. m. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. The Jevíčko community ceased to exist in 1940.

JIČÍN, cadastre of Podůlší-Kbelnice, Jičín district
Area 1,104 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1364. The oldest gravestones date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The typical baroque gravestones present involved contours and sculpture, and the ornament is gentle in execution. The script is usually engraved in relief, with a sensitive cultivated hand. The ornamental sculpture draws mainly on Jewish religious tradition. The ancestors of Rosa Luxemburg are buried here. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

JIHLAVA, Jihlava district
Area 9,190 sq. m. The mediaeval Jewish settlement had disappeared by 1426. The community was established in 1863 and the cemetery in 1869. The oldest gravestones date from the latter half of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

JINDŘICHŮV HRADEC, Jindřichův Hradec district
Area 3,448 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1294. The cemetery was laid out before the year 1400 and extended in 1557, 1576 and 1773. The oldest gravestones preserved date from the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

JISTEBNICE, Tábor district
Area 2,138 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1531. The oldest gravestone which has survived is dated 1640. Granite baroque gravestones are of interest in this cemetery, presenting a rustic form of the type produced in Prague at the same period. The Jistebnice community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Tábor community up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

JIŘICE, Znojmo district
The oldest gravestone preserved here dates from the year 1692. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery passed to the care of the Miroslav community up to the Nazi occupation.

KADAŇ, Chomutov district
Jewish settlement here dates from before 1339, but had ended by 1520. The cemetery was established in 1883 and extended in 1907. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

KAMENICE n. L., Pelhřimov district
Area 569 sq. m. Settlement by Jews dates from before 1603. The cemetery was laid out in 1803 and the oldest gravestones are of the first half of that century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

KAMENNÁ-ZÁVRŽICE, Příbram district
Area 1,834 sq. m. Settlement was previous to 1685 and the oldest gravestones date from the end of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Příbram Jewish community up to the Nazi occupation.

KAMÝK n. VLTAVOU, Svatý Jan cadastre, Příbram district
Area 2,809 sq. m. Jews settled here before 1676 and the oldest gravestones date from the end of that century. The baroque stones are of rough granite, with plant motifs, Jewish religious symbols and carvings symbolical of the name of the deceased (e. g. a bear). The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Sedlčany community up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

KARDAŠOVA ŘEČICE, Jindřichův Hradec district
Area 874 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1604 and the cemetery was established earlier than 1650. The oldest stones date from the eighteenth century. A wall was built round the cemetery in 1873. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

KARLOVY VARY, DRAHONICE, Karlovy Vary district
The Jews had settled here before 1852, and the cemetery

was established in 1868. The earliest gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The memorial to Jewish soldiers fallen in World War I is noteworthy, as is the tomb of the Moser glass-making family. The community ceased to exist in 1939 and was renewed in 1945. The community is still active and the cemetery used and cared for.

KASEJOVICE, Plzeň S. district

Area 3,086 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1570. The cemetery was established in 1704. The oldest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. Some of the baroque stones are of the Volyně type (q. v.) while those of granite are the same type as the stones in Kamýk n. V. (q. v.). The Kasejovice community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery maintained by the Březnice community up to the Nazi occupation.

KLADNO, Kladno district

Area 2,518 sq. m. Settled by Jews before 1685. The cemetery was established in 1885 and the oldest gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1941, and was renewed in 1945 and later joined to the Prague community. The cemetery is kept in good repair.

KLATOVY, Klatovy district

Area 2,973 sq. m. Jewish settlement here is older than the year 1310. The cemetery was established in 1887 and the oldest gravestones are late nineteenth century. The Klatovy community ceased to exist in 1941 and in 1945 a synagogual council was re-established there.

KLIMKOVICE, Nový Jičín district

The oldest surviving gravestones are of the second half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law at the beginning of the twentieth century, and the cemetery handed over to the care of the community in Bílovec.

KOJETÍN, Přerov district

Area 5,908 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1566 and the cemetery from before 1574. The oldest gravestones are of the seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

KOLÍN, Kolín district

Area 11,017 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before the year 1310. The cemetery was established in the middle of the fifteenth century and the earliest surviving gravestones are dated 1492. They are the oldest Jewish gravestones still found in situ in Bohemia, except for those in the Old Jewish Cemetery of Prague. Among those of historical interest are the tombstones of Rabbi Bezalel, son of Yehuda ben Bezalel, known as Maharal, or Rabbi Loeb (d. 1599); of Rabbi Sinaj, nephew of Yehuda ben Bezalel, Chief Rabbi of Kolín and Ivančice; of Elijah, son of Samuel Maizl, brother of the well-known Prague banker Mark (Mordecai) Maizl, murdered in Kolín in 1621.

The sixteenth century gravestones and those dating from the first half of the seventeenth were fashioned in Prague and do not differ in any way from the Prague stones of the same period. The baroque gravestones of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were made elsewhere than Prague; many of them narrow to a point and have an ornament of plant motifs. The old cemetery remained in use until 1887 when a new one was laid out in Kolín-Zálabí (area 9,471 sq. m.). The Kolín community ceased to exist in 1940 and was renewed in 1945 to be joined to the Prague community later. Both the cemeteries in Kolín are cared for.

KOLÍNEC, Klatovy district

Area 1,043 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1654. The cemetery was established before 1724 and the oldest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The baroque stones are of the same type as those in Volyně cemetery (q. v.). The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Klatovy Jewish community up to the Nazi occupation.

KOLODĚJE n. L., České Budějovice district

Area 2,772 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1654 and the cemetery was established before 1723. The earliest gravestones are of the first half of the eighteenth century, the baroque stones being of the Volyně type (q. v.). The Koloděje community ceased to exist in 1940.

KORYČANY, Kroměříž district

Area 3,733 sq. m. The earliest gravestones date from the eighteenth century, the baroque stones being of the Mikulov type (q. v.). The Koryčany community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Kyjov community until the Nazi occupation.

KOSOVA HORA, Příbram district

Area 2,866 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1570. The cemetery was established before 1724 and the oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Sedlčany community up to the Nazi occupation.

KOŠETICE, Pelhřimov district

Area 1,547 sq. m. Jewish settlement was earlier than 1654 and the cemetery was laid out before 1711. The oldest gravestone date from the mid-eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery taken over by the Křivsoudov community until the Nazi occupation.

KOVANICE, Nymburk district

Area 1,457 sq. m. Jews settled here some time before 1723 and the cemetery dates from 1830. The oldest gravestones are early nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

KOVÁŘOV, Písek district

Area 2,090 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1830 and the oldest gravestones are of the first half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was managed before the Nazi occupation first by the Klučenice and then (from 1923) by the Milevsko community.

KOŘEN, Lestkov, Tachov district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1830 and the oldest gravestones are of the first half of the century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery passed into the care of the community in Chodova Planá.

KOSTELEC n. L., Mělník district

Area 1,723 sq. m. Jewish settlement was earlier than 1505. The cemetery dates from 1888 and the earliest gravestones from the end of the nineteenth century. The Jewish community ceased to exist in 1940.

KOSTELNÍ BŘÍZA, Sokolov district

Jews were settled here before 1680. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was managed by the Sokolov community up to the Nazi occupation.

KOŽLANY, Plzeň-N. district

Area 1,547 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1692. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery taken over by the Plzeň community until the Nazi occupation.

KRNOV, Bruntál district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

KROMĚŘÍŽ, Kroměříž district

Area 2,270 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1332. The old Jewish cemetery with baroque gravestones was completely devastated by the Nazis, as was the new cemetery laid out in 1927. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

KŘINEC, Nymburk district

Area 2,426 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724. The oldest gravestones preserved here are of the late nineteenth century. The community was abolished at the beginning of the twentieth century, under the 1890 law, and the cemetery taken over by the Nymburk community up to the Nazi occupation.

KŘIVSOUDOV, Studený, Benešov district

Jewish settlement here began before 1724 and the earliest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. From 1930 to the time of the Nazi occupation the Jews of Křivsoudov were attached to the Jewish community of Dolní Kralovice.

KUNRATICE, cadastre of Kostelec u Křížku, Prague E district

Area 3,522 sq. m. Settlement was earlier than 1724 and the oldest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community of Kunratice was attached to the Prague Jewish community in 1921.

KŮZOVÁ, Všeruby, Plzeň N district

Jewish settlement here dates from before 1654. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Kozolupy community up to the Nazi occupation.

KYNŠPERK n. O., Sokolov district

Jews were settled here before 1510 and the oldest surviving gravestones date from the year 1647. The community was abolished in 1931 and the cemetery administered by the Cheb community up to the Nazi occupation.

LÁZNĚ KYNŽVART, Cheb district

Settlement dates from before 1405, in which year the cemetery was established. In 1939 it was completely devastated by the Nazis. The gravestone of Sarah, daughter of Rabbi David Oppenheim, who died in Kynžvart in 1713, was found on the site of the former cemetery in 1977.

LEDEČ n. S., Havlíčkův Brod district

Area 1,778 sq. m. Jewish settlement began here before 1522. The oldest gravestones date from the late seventeenth century and the baroque stones are of the same type as those from Golčův Jeníkov (q. v.). The Ledeč community ceased to exist in 1940.

LEDNICE, Břeclav district

Area 972 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1700. The oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century and the baroque stones are of the Mikulov type (q. v.). The community of Lednice was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery maintained by the Podivín community up to the Nazi occupation.

LIBEREC, Liberec district

Jews were settled here before 1582. The cemetery was laid out in 1865 and the oldest gravestones are late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1939, and a synagogual council was set up in 1945. The cemetery is still in use and cared for.

LIBĚŠICE, Louny district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1627. The cemetery was established in 1776 but the oldest surviving gravestones are late nineteenth century. The community was abolished in 1931 and the cemetery taken over by the Žatec community up to the Nazi occupation.

LIBOCHOVICE, Litoměřice district

Area 3,165 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1483 and the cemetery was established in 1583. The oldest surviving gravestone dates from 1588, and others from early seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

LIPNÍK n. B., Přerov district

Area 6,625 sq. m. Settlement dates from before 1540 and before the Nazis came there were two Jewish cemeteries in Lipník; the older of the two had to make way for new urban building in recent years. The more recent cemetery was laid out in 1887. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

LITEŇ, Beroun district

Area 4,061 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1680, the year in which the cemetery was established. The earliest gravestones date from the end of the seventeenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Beroun community up to the Nazi occuptaion.

LITOMĚŘICE, Litoměřice district

Jews were settled here before 1310, but this medieval settlement ended in 1542. In 1768 Jews again settled in Litoměřice. The cemetery was laid out in 1878 on ground purchased from the municipal cemetery. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

LITOMYŠL, Svitavy district

Area 1,454 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1570; the cemetery dates from 1897 and the oldest gravestones from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

LITOVEL, Olomouc district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The Litovel community was abolished under the 1890 law and the congregation attached to that of Loštice at the beginning of the twentieth century. The latter community also cared for the Litovel cemetery up to the Nazi occupation.

LOMNICE, Blansko district

Area 3,521 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1656, the oldest gravestones preserved dating from 1686 and the end of the seventeenth century. The baroque stones are of the Mikulov type (q. v.). The community ceased to exist in 1940.

LOMNIČKA, Plesná, Cheb district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1830 and the oldest gravestones from the first half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery maintained by the Cheb community.

LOŠTICE, Šumperk district

Area 6,445 sq. m. Jewish settlement was previous to 1571. The earliest preserved gravestones are of the seventeenth century and the baroque examples are of the same type as those of Ivančice (q. v.). The community of Loštice ceased to exist in 1940.

LOUČIM, Kdyně, Domažlice district

Area 2.733 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1720. The oldest gravestones are early nineteenth century. The community was abolished in 1929 and the cemetery administered by the Klatovy community up to the Nazi occupation.

LOUNY, Louny district

Area 1,712 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1324 and up to 1508. They settled here again in 1656. The cemetery was established in 1874 and the earliest gravestones are late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

LOVOSICE, Litoměřice district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1618. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

LUKA, Karlovy Vary district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1439. The oldest gravestones are late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

LUKAVEC, Pelhřimov district

Area 1,611 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1547 and the cemetery from before 1724. The oldest surviving gravestones are of mid-eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Pacov community up to the Nazi occupation.

LUŽE, Chrudim district

Area 3,472 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1570. The oldest gravestones are of the seventeenth century. The baroque stones are of the same type as those in the Golčův Jeníkov cemetery (q. v.). The Luže community ceased to exist in 1940.

MALÁ ŠITBOŘ, Milíkov, Cheb district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1724. The oldest gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. The community was abolished in 1875 and the cemetery was managed by the Mariánské Lázně community up to the Nazi occupation.

MALEŠOV, Kutná Hora district

Area 2,766 sq. m. Jewish settlement here was previous to 1685. The cemetery dates from 1831 and the oldest gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community was abolished at the beginning of the twentieth century, under the 1890 law, and the cemetery passed into the care of the Kutná Hora community.

MARIÁNSKÉ LÁZNĚ, Cheb district

Jews settled here before 1820 and the cemetery was laid out in 1898. Professor Theodor Lessing was buried here, murdered by the Nazis on August 30th 1933; he was thus the first victim of Nazism in Czechoslovakia. The cemetery was devastated by the Nazis and restored in 1945; it is now kept up and in use. There is a synagogual council in the town.

MARKVAREC, Jindřichův Hradec district

Area 1,223 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1723, as does the cemetery. The oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Telč community up to the Nazi occupation.

MĚCHOLUPY, Louny district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1724. The cemetery was established in 1857 and the oldest gravestones are late nineteenth century. The community was abolished in 1931 and the cemetery administered by the Žatec community.

MĚLNÍK, Mělník district

Area 3,993 sq. m. Jews settled here before 1402. The cemetery dates from 1878 and the oldest gravestones from the late nineteenth century. There was no Jewish settlement after 1941.

MERKLÍN, Přeštice-Ptenín, Plzeň S district

Area 1,881 sq. m. Jewish settlement began before 1685 and the oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the management of the cemetery taken over by the Přeštice community up to the Nazi occupation.

MĚSTEC KRÁLOVÉ, Nymburk district

Area 510 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1511. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

MIKULOV, Břeclav district

Jews were settled here before 1450. The oldest gravestones date from the year 1618 and from the early seventeenth century. The baroque gravestones in this cemetery are the typical examples of Jewish funeral sculpture in South Moravia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Most of them are of white marble and of excellent craftsmanship. The simplest form is a plain rectangular slab with a semicircular tip. On the lower part of the stone the inscription is framed in a raised band which was sometimes enriched with carved plant motifs. On some stones this led to further development of the contours. The lower, rectangular part of these more richly ornamented gravestones was provided with a pilaster on each side and volutes above, while the simpler stones have a shell ornament carved at the tip. Motifs taken from Jewish religious symbolism were sometimes used in the ornament (lions, crowns, etc.), carved in high relief. Mikulov was a centre of Jewish culture in Moravia from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, and many famous rabbinical authorities were buried there, among them Menahem Mendl Krohmal (died 1661). The Mikulov community ceased to exist in 1938.

MILEVSKO, cadastre Sepekov, Písek district

Area 1,932 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1574. The cemetery was established in 1724 and the oldest gravestones date from the twenties of that century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

MIROSLAV, Znojmo district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1670 and the oldest surviving gravestones are of the seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

MIROTICE, Písek district

Area 3,417 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1547. The cemetery was established before 1647, the oldest surviving gravestones dating from mid-eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Březnice community up to the Nazi occupation.

MIROVICE, Písek district

Area 4,030 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1567. The cemetery was established before 1724. The earliest gravestones date from the middle of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery passed into the care of the Březnice community until the Nazi occupation.

MLADÁ BOLESLAV, Mladá Boleslav district

Area 13,475 sq. m. Jewish settlement here was earlier than 1471. The oldest gravestones date from 1585. The most interesting stone is on the grave of Jacob Bashevi of Treuenberg (died 1634), financial adviser to Albert of Wallenstein and the first Jew in Bohemia to be raised to the nobility. There are a number of seventeenth century gravestones with richly modelled contours and carvings based on Jewish religious symbolism (Levite vessels, lions etc.) and plant motifs. The Mladá Boleslav community ceased to exist in 1940. The cemetery is still in use and cared for.

MLADÁ VOŽICE, cadastre Běleč, Tábor district

Area 2,885 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1685. The cemetery was established before 1723 and the oldest gravestones are of the first half of that century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

MNICHOVO HRADIŠTĚ, Mladá Boleslav district

Area 2,611 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1479. The cemetery dates from the year 1710. The oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Mladá Boleslav community up to the Nazi occupation.

MOHELNICE, Přerov district

The oldest surviving gravestones are of the second hlaf of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the management of the cemetery passed to the Loštice Jewish community up to the Nazi occupation.

MORAVSKÉ BUDĚJOVICE, Třebíč district

Area 1,538 sq. m. Jewish settlement was earlier than 1386 and lasted until 1564. Further settlement is attested for 1853 onwards. The cemetery was established in 1908 and the earliest gravestones date from the first half of this century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

MORAVSKÝ KRUMLOV, Znojmo district

Jews settled here before 1437. The oldest gravestones are of the seventeenth century (1653). The community ceased to exist in 1938.

MOŘINA, Beroun district

Jews settled here before 1724 and the cemetery was established in 1736. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the middle of the eighteenth century. The baroque stones are of the same type as those in Dobříš cemetery (q. v.). The Mořina community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery maintained by the Beroun community up to the Nazi occupation.

MOST, Most district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1393, the medieval phase ending in 1453. Renewed settlement is attested from 1839. The cemetery was established in 1898 and the oldest gravestones are of the early twentieth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

MUTĚNÍN, Domažlice district

Jewish settlement here dates from before 1618. The oldest gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

MYSLKOVICE, Tábor district

Area 2,900 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1650. The oldest gravestones date from the early nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the maintenance of the cemetery was entrusted to the Soběslav community.

NAČERADEC, Benešov district

Area 1,183 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1618 and the oldest gravestones from 1687. In 1919 the community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery passed into the care of the Vlašim community.

NÁCHOD, Náchod district

Area 5,068 sq. m. Jewish settlement here dates from before 1340. The old cemetery, where there were gravestones dating from the mid-seventeenth century, was completely destroyed by the Nazis. The new cemetery was established in 1925. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

NEČTINY, Plzeň N. district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1645 and the cemetery from before 1724. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. After a Jewish community was established in Žlutice, that of Nečtiny was abolished and the Nečtiny cemetery was used by the new community; this community ceased to exist in 1938.

NEJDEK, Karlovy Vary district

Jews settled here before 1811. The cemetery was established in 1914; the earliest gravestones are of the first half of this century. In 1921 the community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was cared for up to the Nazi occupation by the Jewish community of Hroznětín.

NEÚSTUPOV, Benešov district

Area 2,431 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1654 and the cemetery from before 1723. The oldest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery entrusted to the Votice community.

NEVEKLOV, Benešov district

Area of the old cemetery 519 sq. m., of the new 413 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1618. The new cemetery was laid out from 1876—1893. The community ceased to exist in 1940. During the Second World War the Nazis evacuated the entire population and turned the area into a military training ground, but in spite of some losses and damage, both the cemeteries survived.

NEZNÁŠOV, Všemyslice, České Budějovice district

Area 1,809 sq. m. Jews settled here in 1681 and the cemetery was laid out after 1724. The baroque gravestones are of the Volyně type (q. v.). The Neznášov community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery entrusted to the Koloděje community up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

NIMĚŘICE, Pětikozly, Mladá Boleslav district

Area 419 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724. The earliest gravestones to survive date from the nineteenth century. Up to 1900 the cemetery was used by the Jewish community of Krnsko, since then it has not been used.

NOSETÍN, Květuš, Písek district

Area 1,453 sq. m. Jews settled here before 1830, but the oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century, because the cemetery was used by older Jewish communities in the vicinity. The Nosetín community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery taken over by the Prčice community up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

NOVÁ BYSTŘICE, cadastre of Ovčárna, Jindřichův Hradec district

Jews settled here in 1821 and the cemetery was established

in 1878. The earliest gravestones are late nineteenth century work. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

NOVÁ CEREKEV, Pelhřimov district

Area of the old cemetery 235 sq. m, of the new 1,025 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1570 and the cemetery from before 1676. The oldest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The writer A. Justitz is buried here. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the management of the cemetery passed to the Pelhřimov community.

NOVÁ VČELNICE, Jindřichův Hradec district

Area 3,647 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1723. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. The community was abolished in 1893 under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Kamenice n. L. community up to the Nazi occupation.

NOVÉ STRAŠECÍ, Rakovník district

Area 1,986 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1652. The oldest gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

NOVÝ BYDŽOV, Hradec Králové district

Area of the old cemetery 7,045 sq.m., of the new 5,385 sq.m. Jews were settled here before 1432 and the old cemetery was laid out in 1520. The oldest gravestones date from the late seventeenth century. Some of the baroque stones are of fine sandstone with richly modelled contours and delicate ornament. For the most part the engraved script is in relief and well executed. Jewish religious symbols were used in the ornament. The new cemetery was established in 1885. The community ceased to exist in 1941.

NOVÝ JIČÍN, Nový Jičín district

Jews were settled here before 1400, and this mediaeval phase of settlement ended in 1562. A Jewish community was founded in Nový Jičín in 1868; the oldest gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

NÝRSKO, Klatovy district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1618. The cemetery was established in 1724 and expanded in 1780 and 1919. The oldest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

OČIHOV, Louny district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1686. The oldest gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. In 1893 the community was abolished under the 1890 law, and the administration of the cemetery passed to the Louny community.

OLOMOUC, Olomouc district

Area 2,259 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1278 and up to 1454. Later settlement is attested from 1808 onwards. The oldest gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1941.

OLŠANY, Jindřichův Hradec district

Area 849 sq. m. The cemetery was established in the 18th century, which is also the date of the oldest gravestones. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed up to the Nazi occupation by the Jewish community of Písečné n. D.

OPAVA, Opava district

The cemetery was laid out in 1852 and the oldest gravestones date from the second half of the century. The community ceased to exist in 1938 and was renewed in 1945, the congregation being attached to the Jewish community of Ostrava.

ORLOVÁ, Ostrava district

The oldest gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1900.

OSEK, Rokycany district

Area 1,151 sq. m. Jews settled here before 1700. The cemetery dates from the year 1817 and the earliest gravestones from the first half of that century. The community ceased to exist in 1872 and up to the Nazi occupation the cemetery was cared for by the Rokycany community.

OSEK, Radomyšl, Strakonice district

Area 330 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1702. The oldest gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. The baroque stones are of the Volyně type (q. v.). The Osek community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetry cared for by the Strakonice community up to the Nazi occupation.

OSOBLAHA, Bruntál district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the late seventeenth century. The baroque stones in Osoblaha cemetery are unique for the Czech Republic, in that they are the only cases of Polish Jewish influence. The lower part of the stone is a rectangle carrying the inscription, which gives the name of the deceased, expresses the sorrow of the bereaved, recounts the good deeds of the deceased, prays for eternal life, and so on. The upper part, semicircular or semi-elliptical in shape, has the abbreviation P"N or P"T carved in the middle ("here lies", or literally "here is hidden") in ornamental lettering. The rich ornament round the abbreviation starts from the letters, and is based on the symbol for the name of the deceased, or traditional Jewish symbols such as the crown, the lion, etc. These symbols are themselves decorated with plant motifs. Around the ornamental relief is an inscription giving the date of death and sometimes the date of the funeral. The Osoblaha community was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery entrusted to the Krnov community. During the Second World War the cemetery suffered damage during the fighting.

OSTRAVA, Ostrava district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1832. The cemetery was established in 1872 and the gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. There are two other Jewish cemeteries in the cadastre of Ostrava, in Ostrava 5 and in Ostrava-Michálkovice, both dating from the late nineteenth century. The Ostrava community ceased to exist in 1940 and was renewed in 1945. The cemetery is still in use.

OSTROH (Uherský Ostroh), Uherské Hradiště district

Area 2,777 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1592. The old cemetery was done away with in the fifties during road building operations. Seventeenth and eighteenth century gravestones from this cemetery were placed in the new cemetery (established at the end of the nineteenth century). The baroque stones are of the Mikulov type (q. v.) although some have a distinctive feature in the way part of the inscription is carved in a broad band round the edge of the stone. The community of Uherský Ostroh ceased to exist in 1940.

PACOV, Pelhřimov district

Area 1,613 sq. m. Jewish settlement began before 1570 The oldest gravestones date from the early eighteenth century. The Pacov community ceased to exist in 1940.

PARDUBICE, Pardubice district

Area 2,899 sq. m. Jews settled here before 1490. The cemetery dates from the year 1624. The oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century (1739). The community ceased to exist in 1942, and in 1945 a synagogual council was set up.

PELHŘIMOV, Pelhřimov district

Jewish settlement was earlier than 1570. The cemetery dates from 1880 and the oldest gravestones from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

PÍSEČNÉ n. D., Jindřichův Hradec district

The cemetery was established in the eighteenth century, which is also the date of the oldest gravestones. The type of baroque stone is interesting for the spatial treatment; the large oblong space in the lower part of the stone is balanced by a large upper space reserved for the inscription and ornamented with various designs, most often shell and plant motifs. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

PÍSEK, Písek district

Area 5,846 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1392, but was not continuous in older times. The cemetery was established in 1879 and the oldest gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The Písek community ceased to exist in 1940.

PÍSKOVÁ LHOTA, Mladá Boleslav district

Area 1,631 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1830 but the cemetery is older, because it originally served other communities in the vicinity. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community of Písková Lhota was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery taken over by the Mladá Boleslav community.

PÍSTINA, Jindřichův Hradec district

Area 1,137 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1830, in which year the cemetery was founded. The oldest gravestones date from the early nineteenth century. The cemetery fell into disuse before 1918.

PLZEŇ, Plzeň district

Area of the new cemetery 2,158 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1338 and up to 1504, when the mediaeval phase came to an end and the cemetery was abolished. Modern settlement dates from before 1837. The cemetery in Bolevec was established in 1856 and another at the end of the century. The oldest gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The Plzeň community ceased to exist in 1941 and was renewed in 1945.

PŇOVANY, Plzeň N district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1618 and the oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished in 1918 on the basis of the 1890 law, and the cemetery taken over by the Plzeň community.

POBĚŽOVICE (formerly Ronšperk), Domažlice district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1613, the year the cemetery was established. The oldest gravestones date from the seventeenth century (1634). The community ceased to exist in 1938.

PODBOŘANY, cadastre Letov, Louny district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1724, the cemetery from the year 1783. The oldest gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. The Letov community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Podbořany community up to the Nazi occupation.

PODBOŘANSKÝ ROHOZEC, Louny district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1724 but the oldest surviving gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery passed into the care of the Podbořany community, up to the Nazi occupation.

PODĚBRADY, cadastre Kluk, Nymburk district

Area 1,457 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1407. The cemetery dates from the year 1898 and the oldest gravestones from the end of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940. The cemetery is still in use and kept up.

PODIVÍN, Břeclav district

Area 7,526 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1647. The old cemetery was abolished in the eighteenth

century and a new one established. The oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century and the baroque stones are of the Mikulov type (q. v.). The Podivín community ceased to exist in 1940.

PODMOKLY, Klatovy district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1724, as does the cemetery. The oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the community of Kašperské Hory took over the cemetery up to the Nazi occupation.

POHOŘELICE, Břeclav district

Jews were settled here before 1490. The oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century (1749). The baroque stones are of the Mikulov type (q. v.). The Pohořelice community ceased to exist in 1938.

POLICE, Třebíč district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1671 and the oldest gravestones from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was then managed by the Jemnice community until the Nazi occupation.

POLIČKA, Svitavy district

Area 544 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1830. The cemetery was established in 1881 as part of the central cemetery. The earliest stones are of the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1941.

POLNÁ, Jihlava district

Area 3,492 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1532 and the cemetery from before 1597. The oldest gravestones date from the seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

POŘEJOV, Hoštka-Žebráky, Tachov district

Jews were settled here before 1654. The cemetery was established in the eighteenth century and extended in 1835. The oldest stones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished in 1893 under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Tachov community up to the Nazi occupation.

POSTOLOPRTY, Louny district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1671 and the old Jewish cemetery was established before 1724. The oldest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. This cemetery was used up to the middle of the nineteenth century, when a new one was laid out. The baroque gravestones are of the Chodová Planá type (q. v.). The ancestors of Karl Marx came from Postoloprty. The community here ceased to exist in 1938.

POSTŘIŽÍN (Odolená Voda), Prague E district

Area 1,968 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724 and the oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. After 1921 there were no Jews living in Odolená Voda.

PRAGUE, Prague district

The mediaeval Jewish cemeteries in the Little Quarter (Malá Strana) and the New Town (Nové Město) had disappeared by the fifteenth century. Some of the gravestones were discovered when houses were being built at the end of the nineteenth century, and taken to the Old Jewish Cemetery.

The Old Jewish Cemetery was established in the first half of the fifteenth century (the oldest gravestone is that of Abigdor Kara dated 1439) and is the oldest in Bohemia, although it was the third oldest in Prague itself. There are many remarkable gravestones in the Old Cemetery, dating from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries (e. g. Yehuda ben Bezalel, known as Maharal, or Rabbi Loeb, who died in 1609; David Gans who died in 1613, and others). The cemetery was in use up to 1787, and the Jewish gravestones of Prague during that period were models for the stone-masons all over Central Bohemia.

From 1787 to the end of the nineteenth century the Jewish community of Prague buried their dead in the cemetery in Fibich Street in the Žižkov quarter. There are a number of striking gravestones there (e. g. that of Ezekiel Landau, died 1793, and some of the founders of industrial Prague). After 1945 part of the cemetery was turned into a park but the part where the old gravestones are was preserved.

Since the end of the last century the Prague community has used the cemetery in Prague 3—Olšany, where some of the leading Czech sculptors have carved gravestones. Franz Kafka (died 1924) and other important figures of cultural and economic life are buried there.

Three more cemeteries used by the Prague community now lie within the cadastre of Prague; they were originally outside the city:

A) The old cemetery in Prague 5—Radlice, established after 1759, with the oldest gravestones dating from the late eighteenth century.

B) The new cemetery in Prague 5—Malvazinky, established in the second half of the nineteenth century and still in use and good order. Both these cemeteries served the Smíchov community.

The Libeň community used the cemetery in Prague 8—Ďáblice, established at the end of the nineteenth century. It is no longer used. Among the well-known people buried there was the writer Vojtěch Rakous (died 1931).

PRASKOLESY, Beroun district

Area 928 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724. The oldest gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Beroun community up to the Nazi occupation.

PRAVONÍN, Benešov district

Area 1,457 sq. m. Jewish settlement was previous to 1724. The oldest gravestones date from first half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery passed first under the administration of the Křivsoudov community and then from 1930 to the time of the Nazi occupation under that of the Dolní Kralovice community.

PROSTĚJOV, Prostějov district

Area 24,200 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1587. The oldest gravestones date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

PROSTIBOŘ, Zhoř-Telice, Tachov district

Area 2,300 sq. m. Jewish settlement was previous to 1618. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Tachov community up to the Nazi occupation.

PROTIVÍN, Písek district

Area 716 sq. m. Jewish settlement was previous to 1614. The cemetery was established in 1878 and the oldest gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. At the beginning of the twentieth century the community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was managed by the Vodňany community up to the Nazi occupation.

PRUDICE, Nemyšl, Tábor district

Area 2,895 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1723, as does the cemetery. The oldest gravestones also date from the first half of the eighteenth century. The community in Prudice and Nemyšl was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery passed to the Tábor community.

PŘEHOŘOV, Tábor district

Area 863 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1618. The oldest gravestones are of the early nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and administration of the cemetery passed to the Soběslav community, up to the Nazi occupation.

PŘELOUČ, Pardubice district

Area 1,444 sq. m. Jewish settlement was previous to 1654. The oldest gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1892 the community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered up to the Nazi occupation by the Pardubice community. In 1971 the local authorities restored the cemetery.

PŘEROV, Přerov district

Area 5,146 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1339. The cemetery was established in 1878. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished in 1941.

PŘESTAVLKY, Chrudim district

Area 1,518 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724 and the earliest gravestones are of the middle of the century. The baroque stones are of the same type as those in Golčův Jeníkov (q. v.). The community was abolished in 1892 under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery was taken over by the community of Heřmanův Městec, up to the Nazi occupation.

PŘEŠTICE, Plzeň S district

Area 3,387 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1685. The cemetery was established in 1890 and the oldest gravestones date from the end of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

PŘÍBRAM, Příbram district

Area 3,304 sq. m. There were Jews settled here before the year 1300, but not after the fifteenth century. The Jewish community was then established in 1862 and the cemetery in 1879. The oldest gravestones date from the end of the century. The community ceased to exist in 1940 and in 1945 a synagogual council was set up in Příbram.

PŘISTOUPIM, Tuchoraz, Kolín district

Area 4,298 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1713 and the cemetery from the year 1785. The oldest gravestones are late eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1941.

PUCLICE, Domažlice district

Area 1,924 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724 and the cemetery from the year 1750. The oldest gravestones date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Domažlice community up to the Nazi occupation.

PUKLICE, Jihlava district

Area 1,493 sq. m. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery then managed by the Jihlava community up to the Nazi occupation.

RABÍ, Klatovy district

Area 712 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1497. The cemetery dates from before 1724 and the oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The baroque stones are of the Volyně type (q. v.). The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Horažďovice community up to the Nazi occupation. The cemetery had not been used since 1911.

RABŠTEJN n. S., Plzeň N district

Jewish settlement began before 1654. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the early nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Kůzová community up to the Nazi occupation.

RADENÍN, Tábor district

Area 1,403 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1723, as does the cemetery. The earliest stones are of the first half of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the management of the cemetery entrusted to the Tábor community.

RADNICE, Rokycany district

Area 2,093 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1530. The oldest stones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished in 1935.

RADOUŇ, Litoměřice district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

RAKOVNÍK, Rakovník district

Area 5,986 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1441. The cemetery dates from 1635 and the oldest gravestones from the end of the seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1941.

ROKYCANY, Rokycany district

Area 1,984 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1589. The cemetery was established in the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

ROKYTNICE v Orlických Horách, Rychnov n. K. district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1685 and the oldest gravestones from the early eighteenth century (1713). The community was abolished under the 1890 law and care of the cemetery passed to the Žamberk Jewish community up to the Nazi occupation. During the occupation a great deal of damage was wrought in the graveyard, and some of the stones removed.

ROUDNICE n. L., Litoměřice district

Area of the old cemetery 4,469 sq. m., of the new 5,055 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1548 and the cemetery was established in 1613. The oldest surviving gravestones date from an older cemetery which was destroyed. The old cemetery was in use up to 1890, when the cemetery was laid out. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

ROUSÍNOV, Rakovník district

Area 777 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1830 and the oldest gravestones from the first half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Rakovník community up to the Nazi occupation.

ROUSÍNOV, Vyškov district

Area 5,798 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1554. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

ROŽMBERK, Český Krumlov district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the middle of the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938. The cemetery was restored after 1945.

ROŽNOV, Vsetín district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. At the beginning of the twentieth the community was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery taken over by the Jewish community of Valašské Meziříčí.

RUPRECHTICE, Ústí n. L.,district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

RYCHNOV n. K., Rychnov n. K. district

Area 3,187 sq. m. Jewish settlement is attested before 1567. The cemetery was established in 1588 and the oldest gravestones preserved date from the end of the seventeenth century. The baroque stones are of sandstone with richly carved contours and relief carving of architectonic motifs. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

SEDLEC-PRČICE, Benešov district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1724, as does the cemetery. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

SKALKA, Podbřezí, Rychnov n. K. district

Area 691 sq. m. Jewish settlement was previous to 1723 and the oldest gravestones date from 1725. This cemetery is of exceptional interest for literary history as novels by A. Jirásek and K. Krpata are set there. The community of Skalka was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery taken over by the Jewish community of Dobruška.

SLATINA, Klatovy district

Area 1,061 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1668, the date of the oldest gravestones. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed up to the Nazi occupation by the Jewish community of Horažďovice.

SLANÝ, Kladno district

Area 3,188 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1852. The cemetery was established in 1880 and the oldest gravestones date from the end of the century. The community was abolished in 1936.

SLAVKOV u Brna, Vyškov district

Area 4,045 sq. m. Jewish settlement is attested before 1500, and the oldest gravestone known to have lain there before the Nazi occupation was dated 1523. Today the oldest to survive are of the seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

SOBĚDRUHY, Teplice district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1669, the year the cemetery was established. The earliest gravestones date from the late seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

SPÁLENÉ POŘÍČÍ, Plzeň S district

Area 1,036 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1623 and the cemetery from before 1783. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the early nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Plzeň community up to the Nazi occupation.

SPOMYŠL, Mělník district

Area 1,845 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1570. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The baroque stones are of rough granite, with a very rusticalized script and ornament based on plant motifs. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered up to the Nazi occupation by the Jewish community of Roudnice n. L.

STÁDLEC, Tábor district

Area 539 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1723. The oldest gravestones are early nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery taken by the Tábor community up to the Nazi occupation.

STARÉ MĚSTO pod Landštejnem, Jindřichův Hradec district

Jews were settled here before 1610, and the cemetery is also older than that date. The earliest gravestones date from mid eighteenth century. The community was abolished in 1893 under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery passed to the Jewish community of Nová Bystřice.

STARÉ SEDLIŠTĚ, Nové Sedliště, Tachov district

Jews were settled here before 1539. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished in 1893 under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Tachov community up to the Nazi occupation.

STRAKONICE, Strakonice district

Area 2,827 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1482. The cemetery dates from before 1724 and the oldest gravestones are early eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940. The cemetery is still looked after.

STRÁNČICE, cadastre Všechromy, Prague E district

Area 1,712 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1830 and the oldest gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

STRÁŽ u Tachova, Tachov district

Jews were settled here before 1331 and the cemetery may have been established in 1330. The oldest gravestones preserved date from 1579. The community ceased to exist in 1938 and the cemetery was devastated by the Nazis. Most of the gravestones were carried off, and what remain are lying about, overgrown with grass.

STRÁŽNICE, Hodonín district

Area 5035 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1528. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

STRÁŽOV, Klatovy district

Area 1,723 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1405 and the cemetery from before 1724. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Jewish community of Nýrsko. After 1925 the cemetery was no longer used or looked after.

STŘELSKÉ HOŠTICE, Strakonice district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1830 and the oldest gravestones from the first half of the century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was administered by the Strakonice community up to the Nazi occupation.

STŘÍBRO, Tachov district

Jews were settled here before 1368, but this mediaeval settlement was not continuous, being renewed several times. The community was established in 1890, the cemetery in 1910. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

STŘÍTEŽ, Jihlava district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1722. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery taken over by the Polná community up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

SUŠICE, Klatovy district

Area of the old cemetery 430 sq. m., of the new 1,973 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1562. The old cemetery was established in 1626 and the oldest gravestones date from the seventeenth century (1660). The old cemetery was in use up to 1874 when the new cemetery was laid out. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

SVĚTLÁ n. S., Havlíčkův Brod district

Area 3,093 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1654. The cemetery was established in 1742 and the earliest gravestones date from 1760. The cemetery was in use until 1886, after which Jews were buried in a special section of the municipal cemetery. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

SVITAVY, Svitavy district

The cemetery was laid out in 1913 and extended in 1920. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

SVOJŠÍN, cadastre Řebří, Tachov district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1618 and the cemetery from before 1660. The oldest surviving gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery cared for up to the Nazi occupation by the Jewish community of Stříbro.

ŠAFOV, Znojmo district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1670. The oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

ŠTĚNOVICE, Plzeň S district

Area 1,019 sq. m. Jewish settlement was earlier than 1618 but the oldest surviving gravestones date from the early nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Plzeň community up to the Nazi occupation.

ŠUMPERK, Šumperk district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1530 but ended in 1585. It was renewed before 1848 and the cemetery was established in the second half of the century. At the beginning of the twentieth century the community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery managed by the Úsov community up to the Nazi occupation.

ŠVIHOV, Klatovy district

Area of the old cemetery 1,381 sq. m., of the new 1,475 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1570 and the old cemetery was established before 1644, from which year the oldest gravestones date. The new cemetery was laid out in the middle of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery passed to the Klatovy community.

TÁBOR, Tábor district

The Nazis completely destroyed both the old and the new cemeteries. A memorial to the victims of Fascism has been set up on the site of the new cemetery. A synagogual council now exists in Tábor.

TACHOV, Tachov district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1500 and the cemetery from before 1615. The oldest gravestones date from the seventeenth century. The Jewish community ceased to exist in Tachov in 1938.

TELČ, Jihlava district

Area 2,733 sq. m. The oldest gravestones are of the middle of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

TEPLICE, Teplice district

Jews were settled here before the year 1414 and the old cemetery was established in 1482. It was abolished in 1669 and some of the sixteenth century gravestones were moved to the new cemetery established that year. This cemetery was used up to 1862 when a third was laid out. The Nazis completely destroyed the second cemetery. The community ceased to exist in 1938 and the synagogal council was re-established after 1945.

TEREŠOV, Rokycany district

Area 4,082 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1623. The cemetery was established in 1768. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1935.

TEREZÍN, Litoměřice district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1852 but the oldest gravestones preserved date from the twentieth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Litoměřice community up to the Nazi occupation. In 1942 the Nazis turned Terezín into a concentration camp. After 1945 Terezín was made into a memorial to victims of Nazi persecution and included in the Memorial precincts are the remants of the Old Jewish cemetery with memorials to Russian Jewish prisoners-of-war who died there in the First World War; a symbolic graveyard of the Jewish victims of Nazism; and the place on the Ohře where the Nazis threw the ashes of ghetto prisoners.

TOVAČOV, Přerov district

Area 3,039 sq. m. The oldest gravestones date from 1615. The baroque stones are of the type found in Třebíč (q. v.). The Tovačov community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Kojetín community up to the Nazi occupation.

TRHOVÝ ŠTĚPÁNOV, Benešov district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1643 and the cemetery was established in the same century. The oldest surviving gravestones date from 1711. Those in baroque style are of granite and limestone, roughly executed, and bear a distant resemblance to Prague gravestones of the portal type. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

TŘEBÍČ, Třebíč district

Area 5,255 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1410. The mediaeval cemetery was abolished in the seventeenth century and the oldest surviving gravestones date from the end of that century. The baroque stones are of the Mikulov type (q. v.). The Třebíč community ceased to exist in 1940.

TŘEBOŇ, Jindřichův Hradec district

Area 2,704 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1830. The oldest gravestones date from the end of the century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

TŘEŠŤ, Jihlava district

Area 3,662 sq. m. The oldest gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

TUČAPY, Tábor district

Area 2,356 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1713, as does the cemetery. The oldest gravestones date from 1737. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the administration of the cemetery passed to the Soběslav community up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

TURNOV, Semily district

Area 2,183 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1526 but the oldest surviving stones date from the end of seventeenth century. The baroque stones are of the Jičín type (q. v.). The Turnov community ceased to exist in 1940.

ÚBOČÍ, Dolní Žandov, Cheb district

Jewish settlement was earlier than 1830 and the oldest gravestones date from the first half of the century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the management of the cemetery taken over by the Mariánské Lázně community up to the Nazi occupation.

ÚDLICE, Chomutov district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1535 and the old cemetery was established before 1612. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The cemetery was in use up to 1864, when the new one was laid out. The community was abolished under the 1890 lawand the management of the cemetery passed to the Chomutov community, up to the Nazi occupation. The cemeteries at Údlice were devastated by the Nazis, and very few gravestones have survived.

UHERSKÝ BROD, Uherské Hradiště district

Area 5,575 sq. m. Jews were settled here before 1470. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the seventeenth century. The baroque stones are of the Ostroh type (q. v.). The Uherský Brod community ceased to exist in 1940.

UHLÍŘSKÉ JANOVICE, Kutná Hora district

Area 4,405 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1686. The cemetery was established in 1833 and the oldest gravestones date from the first half of the century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

UHŘÍNĚVES, Prague district

Area 3,284 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1685 and the oldest gravestones from 1730. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

ÚSOV, Šumperk district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1564 but the oldest surviving gravestones are of the seventeenth century. The baroque stones are of the Ivančice type (q. v.). The community ceased to exist in 1938.

ÚSTÍ n. L., Ústí n. L. district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1556. The cemetery was established in 1866 and the oldest stones date from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938 but was renewed after 1945 and still exists.

ÚŠTĚK, Litoměřice district

There were Jews settled here before 1327. The oldest gravestones preserved are of the seventeenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

ÚTVINA, Karlovy Vary district

Jewish settlement dates from before 1830 and the oldest gravestones are of the second half of the century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

VALAŠSKÉ MEZIŘÍČÍ, Vsetín district

Area 2,154 sq. m. The cemetery was established in 1870 and the surviving gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

VAMBERK, Rychnov n. K. district

Area 2,618 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1654 and the cemetery from the year 1688. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the end of the seventeenth century and the baroque examples are of the Rychnov n. K. type (q. v.). The Vamberk community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery entrusted to the community of Kostelec n. O. up to the Nazi occupation.

VARNSDORF, Děčín district

Jewish settlement began before 1860 and the oldest gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Rumburk community up to the Nazi occupation.

VELHARTICE, Klatovy district

Area 560 sq. m. Jewish settlement here was previous to 1660. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was administered by the Sušice community up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

VELKÁ n. Veličkou, Hodonín district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery was administered by the Strážnice community up to the Nazi occupation.

VELKÉ KARLOVICE, Vsetín district

Area 1,579 sq. m. The oldest gravestones are of the late nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and care of the cemetery entrusted to the community in Valašské Meziříčí.

VELKÉ MEZIŘÍČÍ, Žďár n. S. district

Area 4,571 sq. m. Jewish settlement here was previous to 1518. The oldest gravestones are of the seventeenth century (1677) and the baroque examples are of the Mikulov type (q. v.). The Velké Meziříčí community ceased to exist in 1940.

VELKÝ PĚČÍN, Jindřichův Hradec district

Area 803 sq. m. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery entrusted to the care of the community in Jindřichův Hradec.

VESELÍ n. M., Hodonín district

Area 532 sq. m. The oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered up to the Nazi occupation by the community of Uherský Ostroh.

VESELICE, Mladá Boleslav district

Area 2,918 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724 but the oldest surviving gravestones are of the first half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery cared for by the Mladá Boleslav community up to the time of the Nazi occupation.

VĚTRNÝ JENÍKOV, Pelhřimov district

The oldest surviving gravestones date from the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

VLACHOVO BŘEZÍ, Prachatice district

Area 1,378 sq. m. Jewish settlement was previous to 1654 and the cemetery was established before 1724. The oldest surviving gravestones date from early eighteenth century. The baroque stones are of the Volyně type (q. v.). The community in Vlachovo Březí was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery placed in the care of the Volyně community up to the Nazi occupation.

VLAŠIM, Benešov district

Area 1,863 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1570. The cemetery was renovated in 1890 and the oldest gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

VODŇANY, cadastre Pražák, Strakonice district

Area 543 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1500. The cemetery was established in 1839 and the oldest gravestones are of the first half of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

VOLYNĚ, Strakonice district

Area 1,357 sq. m. Jewish settlement here was previous to 1500 and the cemetery was established before 1724. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the middle of the eighteenth century. They are of white marble with a wealth of plant motifs in the ornament. With minor variations this type of gravestone is found in all the cemeteries of the region. The Volyně Jewish community ceased to exist in 1940. The cemetery is still looked after.

VOTICE, Benešov district

Area 2,395 sq. m. Jewish settlement was previous to 1538, and the cemetery was also established before that date. The oldest gravestones date from 1716. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

VSETÍN, Vsetín district

Area 903 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1669. The cemetery was established in 1888 and the oldest gravestones date from the end of the century.

VYŠKOV, Vyškov district

Area 3,174 sq. m. The oldest gravestones date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

ZÁJEZDEC, Chrudim district

Area 2,223 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1724 and the oldest gravestones are of the middle of the eighteenth century.

ZALUŽANY, Příbram district

Area 1,563 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1654 and the cemetery from before 1724. The oldest surviving gravestones date from 1779. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery entrusted to the Březnice community up to the Nazi occupation.

ZBĚŠIČKY Písek district

Area 1,029 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1723 and the cemetery from the year 1750. The oldest gravestones are of the middle of the eighteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and care of the cemetery entrusted to the community in Milevsko.

ZBRASLAV, cadastre Třebotov, Prague W district

Area 2,877 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1679 and the cemetery was established in 1760. The oldest gravestones date from the end of the eighteenth century and the baroque stones are of the same type as those at Mořina and Dobříš (q. v.). The Zbraslav community ceased to exist in 1940.

ZBRASLAVICE, Kutná Hora district

Area 1,929 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1692. The oldest surviving gravestones date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The baroque stones are of the Golčův Jeníkov type (q. v.). The Zbraslavice community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery administered by the Kutná Hora community up to the Nazi occupation.

ZLONICE, Kladno district

Area 749 sq. m. Jewish settlement here was previous to 1618. The cemetery is older than 1703 but the oldest gravestones date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The community was abolished under the 1890 law and the cemetery entrusted to the Slaný Jewish community up to the Nazi occupation.

ZNOJMO, Znojmo district

Jews were settled here before 1330 and up to 1454. Settlement was renewed from 1858 and the cemetery established in 1870. Some fourteenth and fifteenth century gravestones were transferred there from the mediaeval cemetery. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

ŽAMBERK, Ústí n. O. district

Area 3,200 sq. m. Jewish settlement dates from before 1654 and the oldest gravestones are of the eighteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1940.

ŽATEC, Louny district

Jews were settled here before 1350 and up to 1542. The Jewish community was founded in 1864 and the cemetery in 1869. The oldest gravestones date from the late nineteenth century. The community ceased to exist in 1938.

I. TYPES OF GRAVESTONES

A. Gothic and Renaissance (14th to 16th centuries)

1. Prague, 14th century
2. Znojmo, 14th century
3. Kolín, 1492
4. Ivančice, 1598

B. Baroque, Prague type (17th to 18th centuries)

5. Mladá Boleslav
6. Nový Bydžov

C. Rusticalized form of the Prague baroque type

7—8. Liteň
9. Brandýs n. L.

D. Simple folk gravestones, Bohemia (18th and early 19th centuries)

10—11. Kamýk n. V.
13. Nová Cerekev
14. Drmoul
15. Libochovice

E. Central Bohemia (early 19th century)

16—18. Brandýs n. L.

F. Baroque, East Bohemia (18th century)

19. Nový Bydžov
20—21. Rychnov n. K.

G. Úsov (early 19th century)

22—23.

H. Golčův Jeníkov (18th and early 19th centuries)

24—26.

I. Baroque, South-west Bohemia (18th and early 19th centuries)

27—30. Volyně
31—32. Kolínec

J. Baroque, South Moravia (17th to early 19th centuries)

33. Třebíč
34—35. Mikulov, simpler form
36—37. Mikulov, more elaborate form
38. Strážnice

K. Baroque, Osoblaha (18th and early 19th centuries)

39—41.

L. Late 19th and early 20th centuries

42. Rychnov n. K.
43. Brno
44. Břeclav (gravestone of Ignác Kuffner, mayor of Ottakring, Vienna)

II. ORNAMENT AND SYMBOLISM

A. Symbols taken from Jewish traditions and religion

a) Cohanim hands in benediction

45. Brno
46. Ivančice

b) Levite vessels
47. Mikulov
48. Mladá Boleslav

c) Crown of good repute
49. Ivančice
50. Osoblaha
51. Brandýs n. L.

d) Lions
53. Ivančice
54. Mladá Boleslav

B. Ornamental motifs

a) Shells
55. Mikulov
56. Třebíč
57. Brno

b) Trees
58. Ivančice
59. Drmoul

c) Flowers
60. Ivančice
61. Úsov
62. Brno
63—64. Třebíč
65. Tučapy

d) Grapes
66. Osoblaha

C. Ornament symbolising the deceased's profession
67. Mikulov — treasurer of the Jewish community

D. Ornament symbolising the name of the deceased
68. Kolín — a mouse, symbolising the name Maizl
69. Brandýs n. L. — a dove
70. Nový Bydžov — a wolf, symbolising the name Volf

E. Various ormanents
71. Ivančice
72. Mladá Boleslav
73. Brno

F. Heraldry
74. Mladá Boleslav — the coat of arms of Jacob Bashevi of Treuenberg

III. TOMBS OF NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS

75. Kolín: Bezalel, son of Yehuda (son of Rabbi Loeb), died 1599
76. Prague: Yehuda, son of Bezalel, known as Rabbi Loeb or Maharal, died 1609
77. Kolín: Elijah, son of Samuel Maizl, died 1621
78. Mladá Boleslav: Jacob Bashevi of Treuenberg, died 1634
79. Holešov: Sabataj Cohen, known as Shah, died 1662
80. Mikulov: Menahem Mendl Krohmal, died 1661
81. Mikulov: Samuel Shmelke Horowitz, died 1778
82. Prague: Ezekiel Landau, died 1793
83. Prague: the writer Franz Kafka, died 1924
84. Mariánské Lázně: Professor Theodor Lessing, victim of a Nazi 'Fehme' murder in 1933
85. Brno: the actor Hugo Haas, died 1968
86. Brno: the Chief Rabbi Richard Feder, died 1970

IV. INDIVIDUAL CEMETERIES

87. Bechyně
88. Brandýs n. L.
89. Brno
90. Břeclav
91. Březnice
92. Dlouhá Ves
93. Dobruška
94. Dobříš
95. Domažlice
96. Drmoul
97. Golčův Jeníkov
98. Holešov
99. Heřmanův Městec
100. Horažďovice
101. Hradec Králové
102. Ivančice
103. Jičín
104. Jindřichův Hradec
105. Jistebnice
106. Kamýk n. V.
107. Karlovy Vary: memorial to the fallen of the First World War
108. Kolín: the old part of the cemetery
109. Kolínec
110. Kovanice
111. Libochovice
112. Lipník n. B.
113. Liteň
114. Loučím
115. Louny
116. Mariánské Lázně
117. Mikulov
118. Milevsko
119. Mirotice
120. Mladá Boleslav
121. Mořina
122. Náchod: memorial to the victims of Nazism
123. Nová Cerekev (with the synagogue in the background)
124. Nový Bydžov
125. Nýrsko
126. Osoblaha
127. Ostrava
128. Plzeň
129. Poběžovice

130. Poděbrady
131. Polná: a gravestone of 1859
132. Postoloprty
133. Prague: Old Jewish Cemetery
134. Prague: cemetery in Fibich Street
135. Prague: Radlice
136. Prague: Strašnice
137. Prostějov
138. Přistoupim
139. Rabí
140. Roudnice n. L.: the oldest gravestone, 1611
141. Rousínov
142. Rychnov n. K.
143. Skalka (Podbřezí)
144. Slaný
145. Staré Město pod Landštejnem
146. Strážov: a gravestone of 1845
147. Strážnice
148. Terezín: Jewish cemetery
149. Terezín: symbolical graveyard
150. Tovačov
151. Třebíč: memorial to the fallen in the First World War
152. Tučapy
153. Úsov
154. Vamberk
155. Volyně
156. Zlonice
157. Mladá Boleslav
158.—159. Ivančice
160.—163. Osoblaha

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2. group of 18th century gravestones, Osoblaha

Frontispiece: An 18th century Jewish funeral (the Prague Burial Brotherhood in the 18th century).

Jan Heřman, PhDr, CSc.
JEWISH CEMETERIES
OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA
(Text and photographies)

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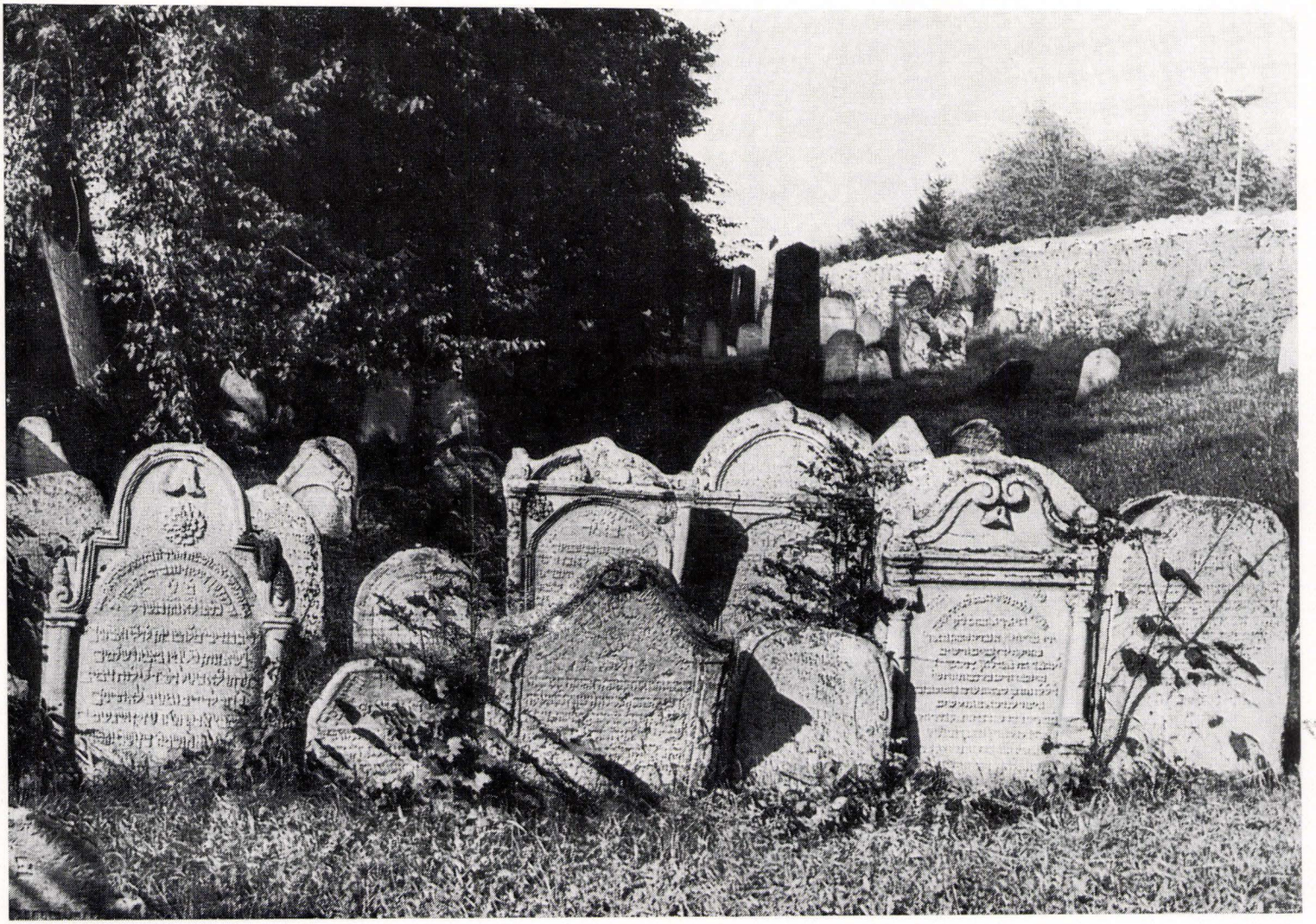
































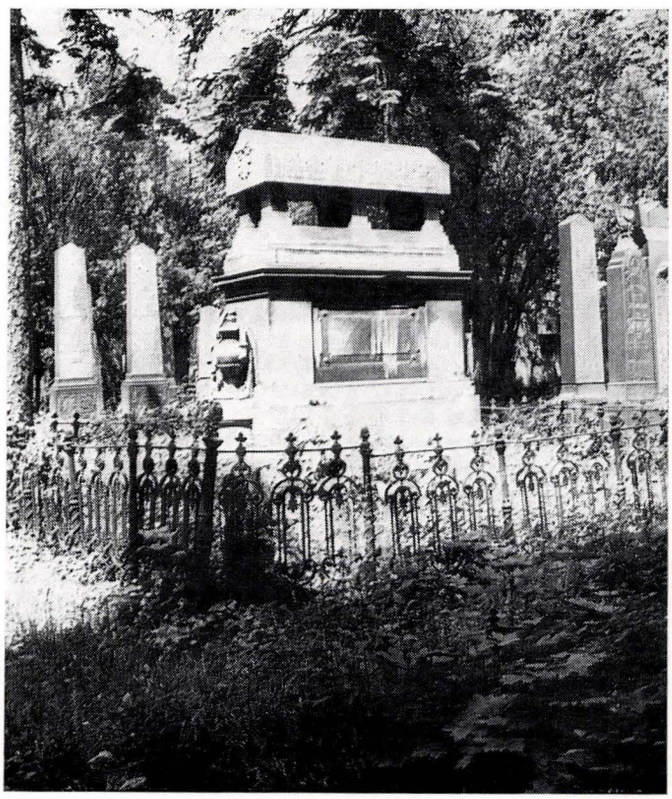


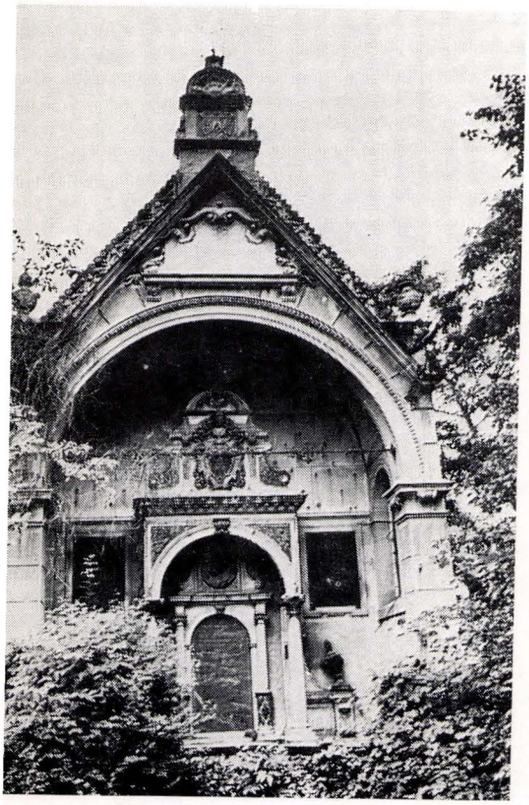
















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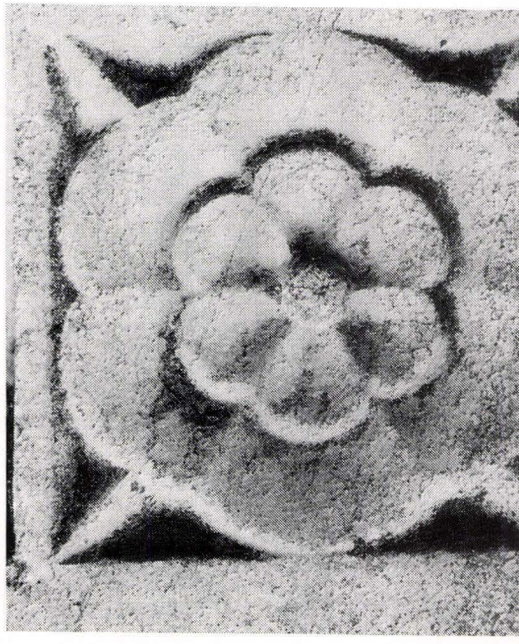







HIER RUHET
LOTHAR BRUCH

















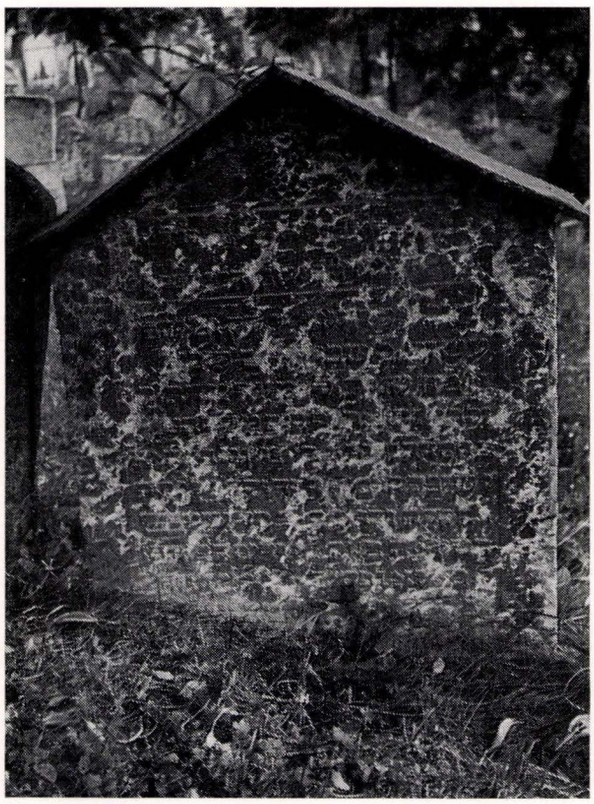










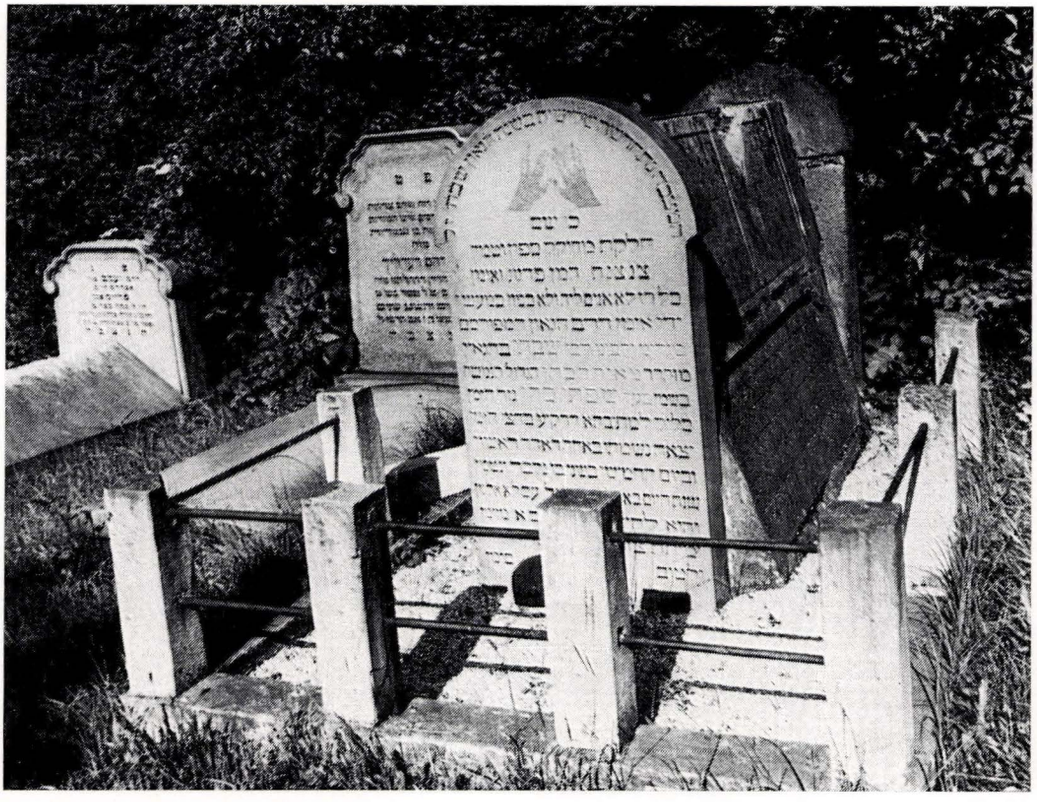




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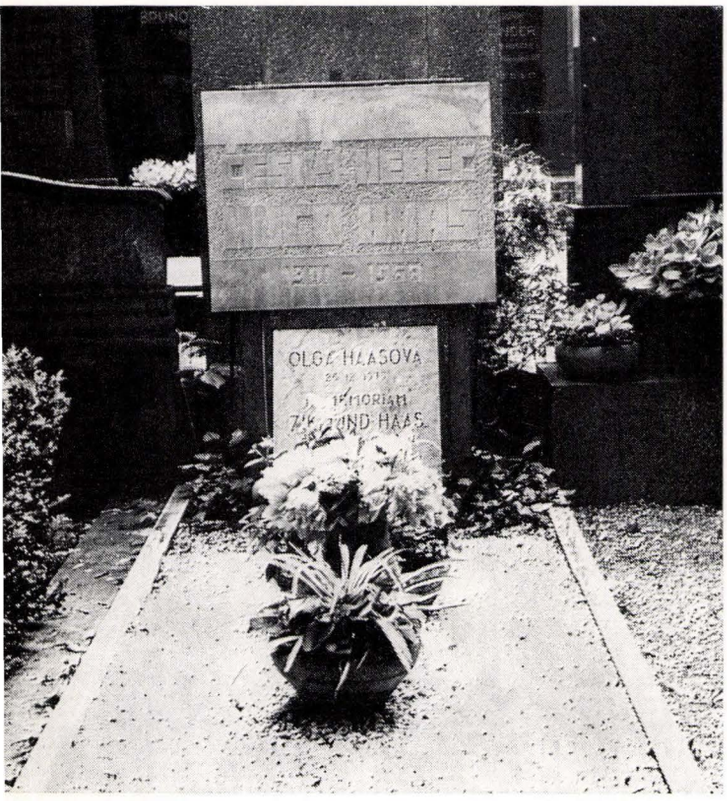




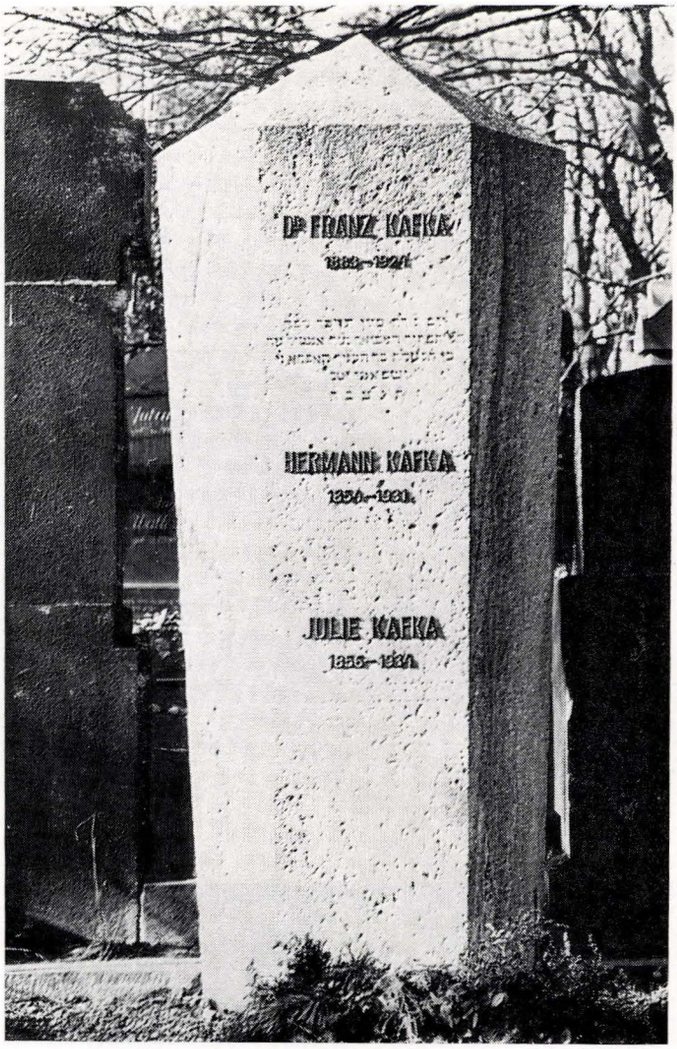


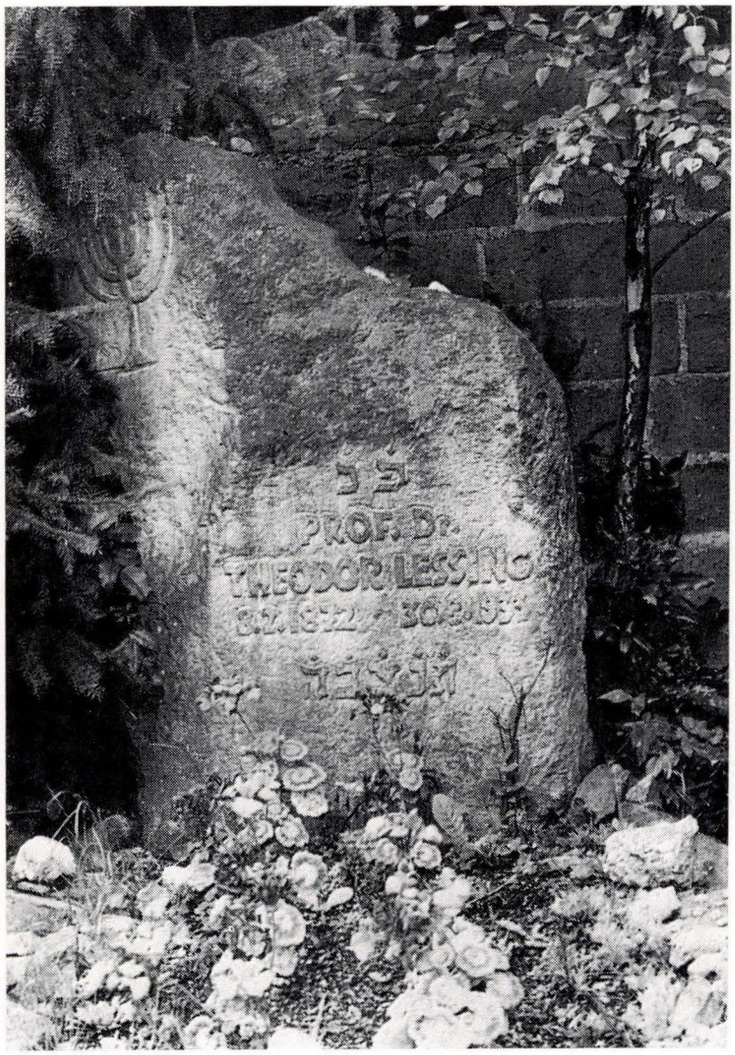





OLGA HAASOVÁ
IN MEMORIAM
ZIKMUND HAAS

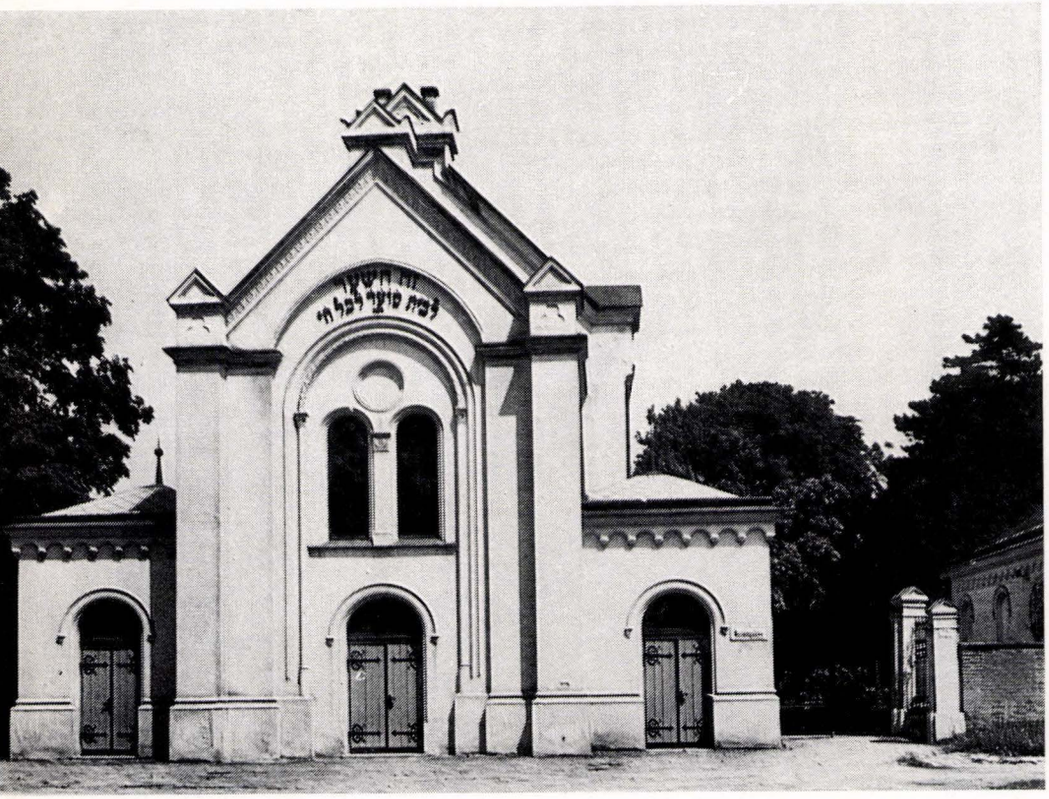

DR. RICHARD FEDER
VRCHNÍ RABÍN A PROFESOR

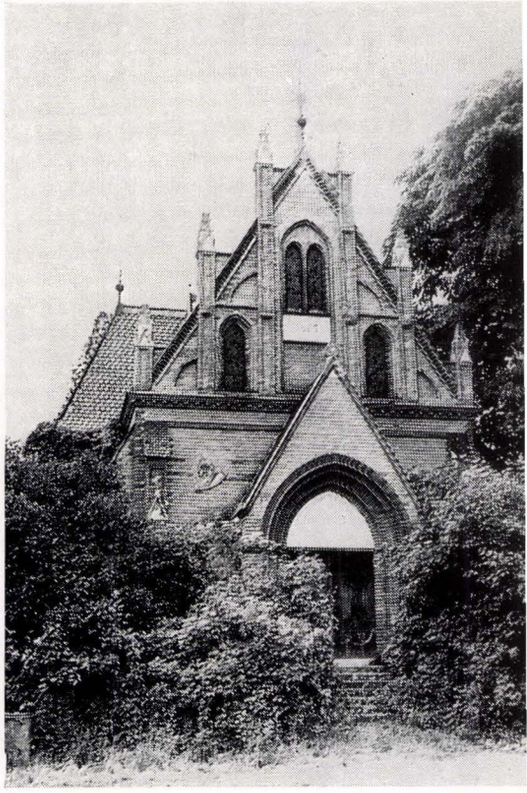

DR FRANZ KAFKA
HERMANN KAFKA
JULIE KAFKA


PROF. DR.
THEODOR LESSING





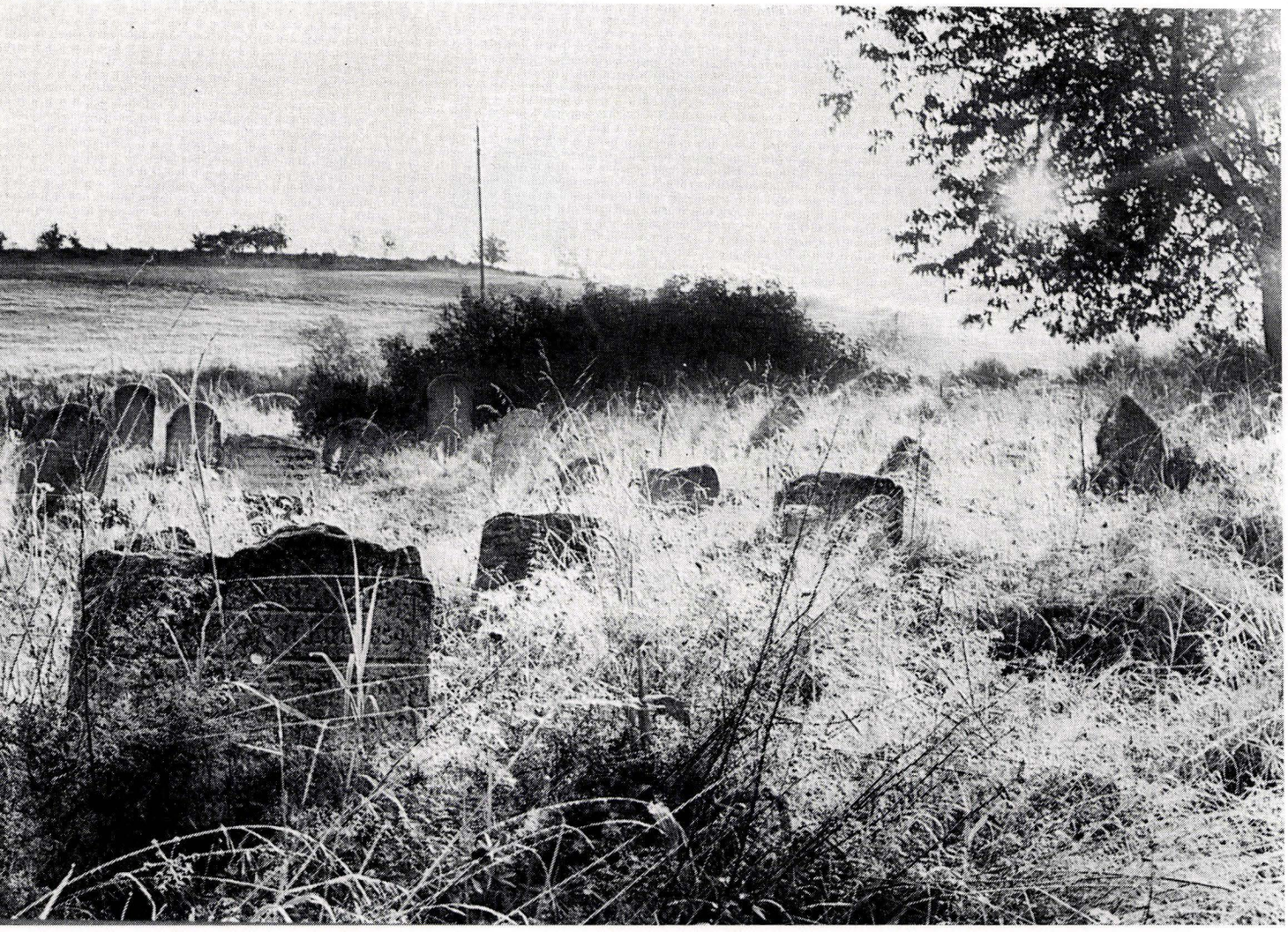




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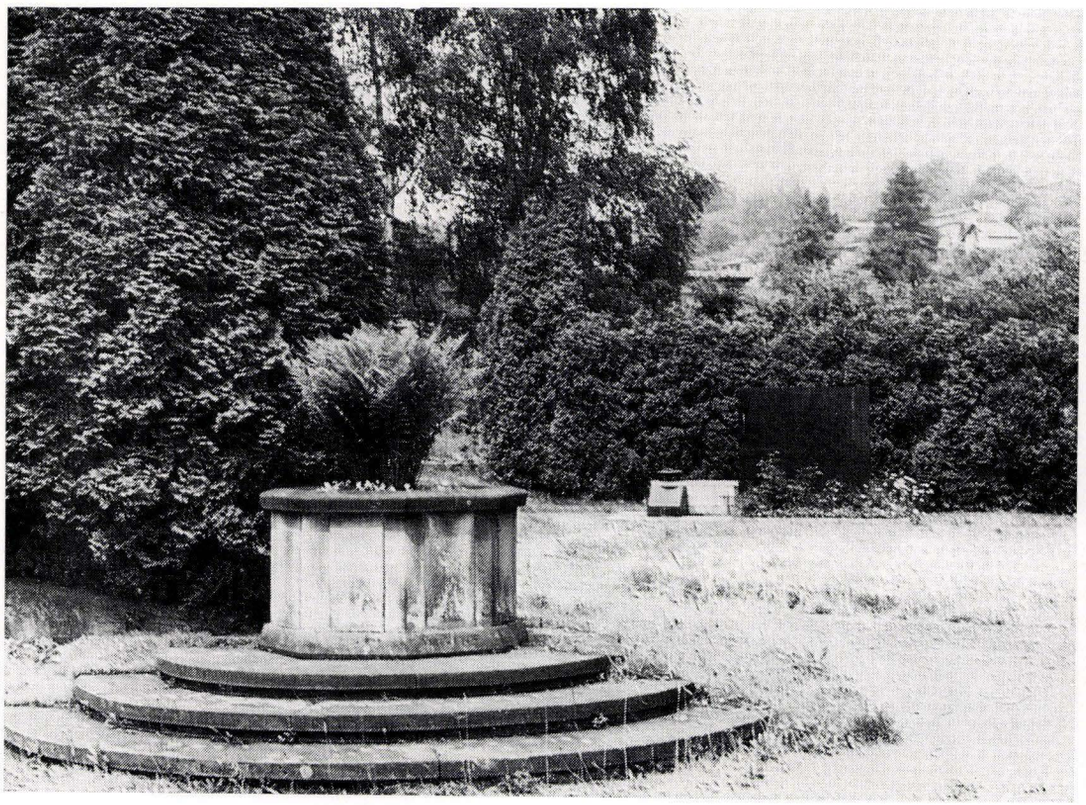


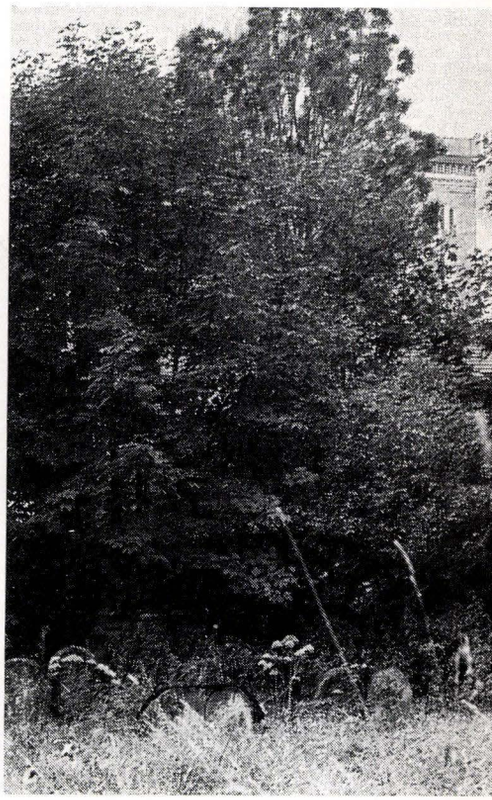
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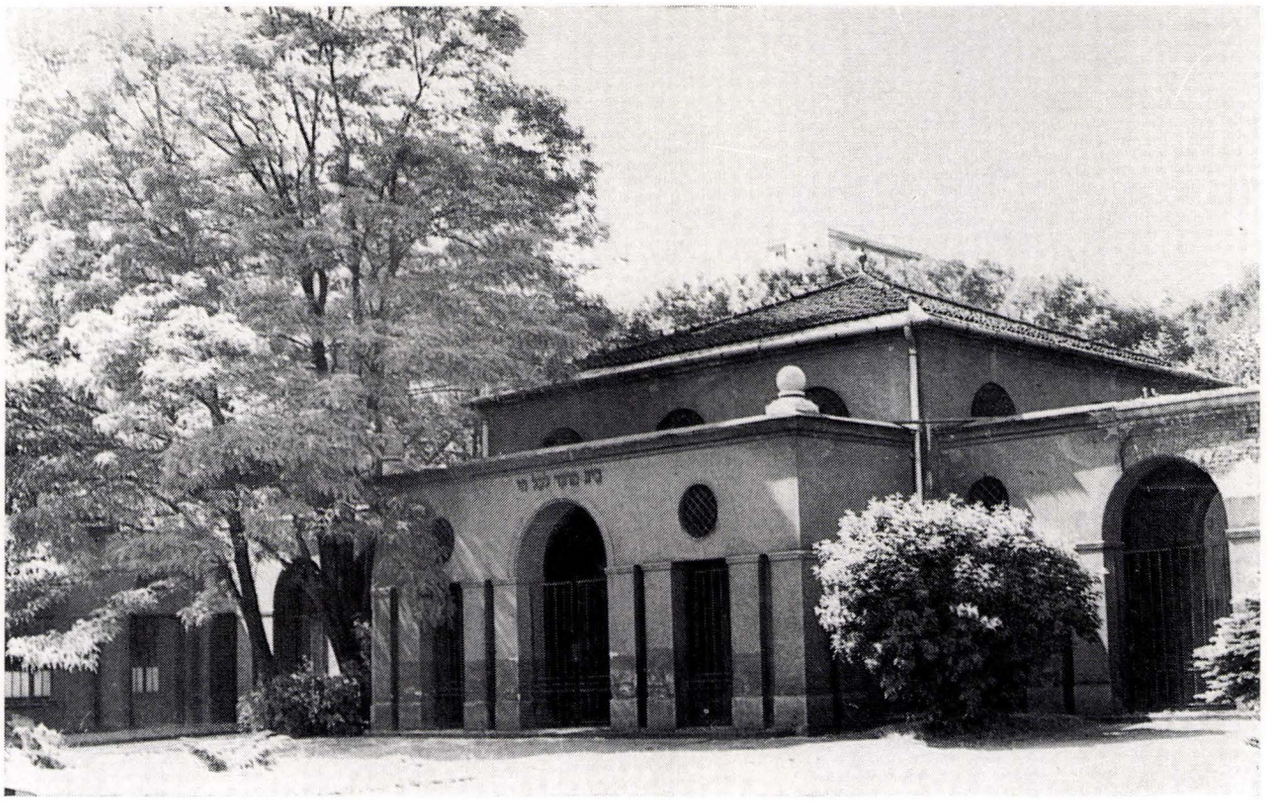



































KAREL BECK
HERMINA
BECKOVÁ









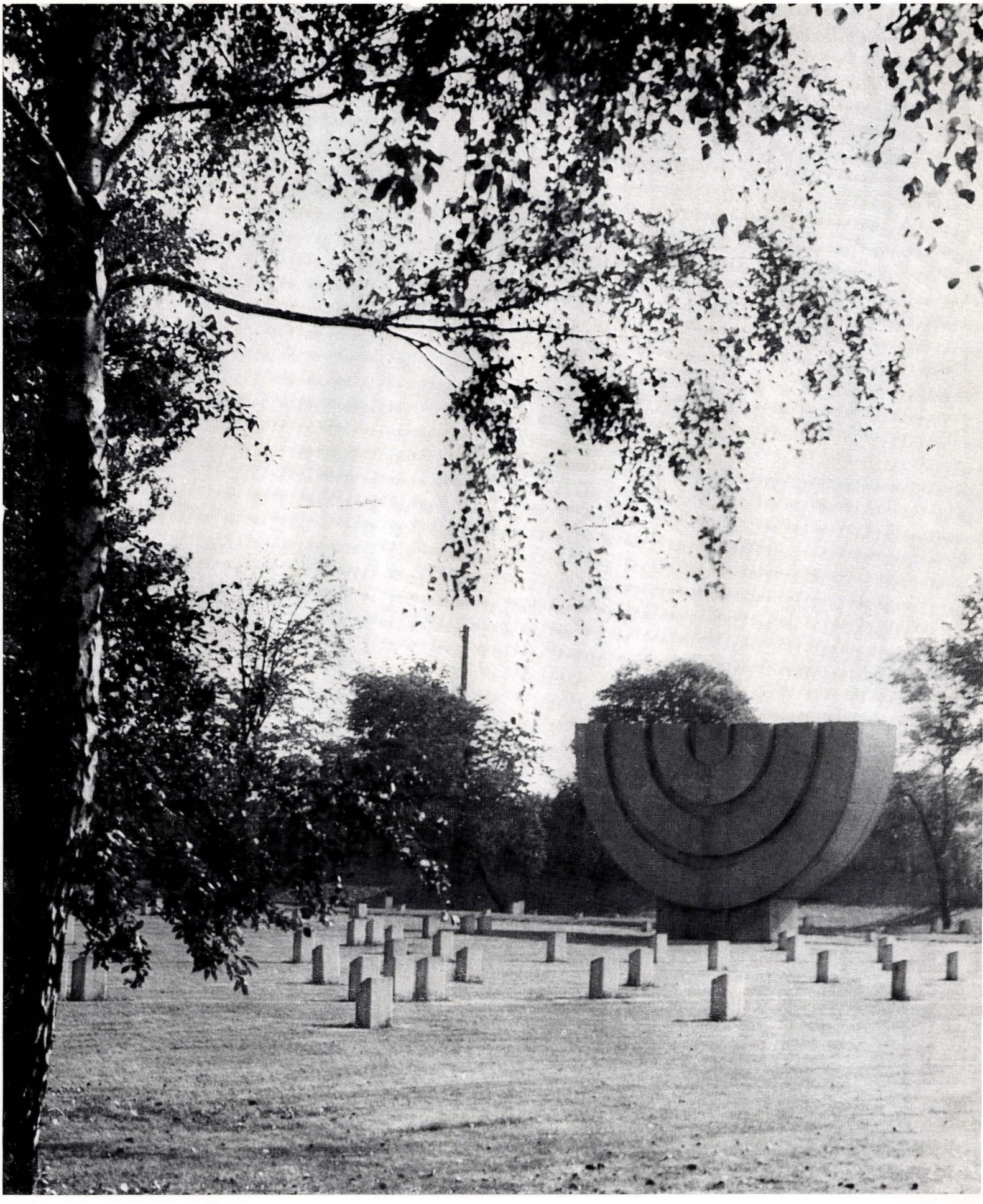









ALFRED LIPSTEIN
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HERMANN BISKUS'
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JOSEFINA
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VILÉM ANČERL
JAN ANČERL



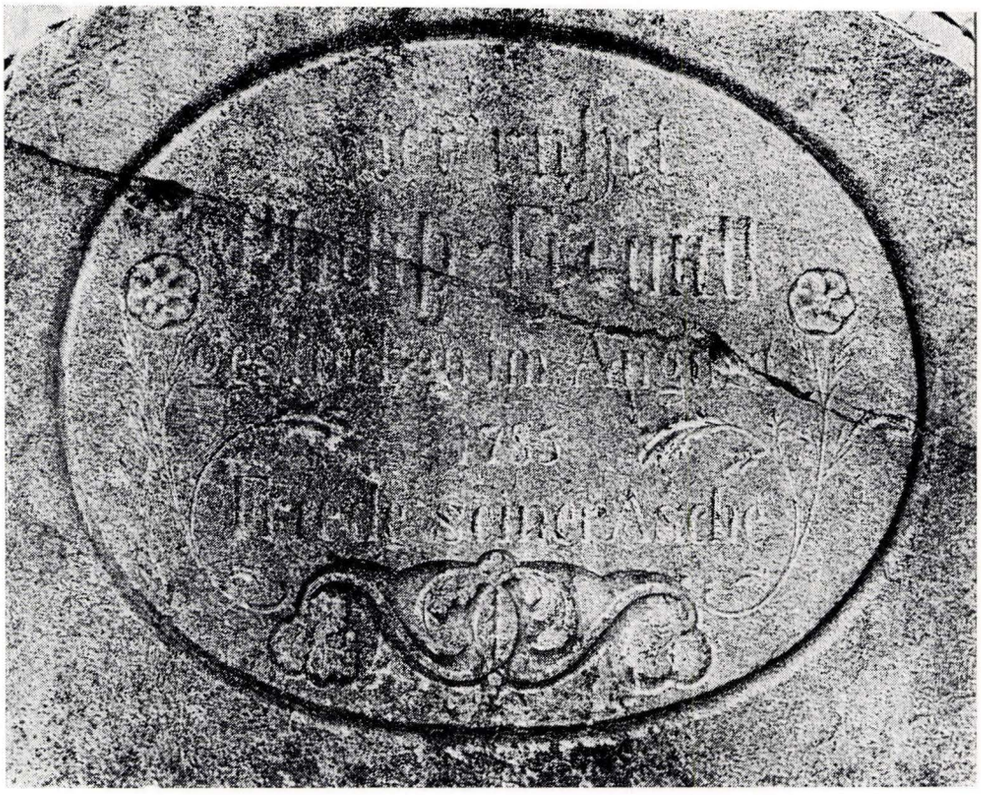


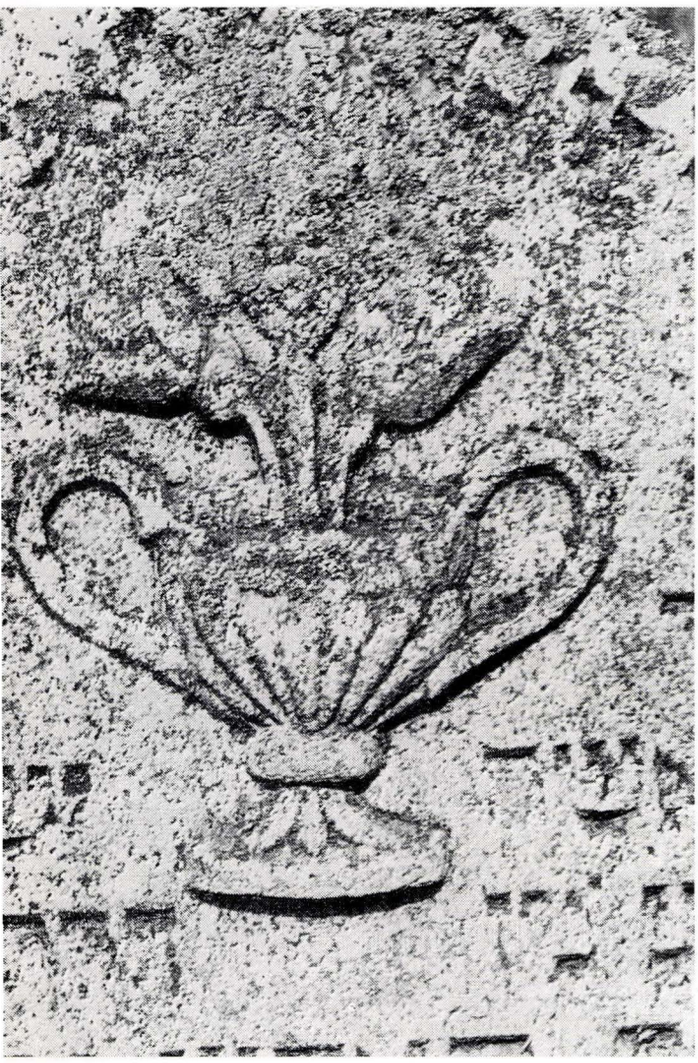




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Jewish Cemeteries with oldest gravestones:

1 Before 1620
2 1620 – 1800
3 1800 – 1850
4 1850 and later





