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(English translation: Andrew Rajcher)

The Influx of Jews into the Częstochowa Ghetto

Among the documents, preserved in the Częstochowa State Archives, are files from the period of Nazi occupation. There are records of submissions, by the Częstochowa *Judenrat* (Council of Elders), to the Częstochowa Municipal Administration Board.

From them, we know that the number of Jews, moving from other towns into the Częstochowa ghetto and registered by the *Judenrat*, during the period 15th January 1940 to 14th September 1942, was approximately 6,501.

An interesting fact is the obtaining of travel permits from the German authorities. There could have been many motivations for Jews to make such decisions, e.g. family reunification, better living conditions in the Częstochowa ghetto compared to other ghettos, the belief that it would be safer in a large ghetto, “because that won’t murder all the Jews”, etc.

According to Feliks Tych¹:

The situation in the Częstochowa ghetto differed favourably from the situation in the Warsaw ghetto. Here, unlike in Warsaw, there were no bodies of adults or children, dying of hunger, lying in the streets of the ghetto. This was due to two reasons. More illegal food reached the Częstochowa ghetto, because it was less hermetically sealed than the Warsaw ghetto. Also, the Częstochowa ghetto had no walls².

Documents sent to the municipal authorities also included lists of those Jews who were forcibly relocated, e.g. from the Reich and from areas of Poland incorporated into the Reich, as well as smaller towns, for the purpose of concentration with the intention of deportation to extermination camps.

The table below, prepared on the basis of preserved archival documents, shows the date from which period the list of the influx of Jews into the Częstochowa ghetto, from other towns, emanates. The document, prepared by the Council of Elders (*Judenrat*), was submitted to the Częstochowa Municipal Administration Board, shows the increase in the number of registrations and in number of registered Jews. This list included both individuals and entire Jewish families living outside the city limits.

¹ F Tych (Fizel Szpiro) - Polish historian, columnist, Holocaust researcher. In 1995-2006, Director of the Jewish Historical Institute. During the Nazi occupation, he was in the Radomsko ghetto.

² F. Tych, *Historia Żydów Częstochowy lat Zagłady i okresu po II wojnie światowej w świetle akt Archiwum Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego*, [in:] *Żydzi Częstochowianie – Współistnienie, Holocaust, Pamięć*, ed. Jerzy Mizgalski with a foreword by Zygmunt Rolat, Częstochowa 2006, p. 29.

Only, in a few cases were people living outside the Częstochowa ghetto included. In this case, the dates of registration of families and people of Jewish origin prove that the Germans were carrying out a “city clearing” of the Jewish population and placing them into the ghetto to be “safe against Polish antisemitism”.

“Ordnung” [Ger: Order] was an import tool to improve the functioning of the Nazi machine of repression and extermination of Jews. It was consistency observed and rigorously enforced by the German authorities. However, it also had other dimensions. In view of the increasingly difficult living conditions in the ghetto, it pretended to maintain “normality”.

The information, transmitted to the Częstochowa municipal authority, allowed Polish officials to observe the growing scale of problems inside the ghetto. The possibilities of the Częstochowa municipal authority to provide help to the Jews were negligible. The Council operated under strict German control. It also had to solve huge food problems for the inhabitants of the “Aryan” part of the city, who were also subjected to numerous repressions.

During the occupation, Stanisław Rybicki appointed by the German authorities as mayor of Częstochowa, made every effort to carry out numerous tasks regarding the care of the Polish and Jewish populations. Help for the Jewish population was, in various forms, most often carried out in secret from the German authorities. It should be stressed that the Germans created a strong wall between the Polish and Jewish communities. It was not a concrete wall, but one of issued orders, edicts and prohibitions, as well as premeditated anti-Jewish propaganda.

In “announcements”, posted on the streets of the city, death threats were directed at Poles who provided any aid to Jews by giving them food or shelter. These were not just warnings. There were numerous arrests, death sentences and imprisonment in concentration camps, which testified to the widespread use in methods of intimidation in order to paralyse any impulse, amongst Poles, to help Jews.

Propagated “warnings” about the alleged spread of dangerous infectious diseases, by Jews, were intended to discourage any contact with them. The strength of the impact of this administrative and psychological wall increased together with the systematically implemented policy of repression and preparations for the *Endlösung der Judenfrage* (The Final Solution to the Jewish Question) implemented until the final defeat of the Third Reich.

In his published World War II memoirs, Stanisław Rybicki wrote about the problems and types of help provided to the Jewish population. Published in 1965 by the “Pax” Publishing Institute, under the title *Pod znakiem lwa i kruka* [*Under the Sign of the Lion and the Raven*], it is an important document illustrating the relations between the German administration managing the city and the Polish administration, the contacts with the *Judenrat* and the forms of repression used by the Germans against the city’s Jewish community.

In his memoir, the author describes the social atmosphere prevailing in the Nazi-occupied city. It should be remembered that this memoir was written by an occupation-appointed mayor, widely known to Częstochowa residents. It was a bestseller last century.

It evoked particular emotions amongst that generation of Częstochowa residents, who had survived the city's Nazi occupation. Memories of the events and the prevailing conditions of everyday life, at that time, were still vivid.

The following decades and subsequent post-war generations received "second-hand" this image of the occupation. It became more and more blurred. Increasingly, it acquired a mythologised patina. Increasingly, journalistic and historical narratives were also created for specific interests.

The influx of Jews, from other places, into the Częstochowa Ghetto

**Compiled by the Częstochowa *Judenrat*
for the Administration Department of the Częstochowa Municipal Board.**

Pursuant to an order of the supervisory authorities, the Judenrat herewith sends a list of people, from other towns, who have registered with the Judenrat in each period:

Date(s)	No. of reports	No. of Registrations	Places of origin
15 th - 21 st January 1940	58	136	Łódź, Wieluń, Warszawa, Radomsko, Kalisz, Rembelice, Zgierz, Będzin, Pabianice, Zduńska Wola, Działoszyn, Wiśniowa Góra, Hamburg
29 th January 1940	47	123	Zduńska Wola, Włocławek, Łódź, Wieluń, Radomsko, Aleksandrów, Pabianice, Kalisz, Warszawa, Wiśniowa Góra, Bolesławiec, Ruda Pabianicka, Andrzejów, Blachownia, Wieruszów
6 th February 1940	33	87	Pabianice, Kalisz, Radomsko, Łódź, Aleksandrów, Krosno, Zakopane, Gnaszyn, Warszawa, Zgierz, Węglowice, Wejcherowo, Pilica
12 th February 1940	52	125	Mysłowice, Łódź, Radomsko, Zduńska Wola, Działoszyn, Tarnowskie Góry, Warszawa, Szczekociny, Śródborów, Zawiercie, Kuźminek, Różan nad Nerem, Ruda Pabjanicka, Poraj, Kalisz, Choroń, Trzebca, Szadek, Przyrów, Blachownia, Gdynia, Szczerców, Sieradz, Andrzejów,
19 th February 1940	81	189	Wieluń, Zwolen k. Radomia, Radomsko, Łódź, Przedbórz, Koziegłowy, Zduńska Wola, Kamińsk, Wisława powiat Łaski, Pabianice,

			Zakopane, Stryków, Mysłowice, Działoszyn, Zgierz, Kłomnice, Katowice, Warszawa, , Nowy Kocin, Lelów, Truskolasy, Stawiszyn
26 th February 1940	80	174	Wieluń, Łódź, Radomsko, Zyglinek, Kalisz, Sieradz, Koźminek, Pobiedziska, Działoszyn, Panki, Krzepice, Brzeźnica, Sosnowiec, Przyrów, Zgierz, Kraków, Zakopane, Szczekociny, Katowice, Pabianice, Zduńska Wola, Lelów, Radomsko, Mstów, Włocławek, Wiśniowa Góra, Działoszyn,
4 th March 1940	55	116	Kalisz, Sosnowiec, Katowice, Działoszyn, Aleksandrów, Miedźno, Kamyk, Warszawa, Brzeźnica, Lelów, Kłobucko, Bielsko, Radomsko, Wieluń, Przedbórz, Łódź, Zduńska Wola, Gdynia, Truskolasy
11 th March 1940	56	102	Łódź, Działoszyn, Osiaków, Rembielice Królewskie, Zduńska Wola, Borowno, Kociszew, Przedbórz, Radomsko, Wieluń, Kłobucko, Truskolasy, Chorzów, Aleksandrów, Sosnowiec, Jędrzejów, Tomaszów, Krems a D. Niemcy, Kamyk, Zakopane,
18 th March 1940	82	161	Łódź, Piotrków, Kłobuck, Truskolasy, Działoszyn, Pabianice, Blachownia, Radomsko, Katowice, Mstów, Otwock, Sosnowiec, Kalisz, Teklinów, Kraków, Chorzów, Kociszew, Lublin, Krzepice, Trzebca gm. Brzeźnica
26 th March 1940	78	142	Działoszyn, Łódź, Sieradz, Radomsko, Sosnowiec, Chorzów, Pabianice, Jędrzejów, Warszawa, Niemcy (z niewoli), Żarki, Przystajń, Wiewiec gm. Zamoście, Kłomnice, Kocisze powiat Piotrków, Lelów,
1 st April 1940	45	80	Łódź, Niemcy z niewoli, Kraków, Sosnowiec, Borowno gm. Kruszyńska, Pabianice, Radomsko, Wieluń, Kalisz, Aleksandrów, Tarnowskie Góry, Zawiercie, Działoszyn, Sulejów, Zduńska Wola, Truskolasy, Kutno,

8 th April 1940	41	89	Łódź, Radomsko, Lipiny, Blachownia, Janów, Kraków, Żarki, Zgierz, Działoszyn, Przedbórz, Niemcy z niewoli, Płazno, Wieluń, Kłomnice.
15 th April 1940	46	84	Radomsko, Wieluń, Łódź, Sieradz, Kłobuck, Będzin, Szczerców powiat łaski, Pabianice, Warszawa, Niemcy z niewoli, Chorzów, Działoszyn, Zduńska Wola,
29 th April 1940	9	26	Łódź, Radomsko, Przedbórz
22 nd April 1940	15	30	Łódź, Warszawa, Kalisz, Dobrzyń n. Drwęcą, Szczerców pow. łaski, Radomsko
6 th May 1940	25	48	Przedbórz, Łódź, Piszczac pow. Biała Podlaska, Włocławek, Działoszyce pow. Pinczowski, Tomaszów, Kalisz, Krzepice
14 th May 1940	28	56	Łódź, Kalisz, Ozorków, Warszawa, Chorzów, Wieluń, Radomsko, Katowice, Przedbórz, Krzepice, Pińczów
20 th May 1940	24	36	Kamyk, Łódź, Niemcy, Mstów, Wieluń, Kalisz, Tarnowskie Góry, Warszawa, Radomsko,
27 th May 1940	26	57	Działoszyn, Łódź, Szczerców, Kraków, Wiśniowa Góra, Sosnowiec, Warszawa, Wieluń, Smardzew pow. Sieradz, Radomsko,
3 rd June 1940	17	42	Łódź, Radomsko, Bielsko, Pabianice, Królewska Huta, Włocławek Kamyk, Truskolasy, Katowice, Pińczów, Osiaków, Zduńska Wola
10 th June 1940	15	30	Radomsko, Łódź, Wyczerpy Górne, Działoszyn, Dobrzyń nad Drwańcem, Wieluń, Błeszno, Kalisz
17 th June 1940	9	25	Rozprza pow. Piotrków, Radomsko, Wieluń, Łódź, Przedbórz, Pabianice,
24 th June 1940	10	14	Łódź, Przyrów, Radomsko, Piotrków, Wieluń
15 th July 1940	12	21	Radomsko, Wieluń, Łódź, Krzepice, Berlin, Truskolasy, Kraków

8 th July 1940	14	16	Aleksandrów, Kutno, Radomsko, Kłobuck, Łódź, Wieluń, Praszka, Złoczów, Kamyk
1 st July 1940	9	11	Sosnowiec, Łódź, Zduńska Wola, Będzin, Pabianice, Burzenin p. Sieradz
23 rd July 1940	62	134	Łódź, Warszawa, Aleksandrów, Truskolasy, Wieluń, Kalisz, Katowice, Włodawa woj. Lubelskie, Radomsko, Dąbrowa Górnicza
29 th August 1940	51	60	Łódź, Kamyk, Będzin, Wieluń, Kalisz, Kielce, Rzeki pow. Radomsko, Będzin, Koniecpol, Przyrów, Działoszyn, Wieś Kaliska pow. Słupecki,
5 th August 1940	78	123	Łódź, Działoszyn, Krzepice, Sosnowiec, Lelów, Radomsko, Kamyk, Wieluń, Sosnowiec, Panki, Gnaszyn, Pławno, Pabianice, Przedbórz, Hanover (Niemcy), Katowice, Będzin, Łęczyce, Żywiec
12 th August 1940	55	113	Działoszyn, Bełchatów, Łódź, Wieluń, Radomsko, Warszawa, Sosnowiec, Kraków, Kalisz, Praszka, Będzin, Kamyk, Koźminek, Lublin, Jaworzno pow. Wieluński, Wieruszów pow. Wieluński, Katowice, Chorzów, Brzeźnica, Lelów
19 th August 1940	42	81	Łódź, Sosnowiec, Działoszyn, Kraków, Kalisz, Truskolasy, Zduńska Wola, Katowice, Warszawa, Tarnowskie Góry, Kocieszów pow. Żelów, Krzepice, Radoszyce.
26 th August 1940	58	114	Kraków, Błaszki p. Kaliski, Będzin, Łódź, Katowice, Radomsko, Przyrów, Włoszczowa, Pajęczno, Kalisz, Wieluń, Bielsko, Krzepice, Radomsko, Bełchatów
2 nd September 1940	45	127	Kłomnice, Łódź, Będzin, Radomsko, Kalisz, Kraków, Warszawa, Przedbórz, Chorzów, Bielsko, Toruń, Katowice,
9 th September 1940	24	70	Wieluń, Sieradz, Bielsko, Kraków, Warszawa, Radomsko, Łódź, Sosnowiec, Wieruszów, Ozorków,

14 th September 1940	8	35	Kalisz, Kraków, Przemyśl, Łódź, Radom, Radomsko, Jaworzno, Częstochowa,
23 rd September 1940	23	44	Kraków, Działoszyn, Radomsko, Kalisz, Nowy Sącz, Łódź, Aleksandrów, Wieluń, Żarki, Lipsk, Bełchatów, Częstochowa,
30 th September 1940	20	42	Łódź, Będzin, Brzeźnica, Katowice, Radomsko, Kraków, Szremsk, Końskie, Tarnowskie Góry, Rzeki
7 th October 1940	13	21	Kraków, Łódź, Kalisz, Płock, Częstochowa, Janów, Poznań, Kalisz
14 th October 1940	11	23	Łódź, Grzeszki, Krzepice, Kutno, Kraków, Bydgoszcz, Wieluń
21 st October 1940	13	16	Łódź, Katowice, Kraków, Kamińsk, Żarki, Sosnowiec, Będzin
28 th October 1940	20	27	Kalisz, Łódź, Otwock, Włocławek, Rózkowo, Kraków, Pławno, Łęczyce, Aleksandrów, Warszawa
4 th November 1940	8	22	Częstochowa, Radom, Katowice, Bielsko, Bydgoszcz, Bełchatów, Poraj
18 th November 1940	7	13	Kraków, Łódź, Chorzów, Bydgoszcz,
11 th November 1940	3	5	Kalisz, Łódź, Warszawa
25 th November 1940	6	24	Łódź, Truskolasy, Wieluń, Kraków
27 th November 1940	4	10	Wieluń, Bielsko, Łódź, Konin
9 th December 1940	3	5	Warszawa, Łódź, Sosnowiec

17 th December 1940	9	17	Łódź, Kraków, Włocławek, Radomsko,
7 th January 1941	10	17	Wieluń, Łódź, Radomsko, Kraków, Warszawa,
18 th August 1941	10	10	Łojki
8 th September 1941	72	72	Płock, Bodzanów i okolice (Lista uchodźców, którzy powrócili do Częstochowy i figurowali na „meldunkowej stacji zbornej” Katedralna 7)
27 th October 1941	37	37	Płock Bodzanów i okolice (Lista uchodźców, którzy powrócili do Częstochowy i figurowali na „meldunkowej stacji zbornej” Katedralna 7)
14 th January 1941	2	2	Wieluń Piotrków
21 st January 1941	3	3	Kraków, Wieluń, Krzepice
31 st January 1941	3	5	Krynica, Łódź, Kraków
8 th February 1941	3	4	Kraków, Międzyrzecz, Warszawa
15 th February 1941	2	4	Kraków, Piotrków
20 th February 1941	4	7	Warszawa, Kraków, Wieluń
1 st March 1941	2	3	Radomsko Warszawa
8 th March 1941	2	5	Rudniki R., Łódź
15 th March 1941	4	5	Radomsko, Kalisz, Aleksandrów

22 nd March 1941	3	8	Milanówek, Bochnia Kraków
27 th March 1941	1	2	Radomsko
14 th April 1941	5	11	Kraków, Warszawa
20 th April 1941	4	4	Częstochowa, Otwock k. Warszawy
26 th April 1941	2	6	Kraków
10 th May 1941	9	15	Kraków, Skawina, Rogów, Kamyk Radom, Kielce, Warszawa
17 th May 1941	17	32	Skierniewice, Kraków, Lublin, Działoszyn, Rudniki Rzędzińskie, Janów, Warszawa, Radomsko, Truskolasy
20 th May 1941	2	5	Kraków
3 rd June 1941	8	12	Głowno, Warszawa, Kraków, Rzeki, Łódź
7 th June 1941	8	12	Kraków, Bochnia, Mstów, Radom, Radomsko, Brzeźnica
14 th June 1941	4	7	Kraków, Głowno, Lublin, Warszawa
20 th June 1941	2	2	Częstochowa, Warszawa
15 th August 1941	15	31	Kraków, Warszawa, Kamińsk, Piotrków, Lublin, Chlewice, Przygłów
1 st August 1941	10	13	Kraków, Pilica, Warszawa, Praszka, Skierniewice, Radomsko
11 th August 1941	10	14	Barycz, Warszawa, Mstów, Wieluń, Radomsko, Silnica, Warta, Kraków
18 th August 1941	2	5	Tarnów, Warszawa

3 rd September 1941	10	6	Piotrków, Warszawa, Kielce, Żarki, Łojki, Krzepice
2 nd October 1941	4	5	Mstów, Kielce, Warszawa
11 th October 1941	3	6	Warszawa, Kraków, Warszawa
4 th November 1941	1	2	Warszawa
31 st December 1941	3	4	Skierniewice, Kielce, Warszawa
4 th February 1942	6	7	Tarnopol, Kraków, Warszawa, Lwów, Radomsko
16 th February 1942	10	15	Lwów, Warszawa, Koluszki, Ostrowiec, Krzepice, Działoszyn, Hrubieszów, Kraków, Kalisz
23 rd March 1942	21	57	Warszawa, Garbatka, Kraków, Włoszczowa, Rawa Mazowiecka, Mstów, Góra Kalwarii, Kielce, Żewica, Wieruszów, Kalisz, Będzin, Szczerców,
25 th March 1942	26	47	Szurmierzyce, Płock, Łódź, Kłobuck, Wiedeń, Kraków, Warszawa, Żarki, Lwów, Kalisz, Bodzanów, Kroszowice, Krzepice, Staszów, Koluszki
31 st March 1942	119	178	Opatów, Warszawa, Żarki, Dęblin, Tomaszów, Skierniewice, Izbica, Bełchatów, Sanok, Kłobuck, Łódź, Radom, Ostrowiec, Falenica, Sterdynia, Lublin, Opoczno, Radomsko, Jędrzejów, Lubieszów, Płock, Wieruszów, Przedbórz, Tomaszów Mazowiecki, Blachownia, Radziejów, Oświęciny, Osiecin, Podębnice, Piotrków, Wieluń, Praszka

16 th April 1942	36	96	Piotrków, Kłobuck, Łódź, Radziejów, Płock, Osiecin, Radomsko, Warszawa, Przygłów, Piotrków Trybunalski, Lwów, Kraków,
21 st April 1942	35	75	Radziejów, Radomsko, Wyczerpy Dolne, Kraków, Osiecin, Żyrardów, Płock, Warszawa, Międzyrzecz, Kłobuck, Praszka, Piotrków, Włoszczowa, Błeszno, Tomaszów, Łódź, Tarnów
30 th April 1942	73	150	Radziejów, Radomsko, Wyczerpy, Kraków, Osiecin, Żyrardów, Płock, Warszawa, Międzyrzecz, Kłobuck, Praszka, Piotrków, Włoszczowa, Błeszno, Tomaszów, Łódź, Tarnów, Przyrów, Bernatowizna, Wieluń, Praszka, Podębice, Chmielów, Tomaszów, Krzepce, Kamyk, Włoszczowa, Aurełów, Radziejów, Bodzanów, Pilica, Izbica Lubelska
15 th April 1942	35	94	Kłobucko, Litzmannstadt, Radom, radziejów, Płock, Osiecin, Radomsko, Warszawa, przygłów, Piotrków Trybunalski, Kraków, Radziejów, Częstochowa,
30 th April 1942	38	79	Osiecin, Błeszno, Przyrów, Warszawa, Bernatowizna, Wieluń, Praszka, Kłobuck, Podębice, Chmielów, Tomaszów, Kraków, Wyczerpy, Radziejów, Krzepice, Kamyk, Włoszczowa, Piotrków, Aurełów, Bodzanów, Pilica, Izbica Lubelska
11 th May 1942	13	38	Przedbórz, Warszawa, Radziejów, Błeszno, Praszka, Łęczyca, Dąbrowice, Wyszków, Błachownia
18 th May 1942	36	87	Kłobuck, Krzepice, Włoszczowa, Warszawa, Osiecin, Błeszno, Wronki, Wieluń, Radziejów, Piotrków, Lwów, Kraków, Sanok, Lubraniec, Izbica, Pławno, Częstochowa, Radomsko
25 th May 1942	30	43	Warszawa, Praszka, Radziejów, Kłobuck, Piotrków, Kraków, Żarki,
2 nd June 1942	25	44	Radziejów Kłobuck, Sulnierzyce, Włoszczowa, Wieluń, Bolechów, Warszawa,

			Kraków, Olsztyn, Gidle, Szczekociny, Żarki, Praszka
8 th June 1942	38	70	Kłobuck, Radziejów, Sompolno, Daleszyce, Warszawa, Żońdów, Tarnów, Koluszki, Wronki, Mstów, Błeszno, Ost Werden, Skierniewice, Głowno, Kraków, Pabianice, Praszka, Blachownia, Piotrków, Chmielnik, Pilica, Bodzenty
15 th June 1942	36	61	Kłobuck, Skomlin, Radomsko, Radziejów, Praszka, Blachownia, Raków, Przytyk, Wieluń, Pajęczno, Warszawa, Stanisławów Lipski, Pabianice, Kamyk, Wyczerpy,
22 nd June 1942	46	90	Krzepice, Kłobuck, Osiecin, Łosice, Radziejów, Zawiercie, Piotrków Trybunalski, Kamyk, Pajęczno, Kraków, Szczepieszyn, Koźmin, Szydłowiec, Błeszno, Warszawa, Wieluń, Aurełów, Kocin, Głowno, Wrocław, Praszka, Rembielice, Szlacheckie,
29 th June 1942	56	103	Kłobuck, Krzepice, Sompolno, Biliki, Radziejów, Prusicko, Łowicz, Praszka, Konopiska, Pajęczno, Łosice, Krery, Radomsko, Żarnów, Krośniewice, Biała Podlaska, Tarnów, Piotrków, Konięcpol, Mierzyce, Błeszno, Wyczerpy, Psary, Moksko Wieluńskie, Kocin, Gomunice, Kamyk, Sandomierz
6 th July 1942	96	216	Krzepice, Błeszno, Kamyk, Kocin, Kłobuck, Łęczycza, Mstów, Piotrków, Warszawa, Rembielice, Konięcpol, Ostrowiec, Warszawa, Sulejów, Parczew, Seroczynka, Kamińsk, Kocin, Sandomierz, Brzeźnica, Kraków, Prądnik, Mstów, Jawornik, Józefin, Łobodno, Praszka, Skierniewice, Myszków, Żarki, Łódź, Żyrardów, Falenica, Częstochowa
13 th July 1942	124	306	Działoszyn, Lipie, Kłobuck, Krzepice, Praszka, Wieruszów, Warszawa, Łowicz, Kamyk, Kielce, Wieliczka, Karków, Włoszczowa, Radomsko, Bełchatów, Kurzelów, Wąsosz, Kocin, Przedbórz, Wygoda, Bolesławiec, Tarnów, Lelów, Zawiercie, Brzeźnica,

20 th July 1942	49	100	Kamyk, Kocin, Krzepice, Kłobuck, Warszawa, Wieluń, Przystajń, Łobodno, Wąsosz, Mstów, Nowa Wieś, Gidle, Bór Zapilski, Brzeźnica, Żarki, Panki, Blachownia, Kielce, Sieradz, Truskolasy, Słomniki, Mstów, Pajęczno, Izbice.
27 th July 1942	110	197	Radomsko, Kłobuck, Pajęczno, Kamyk, Wieluń, Blachownia, Brzeźnica, Lublin, Lututów, Krzepice, Brzózka, Warszawa, Miedźno, Radomyśl Wiel. Aleksandria, Piotrków, Błeszno, Sulmierzyce, Pajęczno, Włoszczowa, Puszczew, Łowicz, Praszka, Włodzimierzów, Sulmierzyce, Biliki, Nowa Wieś, Warki, Wąsosz, Sieradz, Koluszki, Żarki, Przystajń, Brody.
3 rd August 1942	116	215	Konopiska, Wieluń, Blachownia, Krzepice, Błeszno, Kłobuck, Kamyk, Praszka, Pajęczno, Myszków, Płock, Kocin, Mstów, Kraków, Wieruszów, Rembielice, Sopków, Szczekociny, Ostrowiec, Lututów, Żarki, Kowel, Warszawa, Praszka, Miedźno, Radomsko, Otwock, Przyrów, Kuźnice, Przystajń, Borowno, Błeszno, Zelów, Wąsosz, Łowicz, Bór Zapilski, Wieliczka,
10 th August 1942	28	53	Krzepice, Pajęczno, Kamyk, Miedźno, Olsztyn, Wieluń, Kłobuck, Bór pow. Przystajń, Błeszno, Bodzentyn, Łowicz, Lubidza, Mstów
17 th August 1942	54	94	Dźbów, Krzepice, Kamyk, Kłobuck, Konopiska, Kraków, Błeszno, Radomsko, Warszawa, Dęblin, Pajęczno, Gołonóg, Błeszno, Płock, Brzózki, Łódź, Żarki, Lublin, Włoszczowa, Opoczno, Kielce
24 th August 1942	44	79	Krzepice, Miedźno, Pajęczno, Kłobuck, Praszka, Radomsko, Otwock, Żarki, Kielczygłów, Rząśnia, Jaworzno, Bełchatów, Zawiercie, Mierzyce, Wieluń, Piotrków,
31 st August 1942	102	178	Pajęczno, Warszawa, Olsztyn, Wieluń, Chorzew, Krzepice, Praszka, Radomsko, Zawiercie, Łódź, Jaworzno, Mierzyce, Kielczygłów, Rudnik Wieluński, Mierzyc, Żarnowa, Radziejów, Kamińsk, Kłodawy, Hutki, Brzeźnica, Radomsko, Korsznice,

			Otwock, Cisowa, Kraków, Bolesławiec, Otwock
7 th September 1942	48	80	Kłobuck, Pajęczno, Krzepice, Radomsko, Wieluń, Busk, Piotrków, Pławno, Józefów, Wieluń, Warszawa, Mierzyc, Łowicz, Piotrków
14 th September 1942	66	128	Pajęczno, Kłobuck, Skarżysko, Krzepice, Wieluń, Miechów, Bolesławice, Wawrzynczyce, Zawiercie, Warszawa, Żarki, Rudniki, Pławno, Olsztyn, Janów, Łęczyca, Praszka, Orzegów, Dzierniki, Załęcze, Gorzkowice, Przyrów,

Source: State Archives in Częstochowa, Częstochowa City Council– Ref. No.9061-9065

In the documents, submitted by the Judenrat, showing “Places of Origin”, full information about the people was included. For example, Sieniec (Registration No. 1405, Waldberg Zalman b. 15/10/1913, house painter Częstochowa, Warszawska 5; 13/02/1942 Bened Mordka Mendel, b. March 1883, rabbi of Koluszki; Goldman Moszek b. January 1903, wife Chana, 08/02/1909, children: Josef b. 1928, Mania 1928, Szlama 1931, Noech 1933, Jankiel 1935, Nuta 1937, Welwel 1939 – cart driver Rawa Mazowiecka; Lebel Lejb b. 1906, wife Haja, children: Szymel – Hersz 1932, Kiwa 1940 – labourer – Góra Kalwaria.

The *Judenrat* reports did not take into account the illegal movement of Jews into and out of the ghetto. Częstochowa Holocaust survivors mention the scale of this phenomenon in their accounts.

Life in the ghetto took place on several official levels, i.e. in accordance with the orders and prohibitions of the occupying force and unofficially, i.e. in a constant struggle for the survival and life of each family and individual.

On both levels, attempts were made to circumvent German orders in various forms and using various methods. Attempts were made create self-help, e.g. through the activities of TOZ and setting up cheap kitchens. Substitutes for life in freedom were created – secret teaching, the lending of books, religious life, cultural activities such as drama groups, a choir, magazine publishing, etc. Armed resistance was also organised.

The second level of ghetto life, despite the harsh German repression, was implemented in various, diverse forms. Until the beginning of the deportations to the Treblinka death camp, the primary goal was saving health and life. The underground-organised activities for the remaining Jewish population in the “Little Ghetto” continued, but became more difficult. Due to even more restrictive regulation, introduced by the Germans, it had to take on even more clandestine forms..

