

Jūsų rankose – antras, papildytas, daug solidesnis knygos „Ukmergės žydų bendruomenės istorija (datos, dokumentai, faktai)“ leidimas. Knygoje – žymiai daugiau svarbių datų, įdomių faktų ir dokumentų, dvigubai daugiau įvairiaspalvės istorinės medžiagos nei pirmojoje. Dar vienas svarbus šios knygos privalumas, kad nuo šiol Ukmergės žydų bendruomenės istorija pateikiama ir anglų kalba. Iliustracijose, kurių čia irgi nemažai, parodoma ta tikroji Ukmergė, kurią anuomet matė miesto žydų bendruomenė.

„Ši knyga – tai kruopščiai ir ilgai rinkta Ukmergės žydų bendruomenės istorija, skirta ateities kartoms, bet visada išliks ir mūsų širdyse.“

*Artūras Taicas, Ukmergės žydų bendruomenės pirmininkas*

This is the second edition of the book *A History of the Ukmergė Jewish Community (Dates, Documents and Facts)*, which has been revised and expanded, to make it much more authoritative than before. It contains many more important dates, interesting facts and documents than the first edition, and also more colourful historical material. Another important feature is that the history of Ukmergė Jewish Community is now also presented in the English language. The many illustrations show the real Ukmergė, as it was seen by the Jewish community in former times.

“This book, a careful and thorough work on the history of the Ukmergė Jewish community, is dedicated to future generations, but it will always remain in our hearts.”

*Artūras Taicas, chairman of the Ukmergė Jewish community*

ISBN 978-609-8120-18-9



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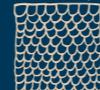
## Ukmergės žydų ben- druomenės istorija

Datos, dokumentai,  
faktai

## A History of the Ukmergė Jewish Community

Dates, Documents  
and Facts

aukso žuvis



## Ukmergės žydų bendruomenės istorija

Datos, dokumentai, faktai



## A History of the Ukmergė Jewish Community

Dates, Documents and Facts



## FOREWORD

This collection of diverse historical dates, facts and quotations of documents emerged as if by itself – while “sorting” and “putting together” different historical facts of Ukmerge district and town, multi-colourful historic material started multiplying disproportionately fast in one of the computer folders. I think you understand that this folder was designed to compile historical facts related to Ukmerge Jewish community... It is absolutely natural because the Jewish community for about several ages (from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century till the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century) was the biggest national community and a predominant factor in terms of the development of crafts and trade in Ukmerge and the whole county. Due to historical circumstances and traditions, Ukmerge Jewish community (as well as similar communities in other Lithuanian towns and cities) were well concentrated and organized on religious – tax base and had partial autonomy and self-governing body – Kahala – acting on behalf of the community. Sufficiently dynamic and notable social activities of the community satisfied diverse needs of its members, and they were quite abundantly reflected in various documents of related periods. The size of the community and its relative dominance of city life have led to the situation when various facts highlighting family life and existence of the community emerged in documents that were not directly connected to Ukmerge Jewish community. Over the time (we present the result of about 10-year efforts) numerous historical materials started acquiring relative position in the mosaic of Jewish life in Ukmerge. Contours of the story materialized, and a natural need to tell everybody interested about it originated.

Undoubtedly, under other circumstances this historical material could be just one potential resource for a possibly smooth and multi-aimed research

of a historian. But as a result of the Catastrophe, personal and community-religious archives were destroyed or lost and we basically don't have and will never have any memoirs. On the whole it's no longer possible to investigate the life of Ukmerge Jewish community "from inside", to grasp essential principles and traditions of the community life and the logics of human behaviour and performance. So perhaps, only "the facts of the band" method allows us to objectively and without a threat of potentially incorrect conclusions present a reflection of Ukmerge Jewish community life. On the other hand, this form does not exclude upgrading collections of historical material by adding new data and facts (still there must be lots of them) and *summa summarum* submitting a fuller and more colorful history of the Jewish community.

Historical material collected in this printout has been provided mainly from the archives of a range of documents. The majority of their transcripts are currently in Ukmerge Museum (so, you will always find reference "KM" next to the document) and everybody interested will have a chance to fully familiarize him/ herself with the document.

Part of the material related to Ukmerge Jewish community is hosted on the internet, in different books or other print media. In addition, one more thing should be mentioned, i.e., lots of Jewish community members' names are referred to in the documents (sometimes in abundance). I think this could be related to two aspects. Firstly, the quoted documents were signed by the leaders and elite personalities for different reasons representing the whole Jewish community. So, their personal and precise identification was obligatory. Secondly, other names referred to in the documents, unfortunately, is often the single lasting trace and a commemorative sign of people who lived, worked and created in the community.

I want to express my sincere gratitude to all sponsors who contributed to the "birth" of the book by work, cash or other means. And I wish all the readers great joy of cognition while discovering an important part of the history of Ukmerge.

*The Author*

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION

In reality, it's great that hidden in between-the-lines of the FOREWORD a promising sentence about a possibility of "submitting a fuller and more colorful history of the Jewish community in future" hasn't just remained a reflection of our aspirations. This second edition of "History of Ukmerge Jewish Community (dates, documents, facts) may in fact be identified as "a book", because it is much solid in respect to the extent of facts and data, structure, content and outward appearance.

The book is already in your hands, so instead of recounting consequential changes in detail, we should state that this publication contains almost twice more historical data than the first edition. The texts of the book have been translated into the English language. Moreover, visual material has "invaded" its pages, perhaps not excessively rich or sensationally new, but truly depicting Ukmerge witnessed and created by the Jewish community.

As for the future, we can firmly declare that new additions will follow the existing list of facts, because part of historical materials still remain scattered because of the publishing policy or time-limits and was not included in the book. However, we still hope that "the world will not collapse" and this work will underpin compilation and publication of a third, potentially, more inclusive.

In conclusion, I want to express the same "thank you" as in the last paragraph of the FOREWORD, though not necessarily in the same words....



# A History of the Ukmergė Jewish Community

Dates, Documents and Facts



Ukmergės sinagoga, dail. Eugenijus Kulvietis. XX a. 3–4 deš.  
Kulviečių šeimos kolekcija.

Synagogue in Ukmergė, painted by Eugene Kulvietis. The twentieth century, 3–4 decade. Kulvietis family collection.

**1674** The first Jewish descent in Ukmerge (a shopkeeper) was mentioned, and in 1685 there could be Kahala (*a self-governing body of Jewish community – the Board*) and a synagogue. (*Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai (The monuments of Lithuania SSRS urbanstics)*, 10 t., Vilnius, 1987.// Written by A. Miškinis with reference to the report of Lithuanian Research Institute of Construction and Architecture; hereinafter – Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 20)

“[...] Motiejus Michalovskis. Petras Shlubis. Andrius a blacksmith. **Samuelis a shopkeeper** (*in bold script by publishers*). Their obligation is to pay 6 gold coins each year for the land-plot, and they can move away whenever they want to. [...]” (An extract from the Inventory section of Ukmerge Pastorship about the farmers and free-men living in the territory belonging to the Pastorship in 1674. LVIA (*Lithuania State Historical Archives (LSHA)*), f. 699, ap. 2, b. 330, l. 216–228.; KM (*a copy of the translation is in Ukmerge museum; copies of the documents and its translation into the Lithuanian language were made by R. Ramanauskas*))

The end of **17<sup>th</sup>** – the beginning of **18<sup>th</sup>** centuries, few gravestones in Zhelva Jewish cemetery date back to the beginning of XVIII century. Zhelva Jewish community buried their departed in Ukmerge Jewish cemetery long before that. (*So we can say that the Jewish cemetery was established in Ukmerge in the end of XVII c. – the beginning of XVIII c.*) ([http://www.jewish-gen.org/yizkor/pinkas\\_lita/lit\\_00449.html](http://www.jewish-gen.org/yizkor/pinkas_lita/lit_00449.html))

“[...] Jews were allowed to build a synagogue in “Uzhupys” and they got a piece of land for the cemetery. Local Kadish Chevro (*Voluntary funeral society*) keeps and maintains the old gravestones; some of them are already

300 years old. Their record book is also very old. [...]” (Nancy and Stuart Schoenburg “Lithuanian Jewish Communities” 1996 Northvole NJ – Shoenburg N. and S. Northvole of the Lithuanian Jewish community, in the 1996; hereinafter – Šoensburgai N. ir S. *Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės*)

**1721** Craftsmen and a Jew, as well as two Jewish breweries were mentioned in the Inventory of Ukmerge Pastorship. A synagogue is mentioned too (referring to the document, it was somewhere beyond the boundaries of the Pastorship). According to the Inventory book, referring to the king’s decree, Ukmerge estate and town had to pay 100 gold coins to the Pastor (the estate – 30 gold coins, townsmen – 46 gold coins and 20 cents, Jews – 23 gold coins and 10 cents and half ox. Referring to the tax ratio, we can say that the Jews at the time formed about one-third of the city’s population (approximately 60–70 people), and after the wars of the 18<sup>th</sup> century their number increased. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 22)

1721 “[...] Ukmerge Jewish obligations. Every year at Christmas the Jews must give Ukmerge Pastor a quarter of a bull and a pound of pepper (*a pound – about 400 g*). At Easter – a quarter of an ox and a pound of gunpowder. / On church holidays and Sundays both Christians and Jews should not work in breweries or elsewhere (*Jewish companies*). Pastor must directly monitor this. Also, Christian servants who work in Jewish homes must go to Church on weekends and confess at Easter-time, as well as attend the sermons. [...]” “Status ecclesiae ac parochiae Vilkomiriensis ad 1721” (LVIA, f. 1671, ap. 4, b. 487, l. 134; KM)

**1738** The document indicates presence of 23 Jewish breweries, market-places and market days. However, the city square (market place) and Jews and not described. For this reason, they most likely resided around the market square. In the city, i.e., in the territories governed by the Town Elder and the Pastor, and on the other side of the river together with Jews there lived about 40 to 45 families, i.e., about 250 to 300 people. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 23)

**1747** Rafael Hekohenas was Rabbi of Ukmerge. (Berel Kogan “Jidishe shtet, shtetlech un dorfishe jishuvim in Lite” New York 1991 – Koganas B.

*Žydai Lietuvos miestuose, miesteliuose ir kaimo vietovėse (The Jewish in Lithuania's towns, small towns and villages).* – Niujorkas, 1991.; hereinafter – Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

**1765** 716 Jews lived in Ukmerge and 405 in parishes belonging to Ukmerge Kahal. (LVIA, f. s. a., b. 13932, l. 11–12)

Referring to several Inventories of 1765, there were 38 Jewish land-plots with 61 house (*dumas*) and, accordingly 8 and 11 on the other side of the Shventoji. So, in Ukmerge there were 72 Jewish houses (*tax units, villas*), and there could be even more families. Most of the Jews were employed in trade, owned inns and 3 of them were craftsmen. Most of them lived in the town centre and Vilnius Street, because the former fishermen's sites were abandoned after the war. A synagogue is mentioned too. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 25)

Referring to the Inventory Book (October 29, 1765) these Jews, owners of houses (*Žydzi na siedzibnych placach*) lived in Ukmerge: 1. Izraelis Maushovichius, 2. Pinkas Shymshenovichius, 3. Gecelis Leibovichius, 4. Mausha Elijashevichius, 5. Marekas Leibovichius, 6. Ovsiejus Maushovichius, 7. Evishas Jankelevichius, 8. Shaja Michelevichius, 9. Jankel's widow, 10. Marekas Leibovichius, 11. Jankelis Kushneris, 12. Mausha Jankelevichius, 13. Mendelis Shliomovichius, 14. Leiba Shakovichius, 15. Leiba Jankelovichius, 16. Mausha Isakovichius, 17. Judelis Hirshovichius, 18. Aaronas Machinovichius, 19. Hirsha Abraomovichius, 20. Mana Micharevichius, 21. Boruchas Leibovichius, 22. Mendelis Jankelevichius, 23. Volfas Judelevichius, 24. Isakas Kashrelovichius, 25. Biomanas Abraomovichius, 26. Jatchonas Shenderovichius, 27. Isakas Jakubovichius, 28. Sholomas Hirshovichius, 29. Leizeris Nishanovichius, 30. Chaimas Kashrelovichius, 31. Volfas Hirshovichius, 32. Jankelis Mejerovichius, 33. Shnejerovich widow, 34. Ezra Aaronovichius, 35. Nochimas Jankelevichius, 36. Aaronas Berkovichius, 37. Girsha Shmuilovichius, 38. Mausha Shmuilovichius, 39. Zelmanas Nosenovichius, 41. (*Numeration mistake*) Shevelis Jankelevichius, 42. Beinas Maizeshovichius, 43. Judelis widow, 44. Hirsha Judelevichius, 45. Mausha Leibovichius, 46. Hirsha Alchonovichius, 47. Isakas Rubinovichius, 48. Isakas Hirshovichius, 49. Jankelis Mendelevichius, 50. Isako

widow, 51. Leiba Hancelevichius, 52. Mausha Hirshovichius, 53. Chaimas Shmuilovichius, 54. Karpelis Abraomovichius, 55. Leiba Aaronovichius, 56. Mejeris Hirshovichius, 57. Styrka Isakienė (*Ickowa Styrka*), 58. Hirsha Isakovichius, 59. Isakas Makovichius, 60. Teodoras Aaronovichius, 61. Zelmanas Bijaminovichius. Owners of the Jewish land-plots on the other side of the river (*Žydzi za Świątą rzeką mieszkające*): 62. Leizeris Hirshovichius, 63. Hirsha Bakalaras, 64. Leizeris Gurmanas, 65. Mendelis Rafalovichius, 66. Vacant house of Leiba Nautelovichius, 67. Hirsha Joselovichius, 68. Shymcha Alechonovichius, 69. Abraomas Jankelevichius, 70. Rabbi's house (*Szkołnika dom?*), 71. Large House of worship (*Szkoła wielka?*), 72. Smaller houses of worship (*Szkoła mniejsza?*). (*The names are listed in column. Commas after names are not available. Each person had paid 10 gold coins (zloty) of tax.*) (Baliulis A. *Ukmergės apskrities seniūnijų 1765 metų inventoriai (Inventories of Ukmerge Caunty Eldershops 1756)*, Vilnius, 1994, p. 9–11)

**1770** Various documents of the period hint to Jewish houses: two inns in the market place, a piece of land bought from Alderman J. Eperjesh with the permission to build a house and an inn, 10 Jewish families who resided in the Pastorship (a butcher's, shopkeeper's, teacher's, tailor's and tanner's among them), 6 Jewish breweries on the riverside of the Vilkmmergele and one on the Shventoji. Pastor rented one of his breweries to a Jew. Approximately 160 families lived in Ukmerge then, and half of them were Jews. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 27)

**1773** Two Town Inventories were published on April 3 and October 20. Few data of the Inventories are the same or very similar: e.g., both inventories indicate presence of 20 Jewish breweries in the town, an inn, a synagogue, a bathhouse, a shelter for the poor (*shpitole*), 26 or 28 Jewish traders, 48 or 45 Jewish craftsmen, 13 Jewish families in Pakalnes Street. Records of living holdings and land-plots differ. Respectfully, 65 and 33 Jewish living holdings and 22 and 11 land-plots were pointed out in the Inventories of April 3 and October 20. Moreover, the first Inventory does not indicate to Jewish houses, and the second one specifies 26.

Disregarding the non-compliance, apparently, resulting due to different methodologies for calculating, the Inventories bring us to the conclusion

that there were roughly 1000 inhabitants; about 60 per cent of them were not engaged in agriculture. More than half of Ukmerge population were the Jews (66 living household (in total – 144) were owned by Jews, 66 houses and 17 breweries (in total – 126) belonged to Jewish families). In addition to Synagogue, documents indicate to other buildings owned by the Jewish community, e.g., a bathhouse, a shelter for the poor in the former Market Street (square).

People, and Jewish among them, could not sell, mortgage or donate their real estates, as well as set up craft shops without Manor's consent. At night they had to stay on duty protecting the town from the fires. In 1772, a big fire devastated the town, and people believed that it burst out because of the disordered town buildings. So it was decided that all constructions in private living holdings had to be approved by Manor. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 27–34)

**1775** Town lustration (*census*) counted up 173 houses, 92 of them were Jewish. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 35)

February 24, **1776**. Rittmeister Tadeushas de Voina Voinovskis of Vilnius province wrote in the Book of Ukmerge District Court that investigating complaints about excessive tax for Kahal he found out that in 1765 there were 716 Jews in the town and 405 in the parishes of Ukmerge Kahal; in total -1121. But “[...] during the four years since the Fire of Ukmerge, for the flames and the consequent events, as well as for a variety of adverse circumstances when Jewish people dispersed and a part of them died (as reported in Ukmerge Kahala [...]), there lived only 403 Jews in Ukmerge and 165 in parishes in 1776. (LVIA, f. SA, b. 13932, l. 11–12; KM)

**1781** A fire broke out in Ukmerge and destroyed the new Treasury tavern (*austerija*) and 12 Jewish houses (some with inns, shops, warehouses and three newly built merchants' houses). (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 36)

**1784** Jews owned 34 holdings, 68 living-plots (owned and rented, 51 constructed and 17 plain) with 72 houses (42 belonged to craftsmen, 30 – to

traders), 15 breweries. In that year, fires broke out and stroke the Jewish holdings in the central part of the town. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 36)

In 1784, Ukmerge Eldership (Manor) Inventory listed the duties of citizens and the Jews, and stated that Jews, like other citizens, had to maintain and service the ferry across the river; if necessary, they had to come and bring what “they were told to bring” and build or repair bridges, dams or catch fish; cut rye, pick vegetables or transport hay 2 days per year. In addition, townspeople and the Jews were required to participate in aid campaigns and being on foot or on horseback perform different manor serving services: transport packages, in pairs stay on duty at night and protect the city from the fire. The Inventory stated that “[...] artisan workshops could not be set up [...]” (LVIA, f. s. a., b. 4014, l. 16; KM)

In 1784, Inventory of Ukmerge St. Peter and Paul’s Church and Rectory stated: “Jurisdiction (*of the Rectory*) together with the gentry and peasants had 31 resident Catholics. They paid 6 gold coins for the plot and 2 gold coins and 10 cents for the “chimney” (*padumes*). There were 26 Jewish houses. They paid 4 gold coins for the living-plot and 2 gold coins and 15 cents for the yard. [...] In the jurisdiction across the River Shventoji there were 4 Catholic and one Jewish cottage. Catholics paid 6 gold coins for a plot and 2 gold coins and 10 cents for a yard. The Jews paid, correspondingly, 4 gold coins and 2 gold coins and 15 cents. [...] “. The same document indicates that Ukmerge Kahal annually pays 200 Polish gold coins to the church. In addition, as an extra obligation, they give two quarters of meat, 6 stones (*stones – 14–15 kg*) of tallow, a pound (*400 g.*) of gunpowder; 6 cubits (*cubit – 60–65 cm*) of German canvas. The description of the Parish also refers to “two paramedics Lutherans and a Jew.” (LVIA, f. 694, ap. 1, b. 3507, l. 3–7; KM)

**1787.** On the 30<sup>th</sup> of September, Cupbearer (*post and title*) of Ukmerge Districts Juozapas Toplickis made a report to the Treasury Commission of GDL (*Great Duchy of Lithuania*): “Four times since spring this year the town was devastated by fires. The greatest of them broke out on June 8<sup>th</sup>. For

the fires [the town] has lost key internal and external decorations, magnificent Parish Church with Pastor's house, major part of Jewish town, all finest buildings in the Market place, (*close to the central – Market – square*) and main streets, [...]. Besides, almost all landlords' jurisdictions, forming a significant part of the city and populated mainly by Jews, are destroyed [...] the situation of the inhabitants of Ukmerge is very bad, especially, of the Jews. Their life has already been depressing in previous times, and now, having lost their homes and whole property of goods and movable household assets, they got into great despair. Therefore, they are unable to pay the tax and appeal for mercy [...].” Amongst the losses of income, J. Toplickis refer to “[...] the rent of burnt land-plots and breweries evaluated 188 gold coins. [...]” (LVIA, f. s. a., b. 3939, l. 761–762; KM)

**1789** The city had 1103 residents, 50 Christian, 43 Jewish and 26 vacant holdings. In Pastor's jurisdiction there lived 68 families, mostly Jews. In 1790, there were 53 Christian and 54 Jewish yards (*dumai*) in the Eldership (6 pubs included). In Pastor's jurisdiction there were 29 yards, i.e., significantly less than a year before. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 40)

**1790** Ukmerge Rabbi was Chaimas Volozhineris, disciple of the Vilna Gaon, yeshiva founder in Volozhino, author of religious works. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

**1796.** Inventory of Ukmerge St. Peter and Paul's Church stated that Pastor's Jurisdiction [...] had 40 Christian houses. They paid for the living-plots around 379 gold coins per year. There were 28 Jewish houses and they paid 733 gold coins. In addition to the tax, all Christians had to work two days, and Jews were required to perform a variety of services. However, Ukmerge Kahala annually paid 200 gold coins to the Church. (LVIA, f. 694, ap. 1, b. 3998, l. 51–56)

**1798.** The first Jewish doctor – Berras (Bernardas) Erlichas came to Ukmerge. Before that he was a doctor in the Polish army. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

Town Inventory of 1798 drew up 71 citizens, 95 Jewish yards (*dumai*). 1,669 people (1,354 Jews) lived in the town. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 44)

End of the **XVIII century**. Ukmerge County Center increased not only in respect to the population, but also merchants. In 1797, there were 7 traders (all Jews), in 1798 – 13 (11 Jews and 2 Christians). (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 44)

**1800.** In May, Bishop of Vilnius Kosakovskis complained to Vilnius Civil Governor that “[...] previous senior Priest of Ukmerge Piarist monastery let out for all the land-plot next to (*Piarists*) church, despite all the rules and decency, to innkeeper David Levkin for one hundred gold coins per year. Levkin built an inn on that land and gave an excuse to many temptations and certainly did not agree to give up the land. So (*Bishop*) asked the Governor to require that Levkin moved out with compensation for his losses [...]” (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1801 m. b. 122, l. 2–3; KM)

**1804.** On June 9, Ukmerge citizen Orelovichius Abraham complained to Lithuanian Military General Governor, setting out in detail the history of the construction of their home. When the construction started, Ukmerge District Military Commissioner J. Fastovichius, who was Police Officer-in-Chief (*gorodnichius*), forbade him to complete the work on the grounds that the house was near Elder Marikonis’ bakery warehouse, t. i., it posed a fire hazard. Therefore, A. Orelovichius complained to Lithuania – Vilnius Vice-Governor, who ordered to continue the construction, but as the work was coming to an end [...] nobleman Jacevichius, Administrator of Mr. Elder Marikonis, was jealous that the city expanded with consideration of the given rights and wanted to prevent and absorb what did not belong to him, approached His Excellency Mr. Vice-Governor and dared to vilify me, claiming I have built a house in the Elder’s yard, [...] The administrator’s request was granted, and I was told to stop the construction [...] I’ve got the written right to this place from the previous Ukmerge Elder Tyzenhauzenas, and this year on April 2, my father Orel Judelevichius forwarded its statement to Your Highness [...] A. Orelovichius applied for

the permission to complete the construction of the house. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1804 m. b. 124, l. 6; KM)

December 21, 1804. As the Tsar ordered, the Jews in towns and cities were attributed to city tax caste. Administrative and financial functions of Kahala were established. (Vitkus A. *Lietuvos istorijos įvykių chronologija 1795–1918*, Kaunas, 1998, p. 18)

**1806.** On December 4, Pastor of Ukmerge M. Shneideravichius complained to General Governor of Vilnius that Ukmerge district Commissioner Shershavickis with the help of soldiers' executions (*t. i., by accommodating soldiers in private houses at the owner's cost until he pays the required fees*) insisted that people living under Pastor's jurisdiction paid the taxes for the benefit of Ukmerge neighbourhood. Pastor said, that all the time Rectory paid taxes "to the monarchy's coffers", so Shershavickis' actions, when he allowed soldiers abuse of the people in the territory, were illegal, and asked to start an inquiry on the issue in the Court of Ukmerge. In the explanation letter (December 19, 1806) to the lower Court of Ukmerge Shershavickis wrote "[...] I ordered to settle an execution in the houses of Ukmerge Jews because of the unpaid income taxes to Elder Marikonis. Referring to the decision of Board of Vilnius Governorate, the payment should be recovered regardless of any excuses. [...]" (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1802 m. b. 268, l. 30, 33; KM)

March 18, **1808.** Joselis Lipkovichius, Representative of the Jewish Community, appealed to the Governor-General A. M. Rimsky-Korsakov, stating that in 1807 Ukmerge Jewish community spent 2690 roubles on firewood for heating the prison and on candles for lighting the prison, military brig (*hauptvacht*) and other places, for construction and maintenance of furnaces in *hauptvacht* and hospitals, for hiring keepers in the prison, warehouses and hospitals, for escorting prisoners, cleaning manure in the market place and for the maintenance of the Jewish hospital. Due to regular military marching and constant staying of the army in town, the community was poverty-stricken. 250 Jews died and 50 were sent to hospital because of famine and associated diseases. Kahal was not able to pay state taxes and other duties, and closed itself.

The Representative asked to order Lower Court of Ukmerge to cancel executions (*accommodating soldiers in private houses at the owner's, who had not paid taxes, expense*), to re-establish Ukmerge Kahala and together with the elected Community delegates initiate community toll for the poor, for management of the community and paying state taxes for the poor, etc., to get the approval of the Tsar to relieve the impoverished Jewish community from tax arrears and indicate that the County should help keep the town to maintain the prison, escort prisoners and perform other obligations. On May 9, 1808, Vilnius Vice-Governor replied to Joselis Lipkovichius' request and said that a similar letter had been sent by J. Lipkovichius to Vilnius Civil Governor, who ordered Lower Court of Ukmerge not to require firewood and candles for lighting the hospital and maintaining *hauptvacht*, places to stay for the marching army and escorted prisoners. All this should be provided at the expense of overall financial burden for all residents. But Governor ordered not to cancel executions until people paid all taxes. Maintenance of the prison was defined "a duty of the town". Governor offered the Board to approve the establishment of Kahala. Vice-governor suggested that General Governor should decide whether to ask the Tsar to exempt Ukmerge Jews from taxes because of poverty. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1808 m. b. 91, l. 3–4; KM)

In 1808 "Karlinskis" Prayer House was established (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m. b. 1769, l. 94; KM)

**1812.** On the 12<sup>th</sup> of August Jews Zelikas Joselevichius, Mejeris Abraomovichius, Joselis Jankelevichius, Lipmanas Abraomovichius ir Shimonas Judelevichius asked Ukmerge Prefect (*the County Executive, the Governor*) Marikonis to cut down the taxes which were paid to Kahala instead of sending recruits. The required sum was 16 gold coins and 24.5 small coins (*grashiai*) for 451 Jew (*probably only men*) who, supposedly, lived in the town at that time. The applicants pointed out that there were only 245 Jews in the town, and the previous number indicated to all Jews in the district, including the ones in prison. The applicants requested to confirm the taxes for that number of people and complained about their severe material situation after the marching of the French army along the town. (LVIA, f. 1532, ap. 1, b. 5, l. 336; KM)

When in 1812, the French occupied Ukmerge, the census of town houses and the population of men from 18 to 50 years old was carried out in order to fairly distribute the fees. While drawing up men – the home owners, their crafts were identified too. According to census data, on October 30<sup>th</sup>, 1812, there were 239 houses in the town, and 164 of them belonged to the Jews. Three Jewish houses were made of brick, all remaining – of wood. 9 houses were noted as Jewish butcher shops and inns. Describing the buildings, a brick Jewish bath and a brick Jewish chapel with three outbuildings were mentioned. Referring to home owners' and tenants' professions, in 1812 the Jews in town distributed as follows: there were 24 merchants, 10 tailors, 5 shoemakers, 5 carriers, 4 butchers, 3 boilers, 3 trimmings manufacturers, 2 leather-makers, 2 glass-makers, 3 tanners, 2 innkeepers, 2 preachers, 2 millers (one had a wind mill, the other had a water mill), a clockmaker, a bricklayer, a musician (a cymbal player), a stitcher, a brewer, a baker, roofer, a carpenter. Zelik Joseliovichius was the leaders of Ukmerge Jewish community – Kahala in 1812. (LVIA, f. 1532, ap. 1, b. 6, l. 109–115; KM)

On December 24<sup>th</sup>, 1812, Zelikas Joseliovichius and Lipmanas Abramamas Kasheris, representatives of Ukmerge Kahala, complained to Military Governor of Lithuania A. M. Rimskis-Korsakovas about the difficult situation of the Jewish community caused by military actions of Russian, French and again Russian forces. They demand food, vodka and animals for Vitgenshtein ir Uvarov troops. The French army robbed people and required big taxes. When the Russians came back, they occupied Jewish houses for their hospitals, demanded horses and guards to protect their warehouses. The applicants wrote that Kahala had many debts and no income, and the Jews did not obey the requirement to give anything. The applicants asked the Governor to protect Kahala “from too big requirements from the Magistrate and requested him to forbid Magistrate’s sending orders to Kahala.” They explained, that if necessary, Leader of District Gentry (*pavieto marshalka*) could give orders to Kahala to perform their duties, and asked to delegate the responsibility of protecting warehouses to the municipal Guards, that were established by the French government (*Jews*

*bought 15 uniforms to them*) and relieve Jews from small taxes. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1812 m., b. 1, l. 201–202; KM)

**1813.** On the 6<sup>th</sup> of February, on behalf of Ukmerge Jewish community, Jochelis Joselevichius ir Hileris Movshovichius complained to Military Governor of Lithuania M. Rimskis-Korsakovas about “arbitrary disorders... by Kruze, who called himself Ukmerge Gorodnich”. Kruze was accused of beating residents, sending innocent people to prison, taking away food and horses from people who arrived in town, impoverishment of population and trade disruption, “he – Kruze – felt some sort of hatred to people”, he did not obey Governor’s instructions, disposed 15 municipal Guards, dressed on Kahala money, took away their uniforms and forced Kahala to pay their salaries... The power of attorney, stamped and signed by Kahala Governor Elijahsh Toviovichius, to pass the application to the Governor was enclosed. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s. 1813 m. b. 3796, l. 345; KM)

In **1816**, “Big Klauz” Prayer House was established. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m., b. 1769, l. 94; KM)

Around **1818**, Jehuda Leiba bar Shlomo Zalkindas (Leiba Batlanas) was Rabby of Ukmerge. He was Rabby in Ukmerge and Daugavpils for 40 years and in Daugpils in 1858. (Šoenburgai N. ir S. *Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės*)

**1819.** In September, Joselis Maushovichius Prusas complained to Military Governor of Lithuania, that at the end of the construction of his “new not small two-storied wooden house with brick cellars” on the parcel of land bought few decades ago, which after the fire (referring to the new town construction plan) was in front of the Town Market (*now close to Kesutis Square.*), landlord S. Nepokoichkis addressed the Government and demanded to ban the construction because, as he said, the land belonged to him. J. Prusas argued that he was building the house in the place of an old ruined building following the plan drawn up by the County surveyors. S. Nepokoichkis’ land was on the other side of the backstreet. J. Prusas included the plan, which he referred to during the construction. The Governor ordered vice-Governor, who acted as Vilnius Civil Governor “to give an



Policininkai. Iš Fainos Borovsky šeimos archyvo.

Police. From Faina Borovsky family archive.

order to let him (*J. Prusas*) finish the construction of the house and allow Nepokoichickis to claim the land in accordance with formal procedures (*in Court*). (LVIA, f. 381, ap. 24, b. 1156, l. 18, 19, 20, 21; KM)

**1822.** In April and May, in documents dealing with the conflict between poruchik Cherkasov and the owner of the rented flat together with an Officer of Ukmerge lower regional court, an inn was mentioned which was in the house owned by Jew Bencelis Mejerovichius. The owner of the inn was a tenant noble Agatha Papalavskytė-Trabshiene, who argued with the poruchik.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of June, 1822, Prosecutor of Lithuanian Vilnius Governorate Botvinko informed the Board that Lawyer of Ukmerge County Konceвичius applied to him and reported, that “[...] prisoners handed in a letter of complaint to him during the Lawyer’s, (*Court*) Chirman’s and other members’ visit to the local jail (*teismo*) about Jew Belia (*Беля*), who lived in the jail as a marketer of food (*markitantė*)...”. Belia promised the prisoners to release them from prison and they gave her money and valuable things. In addition, the prisoners complained that “the mentioned Jew took their money for from the treasury and spent the smallest part of it on food”.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of September the County Lawyer wrote to the Prosecutor, that she “[...] was still responsible for the prisoners’ catering, the prison was in the end of the town by the river Shventoji and her little flat was in the same old building of jail, which had been converted into a hospital of disabled soldiers [...]”. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of January 1827, the report of Ukmerge lower Court to “temporary Expedition” stated that on the 26<sup>th</sup> of June, 1822 Ukmerge lower Court applied “to Captain of the disabled team and asked him not to let Jew Belia in the prison under any excuse in order to prevent her relations with the prisoners, [...] Jew Belia had built her small house in the territory of the prison 20 years ago. For many years, referring to the (*Court*) orders, she had been engaged in the delivery of adequate food for prisoners. The prisoners were satisfied and the Court did not receive any bad reports about it to until [that] prisoners’ complainant, [...] The prisoners who had complained about Jew Belia (*were released*) and left

Ukmerge and Belia in connection with the gang case was arrested and imprisoned in the city of Vilnius, at the direction of the Commission of Military Court. [...]“ (LVIA, f. 381, ap. 24, b. 2955, l. 1, 2, 14, 15, 41, 42; KM)

In **1823**, a Prayer House across the river Shventoji was established (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m., b. 1769, l. 94; KM)

In 1823, five Ukmerge Jews: Ovsiejus Ickovichius, Abramas Joseliovichius, Icka Geceliovichius, Joselis Shmuilovichius and Berka Noseliovichius – complained to Lithuanian Military Governor, that all horses belonging to regimental headquarters would not fit in hay and cattle barns allotted to Grodno Hussars regiment and all Jewish inns would be occupied by the stables, so they would not be able to pay tavern fees. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1823 m., b. 560, l. 2–3; KM)

In 1821, 1823, 1824 and 1825 Joselis Movshovichius Prusas complained to Lithuanian Military Governor about placement of the town hall archives in his new house (*referring to the law, new houses were exempt from such placements for three years*) and about the unpaid part of rent (182 silver roubles) for three years. City Hall was reluctant to make binding and wrote answers to Governor’s orders, so complaints and litigation with the owner of the house lasted for years. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1822 m., b. 281, l. 2–3, 10–11; KM)

In **1824**, Ukmerge Jews complained to Ukmerge lower Court that Kliastica Rittmeister Bochizhmanskis “was very angry with the Kahala Elder, when accidentally the chimney in Jew Jevsiejus Judelevichius house caught the fire, took him to guardhouse and brutally beat him. Rittmeister Kupferis repeatedly hit in the face the same Elder in the square and send Jew Shmuila Shliomovich to the guardhouse and brutally beat him with sticks. The Court addressed the General Governor asking for permission to carry out the interrogation for military actions. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1824 m., b. 932, l. 1; KM)

In 1824, “Machovickis” Prayer House was established. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m. b. 1769, l. 94; KM)

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 1824, under the request of Jewish Kahala members Joselis Jankevichus, Icka Davidovichius and Eljashas Hershovichius, Vilnius Civil Governor ordered the Council to investigate the circumstances of burdening Jewish community and give lawful orders. The Jewish community complained that since 1822 they gave people to accompany prisoners to the nearest Ukmerge mail station, and now they had to accompany prisoners to Shirvintai. Leader of Ukmerge Disabled team in his letter to Ukmerge lower Court stated that the town had never required anyone to accompany arrested people, and they only the required sufficient amount of substations (*chariots with horses*). However, according to “public order”, transportation of prisoners is non-stop, except for the scheduled itinerary. (LVIA, f. 381, ap. 24, b. 4069, l. 1, 3; KM)

Around **1825**, several wealthy Jews established Charity hospital Brotherhood and founded a hospital at their own and Funeral Brotherhood (*chevro kadish?*) expense, without any support of the rest Jewish community. Together with the Hospital Brotherhood they found a pharmacy, meat stalls, a slaughterhouse, a bathhouse and used their income to run the hospital. For these institutions, Profit and costs of these institutions were managed by Brotherhood Elders. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1846 m., b. 17, l. 15–16; KM)

On the 28<sup>th</sup> of August, 1825, Ukmerge citizen Jachma Geceliova complained to Lithuanian Vilnius Military Governor that her house was used by the military hospital. She wrote that around 1820 a military hospital was situated in the private house owned by Gecelis Liberman’s widow (her mother) with 7 little children. Their income for rent (about 100 silver roubles per year) was the only source of living, so in 1824, following Geceliova Brother’s Shimelis Geceliovichius complaint to Vilnius Governorate Council and its order to Ukmerge lower Court, the house was released from using it for any town purposes for 4 years, but on the 20<sup>th</sup> of January, 1825, Ukmerge Flat Commission used it for the military hospital. J. Geceliova reminded that Lithuanian Vilnius Civil Governor, whom she addressed on the 20<sup>th</sup> of January, 1825 during his visit in Ukmerge, ordered District Governor to release the house from using it for town purposes and to pay compensation from the district treasury for time when the house was

used by the town. She asked “[...] to order firmly and decisively those who were responsible to meet immediately the needs of their family, to pay (*for*) the occupation of all their house, as it was ordered in the Commission statement (*on the period of house occupancy*) and to get a receipt from her mother; [...]” (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1825 m., b. 891, l. 1–2; KM)

**1826.** On the 29<sup>th</sup> of June, during the market fair there was a conflict between the Town Hall and Ukmerge lower Court. One of the reasons was – “[...] that Russian population of Ukmerge without a permission by Stock Commission and brought several barrels of weak beer or intoxicating kvass. The Jews, who had the (*beverages*) excise duty, complained to Member (*of Lower regional Court*) Geceвичius, that they were frustrated, especially, on the fair day, and he (*the Member*) forbade them (*the Russians*) to trade until they pay the excise levy [...]”. As the city mayor had allowed selling beer, a conflict arose... The document shows that Jews of Ukmerge (traders?) had re-acquired excise duty for beverage that year, t. i., by auction or otherwise, they bought the right from the Town Hall to collect excise duties on alcoholic beverages. (LVIA, f. 381, ap. 24, b. 6190, l. 3, 4; KM)

**1827.** Tailors’ and “Old Village” Prayer Houses were established. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m., b. 1769, l. 94; KM)

**1828.** “Bengis Gamedreshe” Prayer House was established. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s. 1865 m., b. 1769, l. 94; KM); (Synagogue “*Bet Hamedrash*” stood not far from Great Synagogue in Synagogue Street No 21 in the interwar period. (Bliumin A. *Ukmerge Jewish community in interwar Lithuania (1918–1940)*. – 2000., further – Bliumin A. *Ukmerge Jewish...*). In the Soviet years Synagogue was rebuilt into a production building, current address – Shirvintu St. No. 6. There were different bakeries then, and currently there is no production there.)

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of September, 1828, merchants Zuselis Jankeliovichius Fogelis, Abramamas Judeliovichius Volkas, Zelmanas Joseliovichius Volkas and Mejeris Abraomovichius asked Lithuanian Vilnius Military Governor to order the Treasury Chamber to return the overpaid “pillow” taxes for 1825 and the first half of 1826, which were paid by them as members

of the townspeople, although they were already enrolled as merchants in Ukmerge”. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1828 m., b. 480, l. 5–6; KM)

In 1828, Ukmerge Kahala paid Ukmerge Parish Church a yearly tax of 22 silver roubles and 65,5 cents („kopeck“) (LVIA, f. 378, ap. 2, b. 330, l. 257, 266–276; KM)

**1829.** Butchers’ Prayer House was established. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m., b. 1769, l. 94; KM)

**1831.** An epidemic of cholera broke out among the Jews of the city. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of March, 1831, Jew Jaka (*further in the same document – Jeka*) Dovidovichius claimed to the leaders of the uprising, that Markevichius and Gudanovichius beat the Jews and took away their logs from the burnt stables, which they carried “to bake bread for the (*rebels*)’ army. The complaint was confirmed by Ukmerge superintendent J. Kozakovskis, who called the author of the complaint J. Dovidovichius “a person who spread the troops to the apartments” (*kvirtirmeisteriu*). On the same day, Ukmerge Military Committee of the uprising ordered to buy all Jewish tin stocks at “the normal cost” for the production of the ammunition. (LVIA, f. 473, ap. 3, b. 94, l. 232; KM)

In April, 1831, during the uprising, Few Ukmerge Town and District residents (mostly Jews) were hanged on the Castle Hill under the accusation of spying and speculation. In June, during the mobilization to the rebel army, the Jews had to give one horse from twenty homesteads. (LVIA, f. 437, ap. 3, b. 94, l. 167.; ap. 1, b. 270, l. 7–10.; ap. 1, b. 407, l. 41–42; KM)

**1833.** On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of December, Ukmerge Gorodnych (*Chief Police Officer*) Konopackis informed Vilnius Civil Governor, that he, aiming to improve fire control in the town, approached the Town Hall with a number of offers, and by its assistance, took the following measures and actions: “[...] First, he transferred street lists to (*Town Hall*) designated deputies, in particular, (of the Nobles) Adomas Pupkevichius, Juozapas Drozdovskis, Kazimieras Zniopetrovichius, Juozapas Chizhevskis, (of the townspeople):

Kuchinskas, Kuzmickas, Skinderis, Luivis, (of the Jews): Joselevichius, Berkovichius Gecelevichius, Joselevichius, Leibovichius, Eljashevichius and Ickovichius and ordered that a) every owner should have the appointed (*fire*) instrument (according to the list) written on the table, they [...] were produced by Jew David Moliaras and cost 5 silver cents (*kopecks*) each. These tables had been nailed at each gate; b ) during the fire (God, save us from that) they had to ensure that each of them ran with the appointed instrument to the place of the fire, any disobedience should be reported to the police the next day; c) [...] Third, he ordered Kahala to announce the names of the appointed deputies and their responsibilities in Jewish Synagogues. [...]" (LVIA, f. 381, ap. 24, b. 10582, p. 77–80; KM)

**1834.** On the 9<sup>th</sup> of January, in 1834 Hirshas Leibovichius, a Jew from Ukmerge, came to Vilnius civil governor and informed him that two landowners from Ukmerge district called O. Koska and B. Mikulichius offered him to deliver a secret letter to a bishop in Warsaw. The governor gave Leibovichius 4 silver roubles and promised him higher pay if he delivered the letter to a military chief of the district. On the 24<sup>th</sup> of January, the military chief reported to the governor that the Jewish man's real name was Abram Mortchelis Orelovichius Levinas and that the letter he had handed in was written in Polish yet in Jewish dialect and was completely incomprehensible. The military chief Komajevskis was sure that A. Levinas deceived him so he asked the landowner Koska to come and confirm that he had asked Levinas to deliver the letter. Levinas didn't recognise the landowner and kept saying the man wasn't Koska. Later Levinas admitted that two Jews from Ukmerge Hirsha Abramavichius and Koliassanas Joselis made him falsely accuse Koska about asking to bring the letter to the bishop and that it was them who forged the letter. The governor ordered to keep Levinas under arrest and send him to court because he was already known for similar crimes and the police chief (*ispravnik*) of Kaunas district was looking for him as well. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1834 m., b. 1013; KM)

A burgomaster of Ukmerge J. Slavinskas "kept exterminating all the evil created by the Jews in town, especially in trade, demanding the Jews not to use wrong scales, to have all the certificates necessary for trade and insisted

on food being sold on agreed prices“. That’s why a part of the Jewish community started writing letters of complaint about “different things made out with no evidence”, these complaints reached the board of the province in 1834. Jews, including the elders of the Kahal, complained about the burgomaster’s actions claiming he kept closing their shops down and later demanded to be paid for their reopening. The Jews also claimed the burgomaster forged people’s passports and the certificates from the Kahal. Mau-sha Shimelevichius Judelevichius was extremely active in this fight against J. Slavinkas and wrote a lot of complaints and petitions. The board of the province ordered to investigate the complaints and didn’t suspend the burgomaster and other members of the town hall but they were not expected to stand as candidates for the position of a burgomaster or a counsellor (*ratman*) in a town hall. However, in 1837 J. Slavinkas stood as a candidate in the election and managed to gather most votes – 47 votes were for, 7 were against him and the second burgomaster (*at that time several burgomasters used to be elected to work together*) “a journalist of a district’s treasury” Davidovichius gathered 42 votes for and 13 votes against his candidacy. However, the board of the province decided not to approve J. Slavinkas for a burgomaster’s position. They offered Davidovichius to get appointed as a burgomaster. Christian community of the town supported J. Slavinkas so a long correspondence with the authorities of the province was started. Vilnius criminal law chamber investigated the case of passport forgeries and the burgomaster was pleaded not guilty. Even a part of Jewish community “provided Juozapas Slavinkas with a certificate of praise” in 1838, a town gorodnych made a report to the board of the province claiming that Davidovichius got often ill with fits of madness, had no personal qualities for a burgomaster and that during the absence of a burgomaster counsellors of a town hall were making a lot of mistakes because of being inexperienced in their work. That’s why, the board of the province had decided to approve J. Slavinkas as a burgomaster since the 12<sup>th</sup> of August, 1938. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1835 m., b. 1524, l. 79–82; KM)

On the 30<sup>th</sup> of November, 1834 gorodnych of Ukmerge Konopackis, a secretary of land law Komarszevskis, a burgomaster Slavinkas, ratmans

Koryzna and Robashevskis, deputies Skinderis and Davidas Abramovichius, a deputy from the nobiliary Shablovskis considered expenses for the needs of a flat committee. Together with other important matters, the payment for service men (*most probably they were the people who could easily find a necessary building, office or person*) was also considered. It was agreed that one secret service man was not enough especially then due to “road works, postal deliveries to five points and officers’ frequent travelling”. Moreover, one secret service agent was not able to know all the houses, especially those of the Jews, in town that’s why two secret service agents – one Jew, the other one Christian were necessary. It was decided that “due to high prices in Ukmerge”, secret service agents wouldn’t be able to live on 25 roubles a year so their salaries had to be raised to 30 roubles a year. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1835 m., b. 692, l. 105; KM)

**1836.** On the 14<sup>th</sup> of April, Ispravnik (*chief police officer of the district*) of Ukmerge district reported to the board of Vilnius province that their order “to provide all Jewish Kahals with tied up and sealed account books in order to write all the income and expenses for the year 1886 down” was fulfilled. Jews were supposed to write down all the state and other taxes into one book and to register all the funds gathered from the Jews for the needs of the community in the other. The accounts in the books had to be written in Russian and had to be delivered to the house of treasury for inspection. (LVIA, f. 381, ap. 24, b. 12283, p. 15; KM)

**1837.** On the 18<sup>th</sup> of June, a postal office in Ukmerge released a report about different violations of order at Ukmerge postal horse station. It was mentioned in the report that “regardless of rules for postal stations confirmed by the tsar, the station was turned into a shelter for Jews. One Jewish man called Zelmanas Merlinskis declared himself to be a head of the coachmen, filled in the travel book with documents, gathered money from those who passed by and lived in a manager’s room. Another Jew kept a pub in a separate corner cottage which was located in the yard of the station. He sold wine and food such as herring and buns in his pub. He also paid Koska (*a tenant in the station*) a rent. Gorodnych of Ukmerge noticed this violation and reported his chiefs about it. The pub was closed but on

the 14<sup>th</sup> of that month gorodnych noticed the pub working again”. (LVIA, f. 381, ap. 24, b. 12935, p. 149–152; KM)

**1838**, there lived 5275 inhabitants in Ukmerge (624 military officers, 191 officials, 83 farmers, 3405 Jews who managed private trade, practiced various crafts, ran pubs and inns). There were 7 “Jewish houses of prayer and sinagogues” (2 brick and 5 wooden buildings). There was a hospital for poor Jews in town funded by charity. There probably worked 1 administrator (*a doctor?*) and 3 employees (*nurses*) there. 311 patients attended the hospital that year, 8 of them died. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1838 m., b. 1137, l. 310–328; KM)

In **1840**, there were 5695 inhabitants in Ukmerge, 3305 of them were Jews. (LVIA, f. 388, ap. 1, b. 48, d. 1, p. 128–130; KM)

In 1840 1 administrator and 2 employees working in the hospital for poor Jews were mentioned. 320 men and 15 women were admitted to the hospital during that year. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1846 m., b. 17, l. 15–16; KM)

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of March, in 1840 Jews Leiseris Abroamovichius, Leizer Shimanovichius, Zuselis Movshovichius, Leiseris Chaimanovichius, Shimelis Izraelevichius, Judelis Abroamovichius, Judelis Lapkovichius, Zenkelis Movshovichius, Ickikas Movshovichius, Eljashas Ickovichius, Gushchalis Boruchovichius, Ovsiejus Eljashevichius, Eljash Rachmelovitch, Judelis Lipkovichius, Judelis Ovsiejevichius, Shmuila Ovsiejevichius, Abramas Chaimovichius and Abramas Leibovichius addressed Vilnius military governor with a request to notify Ukmerge police to permit them to repair the roofs of their old wooden houses instead of destroying them. According to a town plan, the police demanded new brick houses to be built instead of the old wooded ones. The applicants claimed that their houses were built far from the main streets and were not included into a town plan. The governor told them “to address the closest authority of the province”. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1840 m., b. 686, l. 1; KM)

On the 30<sup>th</sup> of July, 1840, the Jews Lipmanas Joselevichius Dubenskis, Josefas Isachovichius and Eliashas Movshovichius Dubenskis complained to Vilnius military governor about destruction of their houses because of

construction of a boulevard in 1837. The Jews were given pieces of land for building new houses “at the end of Kaunas street, near a road to Deltuva, close to pieces of land belonging to the presbytery of Ukmerge” but the officers in a town hall delayed giving those pieces of land to them. According to the Jewish applicants, “the town hall rented those piece of land every year and didn’t give the Jews the money they got for the land rent but used the money for their own needs”. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1840 m., b. 682, l. 1–2; KM)

In 1840, the Jewish community put all the money collected from a chemistry, butcher’s, bathhouse and slaughterhouse founded by the Hospital and Funerary brotherhoods with the money collected from the Jewish community together and the hospital was maintained on the money collected by the Jewish community. The town hall payed the hospital about 1200 roubles a year from that collected money. The Jews soon took all these institutions created for charity over. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1846 m., b. 17, l. 15–16; KM)

In **1841**, a military chief of Ukmerge and Novoaleksandrovsk (*Zarasai*) districts informed Vilnius civil governor that among other lawbreakers the Jews Hishas Asas, Zorichius and Munica were mentioned as they kept billiards salons without necessary certificates and didn’t pay any taxes for the right to keep the salons. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1841 m., b. 907, l. 2–4; KM)

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of September, 1841, Jurbarkas customs house officer fon der Osten Sakenas, a border warden Sergijevskis, his assistant Beliajevas and border guarding solders, gorodnych Konopackis, poruchik Stepanov’s squad of the disabled searched the Jew’s called Rubinas Abraomovichus Veisas house and found several and dozens of meters of smuggled fabric trimmings in the attic. Also, there were two boxes of tea weighing 54 pounds and 5 trimmings of dozens of meters of Tibetan fabric found in the space between R. Veisas and Shimelis Hirshovichus Eliashevichius’ houses by a private from Ukmerge squad of the disabled called Ignatjevskis. Osten Sakenas’ assistant I. Grigorjevas took away 20 meters of motley chintz from the unknown Jews who later escaped. The fabric was kept in Joselis Shmuilovichus Munica’s shed. Later a firewarden Shkorulskis



Geršono Taico šeimos nuotrauka. Iš Fainos Borovsky šeimos archyvo.

Gershon Taitz family photo. From Faina Borovsky family archive.

arrested the Jew called Shmuelis Shajovichius who was trying to run away. There were 30 meters of motley chintz found in his house. The goods were confiscated and placed into a district treasury building for storage. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1841 m., b. 334, l. 1–2; KM)

In **1842**, the census showed that there were 5096 inhabitants in Ukmerge among whom 3495 were Jews. 507 traders (490 among them were Jews) lived in Ukmerge, also there lived 145 farmers, 21 clergymen, 135 noblemen in town. The inventory in Ukmerge noted that apart from being engaged in ordinary town industry the inhabitants worked in farming, trade, purchased local farming products and took them to Riga then bought some colonial goods there and sent them to Vilnius and Daugavpils. Such type of commerce was exceptionally in the hands of Jews and Russians. There were 20 public buildings in town then. 10 of them were used for worshiping needs – 2 buildings were for Catholic, 1 for Orthodox, 7 for Jewish worshippers. There lived 10 Jewish families in Kaunas street, 94 in Ramygala street, there also was a Jewish Kahal (*administrative building?*) there as well as a house of prayer. There lived 40 Jewish families in Anyksčiai street, 27 families in Baznycios street, approximately 23 families lived in Kalejimo street, 8 Jewish families lived in Pakalnes street, 5 families in Pilies street and 15 in Uzupio street where was also a house of prayer located. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 74–75).

In **1843**, the Jews from Ukmerge Leiba Jankelevichius Frankas, Leiba Shmuilovichius Fliakas, Leiba Jenkelevichius Gincburgas, Mausha Leibovichius Cukeris, Nochimas Abromovichius, M. Davidovichius, Arije Laizikovichius, Faivishas Joselevichius Heselis, Nachimovichius Kraske, Abramamas Oreliovichius, Shymelis Hirshovichius, Shaja Ickovichius, Mejeris Osherovichius Movshovichius, Shimelis Heceliovichius Kaplanas, Abramamas Joselevichius Orelevichius, Mausha Hirshovichius, Senderis Ickovichius Volkas, Abramamas Ickas Ovsejovichius Bulke, Orelis Shmuilovichius, Chaimas Hirshovichius Gurvichius, Chaikelis Shmuilovichius, Benjaminas Jankelevitch Masel, Zcharija Joselevich, Judel Zelikovich Rech, Zusera Joselevich Rogov, Judel Mordchelevichius, Michelis Hershanovichius, Konelis Shmuilovichius Raichas, Hirsha Shmuikovichius Rechas, Gevelis Joselevichius Shoras,

Jankelis Mejerovichius Osmianskis, Lazaris Aramovichius Pargamentas, Jankelis Fishelevichius Pargamentas, Abramamas Morduchovichius Michelis, Ickovichius Klauzas, Izraelevichius Zakas, Berka Hirshovichius Zakas, Leva Hecelevichius Volkas, Boruchas Orelivichius Volkas complained to Vilnius military governor about the inability to pay obligatory sums for the army due to a big number of soldiers living in Ukmerge. The complain was rejected. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1843 m., b. 1584, l. 6–7; KM)

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of July, 1843, the complaints that were sent to Ukmerge town hall were considered. Those complaints were sent by the customers of the market and meat market. They complained about wrong scales and bad quality of goods. Moreover, the customers mentioned that the Jews bought food products in the market and then resold them for higher prices. Ivanas Ulakovskis was enabled to monitor market traders so that they didn't use wrong scales and didn't sell products of bad quality in the market and didn't sell bad quality beef in a meat market. Also, he was enabled to ensure that the products wouldn't be bought and resold for higher prices earlier than at 12 o'clock on trading and other days. Those who violated the rule had to be brought to a town hall and punished accordingly. (Kauno apskrities archyvas (*Kaunas district archives*), f. 49, ap. 1, b. 328, l. 1; KM)

In 1843, the merchants from Ukmerge Orelis Kliachka, Joselis Zarcha and their friends complained to the Minister of the Interior about the fees that existed in Ukmerge such as duty taxes, fees for trade and alcohol monopoly. They claimed the fees had existed since Polish rule and asked to cancel them. The minister answered that the fees could be cancelled only if other sources of income could be found instead. The minister asked Vilnius governor-general to give orders to the authorities of the province to find other resources to ensure a reliable income in Ukmerge town and to find a possibility to cancel previously mentioned taxes which were hard to be paid for the inhabitants. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1843 m., b. 1643, l. 1, 50–51; KM)

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of October, 1843, the elders of the Jewish Kahal in Ukmerge Joselis Shmuilovichius Zarcho, Davidas Vigderovichius Ginzburgas and Juselis Abramzonas addressed Kaunas governor saying that a 3 year term of office for the elders of the Jewish Kahal elected at that time was over at

the beginning of July a year ago. They claimed that they could not carry on working as the elders of the Kahal after the end of the term of office due to commercial and economical activities they were involved in. They referred to the documents released in 1843. Paragraph 5 of law chapter 1362 said that “the elders of the Kahal were elected by the Jews from the Jewish community members and the board of the province approved them for a 3 year term of office”. The elders of the Kahal asked the governor “to indicate who was responsible for organising new election of the elders for the Jewish Kahal in the Jewish community in Ukmerge”. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 6, l. 1; KM)

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of November, 1843, Ukmerge police reported to the board of Kaunas province about the houses, which design was approved by a construction committee, built in that year. The Jewish man’s called Orel Ickovich Segel one storied wooden house which was started being built on the 13<sup>th</sup> of May was also mentioned in the report. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 589, l. 18; KM)

In **1844**, Jew Ickas Ovsionovichus Berenshteinas complained to Tsar Nikolaj I about being not allowed to rebuild his burnt inn. The inn was built in 1836 and stood on the road within Kaunas street in Ukmerge. The inn burnt in 1843. A new inn of the same design was started being built but a chief of Ukmerge district didn’t allow him to continue the rebuilding. The complaint was sent to a construction committee in Kaunas province and it was decided that there was no reason to cancel the rebuilding of the inn. Even though Chief of the district pointed out that the new building was being rebuilt without permission from the police and distorting the old design, the construction committee answered the new inn was being rebuilt according to a plan. The committee asked to allow Berenshteinas to finish the rebuilding. Berenshteinas was obligated to paint the walls of the building in oil colour. It was believed that the inn was rebuilt. (*Eskizai (Sketches)*, 2001, Nr. 11, p. 32–34)

In spring of 1844, the election of Ukmerge Jewish Kahal elders took place. The list of people who had the right to stand as candidates for the position of elders notifying their names and age was found and remained until

recent days. The list was signed by Joselis Shmuilovichius Zarcho, Zuselis Jankelevichius Fogelevichius, Hilelis Abramzonas and Shymonas (*Szymon*) Faivushovichius Volkas who were the elders of the Kahal at that time. The list was also stamped up and approved by the Kahal. An attorney Shitko and Durnov, a substitute gorodnych at that time, participated in making the list of the candidates as well. The list was as follows: “1. Abrammas Joselevichius Volkas – 66, 2. Abrammas Joselevichius Fogelevichius – 68, 3. Abrammas Meilachovichius Treivishas – 44, 4. Aaronas Zalkindovichius Volkas – 63, 5. Abrammas Mejerovichius Lichtenbliumas – 38, 6. Abrammas Jankelevichius Frankas – 45, 7. Aaronas Ickovichius Kopelevichius – 45, 8. Aaronas Vulfovichius Tarapanas – 59, 9. Abrammas Shajevichius Kvaterkovichius – 26 m, 10. Abrammas Mortchelevichius Slonimas – 48, 11. Abelis Shmuilovichius Pasmanikas – 58, 12. Aaronas Azrielevichius Dubianskis – 27, 13. Abrammas Shmuilovichius Palecas – 40, 14. Aaronas Leibovichius Gitelis – 45, 15. Aaronas Šmuilovičius Chelemovičius – 67 m. 16. Aaronas Mouševičius Gurvičius – 72 m. 17. Aaronas Hirshovichius Rogovas – 27, 18. Aaronas Leizerovichius Freivishas – 26, 19. Abelis Pinchasovichius Volkas – 57, 20. Abrammas Benjaminovichius Tarshis – 47, 21. Abrammas – Icko Belevichius Bulko – 31, 22. Abrammas Izraelevichius Vinokuras – 39, 23. Abrammas Eliashevichius Melcas – 53, 24. Bencelis Mejerovichius Feido – 50, 25. Benjaminas Joselevichius Fogelevichius – 29, 26. Bencelis Abraomovichius Fogelevichius – 35, 27. Bencelis Ickovichius Sapiras – 26, 28. Bencelis Zelmanovichius Klemanskis – 46, 29. Volfas Naftelovichius Slonimas – 54, 30. Volfas Izraelevichius Levis – 36, 31. Volfas Shajevichius Preisas – 34, 32. Volfas Hirshovichius Shimkunas (*Шимкун*) – 62, 33. Volfas Mortchelevichius Kuropanas – 36, 34. Volfas Hershenovichius Jofe – 42, 35. Volfas Hirshovichius Levinas – 36, 36. Hershonas Mejerovichius Strachnikas – 56, 37. Hegelis Nachimovichius Krasko – 26, 38. Hirsha Izraelevichius Zakas – 48, 39. Hercas Vulfovichius Beimelis – 60, 40. Hirsha Maushovichius Pancas – 63, 41. Hirsha Leibovichius Levakas – 45, 42. Hirsha Dovidovichius Garbas – 36, 43. Hirsha Berkovichius Vaisbrodas – 48, 44. Hilelis Izraelevichius Abramzonas – 50, 45. Hirsha Abraomovichius Fogelevichius – 27, 46. Dovydas Hirshovichius Falkas – 46, 47. Dovydas Pinchasovichius Libermanas – 52, 48. Dovydas Vigderovichius Ginzburgas – 51,

49. Elijashas Abraomovichius Volkas – 40, 50. Elijashas Leibovichius Ve-  
sas – 37, 51. Elijashas Hirsha Shevelevichius Gurvichius – 32, 52. Elijashas  
Shimelevichius Volkas – 44, 53. Elijashas Izraelevichius Vinokuras – 46,  
54. Zuselis Jankelevichius Fogelevichius – 48, 55. Boruchas Joselevichius  
Zarchis – 35, 56. Zoruchas Joselevichius Zarchis – 35, 57. Icko Leibovi-  
chius Tubijashas – 58, 58. Idelis Zoruchovichius Kaplanas – 63, 59. Idelis  
Zoruchovichius Repgolas – 51, 60. Icikas Jankelevichius Frankas – 47, 61.  
Izraelis Leibovichius Kaplanas – 57, 62. Icikas Zuselevichius Fogelevichi-  
us – 27, 63. Icko Joselevichius Zarchijus (*Зархуй*) – 58, 64. Izraelis Jan-  
kelis Nachimovichius Zarchijus – 30, 65. Icikas Leibovichius Shemenas –  
57, 66. Icikas Dovydovichius Rubinshteinas – 39, 67. Icko Dovydovichius  
Nemenchikas – 67, 68. Icko Mendeleovichius Chackelzonas – 47, 69. Icko  
Shmerkovichius Aaronovichius – 52, 70. Icko Hirshovichius Cyrulis – 33,  
71. Joselis Nachimovichius Jankelzonas – 54, 72. Joselis Kafielevichius  
Volkas – 49, 73. Joselis Maushovichius Kuranas – 28, 74. Joselis Jankel-  
evichius Fogelevichius – 56, 75. Joselis – Hirsha Elijashevichius Volkas –  
31, 76. Jovpashas Kuselevichius Hefenas – 38, 77. Joselis Abraomovichius  
Volkas – 44, 78. Joselis Shmuilovichius Zarchis – 58, 79. Joselis Mausha  
Notelevichius Notzonas – 50, 80. Joselis Dovydovichius Shubas – 35, 81.  
Leiba Berkovichius Videsas – 46, 82. Leiba Hershelovichius Stadolnikas –  
28, 83. Leizeris Nachimovichius Sirvo – 46, 84. Lozeris Aaronovichius Par-  
gamentas – 63, 85. Leiba Vulfovichius Zisas – 48, 86. Leiba Ickovichius  
Volkas – 28, 87. Levis Hecelelevichius Volkas – 48, 88. Leizeris Hirshovichi-  
us Dudakas – 48, 89. Leiba Abraomovichius Levinas – 41, 90. Leiba – Mau-  
sha Hirshovichius Vaisbrodas – 30, 91. Leiba Shimelevichius Veileris – 46,  
92. Leiba Jankelevichius Frankas – 30, 93. Leiba Aaronovičius Uriashas –  
46, 94. Michelis Hershenovichius Strasnikas – 34, 95. Mausha Abraomovi-  
chius Kirkelis – 51, 96. Mausha Leibovichius Lincelis – 36, 97. Mausha  
Jankelevichius Vilenchikas – 44, 98. Mauša Cemachovichius Zalkas – 42,  
99. Mausha Ickovichius Fainmanas – 45, 100. Menasa Vulfovichius Segal-  
lis – 53, 101. Mausha Ickovichius Keidanskis – 55, 102. Mejeris Leibovi-  
chius Landė – 37, 103. Mendelis Kuselevichius Hefenas – 45, 104. Mausha  
Nachimovichius Vainikas – 40, 105. Mausha Hirshovičius Pancas – 36,  
106. Mausha Dovydovichius Garbas – 35, 107. Mausha Leibovichius

Cukeris – 35, 108. Michelis Monasevichius Levinas – 30, 109. Michelis Ickovichius Klausas – 53, 110. Mausha Shliomovichius Fraktas – 55, 111. Mejeris Jankelevichius Tubijashas – 28, 112. Mausha Hirshovichius Cyrulis – 35, 113. Morduchas Moushovichius Pancas – 68, 114. Michelis Hirshovichius Volpè – 37, 115. Mausha Leibovichius Aaronovichius – 58, 116. Monashas Eruchimovichius Volkas – 43, 117. Mendelis Dovy-dovichius Kasperas – 34, 118. Mausha – Jankelis Leizerovichius Malsi – 31, 119. Mausha Vulfovichius Preisas – 56, 120. Mausha Hirshovichius Levitas – 40, 121. Nochimas Dovy-dovichius Vasas – 48, 122. Noachas Rafalovichius Kaplanas – 28, 123. Nochimas Isomerovichius Zarchajus – 52, 124. Noselis Peisachovichius Baritanas – 44, 125. Niselis Menasovi-chius Rezas – 46, 126. Noachas Tankelevichius – 35, 127. Nochimas Bel-evichius Zarchijus – 45, 128. Orelis Zelmanovichius Kliachko – 44, 129. Ovsiejus Jurelevichius Cemachovichius – 51, 130. Pinchas Hecelevichius Volkas – 69, 131. Pinchas Jankelevichius Tubijashas – 48, 132. Tapke-lis Elijashevichius Portas – 53, 133. Uriashas – Shlioma Hirshovichius Margolis – 28, 134. Faivishas Abelevichius Volkas – 48, 135. Chevelis Judelis Joselevichius Zarchis – 38, 136. Chaimas Ickovichius Guzarchi-kas – 30, 137. Chackelis Vencelovichius Breido – 32, 138. Calko Icko-vichius Hefenas – 35, 139. Calko Joselevichius Trupianskis – 26, 140. Shmerelis Faivishovichius Volkas – 74, 141. Shimelis Chaimovichius Vepleris – 61, 142. Shmuila – Izraelis Noachovichius Volkas – 41, 143. Shabselis Nachelshovichius Vilianas – 37, 144. Shmuila Vigdoras Hecel-evichius Troshkis – 41, 145. Judelis Zoruchovichius Zarchijus – 38, 146. Jankelis Lipmanovichius Noachovichius – 38, 147. Hirsha Elijashevi-chius Levinas – 60, 148. Benjaminas Leibovichius Troshkis – 37, 149. Ickas Shmuilovichius Losis – 45, 150. Shaja Zoruchovichius Kacas – 40, 151. Jochilis Shimelevichius Zakovichius – 55.” (*In the spelling of names, surnames and patronymics some inaccuracies might have appeared. For ex-ample, 4 surnames of the same gender were written in 4 different patterns: Зарх, Зархай, Зарху, Зархуй. The same person Joselis Shmuilovichius Zar-chas was mentioned as Zarch (Зарх) but signed up as Zarcho in Polish. The names are written as they were written in the document*). (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 6, l. 7–9; KM)

On April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1844, a list of candidates for the position of the elders in Ukmerge Kahal was made. Zuselis Jankelevichius Fogelevichius but Icko Jankelevichius Frankas proposed their own candidacies for the position and Elijahshas Abraomovichius Volkas, Shimelis Hirshovichius Levinas, Dovydas Vigderovichius Ginzbergas, Ickas Kalmanovichius Rabinshteinas and Leiba Aaronovichius Urijashas were proposed by the community. The elders of the Kahal Joselis Shmuilovichius Zarcho, Zuselis Jankelevichius Fogelevichius, Hilelis Abramzonas ir Shymonas Faivushovichius Volkas approved the candidacies mentioned above. Durnovas, a substitute gorodnych in Ukmerge and the attorney of the district Shitko also participated while approving the candidacies. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 6, l. 10; KM)

On April 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, 1844, the election of the elders for Ukmerge Jewish Kahal was taking place. The results were summed up on April 7<sup>th</sup>. Elijahshas Abraomovichius Volkas, 40, was given 80 votes for and 7 against; Zuselis Jankelevichius Fogelevichius, 48, was given 68 votes for and 2 against; Shimelis Hirshovichius Levinas, 39, was given 48 votes for and 24 against; Leiba Aaronovichius Uriashas, 46, was give 42 votes for and 33 against; Icko Jankelevichius Frankas, 47, was given 35 votes for and 37 against; Dovydas Vigderovichius Ginzbergas, 35, was given 35 votes for and 40 against; Icko Kalmanovichius Rabinshteinas, 39, was given 33 votes for and 33 against. The elders of the Kahal Zuselis Jankelevichius Fogelevichius, Hilelis Abramzonas ir Shimelis Faivusovichius Volkas confirmed voting results. The attorney of the district Shitko and Ukmerge substitute gorodnych Durnovas took part in the election as well. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 6, l. 6; KM)

On April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1844, the board of Kaunas province confirmed the results of the auction on 8 plots of land which belonged to the town and town hall and were rented for 3 years. One of the land plots was rented by a Jewish woman Libsha Trocka for 6,35 roubles and another one was rented by Joselis Volkas on the same price. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 10571, l. 1–4; KM)

On April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1844, 3 the Jews Mendelis Shepsheliovichius Milis, Elijahshas Leizerovichius Vechas and Vulfas Hirshovichius Volkas were mentioned



Žydų pradžios mokykla Ukmergėje, stovėjusi ant Vasario 16-osios ir Gedimino g. kampo. Čia mokėsi turtingų tėvų vaikai hebrajų kalba, 1927.

Jewish primary school in Ukmergė, on the corner of Vasario 16-osios and Gedimino Streets. It was for children from the rich families, they studied in Hebrew language, 1927.

in the documents sent to the board of the province by Kaunas province construction committee because they were building houses at that time. The committee analyzed housing projects, land plans and made some corrections on the facades. The Jews' mentioned above housing projects were declared to be suitable for construction. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 592, l. 10–11; KM)

On April 29<sup>th</sup>, 1844, Burgomaster Kuzmickis, ratman Macijevskis, ratman M. Davidsonas signed a report about notaries and brokers in Ukmerge town hall and sent the data to the board of Kaunas province. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 792, l. 12–13; KM)

On August 11<sup>th</sup>, 1844, a substitute gorodnych in Ukmerge Durnovas reported to the board of Kaunas province that he received a decree of July 31<sup>st</sup> confirmed by the board saying that the elected elders for the Jewish Kahal were confirmed for 3 years and that they had to be put under oath. Durnovas wrote in his report that after the decree was announced to the Jewish community, Elijahas Abraomovichius Volkas addressed him claiming that he was unable to work as the elder of the Kahal due to his poor health. Besides, he did not know Russian. On August 9<sup>th</sup>, Volkas was examined by a doctor who confirmed that Volkas was ill and that the state of his poor health would not allow him to work as an elder. That's why Durnovas asked the board to confirm Leiba Aronovichius Urijashas for the position of the third elder of the Jewish Kahal. If all the candidacies failed to be confirmed, the conscription for the future recruits would be cancelled. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 6, l. 13–14; KM)

On November 17<sup>th</sup>, 1844, Zusels Jankelevichius Fogelevichius, Shimelis Hirshovichius Levinas and Leiba Hirshovichius Uriashas were inaugurated as the elders of the Kahal. Dovydas Mendelevichius Teimeris, a Rabbi of Ukmerge, and a substitute gorodnych Durnovas participated in their inauguration. The elders swore according to the following text: "By the order and will of the Almighty and the superiors, I take an oath and swear with the open heart in the name of the living God, in the name of Jahovah, a God of Israel, to loyally and trustworthily serve our ruler, emperor Nikolajus, the ruler of whole Russia, let the highness of

his throne be exalted, let the inheritor of the imperial crown, his son, the grand Duke Aleksandras thrive and flourish forever. I swear to submit to the orders of His imperial majesty, to the superiors, appointed by him, to lawyers and chiefs without sparing my own life, to serve until the last drop of blood, as long as life endures as if I served and loyally submitted to the Kings of Israel. I will try to protect everything that belongs to His highest imperial majesty and will contribute to the quality of serving the state in all possible ways. If I find out about any harm done to His majesty's interests, I will not only report about it on time but will also do my best to prevent the violations. If I am entrusted with a secret, I will keep it, I will be honest in my work and will do it properly, according to this instruction and according to the instructions of the superiors appointed by His majesty. I will forget my personal interests connected with friendship or hostility and will act as a loyal servant of His imperial majesty. If I break this oath because of my weakness or under the influence of others, I will become a traitor of my belief, a traitor of the nation of Israel and will not be able to be considered a son of Israel. If I break the oath, let my soul be cursed and let God punish me and my family. Amen." (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 6, l. 18–19; KM)

In 1844, Jewish Kahals (autonomously operating, ethno-confessional Jewish communities) were cancelled and the Jews were enrolled into a general communal governance. (Vitkus A. *Lietuvos istorijos įvykių chronologija 1795–1918*, Kaunas, 1998, p. 66)

**1845.** There lived 3495 Jews in town and there existed 4 buildings for practicing the Jewish cult. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 77)

In autumn of 1845, Russia's Minister of the Interior Petrovskis was sent an anonymous complaint about huge violations in the work of the official clerks in Ukmerge. Together with other accusations, the *gorodnych* of Ukmerge was said to be very indulgent towards the Jews. It was also said that the Jews were allowed to bury their dead in the centre of the town. It was confirmed in the complaint that 5 people who were accused of murdering a Jewish man Zelikas Karabelnikovas were released from prison as an

80 year old Jew named Kaplanas vouched for them. A Jewish man Losis was mentioned among those who could prove that together with other accusations. During the investigation, the official for special cases working for Vilnius governor-general denied the accusation about the gorodnych's allowing the Jews to bury their dead in the centre of the town. However, he confirmed the accusation about releasing the suspects in the murder case. Kaplanas, the Jew who vouched for them, was put to prison as the suspects started hiding and could not be found. While investigating the complaint it turned out that Ukmerge district attorney Pavlovichius's assistant, a Jewish man's called Vulfas Prusas made some violations that were not previously mentioned. Pavlovichius was ordered to expel Vulfas Prusas from the assistant's position and work on his own. It was decided to release a document for the officials of Kaunas province saying to get rid of Jewish assistants as they violate the law and commit illegal acts in their work if they are asked to by certain people. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1846 m., b. 2054, l. 1-7, 11-12, 51; KM)

**1846.** On February 11<sup>th</sup>, the elders from the Hospital brotherhood Jankelelis Shimelevichius Zakas, Izraelis Leibovichius Kaplanas, Hencelis Ickovichius Shapiro, Chaimas Lipmanavichius Volkas, Zikelis Abraomovichius Abramsonas ir Mortchelis Movshovichius Pakcas addressed Vilnius military governor and a governor general of Minskas, Gardinas and Kaunas called F. J. Mirkovichius in their name and in that of the Funerary brotherhood asking to get the right of ownership of the bathhouse, chemist's, butcher's founded by those brotherhoods back. They asked to use all the income received from those offices just for the maintenance of the hospital for poor Jews. It was getting clear from the application, that earlier, when Jewish community was smaller, there were just about 10 people kept in hospital a day. Later, the community got bigger and because of illnesses and poor harvest there were 40 people kept in hospital and the hospital became too small for them. Other premises had to be rented to take all ill people in. The board of Kaunas province reported to the governor general that in 1846 there were just 660 roubles given for the maintenance of the hospital and the offices founded by the well-off Jewish brotherhoods

brought profit of 500 silver roubles a year. The board offered the governor general to allow Jewish charity organisations to sponsor the Jewish hospital. The authorities of the hospital had to control all the received money. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1846 m., b. 17, l. 15–20; KM)

In 1846, a rich Jewish patron called Moshe Montefioris had a short visit in Ukmerge. He was met by a lot of Jews. A rabbi Aronas Halevis arrived to meet the patron too. He handed in a report to the patron about a terrible state of Jews in Ukmerge. The report was made by a rabbi Aronas Klackis. It was stated in the report that a quarter of the Jewish community had previously asked for support and died out because of starvation (*it was probably exaggerated*). Bencionas Broida was a head of the Jewish community at that time and the rich Jews' leader was a rabbi Markilas Kadishzonas. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

**1847.** On January 22<sup>nd</sup>, Committee for eradicating sexually transmitted diseases among women in Ukmerge was founded. A merchant from the 3<sup>rd</sup> guild Judelis Zaruchovichius Zachra was mentioned in a report addressed to Kaunas governor as a person who offered a food supply for a temporarily founded hospital for the prostitutes with sexually transmitted diseases in Ukmerge. It also got clear from the context of the report that the same merchant supplied Ukmerge prison hospital with food too. (Kauno apskrieties archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 1908, l. 16a–16b; KM)

On January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1847, Vilnius Governor general did not allow a Jew Abraomas Volfovichius Resanskis to build a wooden inn and asked him to present a nicer design of a building so that it could become a part of decoration in town. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1847 m., b. 1449, l. 2; KM)

On March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1847, Kaunas civil Governor wrote to Vilnius military Governor that Mr Lavrinovichius, an assessor of Kaunas treasury house, was sent to Ukmergė as it was ordered to check if fake foreign alcoholic drinks were sold in town. Lavrinovichius arrived in Ukmergė and ordered some porter. A Jewish woman Zarkova brought him the porter from Joselis Foglevichius, a Jew's from the 3<sup>rd</sup> merchant guild shop. The seal on the cork of a bottle was smaller than the original one, that from Lifliandija treasury

house. Besides, all the seals were in order and unbroken which was hard to believe knowing that they were carried by land. This made Lavrinovichius suspect that the bottles were really fake. Lavrinovichius asked a gorodnych to go to Fogelevichius' shop where two dozens of fakely sealed bottles of porter were found. A merchant Fogelevichius said that he bought the porter from Lazaras Pancas who lived in Ukmerge. The latter confirmed that he sold the porter to Fogelevichius. Lazaras Pancas also claimed that he got the porter as a gift from his acquaintance, a merchant called Shaaras in Riga. Pancas presented an account from Shaaras as a proof that he was telling the truth. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1847 m., b. 2034, l. 7–8; KM)

In 1847, 3758 Jews belonged to the Kahal. 25 percent from them were wealthy people. There lived 8 merchants from the 3<sup>rd</sup> guild in Ukmerge and approximately a tenth part of them (68 families) were poor. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 77)

On May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1847, about 50 people, named as “a mob of idle Jews”, attacked a Jew's from Kaunas Hirshas Neviazhskis cargo of barley in Ukmerge. The mob tore the sacks and stole barley. The incident occurred because of the rise of prices for bread and flour due to export of grain. It also occurred as a Jew Hirshas Bencelis Broide, a merchant from the 3<sup>rd</sup> guild, and his men incited hate against their rival and asked a mob of poor Jews to attack the cargo. Even a tsar was informed about the incident and the Jews Mendelis Oreliovichius ir Eliashas Leibovichius were put to prison after the investigation of the case. The Jewish community and separate individuals vouched for others with lesser guilt. Kaunas governor ordered to employ all idle Jews for works in town and give 3 pounds of bread for each of them. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 1988, l. 1–13; KM)

In August, 1847, governor general Mirkovichius asked Kaunas governor to investigate if rumours about a Jew Leiba Urjeshevichius Gindesas selling smuggled goods were true. The Jew's other surname Levinas was also mentioned. He was accused of secretly selling smuggled goods as well as head scarves, handbags, cigar boxes and other things with the images of victory of the uprising of 1831 or caricatures of Russians which were eagerly bought by the landowners in the district. The assessor Grinevickis

started to investigate that case and went to Gindesas's shop pretending to be a customer. He thoroughly examined the goods in the shop but did not find anything suspicious. In spite of this, Gindesas was carefully watched, his home was being searched but nothing suspicious had ever been found. In 1850 Gindesas died. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 2436, l. 1, 5, 9, 16, 17; KM)

In 1847, a bridge across the Ukmergele streamlet was being repaired on the part of the road leading to Panevezys. Some parts of the bridge covered with tar, the creek was additionally covered with soil, stones were put on the slopes. A Jew Shaja Ickovichius was given the right in an auction to repair the bridge for 282 roubles 50 copecks. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s. 1847 m., b. 1536, l. 1–4; KM)

In the report of October 14<sup>th</sup>, 1847, addressed to Kaunas province board the officials of Ukmerge townhall considered a Jew's called Calka Calkovichius Hefenas (*he is mentioned as Calka Ickovichius in the report of Kaunas province board*) application in which he refused the right to collect fees from the residents of Ukmerge for using the land for pasturing livestock in town. The Jew gained the right to collect the money in an auction. It was said in the conditions of the auction that the right to collect fees had been given for 3 years and the sum he offered to collect (60 silver roubles a year) could be gathered just collecting the money for 3 years, not during one year. Thus, the money could not be collected during the year 1847. It happened so as due to the shortage of feedstuff for livestock in the end of 1846 and at the beginning of 1847 poor owners sold out their livestock which meant that the number of tax payers had decreased. That was why C. Hefenas asked for the right to collect the fees for 3 years or to release him from the position of a fee collector. Ukmerge townhall officials reported that C. Hefenas had paid half of the required fee sum (30 roubles) so he could not refuse a fee collector's position. The officials of Ukmerge townhall offered the province board to allow Hefenas to collect the fees for 3 years because that the number of livestock had declined due to the shortage of feedstuff. Also, there were distilleries near which the Jews used to keep a lot of livestock earlier closed. The province board allowed

Ukmerge townhall to make an agreement with C. Hefenas and to let him collect the fees until April 23<sup>rd</sup> of 1850. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 1952, l. 4–5; KM)

On November 16<sup>th</sup>, 1847, Kaplunas, a collector of excise tax in Ukmerge, paid fake deposit tickets worth 300 silver roubles into a treasury as he had to pay the money collected from the excise tax. A treasurer of a district noticed that the money was fake and sent Kaplunas home. Later he informed the police about the incident. During the interrogation Kaplunas said that he got the fake deposit tickets from Boruchas Levis who hid himself thus his place of residence was unknown. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1847 m., b. 2044, l. 10–11; KM)

On December 11<sup>th</sup>, 1847, Ukmerge gorodnych Filatovas gave the board of Kaunas province a register list about the number of Jewish houses of prayer and synagogues in Ukmerge. According to the list, there were 310 houses that belonged to Jews in Ukmerge, there were 2 synagogues and 6 houses of prayer too. All Jewish houses of prayer and synagogues were built without permission just following the orders given from the Jewish community about 20 years ago. It was also mentioned in the document that Jews did not gather together for collective prayers in any private houses. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 1861 m., l. 36–37; KM)

**1848.** On January 18<sup>th</sup>, Ukmerge merchant's Hirshas Vaisbrodas stock of flax caught fire in the cellar of his brick house. The reason of that event was unknown. The fire was put out, the house was slightly damaged but the stock of flax got burnt down. The loss was 1128 silver roubles. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 3663, l. 11–259; KM)

According to the data of 1848 presented by incumbent ispravnik (*police chief of the district*) Koliada and gorodnych Merchanskis there lived 1064 Jewish men and 1287 Jewish women in Ukmerge at that time, there were 60 boys and 64 girl born a year, 134 men and 114 women died, 40 weddings and 13 divorces took place, there was 1 synagogue, 7 houses of prayer, there were 28 Jewish officers. There lived 4487 men, 4259 women in the district, 285 boys and 251 girls were born during a year, 359 men and 317 women died,

149 weddings and 12 divorces took place, there weren't any synagogues but there were 11 Jewish houses of prayer. There were 19 Jewish officers. It was also mentioned at the bottom of the document that there weren't any Kahals in Ukmerge at that time. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 5184, l. 13; KM)

In 1848–1849, there was a permission to enlarge the Synagogue in accordance with the approved project. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 78.)

In **1849**, Board of Ukmerge informed Kaunas house of hallmarking that goldsmith Girsha Rubinas worked in Ukmerge. (Laurevičius E., Vitkauskienė B. R. *Lietuvos auksakalystė XV–XIX amžius*, Vilnius, 2001.)

In 1849 2 of 4 Ratmen (*counsellors*) in Ukmerge townhall were Jews Sh. Judelevichius and F. Falko. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 2172, l. 11–18; KM)

In 1849, Gorodnych of Ukmerge presented a register list about former tanneries, breweries and brickyards. 7 tanneries were run by the Jewish owners Mausha Garbaras, Mausha Dudakas, Jankelis Hefenas, Kushelis Garbaras, Mausha Garbaras, Joselis Leibovichius, Mendelis Hefenas. The tanneries were established in wooden sheds, nearby the owners' houses. Fir bark, calx and melted fat of whales and seals were used for processing leather. There were 3 leather tannage barrels in the tanneries which belonged to J. Hefenas, M. Hefenas and M. Garbaras and there were 2 leather tannage barrels in other tanneries. There was 1 worker employed in each tannery belonging to J. Hefenas, M. Hefenas and M. Garbaras and most pieces of leather were processed in their tanneries – 200, 200 and 400 pieces. M. Hefenas made the biggest profit – 70 roubles a year (it depended on the type of processed leather). Others earned from 25 to 60 roubles a year.

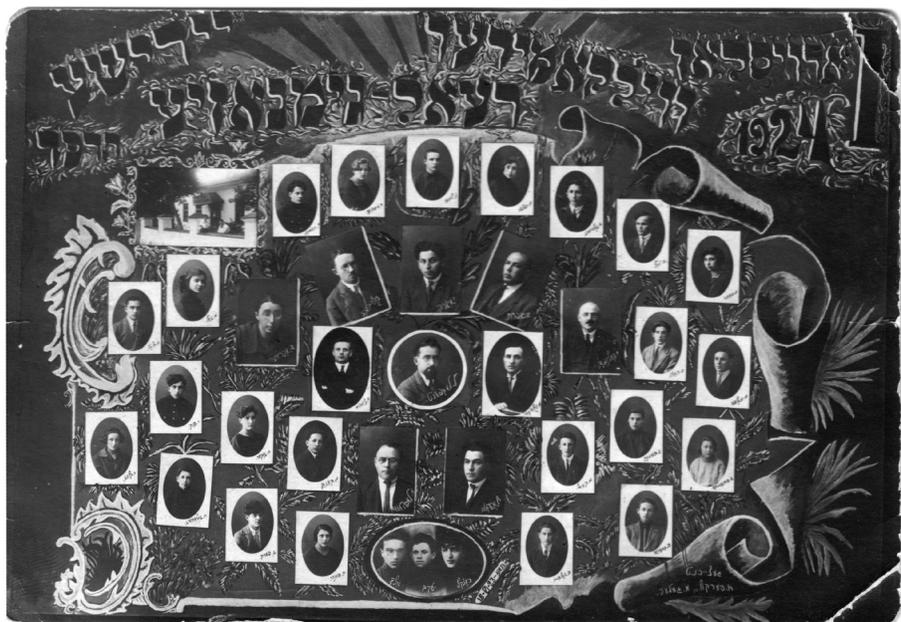
The owners of 3 breweries were Benjaminas Trockis, Judelis Zarchas, Shmuila Trockis. Beer was made from hops and malt which was produced by the owners of breweries themselves. A barrel containing 8 buckets of beer was sold at a price of 1.35 roubles. Benjaminas and Shmuilia Trockiai had 1 beer making barrel each and J. Zarchas had 2. He used to produce

most beer – 800 buckets a year. Sh. Trockis made 400 buckets of beer a year and B. Trockis made 450 buckets. 1 worker was employed in each brewery except that of J. Zarchas – he employed 2 workers.

The owners of 3 brickyards were Jankelis Semeras, Jegoras Stepanovas, Nachimas Melcas. The brickyards that belonged to J. Semeras and N. Melcas were in their own plots of land where clay for making bricks was dug. There was 1 furnace for producing bricks in those both brickyards. J. Semeras employed 1 worker in his brickyard. Bricks were sold in Ukmerge and its districts for 50 copecks for 1000 ones. J. Semeras produced 12000 bricks a year. N. Melcas produced 10000. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 6489, l. 13–40; KM)

On November 16<sup>th</sup>, 1849, members of Jewish community gathered to a community meeting. They decided to enable the members of the community Oreelis Shliomovichius Segalis, Abelis Bencelevichius Breidas, a son of a merchant from the 3<sup>rd</sup> guild, and Bendcelis Ickovichius Sapira to collect fees from the members of the Jewish community from 1850 to 1854. The Jews followed the law about collection of fees from the Jewish community and its 39<sup>th</sup> paragraph confirmed by Russian Tsar on December 12–19<sup>th</sup>, 1844. The enabled members of the Jewish community intended to participate in organized auctions in order to collect common fees and other members of the community mortgaged their own property as a guarantee that the fee would be collected on time. The resolution was signed by the biggest part of Jewish community (*adult men*). Gorodnych of Ukmerge Merchanskis also took part in the meeting and he confirmed that the resolution was signed by at least two thirds of members who belonged to the Jewish community, including the wealthiest ones. The resolution was confirmed by Ukmerge gorodnych's board seal. The Jews signed that resolution in 3 ways: in Polish in Latin letters, in Russian Cyrillic alphabet and in Hebrew providing the Russian translation. The resolution was signed by: Zoselis Fogeliovičius (*in Polish*), Vulfas Jofe (*Wulff Joffe*) (*in Polish*), Glizaris Volkas (*in Polish*), Abraomas Kvaterkovičius (*in Russian*), Jochelis Zakovičius (*in Polish*), Shaja Leibovičius Levinas (*in Polish*), there was one more name written in Polish but impossible to read, Oreelis Kliachko

(*in Polish*), Uriashas Leibas Pikshovichius Shtekelichas (*Sztelelicz*) (*in Polish*), Hirsha Atekas (*in Hebrew*) (*further near names signed in Hebrew any other way of signing was not indicated*), Chonelis Shmuilovichius Raichas, Michelis Levinas, Jankelis Navachovichius, Dovydas Leibovichius Vesas (*Вес*), Shaja Shmuilevichius Lande, Efraimas Shimelevichius Kuras, Mausha Dovydovychius, Noachas Manchelevichius Segalas, Hirsha Berkovichius Vaisbrodas, Joselis Abraomovichius Volkas, Orelis Chelimovichius, Dovydas Pinchasevichius, Abelis Pazolis (*Пазоль*), Hercas Beimelis, Vulfas Rogovas, Iseris Beimelis, Senderis Kacas, Faivishas Hilelevichius Labshneris, Leizeris Mitavskis, Mendelis Efraimovichius Saperis, Shnej-eris Rogovas, Benjaminas Zcharevichius Atkacas, Chaimas Hirshovichius Gurvichius, Jankelis Peisachovichius, Icko Ponevezas (*Поневеж*), Zcharijus Atkacas, Dovydas Hefenas, Shmuila Volkas, Shmuila Benjaminovicas (*Беняминовичи*) (*in Russian*), Leiba Kreinas, Hirsha Chaimovichius Dubijanskis, Joselis Rezas, Shmuila Joselis Hershenas, Chaimas Levinas, Joselis Todresovichius, Leiba Stadolnikas, Shmuila Orlovichius, Lipmanas Zarchijus, Icko Oshepevichius, Elijahshas Atkacas, Shmuila Abraomovichius, Kuselis Hefenas, Elijahshas Obelevichius Hasle (*Гасле*), Mausha Zalkas, Pinchas Maushovichius, Jankelis Zaruchovichius, Danielius Chmudesas, Mortchelis Leibovichius Drukas, Shmunas Ickovichius Pazolis, Izraelis Zelamanovichius Volkas (*in Russian*), Peisachas Tubijashevichius, Gecelis Nochimovichius Kraskis (*Kraski*) (*in Polish*), Hirsha Jankelevichius Traupianskis, Mnasa (*Мнаса*) Vulfovichius Segalis, Bencelis Klauzas, Menelis Partas, Abramias Judelevichius Volkas, Pinchas Gecelevichius, Zelmanas Shmuilevichius Doberis, Lezeris Icko Volkas, Ovsiejus Judelevichius Cyrilis, Judelis Zakas, Michelis Klauzas, Icko Libzonas, Berko Hirshovichius Zakas, Elijahshas-Hirsha Gurvichius, Shmuila Levinovichius Volkas, Abramias Lichtenblumas (*in Russian*), Leiba Musnikas, Boruchas Aranovichius Volkas, Zavelis Reingolas, Elijahshas Joselevichius, Shlioma Segalas (*in Russian*), Shepselis Nachshniovichius Vilianas (*in Russian*), Mausha Davidsonas (*in Russian*), Shmuelis Joselovichius Zarchas (*in Russian*), Chaimas Ickovichius Guzarchikas (*in Russian*), Shmerelis Volkas (*in Polish*), Kivelis Elijahshevichius Gadasa, Hirsha Chackevichius Kacas, Shimelis Izrailevichius, Leizeris Palas, Mejeris Hirshovichius Genceris, Calko Hefenas,



Žydų Ukmergės realinės gimnazijos 1924 m. laidos vinjetė. Tarp mokytojų – direktorius L. Lempertas, mokytojas J. Mark, 1924, VŽM 1631.

Class photo from Jewish gymnasium in Ukmergė, 1924. Director of the school L. Lempert is standing between teachers, and also teacher J. Mark, 1924. VŽM 1631.

Noachas Kaplanas (*in Russian*), Mausha Bencelevichius Pruisas, Leiba Kacelis, Izraelis Maushovichius Mutas, Rachmielis Shmuilevichius, Bencelis Ickovichius, Shmerelis Monasevichius Segalis, Mejeris Maushevichius, Kashnanas Abraomovichius Mutnikas, Leiba Monasevichius Gurvichius, Mnase Mortchelevichius, Faivishas Rachalovichius, Leizeris Jankelevichius Gincburgas, Noachas Vulfas Jankelevichius, Mausha Abraomovichius Rezas, Berko Kunigis (*Кунигис*), Icko Zelichevichius, Mortchelis Cema-chovichius Zauchas, Shmuila Abraomovichius, Dovydas Hefenas, Rafalas Zelmanovichius Volkas, Leiba Volpe, Chaimas Breznikas, Leibas Jankel-evichius Frankas, Feivishas Joselevichius, Zarachas Jankelevichius Kacas (*in Russian*), Icko Aranovichius Volkas, Shlioma Ovsiejevichius, Bencelis Aranovichius Peselnikas, Faivishas Mortchelevichius Kloras, Mausha Shmuilevichius Palecas, Jankelis Vulfovichius Panemanas (*Панеман*).

In the auctions that took place on November 30<sup>th</sup> and December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1849, in Kaunas province Board, Orelis Segalis and Bencelis Sapira offered 4614 silver roubles ransom a year. The sum exceeded the profit from collecting fees in 14 silver roubles so the mentioned Jews were enabled to collect common fees. The agreement with the Jews was signed. The redeemers gave the documents about the sum of redemption signed on a paper marked with a coat of arms. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 2337, l. 2–4, 14–18; KM)

**1850.** There was an outbreak of cholera epidemic and a lot of people, especially children, died because of it. A rabbi Aaronas Kliachko created a committee to help the victims. Shmuelis Fogelevichius took an active part in the committee's work. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

In 1850, Rabbi Aaronas bar Shlomo Halevi also called Reb Arele or Reb Arele Vilkomirer died. He lived in poverty, refused a bigger salary and was a passionate fighter against the Hasidic sect. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

In 1850, House of Prayer by Pinchasas Vannikas (*most probably Pinchas Vapnikas, the owner of a brickyard*) was established. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m., b. 1769, l. 94; KM)

On October 15<sup>th</sup>, 1850, the elders of Ukmerge Jewish hospital Hilelis Abramzonas, Izraelis Kacas, Mortchelis Pancas reported to Klusovas, who worked as gorodnych in Ukmerge at that time, about the state of the Jewish hospital in accordance to Klusovas' instruction of August 8<sup>th</sup> number 731. The elders reported that in 1849 there was not enough space and various medical items in Ukmerge Jewish hospital because of cholera epidemic. 12 beds could be placed in the hospital but due to the epidemic there were 20 or even more beds accommodated for the patients. When the epidemic was over, the number of patients staying in hospital decreased and the lack of space was not a problem any more. However, medical items and medical care remained as problems that had to be solved. There were not enough resources to cover all the expenses so that the hospital could be kept in order. The hospital received just 450 silver roubles a year – 200 roubles were collected from the Jewish pharmacy, 150 – from a slaughterhouse and 100 roubles were collected from common fees. In order not to feel the lack of anything in the hospital, it needed a sum three times bigger than 450 roubles for its maintenance. Together with the report, the elders also presented an account about the state of the patients from the beginning of that year until October 1<sup>st</sup>. There were arithmetical mistakes made in that account – the data about those who were ill and who recovered in January and May are incorrect. The mistakes were not corrected.”

The account on the state of the patients in the Jewish hospital from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1850 to October 1<sup>st</sup>. On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1850 there were 18 patients in the hospital. 29 people arrived, 24 recovered, 1 person died and 18 patients remained in hospital in the end of the month. On February 1<sup>st</sup> there were 18 patients, 18 ones arrived, 19 recovered, 1 died, 16 patients remained. On March 1<sup>st</sup>, there were 16 people at the hospital, 29 arrived, 26 recovered, 2 died, there remained 17 people. On April 1<sup>st</sup> there were 17, 11 arrived, 15 recovered, 1 died, 12 remained. On May 1<sup>st</sup> there were 12 people, 28 arrived, 29 recovered, 1 died, 12 people remained. On June 1<sup>st</sup> there were 9, 39 arrived, 34 recovered, 1 died, 13 patients remained. On July 1<sup>st</sup> there were 13 people, 26 arrived, 31 recovered, 3 died. On August 1<sup>st</sup> there were 5 patients, 25 arrived, 22 recovered, 2 died. On September 1<sup>st</sup> there were 6 patients, 25 arrived, 24 recovered, no one died, on

October 1st there remained 7 patients at the hospital. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 2615, l. 11–12; KM)

**1851.** On March 1<sup>st</sup>, residents of Ukmerge Shmulis Trockis, Harcas Beitelis and others complained to Vilnius military governor about the ban to produce beer and mead imposed on them by Ukmerge board of redemption of drinks even if they paid all the necessary taxes. The right to produce those alcoholic beverages was given just to two Jews. That was why the prices for those drinks went up and the people who produced those drinks lost their income. The complaint was resent to Kaunas civil governor. He commented on the complaint in June, 1851 saying that the complainants did not have any certificates for opening breweries. He said that they would be given the permission to produce beer and mead only when they had all necessary certificates, documents put in order and when all necessary taxes would be paid. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1851 m., b. 1877, l; KM)

On May 18<sup>th</sup>, 1851, Zenkevichius, an officer dealing with special assignments, reported that when he worked as an incumbent governor in Kaunas he was given a task to investigate a complaint sent by merchant Shpakovskis, who was also a manager of repurchase of drinks in Ukmerge, to Russian minister of finance due to a supposed boycott against buying wine incited by the Jews in Ukmerge. Zenkevichius came to a conclusion that when a repurchase fee for drinks was introduced in Ukmerge, its residents started buying very little wine because that, as the residents themselves claimed, wine got more expensive. People had to pay more than a quarter of the old price and the repurchased wine itself got worse, there was too much water added into it. The Jews hated that Shpakovskis increased the price for the repurchased wine. There were more people who wished to keep the repurchase of wine in their own hands but they failed to do so, thus, they encouraged the Jews to boycott buying the repurchased wine from merchant Shpakovskis. The Jews started consuming very little wine and used it just during holidays and during the days of Sabbath. Also, there was some information received that the elders from the Jewish community made an announcement against consumption of wine and stuck it on the walls in a house of prayer. The Jews were asked to pay taxes

as soon as possible in that announcement and it was also mentioned that if the Jews did not pay taxes and were seen drinking wine in public, they would be punished by paying monetary fines. However, it was not proved that such announcements were made and that the elders of the Jewish community collected fines from the Jews who bought repurchased wine. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 8515, l. 3–4; KM)

In 1851, it was mentioned in the documents that a lawyer Bradovskis, who worked in Ukmerge district, broke the law as he took a bribe from the Jews Dovydas Sherlingas, Rubinas and Niselis Miselevskiai, Osheris Maliackis, Maushas Shermanas and Broidas because they wanted him to help them to get out of prison. The mentioned Jews were defendants in the case on faking money and had to be kept in prison until the judgement of the court in that case was released. Bradovskis knew this order made by Kaunas province board but he took the money from the Jews and convinced officials in Ukmerge town hall to apply to the board of Kaunas province with a request to release the mentioned Jews from prison under someone's vouching for them. Bradovskis secretly went to Kaunas to ask for the Jews' release but he failed and only Broidas was released. It was said that other defendants had to be treated in accordance with law. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1851 m., b. 812, l. 22–23; KM)

In 1851 the rebuilding of a synagogue was started. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 79)

In **1852** a prayer house of Leiba Bulkas was established. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m., b. 1769, l. 94; KM)

According to the Register of 1852 made by Ukmerge Gorodnych there were the following breweries, tanneries and brickyards in Ukmerge: the brewery belonging to Judelis Zaruchovichius Zarchas where he produced 100 barrels of low alcohol beer a year. The brewery was established in a house built for that purpose and there were 2 tuns for producing beer there and there was one worker employed. Hops and barley for manufacturing beer were bought in Ukmerge and its districts. The beer was mostly sold in Ukmerge. A barrel of beer cost 5.60 roubles.

The brickyards which belonged to Jegoras Stepanovas, Pinchas Shimelio- vichius Vapnikas and Nachimas Maushovichius Melcas. All the brickyards were located in the outskirts of the town. The furnaces for making bricks were also built in. The clay for making bricks and the firewood for furnaces were bought in Ukmerge districts. In the brickyards belonging to P. Vapni- kas and N. Melcas there was 1 furnace in each. Their brickyards produced 12000 and 8000 bricks a year. Bricks cost 5 roubles for 1000 pieces at that time. P. Vapnikas employed one worker.

The tanneries which belonged to Hirshas Davidovichius Garbas, Jovia- shas Kushelevichius Garbas, Joselis Heleliovichius Leibovichius, Men- delis Kushelevichius Hafenas, Maushas Dovydvichius Garbas, Kushelis Shmuilovichius Hefenas and Maushas-Leizeris Hirshovichius Dudakas. The tanneries were founded in former sheds nearby the owners' houses. There were 2 tuns for tanning leather in the tanneries which belonged to H. Garbo and J. Leibovichius. Other tanneries had 4 tuns. There was one worker employed in each tannery. The calx and fir bark for tanning leather were bought in Ukmerge. Processed leather was sold for the price of 1.50 roubles for a piece. M. Hefenas processed most leather – 300 pieces a year, H. Garbas, M. Garbas, K. Hefenas ir M. Dudakas processed 100 pieces of leather each. J. Garbas and J. Leibovichius processed 150 pieces a year. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 10101, l. 5, 22, 46–67; KM)

**1853.** On April 10<sup>th</sup>, Vilnius Governor-General sent a letter to Russian Min- ister of the Interior due to the important investigation finished in Ukmerge concerning a complaint made by a Jew Icikas Losis in which he complained about officials and their assistants' power abuse. The Jews Vulfas Prusas, Jankelis Mytnikas, Joselis Sodas and Todris Orlovichius were accused of abusing power as the assistants of the officials in town. Most of the accus- ations in the complaint were considered to be baseless but the mentioned assistants were declared to be harmful to society. I. Losis, a sender of the complaint, was accused of fraud and deceit himself and his property was arrested. He was also punished by whipping him 60 times and was put in Kaunas prison's special department for 3 years where he was forced to do

the hardest tasks. According to the governor-general's letter, the verdict in I. Losis' case was accepted in 1847. I. Losis' son Izraelis was also put in prison based on the decision of Ukmerge gorodnych's board released in 1850. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1846 m., b. 2054, l. 153–162; KM)

**1854.** Landowner's named Koska crimes were investigated as there was a complaint received about it. A nobleman called Zaleskis witnessed that Koska beat a wife of Ukmerge Jewish merchant called Ovsiejus Levinas in Ukmerge postal station last year. Koska was a lessor of the station. The woman's he beat name was Dina Gute. Dina's husband O. Levinas didn't write a complaint himself as he beat Koska in revenge. According to Zaleskis neither Koska nor Levinas complained about the incidents. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1854 m., b. 2055, l. 6–7; KM)

**1855.** Statistic census took place in Ukmerge according to which there lived 5463 inhabitants in Ukmerge at that time. 3179 among them were Jews. The data must be not completely accurate. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 83)

In 1855, a future writer and a public figure Rafailas Grushkinas was born. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

In 1855, the soldiers that stayed in Ukmerge got often ill. The patients had too little space in a town and military regiment hospitals due to the growing number of ill soldiers. That was why Kaunas governor offered to rent one more house as a hospital. The head of the district's noblemen made an agreement with a Jew Hirsha Vitas to rent his house where 40 beds could be placed. The price for the rent was 312 silver roubles a year. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1855 m., b. 1450, l. 1–3; KM)

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1855, Chackelis Berkovichius Ritovtas reported to Vilnius general-governor that he noticed violations made by some Jewish deputies from the community while collecting different taxes and fees. Ritovtas travelled round Ukmerge and stayed there for some time so he saw some deputies' wrongdoings in tax collection. There were certain taxes like a tax for kosher slaughter of animals, candle fee introduced by government but



Vyrai su dviračiais prie Ukmergės pašto, Kauno g., 1922. Iš Fainos Borovskij šeimos archyvo.

Men with bicycles in front of the post office in Ukmergė, Kauno str., 1922. From Faina Borovsky family archive.

there also existed some illegal fees introduced by some Jewish deputies themselves – the taxes for used food products, for each used pood of flour and tallow candles. Those fees were ungrounded. The inhabitants already paid the legal candle fee to the government which was compensated for the poor from the fee for the slaughter of animals which had annual over-pay of 1000 silver roubles each year. Ch. Ritovtas asked governor-general to send some official to Ukmerge in order to perform a secret investigation and reveal the violations in tax collection made by some Jewish deputies in Ukmerge. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1855 m., b. 1482, l. 3–4; KM)

In 1855, according to the Register list made by Ukmerge Gorodnych, there were the following breweries, tanneries and brickyards in town: a brewery that belonged to Abelis Broide, a merchant of the 3<sup>rd</sup> guild who produced 927 buckets of low alcohol beer for 309 silver roubles. A barrel of beer was sold for 3 roubles. The brewery was established in a specially built wooden house. One worker was employed in it. Hops and barley for making beer were bought in Ukmerge and its districts and the beer was sold in Ukmerge.

Tanneries belonged to Joselis Hilelevichius Leibovichius, Jankelis Kuscheliovichius Hefenas, Maushai Davydovichius Garbas, Mendelis Kuscheliovichius Hefenas and Hirsha Nordchelevichius Tovtas. There were 150, 160, 100, 140 and 80 skins of animals tanned in each mentioned tannery and they made a profit of 75, 80, 50, 70 and 40 roubles a year. All tanneries were established on the patches of land that belonged to the above mentioned owners in special sheds used for tanning. In the tanneries that belonged to J. Leibovichius and M. Garbas there were 5 tubs for tanning animal skin, other tanneries had 4 tubs. Only the owners themselves worked in each tannery. They bought calx and fir bark for tanning animal skin in Ukmerge and they sold pieces of leather in Ukmerge and neighbouring towns for the price of 1 to 2 roubles for a piece of leather.

Brickyards belonged to Shepshelis Nachimovichius Vilijamas and Pinchas Shimeliovichius Vapnikas. There were 30 and 20 thousand of bricks produced in the brickyards a year. The brickyards were established in special sheds which were built in the owners' patches of land. There were furnaces for making bricks equipped in the brickyards. The clay and sand for making

bricks were dug in the owners' patches of land. There were two workers employed in Sh. Vilijamas' brickyard and one worker was employed in that of Vapnikas. The bricks were mostly sold in Ukmerge but some were sold in the neighbouring districts. Sh. Vilijamas sold 1000 bricks at a price of 7 roubles and P. Vapnikas sold the same number of bricks at a price of 6 roubles. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 11413, l. 173–174, 178–187, 189–192; KM)

On October 6<sup>th</sup>, 1855, Kaunas Governor reported to Vilnius Governor-General that the investigation on a Jew's Ritovtas report about illegal fee collections was carried out. It appeared that a person who built a building for reweighing and re-measuring products on his own funds was allowed to collect fees for reweighing and re-measuring goods for 4 years. An official who was sent to Ukmerge to investigate the matter did not get any information about fee collection abuse. Moreover, he was unable to find a Jew Ritovtas whose place of residence was unknown. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1855 m., b. 1482, l. 2–5; KM)

In 1855, a Jewish hospital in Ukmerge was mentioned among the institutions which were not managed by Kaunas social care office. During a year, 205 men and 124 women were treated in the hospital. In 1855 the hospital received the income of 630 silver roubles and the same sum was spent. The hospital was maintained on the money collected for common fees. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 11413, l. 66; KM)

**1856.** Ice destroyed a bridge across the Shventoji river. A merchant Abelis Breide committed to build a ferry passing at a price of 800 roubles. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1856 m., b. 7771, l. 2, 11–12; KM)

In June, 1856 the first daily newspaper in Hebrew was published. It was called "Hamahid" (*Messenger*). A few hundreds of readers in Lithuania subscribed to that newspaper. 30 of them were from Ukmerge. (Levin D. *Trumpa žydų istorija Lietuvoje*, Vilnius, 2000, p. 58)

**1857.** According to the description of the town there lived 6770 inhabitants in Ukmerge, 4365 among them were Jews. It was also mentioned in the description that there was a spacious market with Jewish shops in

the centre of the town and that there were churches and Jewish hospitals there. (*Encyclopaedia powszechna*, T. 27, Warszawa, 1867, p. 121–123)

In 1857, an influential businessman and philanthropist Chaimas Frenkelis was born in Ukmerge. At the age of 16 he went to study to a yeshiva of Volozhin. He studied religion there as well as secretly studied Russian and German and read secular books. When he got to know a young German tanner, Chaimas Frenkelis left his studies in a yeshiva and went to learn tanning and leather processing to Baltstoge. A few years later Ch. Frenkelis returned to Ukmerge and established a leather processing factory there. Unfortunately, he did not see any perspectives for further development of his business in Ukmerge. That was why he sold the factory and left for Shiauliai. Ch. Frenkelis established a tannery in Shiauliai where all new technologies were used. He also took a good care of the tannery workers' health. Later, Chaimas Frenkelis established modern shoe factories in Riga and Shiauliai. In the interwar period, his enterprise was one of the biggest in Lithuania. There worked about 1000 employees, the area of factories was about 500 hectares. Apart from business, Chaimas Frenkelis took care of the affairs in Jewish community, donated money for charity. (Lempertas I. *Litvakai*, Vilnius, 2005, p. 27)

On February 27<sup>th</sup>, 1857, Gorodnych of Ukmerge asked the board of Kaunas province to move 9 tanneries out of town as they were near the Vilkergele stream and polluted the water and air. 6 tanneries were established on a patch of land which belonged to Catholic Church. Other ones were on the patches of land that belonged to Mendelis Herenas (or Hefenas), Kushelis Mendeliovichius, a landlord Kuchevskis and a town dweller Koryzna. Mausha Berca's tannery was in his own patch of land. The officials of the town gave a patch of land for tanneries behind the Shventoji River but the owners of tanneries did not want to move out saying that the place was improper and that the expenses of moving out would destroy their business. They asked to leave the tanneries in the same places. On March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1861 Minister of the Interior noted to Vilnius military governor that he did not mind moving the tanneries out but having their owners' poverty in mind he said that the process had to be gradual not

allowing the owners to repair the buildings until they became improper for usage. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1860 m., b. 704, l. 1–2; KM)

On April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1857, the Jews of Ukmerge Hirshas Mortchelevichius Toftas, Judelis Ikushelevichius Volkushas, Nochimas Mendelis Ikushelevichius Hefenas, Ikushelis Shmuilovichius Hefenas, Joselis Pilatas Judelevichius Leibovichius, Shmuila Mordchelevichius Smyskacas, Boruchas Bencelevichius Kloras, Ruvinas Tubijashevichius, Izraelis Maushovichius Garbas, Mausha Davidovichius Garbas, Rafalas Jankelevichius Shibunas, Shmuila Davidovichius Falkas, Tevelis Shliomovichius Shosmiras, Joselis Abraomovichius, Izraelis Maushovichius Dudakas, Judelis Peisachovichius Koltunas, Hirsha Mordchelevichius Toftas, Judelis Ikuselevichius Volkusas, Mendelis Ikuselevichius Hefenas, Ikuselis Shmuilevichius Hefenas, Joselis Hilelis Judelevichius Leibovichius, Shmuila Mordchelevichius, Boruchas Bencelevichius Kloras, Ruvimas Tuvijashevichius, Izraelis Maushovichius Garberis, Mausha Davidovichius Garberis, Rafelis Jankelevichius Sibunas, Shmuila Dovidovichius Muzykusas, Tuvijashas Shliomovichius Shomiras, Joselis Abraomovichius, Judelis – Leiba Mordchelevichius Plastokas, Izraelis Maushovichius Zybuscas, Mausha Leizerovichius Dudakas, Judelis Peisachovichius Koltunas, Leiba Judelevichius Taube, a widow of Raffis, Hirsha Davidovichius Garberis and Elijahas Michaelis Abraomovichius Chaimovichius addressed Vilnius military governor with an application not to destroy their houses which were announced to be rotten and improper to live in by an engineer of Kaunas province colonel Ferijeris. They noted that when the army passed by, the soldiers were accommodated in their houses and that a flat committee accepted their flats as proper to live in. Besides, their houses were situated in backstreets, not in the main streets and were not dangerous for passers-by. The Jews also noted that they were not warned about the planned demolition of their houses and had no time to repair the houses properly so that they could become suitable for living. The applicants also explained that they were poor and if their houses were demolished they would have no place to live and would become homeless. However, the authorities of the province stated that the houses were unsuitable for dwelling after the additional

examination of those houses and ordered to demolish them. (LVIA, f. 378, B. b. s., 1857 m., b. 672, l. 2–3, 7–8; KM)

On July 29<sup>th</sup>, 1857 the officials of Ukmerge town hall reported to the board of Kaunas province that the Jews Chaimas Shmuilovichius Judelevichius and Joselis Dovydovichius Shudas applied to Ukmerge town hall after a few failed attempts in auctions to rent a town fee collection for pasturing cattle in a town pasture. They applied to the town hall at the end of June saying that they wished to rent the right to collect the fee for using the pastures in town in an auction on the condition that that fee could be rented for 3 years. The initial price for that rent had to be 50 silver roubles a year. Moreover, the mentioned Jews wished to get the right to collect the fee for pasturing until August 10<sup>th</sup> because later the number of grazed animals would decrease which also meant the decline in the amount of the collected money. The town hall agreed with the Jews' request and the auction was held on July 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>. Gorodnych and an attorney of the province took part in that auction. The right to collect the fees for pasturing animals was granted to the Jew Joselis Dovydovichius Shudas in a repeated auction for 59 silver roubles a year. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 3930, p. 1–2; KM)

On December 12<sup>th</sup>, 1857, Gorodnych of Ukmerge Ruseckis reported to the board of Kaunas province that a rabbi of Ukmerge suggested Shebselis Berenshteinas, a resident of Ukmerge, to give a room in his house as donation for creating a house of prayer for his co-believers there. This suggestion appeared as there was not enough room for the Jews to pray in 11 houses of prayer confirmed by the authorities. The houses of prayer were overcrowded and people caught serious illnesses such as catarrh inflammation, typhus and even cholera there. That was why Shebselis Berenshteinas was asked to donate a room in his house for the prayers. The rabbi's report was sent on August 29<sup>th</sup>. Berenshtein gave his written permission to use a room in his house for prayers and that permission was added to the report. Having in mind that 30 Jews could have one house of prayer and that Berenshtein's house with a room for Jewish prayers was quite a long distance from the state (*Orthodox*) and Catholic churches the

Gorodnych board asked the board of the province to allow to establish a Jewish house of prayer in Berenshein's donated room. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 3864, p. 1–2; KM)

On December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1857 the board of Kaunas province reported to Gorodnych of Ukmerge that Jewish prayers were allowed only in specific houses used for that purpose only on the condition that nothing else was established there so the board of Kaunas province ordered to deny the rabbi's request about creating a house of Jewish prayer in Berenshein's house. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 3864, p. 3–4; KM)

**1858.** There were 4 hospitals in Ukmerge (town, war, prison and Jewish). There were 14 buildings for practising one's religious cult (a wooden Orthodox church, a brick Catholic church and a synagogue, 11 Jewish houses of prayer two of which were brick ones). (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 85)

On December 17<sup>th</sup>, 1858, Mr Chiulinskis, an official from the Ministry of Finance for special investigations and Mr Jevreinovas, a police warden from St. Petersburg, arrived at Ukmerge as with the help of the agents they got to know that a Jew Jekelis Maushovichius Keidanskis had a lot of smuggled goods. They sent the agents who pretended to be customers to check the situation. The officials themselves put their uniforms on but hid them under fur coats and came to Keidanskis mother's called Sara Keidanskaja home. They saw the agents weighing smuggled tea and examining manufactured goods such as scarves, headscarves, Dutch linen and golden watches. There were smuggled goods for about 15000 roubles. Keidanskis and his wife realised that something went wrong and started hiding the goods and asked the officials to leave the house. Then the officials took their fur coats off and demanded the police to be sent for but Keidanskiai broke the window and started shouting for help. In 15 minutes several hundreds of Jews gathered near their house, broke the windows, took most of the goods away and beat 3 officials. Gorodnych, some officials, the attorney of the district and some invitees searched Keidanskis'house and found some smuggled goods left, letters, accounts and the investigation on this case was started. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s.,1859 m., b. 157, l. 1–2; KM)

**1859.** A house of prayer of Juselis Kuranskis was founded. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m., b. 1769, l. 94; KM).

Round 1859, Moshe Lilienblumas – a future writer, scientist, humanitarian, a reformer of Judaism, an activist of Jewish enlightenment movement “Haskala” lived in Ukmerge. (<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/wiew.isp?articl=418&letter=L>)

In Ukmerge he matured spiritually as well as ideologically and from there his name in “Haskala” movement started to be heard. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

On February 26<sup>th</sup>, 1859, Ispravnik of Ukmerge district Antipovas reported to the board of Kaunas province that a Jew called Leiba Mendeliovichius Kackelis complained about confiscation of his belongings. Ispravnik also reported that Mr Zagorskis' wife also made a complaint about Kackelis' actions. Zagorskis was a forester in Vaitkushkis manor. His wife claimed that L. Kackelis deceived her husband and took 12 roubles away from him. The board of the same manor informed Ispravnik that Kackelis, who falsely named himself Leiba Pucheris, offered to mediate and help the manor to get 20 barrels of barley in September of 1858. In October Kackelis made an agreement with the board of Vaitkushkis manor about structural rubbish collection from a new building which was being built in the manor's territory. However, the people in the manor got neither barley, nor collection of structural rubbish. J. Zagorskis as a representative of the manor gave Kackelis 25 roubles for the promised barley and managed to get 13 roubles back. The representatives of the manor addressed Ispravnik demanding to make Kackelis pay 12 roubles back for the promised barley. They also wanted Ispravnik to make Kackelis take the rubbish out of the building site as he had promised before. Ispravnik noted that he had known Kackelis since 1856 when he offered oberwagenmeister of Kirasyrai division Jakovlevas who stayed in Ukmerge at that time to mediate in buying feedstuff. He introduced Jakovlevas to one man, supposedly *szlachta* (*Polish nobleman*) Franck-elevichius, who as if could sell 6 barrels of oat. Kackelis took 7 roubles of earnest money from Jakovlevas but did not deliver the oat. Jakovlevas went to Ispravnik and asked to find the mentioned *szlachta*. Kirasyrai division

was already leaving Ukmerge so Ispravnik gave Jakovlevas his own 7 roubles. Ispravnik called out Kackelis and demanded him to inform how to find szlachta Franckevichius. Kackelis claimed that he really knew Franckevichius and that he mediated in buying feedstuff from him. The Jew also claimed that he had no money which he could give back to those he had deceived. Under such circumstances Ispravnik decided to take different belongings (candlesticks, a saucepan, teapot, pot, plates) worth 22 roubles and 35 kopecks from Kackelis and give the mentioned things to Zagorskis for keeping until Kackelis could give the money back. The belongings were taken at Kackelis' presence but he himself bit a policeman's arm and ran away. Later Kackelis made a false complaint that his belongings were taken away without his presence. He also lied about the things and their value. Kackelis claimed that most of his property worth 58 roubles and 25 kopecks was taken away and he added a list of supposedly taken things to his complaint. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 4446, l. 3–8.; KM)

On December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1859, Ukmerge police searched the town's gold workshops as it ordered by Kaunas hallmarking chamber. It was found that Gershonas Aaronas Finkelshteinas, an inhabitant of Vilnius, Girsha Rubinas, an inhabitant of Ukmerge Gitelis Abramzona's widow Rasha Abramzoniene and her apprentice Gutmanas Abelis Mareina from Antakalnis broke the rules of hallmarking. (Laurevičius E., Vitkauskienė B. R. *Lietuvos auksakalystė XV–XIX amžius*, Vilnius, 2001)

In 1859 a Gorodnych of Ukmerge presented the information about brickyards and tanneries in Ukmerge. At that time there were 3 brickyards in Ukmerge. They belonged to Jews Shepshelis Viljanas, Mausha Vitešas and Pinchas Vapnikas. There were 28000, 16000 and 32000 bricks produced in those brickyards a year. One brick cost one copeck at that time. All the brickyards were established in brick buildings. There was no machinery in them. One master and one labourer worked in each brickyard. Local clay and bricks that were delivered to town were used in brick production. 8 tanneries were mentioned in Gorodnych report too. They belonged to Jews Mausha Garbas, Mendelis Hefenas, Kushelis Hefenas (Shmuilovichius), Kushelis Hefenas (Mendeliovichius), Hirsha Garbas, Mausha Dudakas,



Ukmergės restorano savininkės Badanės Juodelevičienės portretas, VŽM 1414.

Portrait of the restaurant in Ukmergė owner Badanė Juodelevičienė, VŽM 1414.

Joselis Leibovichius ir Hirsha Tavtas. The tanned ox skin for sole of boots cost 4 roubles and soft outer leather cost 3 roubles at that time. M. Garbas used to tan 100 pieces of skin a year. He earned 390 roubles a year. There worked one master under Russia's authority in his tannery. Workers were hired if there was a need for that. The tannery was set up in a wooden building there were 3 tubs for tanning animal skin there. M. Hefenas, K. Shmuilovichius and K. Mendeliovichius Hefenas used to tan 80 pieces of animal skin a year and they earned 310 roubles each year, there were 3 tubs for tanning animal skin in their wooden tanneries. One master worked in their tanneries. H. Garbas used to tan 100 pieces of animal skin a year and he earned 390 roubles each year. His tanneries were also in wooden buildings, there were 3 tubs for tanning animal skin there too. M. Dudakas used to tan 40 pieces of animal skin and earned 160 roubles a year. There were only 2 tubs for tanning animal skin in his tannery. J. Leibovichius used to tan 150 pieces of animal skin and earned 510 roubles a year. H. Tavtas used to tan 130 pieces of animal skin and earned 490 roubles a year. Their tanneries were in wooden buildings. Both had 3 tubs for tanning animal skin. Most probably they worked just on their own. Animal skin was tanned using locally bought spruce bark, calx and tar. The tanned pieces of skin were sold in Ukmerge and in fairs of towns in Vilnius and Kaunas province. 5 owners of tanneries were illiterate. Abramamas Joseliovichius signed the documents for them. Other owners could sign in Hebrew. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 13280, l. 33–56; KM)

**1860.** 7809 residents (3838 Jews) and 631 houses were listed in Ukmerge. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 85.)

In 1860, 46 Jews fell ill with cholera. Doctors Braided, Levenshternas, and Elperfeldas, assistant district doctor Mordechajus Palacas and Shmuelis Fogelevichius helped to overcome the epidemics (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

In 1860, Jewish community got an answer from the Senate of Russian Empire to its deputies' request (August, 1858) to let them take part in the elections of Town Hall burgomasters, as it was written in the Election

Law. The answer stated that Jews could participate only in elections to the posts which were allowed to take up by the elected Jews. Elections of burgomasters were restricted only to the Christians. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1858 m., b. 128, l. 5–6; KM)

In May, 1860, a big group of Ukmerge residents complained to Kaunas Governor about his intention to return Police Officer in Chief I. Pancernzhinskij to his post. The letter was signed by Ukmerge Jews (*the names are written in Cyrillic and Hebrew with Russian translations*): merchant Benjaminas Fogelevichius, merchant Icykas Fogelevichius, Michelis Vulpe, Manelis Gorozhanskis, Abramamas Reshanskis, Cemachas Feivishevichius Vosinas, merchant Bencelis Judelevichius Zarchas, Falkas Davidovichius Falkovichius, Arelis Jankelevichius Volpe, Mausha Jankelis Reznikas, Mausha Ezra Zaskovichlinas, Joselis Ickovichius Volkas, Premas Cyrilas, Kazimieras Olesovskis, Abraomas Izraelevichius Zakas, Dovydas Girshovichius Sheras, Zuselis Hirshovichius Levinas, Dovydas Jankelis Levinas, Joselis Judelis Vulfovichius Levinas, Aizikas Rubinovichius Viljanas, Zemanas Kovshas, merchant's son Joselis Brenshteinas, Elijahshas Abraomovichius Cemachas, Aaronas Kacelis, Joselis Zakovichius, Zoruchas Zarchis, Chaimas Betliebas, Mausha Kliachko, Mejeris Leibovichius Liakas, Abraomas Aba Reshanskis, Mendelis Monasevichius Levinas, Berelis Pinchasovichius Tubijashas, Jankelis Hirshovichius Durochikas, Shetrelis Maushovichius Viljanas, Pinchas Shimeliovichius Vapnikas, Lipmonas Jankeliovichius Zakas, Chevelis Judeliovichius Zarchas, Natanas Rafflovichius Kacas, Michelis Hershonovichius Strazduras, Zalkindas Maushovichius Zalkas, Shimelis Hirshovichius Levinas, Abelis Hofenovichius Viljanas, Aaronas Abraomovichius, Peisachas Hirshovichius Stravecacas, Leiba Efronovichius Zizdra, Mausha Aaronovichius Chishnecas, Mausha Benceliovichius Prusas, Joselis Judeliovichius, Shmuila Izraelevichius Hotarovichius, Gecelis Izraelevichius Kaplanas, Jose-lis Maushovichius Levinas, Izraelis Shenderovichius Volkas, V. Korkas, Hirsha Ickovichius Fraidheimas, Joselis Maushovichius Kanterovichius, Shaja Zaruchovichius Kacas, Elijahshas Leibovichius Volkas, Shamshelis Judelevichius Rubinas, Chackelis Shmuilovichius Pupkevichius, Hirsha, Shmuilovichius Kacas, Menikas Shumanas, Berlas Leibas Ickovichius Reznikas, Joselis

Leibovichius Hirshovas, Joselis Kuzmickis, Joselis Shumanas, Hirshas Rabinovichius, Uriashas Leibovichius Uriaginas. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 13594, l. 4–6.; KM)

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of June, 1860, “During the elections of Ukmerge Rabby there were disagreements between Jews of Israel (*mespadai*) and chasids (*karlinchikai*). Fighting between them broke out in several places in the town, and the police stopped it with the help of local team of the disabled; on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June, a crowd of Jews of Israel attacked Chasid Prayer House and broke almost all Windows with stones.” (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1860 m., b. 144, l. 1–276; KM)

On the 28<sup>th</sup> of September, 1860, two wooden houses owned by Jew Fromka were burnt for unknown reasons in Ukmerge. The loss amounted to 300 roubles.; On the 4<sup>th</sup> of October a wooden house owned by Jew Leiba Kaukelis was burnt; the loss was 60 roubles.; On the 24<sup>th</sup> of October, at night, Sholom Strazhas’s in was burnt for unknown reasons. The loss amounted to 3000 roubles.” (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1860 m., b. 144, l. 1–276; KM)

In 1860, “Ukmerge resident” Izraelis Shmuilovichius Levis, age 24, was included in the list of people residing in Ukmerge and being under Police supervision. He was observed on the basis of “Vilnius Ordonamshauz” decision of April 5, 1854” for the production of counterfeit banknotes. It was stated in the list, that I. Levis served freelance secretary; he was married and had children. The family lived with him. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 13841, l. 51–52; KM)

In 1860, there was a Synagogue and 11 Jewish Prayer houses in Ukmerge. (*Географическо-статистический словарь Российской Империи*, сост. П. Семенов, 1862, p. 458–461)

**1861.** 3519 Jews lived in Ukmerge (*in total, there were 7043 residents in Ukmerge*). Their property consisted of 463 houses and other real estate properties (*from 663*). The majority of 255 different tradesmen 215 were Jews. 84 passports (of 150) with the permission to leave the town were given to Jews. (*Экономическое состояние городских поселений Европейской России*, ч. 1., 1863.)

In 1861, “Orelis Kliachka” Prayer House was established. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m., b. 1769, l. 94; KM)

On the 28 of November, 1861, Council of Kaunas Governorate investigated Ukmerge Jew’s L. Keckelis complaint about confiscated things and the explanation letter by Ukmerge policeman (*ispravnikas*) and came to the conclusion that the policeman acted illegally when he started investigating different cases of L. Keckelis’s cheating, as L. Keckelis was a resident of Ukmerge and belonged to town jurisdiction (not to district jurisdiction), so his offenses should have been investigated by the Council of Town Police. Furthermore, the policeman hadn’t got a right to arrest L. Keckelis property without a permission by Council of Governance. So, the Council expressed a severe reprimand to police officer Antipovas and ordered to return all movable property to L.Keckelis. Victims of Keckelis scams were offered to refer to the Police Officer in Chief (*Gorodnychius*) Board. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 4446, l. 16–19; KM)

In 1861, Ukmerge tanneries and brickyards were listed. Compared with a similar record sheet of 1859, there is no longer Maus Viteso brickyard. The price of bricks fell to 8 rubles for 1000 brick (*it used to be 10 roubles*), but Shepshelis Viljanas and Pinchas Vapnikas already had 2 furnace in their brickyards, so the first produced by 2 thousand and the second by 18 thousand bricks more – respectively, 30 and 50 thousand. There were no machines in both brickyards, 1 and 2 workers helped their masters – craftsmen. Bricks were sold in Ukmerge and other district towns. Sh. Viljanas was illiterate; P. Vapnikas signed the sheet in the Hebrew alphabet.

The number of tanneries was the same – 8, though Mausha Dudakas’ tannery was closed and Elijashas Vijesas’ – opened. Most probably, E. Vijesas bought M Dudakas’ tannery, “modernized” and developed his business (Referring to the record sheet, he had three tanning boilers, tawed 100 skins and his income was 287,5 roubles.) Other owners of tanneries remained the same: Mr Garbas, K. M. Hefenas, H. m. Tovtas, J. H. Leibovichius K. Sh. M. Hefenas, M. K. Hefenas, H. D. Grabas. The demand and the price of soft outer skin decreased (*from 3 roubles to 2.60 roubles.*) and tanneries owners’ income dropped, especially, H. Tovtas’, H. Garbas’ and M.

Hefenas', respectively, from 490 to 237.5, from 390 to 208 and from 310 to 230 roubles. J. Leibovichius and M. Hefenas built one more boiler each to pickle leather, so they and M. Garbas had 4, the others – 3 tanning boilers each. J. Leibovichius tawed 150 skins – most of all. Two workers helped him. M. Garbas, K. Hefenas, E. Vijesas and H. Garbas hired one worker each. Tannery owners' output per year was: M. Garbas, K. Sh. M. Hefenas, E. Vijesas – 100 each; K. Hefenas H. Tovtas, M. K. Hefenas – 80 each, H. D. Garbas – 70 skins. In addition to the mentioned income, in 1861, M. Garbas' income was 295.5 roubles, K. Hefenas' – 310, J. Leibovichius' – 485, K. Sh. Hefenas' – 302.5 roubles. Skins were processed using lime, tar and spruce bark, purchased on the spot. The production was sold in Ukmerge, surrounding towns and villages during market fairs. All tanneries owners could sign in the Hebrew alphabet. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 14353, l. 49–58; KM)

**1862.** On the 10<sup>th</sup> of June, Ukmerge Gorodnychius, performing Kaunas Goevernor's order, reported that "There are no other shops in Ukmerge, but the only book shop with old books, owned by Jew Shimelis Vulfovichius Bufelis, who had a permission by the local Town Hall".

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of July, Gorodnychius reported the Governor "that Jew Shime-lis Vulfovichius Bufelis, called Volkas (?), owned the book shop for several years according to permissions by the Town Hall, included in the (*report*). After personal investigation, Gorodnychius came to the conclusion, that there were several old books in the shop and their content was completely harmless, such as children's textbooks and calendars. But Gorodnychius closed the shop until His Majesty's permission".

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of June, Deputies of Jewish community: Hirsha Fogelevichius, Elijashas Hirsha Shevelevichius Gurvichius, Aaronas Leizerovichius Treiv-ishas, Elijashas Volkas, Shaja Zoruchovichius Kacas and Abelis Pinchasovichius Volkas signed and stamped with "Ukmerge Jewish Community Representatives' stamp" a certificate of approval to Shmuila Levinovichius Volkas, "that his, Volkas' conduct is good, and [the deputies] guaranteed, that he will not sell any books banned by government, [otherwise] they would take responsibility by law".

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of June, Gorodnychius sent the Governor the report, the certificate of approval, and Shmuila Volkas' request to let selling books. Gorodnychius wrote, "that Jew Volkas conduct was good and he did not do anything illegal". Governor wrote a resolution on the report: "Allowed under Gorodnychius' personal responsibility". (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 14679, l. 14, 32, 33, 40, 41; KM)

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of June, 1862, Abelis Volkas, Elijashas Volkas and Caika Icykovichius Hefenas together with 10 other deputies signed an announcement to Ukmerge Flat Commission about military transfer from Ukmerge to Ankyshchiai. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 15367, l. 4; KM)

**1863.** At night from March 3 to March 4, the whole trading area of the town – 27 shops (25 owned by Jews, 2 municipal), including built of brick, were burnt. The fire caused damage to buildings estimated by 17 thousand roubles. Besides, paper and metal money (in total, 50 thousand roubles) were burnt. On the 15 of March, 1863, 64 shop owners (Jews) appealed for help to Kaunas General Governor. On the 27<sup>th</sup> of June, 1864, Department of Internal Affairs of the Ministry of Economy gave victims of the fire 5081 roubles and 60 cents (*kap.*) of uncompensated allowance. This is the list traders – victims of the fires: Leiba Ickovichius Volkas, Zacharija Mendelevichius Hefenas, Girsha Abelevichius Pargamantas, Faselis Leibovichius Mincelis, Dovelis Maushovichius Zalkas, Faivishas Maushovichius Zalkas, Zalkindas Boruchovichius Volkas, SHmuila Boruchovichius Volkas, Faselis Oreliovichius Kliachko, Dovydas Hirshovichius Sheras, Elijashas Jankelevichius Shliachteris, Orelis Kliachko, Izraelis Abraomovichius-Dovydovichius Volkas, Nuchimas Kiselevichius, Dovydas Ickovichius Hefenas, Mendelis Monashevichius Levinas, Ickas Izraelevichius Kup-eris, Elijashas Ickovichius Davidovichius, Shebselis Michelevichius Liurija, Mausha Mordchelevichius Nomoiskis, Boicelis Melcas, Isakas Chlavnovichius, Leiba Monashevichius Gurvichius, Nachemas Chaimovichius-Jankelevichius Panelutas, Shaja Michelevichius Klauzas, Jankelis Shenderovichius Volkas, Chaimas Joselis Ariesciovichius Margoltas, Chaimas Jankelis Panelutas, Jankelis Shliomovichius Zakas, Abraomas Izraelevichius Zakas, Leizeris Aaronovichius Treivishas, Urijas Ginzburgas, Vileris



M. Levi šeima prie savo namo. Iš Fainos Borovsky šeimos archyvo.

M. Levi's family in front of their house. From Faina Borovsky family archive.

Urijashevichius Ginzburgas, Venjaminas Aaronovichius Treivishas, Leizeris Jankelevichius Ginzburgas, Mausha Bencelevichius Prusas, Pinchas Shimelovichius Kapninas, Girsha Davydovichius Teimeris, Chaimas Zoslevichius Gershailo, Lipmanas Chaselevichius Volkas, Josija Menashovichius Shagalas, Cetachas Zalkas, Izraelis Leibovichius Kaplanas, Chackelis Menashovichius Shagalas, Joselis Maushovichius Levinas, Joselis Niseliovichius Rozynas, Elijas Joselevichius Saritinas, Aaronas Genachovichius Giperis, Chaselis Veismanovichius, Vulfas Aaronovichius Geguchanas, Elijas Hirsha Gurvichius, Boruchas Libermanas.

Next to their names in Russian, there were their signatare in Hebrew alphabet. Ukmerge resident Mausha Tevelevichius Shoras, under their personal request, signed for illerate Jews: Shoska Davydovas Teimerovas, Feiga Leibova Greismanova, Rachele Ovsejeva, Freida Judelevna Hana Davydova, Hana Leibova Teimerova, Mausha Izraelevichius Loiscovichius, Gisa Boruchovas Volk, Izraelis Buzhanskis, Mendelis Kuselevichius Hefenas, Dvora Maushovna Rogova, Feiza Davydovna Teimerova. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1863 m., b. 271, l. 8–9; KM)

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of September, 1863, Isaija Hirshovichius Braude, Knight (Level 3) of St. Stanislovas Order, was appointed Ukmerge Town Doctor (*городовой врачъ*), a Jew. (*Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1866 г.*; further – *Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1866 m.*; KM)

On the 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 1863, Vilnius General Governor wrote a letter to Military Chief of Vilnius and Ukmerge Districts, General Mayor P. Pachomovas 3<sup>rd</sup> (*there was a tradition in the Russian army to add a number to the surname, in order to distinguish people of the same military status and the same name. “The 1<sup>st</sup>” meant that a person got a military rank earlier than others. It means there were two more General Mayors P. Pachomovas, who got the same rank earlier*) ordered “to introduce measures to prevent illegal behaviour of the officers from Country Military Administration who were sent with [military] teams to chase the rebels, i.e. to stop them from mobilizing local Jews, whose behaviour while offering different services may lead to a variety of abuses. General Governor ordered Military Chief to perform his duties in the whole district and pay exceptional attention

to the elimination of evil.” (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 3, b. 321, l. 1; KM)

**1864.** In Kaunas governor’s annual report to Vilnius governor-general it was mentioned that there were 14 Jewish houses of prayer in Ukmerge. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 16221, l. 61; KM)

In 1864, Jacob Samuilovich, Jewish faith, was the doctor for Ukmerge district. Appointed to his duties on March 24th in 1864. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1866 metams*)

In 1864, from the report about tanneries and brickyards in Ukmerge it was seen that they belonged mostly to Jews. A new brickyard that belonged to a landowner K. Kozela appeared as well. Sh. Viljana’s brickyard was not mentioned in the report, and O. Palacas’ appeared instead. Most probably he took over Sh. Viljana’s business. The price of bricks dropped to 7 roubles for 1000 bricks and only K. Kozela sold them for 8 roubles. It was mentioned that the bricks he sold were red bricks of very good quality. O. Palacas produced 35000 and P. Vapnikas produced 50500 bricks a year. They received the income of 240 and 380. 50 roubles a year. The owners of the brickyards probably worked themselves and hired one worker. There were already 10 tanneries in Ukmerge at that time even though the conditions for that business got worse. The price of tanned ox skin dropped to 75 kopecks for a piece and a piece of soft outer leather cost 90 kopecks.) Mortchelis Maushovichiaus Dudakas (*most probably a son of previously mentioned Mausha Dudakas*) established a small tannery. There were 2 tubs for tanning animal skin in his tannery. Sara Hefen (*at that time 4 out of 10 tanneries belonged to the Hefens*) also established a tannery. The owners of those tannery worked mostly themselves just S. Hefen hired a master. This showed that the condition for business got much worse. Also, just E. Vitasas, M. Hefenas and J. Leibovichius hired one worker each. It was noted in the report that M. Garbas tanned 75 pieces of ox skin ir 35 ones of soft outer skin, K. M. Hefenas – 90 ir 30, E. Vijesas – 80 ir 70, M. Dudakas – 40 ir 60, M. Hefenas – 100 ir 50, in J. Leibovichius’ tannery 100 pieces of both types of skin were tanned, in S. Hefen’s tannery there were

60 pieces of ox skin and 40 pieces of soft skin tanned, in H. Garba's tannery 50 pieces of both types of skin were tanned, in K. Sh. Hefenas' – 100 ir 50. H. Toftas tanned just ox skin and managed to tan 150 pieces of ox skin a year. In the tanneries that belonged to M. Dudakas and K. Sh. Hefenas there were 2 tubs for tanning animal skin, M. Garbas, K. M. Hefenas and M. K. Hefenas had 4 tubs and the rest had 4 tubs in their tanneries. All the tanneries were in separate wooden houses and there was no machinery there. M. K. Hefenas, J. Leibovichius, S. Hefen and H. D. Garbas were illiterate and the rest could sign in Hebrew. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 16563, l. 30–43; KM)

In **1865**, Moze Beras Tarapanijus was Ukmerge Rabby. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of August, he signed and stamped the decision by Jewish community deputies to address Kaunas General Governorate asking him not to dismiss Adamsas, Ukmerge “ispravnikas”, from Office. The request was rejected. It was signed by: merchant Mausha Kliachkas, merchant Shaja Sapunas, Leiba Maushovichius Fraktas, Shimelis Levinas, merchant Joselis Berenshteinas, Dovydas Leibovichius Frakeris, Vulfas Chaimas Prusas, Elijashas Bencelevichius Gelis, Mausha Chaimovichius Serzavchikas, Aaronas Treivishas, Berka Arentas, Zalkindas Volkas, Shmuilis Michelis Tarapanijus, Joselis Ickovichius Paemonas, Shmuila Ickovichius Gutneris, Abraomas Aaronovichius Tarapanijus, Dovydas Jankelis Levinas, Joselis Jankelis, Mausha Aaronovichius, Joselis Hirshovichius Jofe, Zalkindas Vildshcheris, Hershonas Kaselis, Joselis Vulfovichius Levinas, Abraomas Bendidas Nemanchikas, Michelis Gegužinas, Abelis Joselevichius Volkas, Shmuila Miselis, Berka Libermanas, Izraelis Hirshovichius Kvotnikevichius, Izraelis Aaronovichius Prusas, Shijana Leibovichius Fraktas, Icka Shmuilevichius Losis, Icykas Rogovas, merchant Todresas Flovimas, Hirsha Aaronas Ickovichius Buzhanskis, Mausha Tubijashevichius Igoras, Benjaminas Menelevichius Buzhanskis, Feivishas Vulfovichius Levinas, Vulfas Hirshovichius Levinas, Mortchelis Ickovichius Losis, Zundelis Izraelevichius Perchevskis, Bencelis Abraomovichius Meinas, Mausha Joseliovichius Gilevichius, Izraelis Volkas, Urijashas Leibovichius Uriashas, Tanchilis Noachovichius Levinas, Leiba Mausha Vasebrodas, Urijashas Girshovichius Rogovas, SHliomas

Girshovichius Kamaizas, Pronas SHmuilovichius Cyrulis, Mortchelis Palecas, Pronas Jankelevichius Volkas, Rafalas Zailmanovichius Volkas, Shaja Abraomovichius Kvaterkovichius, Mejeris Shmuilevichius Judelevichius, Elijashas Volkas, Urijashas Gincburgas, Leiba Volkas, Joselis Ickovichius Volkas, Elijashas Jankelevichius Shliachteris, Mausha Minas. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m., b. 11, l. 61; KM)

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, 1865, Ukmerge District attorney Karamyshevas was dismissed from office. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December “Ukmerge residents of different castes” applied to General Governor Kaufmanas with the request to leave the attorney in Office. One can guess that the application was signed by the most influential Ukmerge residents, and Jews among them: merchant Abelis Bronda, Moze Sholomovichius Boshanas, Abraomas Izraelevichius Zakas, Joselis Vulfovichius Asvinas, merchant Šaja Sapias, Hiršas Fogelevichius, Leiba Mauša Vaisbrodas, Abraomas Aaronovichius Tarapanijus, Leiba Maushovichius Fraktas, Eliashas Hirsha Gurvichius, Berlas Leiba Gringus, Joselis Rozinas, Fralke Shenderovichius Pratas, Bencelis Sapias, Bencelis Valianas, Vulfas Levinas, Abelis Maushovichius Bokas, Abelis Joselevichius Volkas, Chaimas Leizerovichius Hefenas, Jankelis Levinas, Michelis Buitas and Calelis Hefenas. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1865 m., b. 19, l. 954–1000; KM)

In **1866**, secular Jewish library was opened. Its founders were Moshe Lilienblumas, Elizeris Icchokas Gincburgas, and Zovas Gincburgas. The room used for the library belonged to the rich man Urija Gincburgas. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of May, 1866, Chief of Kaunas District Gendarmerie Department captain Voronichius wrote a secret report to Kaunas Governor about his research on possible abuses by Chief Policeman (*ispravnikas*) and mentioned “the owner of public post station” Sapias, who had only 4 horses (*instead of compulsory* 22). Sapias got 3000 roubles for the maintenance of the station per year and gave 20 roubles to each Chief of local police per month to hire private carriers or horses. “Mr. Ispravnikas must have by all means known about this obvious breaching of contracts with government

and had to stop criminal activities in time”. When a decision was taken to move temporary military hospital and Police Board into the newly built Sapira’s house, the owner agreed to rent his house for 600 roubles, even though the Law prohibited renting new houses to hospitals 3 years after their construction. Sapira’s house was “in the suburbs, so town residents and clerks faced difficulties in reaching Police Board.”

Jew Leiba Frankas is mentioned in the same report because horses of artillery brigades were housed in his stables. L. Frankas agreed that owners of houses and inns who had to house military horses in their stables would pay him money for that. Neither house or inn owners nor Chiefs of artillery brigades opposed that, but ispravnikas “did not want that”. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 17354, l. 5–6; KM)

On June 21<sup>th</sup>, 1866, Ukmerge craftsmen of 2 Christian and 15 Jewish workshops Boleslovas Mackevichius, Ivanas Vilde, Elijas Maushovichius Taicas, Kuselas Mendelevichius Hefenas, Zalkindas Vildaueris, Mortchelis Maushovichius Fainmanas, Pinchas Shimelevichius Vapnikas, Mortchelis Hirshovichius Levinas, Levis Shmuilovichius Lipas, Chaimas Shliomovichius Gurvichius, Leiba Shliomovichius Palkas, Elijas-Michelis Shliomovichius Rymanas, Leiba Shevelevichius Rezas, Hirsha Mordchelevichius Tolfas, Chaimas Leizerovichius Hefenas, Mausha Heselevichius Kantoras, Mausha Jankelevichius Vilonchikas, Mauša Chaimovichius Kirza, Shmuila Abraomovichius Berzakas, Joselis Leibovichius Palas and Tubijashas Jankelevichius Tufiatas asked Chief of North-West land K. Fon Kaufmanas not to force them by accounting books for 10 roubles each because they had already bought similar and cheaper books from Town Hall and they were quite exploitable. Majority of craftsmen left for Russia when they got Tsar’s permission to settle in governance of central Russia, the rest were struggling because the residence were poor and craftsmen had no income from their workshops and did not make any contracts. Board of Kaunas Governance rejected the request but postponed payment for the accounting books for six months. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1866 m., b. 1923, l. 7–8; KM)

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of November, 1866, Ukmerge town council repeatedly requested the Board of Kaunas Governance “[...] to award a medal to local Rabby

of the Jewish community and Moses of townsmen caste Berelis Tarapanijus for diligent and impeccable service in this position continuously since the 16<sup>th</sup> of June, 1850, and for impeccable behaviour [...]”. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 8998, l. 3–4; KM)

In the end of 1866, public deputies of Ukmerge and other townspeople complained to Russian Senate that Board of Kaunas Governance did not approve Abraomas Tarapanijus as Jew deputy at Ukmerge Flat Commission. He Board ordered Ukmerge ispravnikas to initiate new elections of a Jew deputy. Again A. Tarapanijus got 132 votes “for” and 23 votes “against”, and the second candidate Abraomas Volpe, correspondingly, 84 ir 71, Governance Board fulfilled Governor Muravjovas’oral order to approve Volpe a Jewish deputy of Flat Commission. In response to Ukmerge city deputies’ and townspeople’s request, sent on the 18<sup>th</sup> of May, to approve A. Tarapanijus a deputy, an answer came that according to the ispravnikas’ report, A. Tarapanijus was regarded as useless and harmful to the service, and the government approved in his place by the government approved Volpe”. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1866 m., b. 1980, l. 3–4; KM)

**1867.** In the statistic data of Ukmerge it was mentioned that there lived 6230 Jews in town at that time. There was 1 synagogue and 3 Jewish houses of prayer in Ukmerge. The inhabitants had to pay different taxes then. Jews were responsible for collecting candle and common fees. (LVIA, f. 378, b. 28, l. 128–129; KM)

On 1<sup>st</sup> of January in 1867, the board of Kaunas province allowed Ukmerge flat committee to cancel a fee of 30 roubles and 75 kopecks for Orelis Ickovichius Segalis. He was asked to pay the fee to provide solders but in 1864 and 1865 there lived solders themselves in his house so it meant that O. I. Segalis had the right not to pay the fee. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 9191, l. 1–2; KM)

On March 6<sup>th</sup> in 1867, the Board of Kaunas province considered the offer of Ukmerge Town Council to present a rabbi of Ukmerge Jewish community Moze Berelis Tarapanijus with a state award. He had been Rabbi since June 16<sup>th</sup> 1850. The rabbi did not commit any violations, was not

punished by monetary fines, he was not convicted, interrogated. Because of the mentioned facts M. B. Tarapanijus was presented with the award for diligence. The award was a silver medal which was given to governor-general's disposition. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 8998, l. 3–4; KM)

**1868.** There existed a secular school “Beis seifer” (*the House of Books*) in Ukmerge. Religious Jews were against it so only a small number of students attended the school. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

In 1868–1870, the Jewish community in Ukmerge suffered from harvest failure and there was a threat of famine. In 1868 Mejeris Shumanas from Ukmerge organized a charity concert in order to help those who suffered from hunger. A saving committee from Klaipeda also offered help several times. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

In 1868, M. Lilienblumas published an article “Orhot ha Talmud” in a newspaper called “Hameliz” (*a Lawyer*) which was published in St. Petersburg. The author of the article blamed interpreters of Talmud for spreading prejudice and demanded to reform Judaism making closer connections between belief and life. The article was supported by similarly thinking people but caused confusion in Russia's Jewish communities, mostly among religious Orthodox Jews. M. Lilienblumas was considered to be libertine and his further life among Orthodox Jews in Ukmerge became impossible. He left for Odesa and wished to enter a university but due to certain difficulties Lilienblumas had to refuse his plans. (<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/wiew.isp?articl=418&letter=L>)

On December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1868, Ispravnik of Ukmerge reported to Kaunas governor about the residents who were under police supervision due to the crimes they had committed. Kafijelis Aronovichius Shmidtas, a 30 year old inhabitant of Ukmerge, was mentioned in the report because of the theft of a fur coat which he committed together with another inhabitant called Pushkinas. Shmidtas was jobless and was also accused of cheating with money by an official for investigation of special cases Mr Tichonovas. Ispravnik wrote that Shmidtas had been kept in prison since April.

He misbehaved in prison and continued being accused of cheating with money. Shifra Zelmanova Gelisova, 37, was also mentioned in Ispravnik's report. She was suspected of stealing money from a clerk from a parish called Volteris. The woman lived in Ukmerge with her husband and was engaged in trade. She was noticed accepting other people's stolen belongings. A Jew Lipmanas Zavelevichius Gipsis or Kacas, 39, was mentioned as a horse stealer. He lived in Ukmerge with his family and earned his living doing odd job. According to Ispravnik, the Jew's behaviour was strange and he was kept in prison at that time. Another Jew, Icka Mejerovichius Gendleris, 39, was also suspected of horse stealing. He also lived in Ukmerge with his family and did odd job for a living.

A Jewish 20 year old woman Raska Kvicinskaja was under supervision of police because of vagrancy and debauchery.

Berka Hirshovichius Fradas, a 50 year old Jew from Ukmerge, was accused of horse stealing. He lived with his family and did not have a permanent job.

A carpenter called Moze Alashko was watched by the police because of theft. He did not have a family and was kept in prison at that time.

Shmuila Abraomovichius Bereznikas, 18, Mejeris Joseliovichius Burshteinas, 51, were accused of horse theft too. Burshteinas lived in Ukmerge with his family and was in prison at the time when the report was submitted.

Jew Vulfas Judelevichius Donas was suspected of theft. He lived in Ukmerge with his family and was engaged in trade. On September 9<sup>th</sup> 1868 he was sent to Trakai. (Kaunas district archive f. 50, ap. 1, b. 18506, l. 164–196; KM)

**1869.** There were 6166 followers of Judaism in Ukmerge. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1871 metams*, Kaunas, 1870, p. 142–145)

Council of Ukmerge town reported to the Board of Kaunas province about the Jewish debtors in Ukmerge who didn't pay a part of taxes and fees. The Jews who owed certain sums of money were: 1. Aaronas Shebelevičius Kolpas, owed 20 roubles 20 kopecks. 2. Abraomas Mordchelis Leizerovichius



Vienuolyno gatvės ir Vasario 16-osios gatvės sankryža tarpukariu. Kairėje kino teatras „Lyra“. Dešinėje – sinagoga.

Vienuolyno and Vasario 16-osios streets crossroad during interwar period. In the left – cinema “Lyra”, in the right – synagogue.

Sukishki (*Сукишки*) owed 15 roubles 70 copecks. 3. Abraomas Izraelis Leizerovichius Frankas owed 12 roubles 70 copecks 4. Abelis Mordchelis Maushovichius Posteris 23 roubles 10 copecks. 5. Abelis Shmuila Judelevichius Kaplanas 21 roub. 65 cop. 6. Abraomas Dovydovichius Levis (*Левис*) 10 roub. 60 cop. 7. Berko – Mausha Mendelevichius Prevecas 16 roub. 60 cop. 8. Hirsha Mordchelis Leibovichius Salnyj (*Сальный*) 18 roub. 90 cop. 9. Genochas Mejerovichius Pravecas 17 roub. 60 cop. 10. Hirsha Leibovichius Flakas 12 roub. 50 cop. 11. Hercas Berkovichius Dukshtynas (*Дукштын*) 18 roub. 12. Hirsha Leibovichius Gelve (*Гельве*) 20 roub. 30 cop. 13. Hirsha Jankelevichius Vinokuras 20 roub. 60 cop. 14. Elijahshas Niselevichius Pojareris 10 roub. 60 cop. 15. Zelikas Shmuila Judelevichius Kaplanas 16 roub. 50 cop. 16. Zelmanas Ickovichius Levinas 15 roub. 60 cop. 17. Icko Mausha Mendelevichius Prevacas 20 roub. 18. Icko Beinashevichius Rogovas 22 roub. 19. Kavelis or Jankelis Eliashevichius Gadosa 21 roub. 6 cop. 20. Kalmanas Aaronovichius Leibas 20 roub. 50 cop. 21. Leibas Joselis Mausha Nocheliovichius Prusas 11 roub. 60 cop. 22. Leizeris Zavelevichius Brazas 11 rub. 50 kap. 23. Mejeris Shabalevičius Prevacas 17 rub. 10 kap. 24. Mausha Berkovichius Gergirsy 11 roub. 50 cop. 25. Mausha Zelmanas Koshelevichius Kotliaras 10 roub. 60 cop. 26. Mausha Leibas Gabrielelevichius Dublianskis 18 roub. 10 cop. 27. Chaimas Joselis Aaronovichius Leibas 16 roub. 60 cop. 28. Shimelis Jankelevichius Pomerancas 26 roub. 90 cop.

In the list of debtors from Christian community there were 191 names mentioned and they owed 221 roubles and 70 copecks whereas the Jews owed 498 roubles and 21 copecks. This disproportion most probably appeared because that Christians paid taxes directly to the state treasury while the Jews paid through the Jewish community. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 10026, l. 6–10; KM)

On September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1869, a Jewish inhabitant of Ukmerge Shlioma Jochelievichius Zakovichius complained to Kaunas governor about the fact that a council of Ukmerge and a court of orphans that resided in his house did not pay any rent money. The mentioned institutions owed Zakovichius 300 silver roubles. Moreover, Zakovichius claimed that he had to be paid

1 percent of interest money because of the debt. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 9959l, l. 3; KM)

On October 30<sup>th</sup>, 1869, the deputies from the Jewish community Zelmanas Judelevichius, Shimelis Levinas, Abraomas Kvaterkovichius, Joselis Rozinas, Elijas Volkas and a merchant Shaja Sapiras applied to a head of North-West region asking to cancel the obligation of prisoner transportation. The deputies claimed that the police forced the community to appoint keepers to supervise the transportation of prisoners. They also complained that the city council made Jewish workers mark the pieces of land for Christians. The police and city council denied that in their reports to a governor. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1869 m., b. 1453, l. 3–4; KM)

**1870.** There was a thorough report about a rabbi Moze Berelis Tarapanijus made. The rabbi was 52 at that time. He practised Jewish religion and received 200 roubles from the community a year. He came from a family of Jewish town dwellers. He did not have any real estate himself but his wife inherited a wooden house and a piece of land. He received higher education and got a 2nd degree Mel med's (*Jewish teacher's*) rank on September 11<sup>th</sup> 1849 in accordance with the Minister's of Education note number 2790, 1846. He was elected rabbi and accepted to the position on June 16<sup>th</sup> 1850. The rabbi had to undergo different tests and was finally given a rabbi's degree in 1860. A governor-general and board of Kaunas province allowed Tarapanijus to hold office of rabbi with all the privileges and rights on December 15<sup>th</sup> 1860. Later, on December 1st 1868, following a decree number 12152 he was reapproved for a rabbi's position. Tarapanijus married Sheika Reize Hirshovna Vaisbrod and had several children. They had sons Michalas Shmuilis who was born on December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1842, Ilija was born on August 19<sup>th</sup>, 1846, Zelmanas – Osheris was born on July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1851. Their daughters were Rochlia Gupilia, born on August 27<sup>th</sup>, 1839, Traina Freida, born on March 6<sup>th</sup>, 1849 and Basa Leja, born on June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1858. Their son Michalas Shmuila was married and lived in Ukmerge at that time. Other children lived with the parents. The son Ilija served in Vilnius' school for Rabbis. The whole family followed the Jewish religion. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f.49, ap. 1, b. 8998, l. 25–27; KM)

On May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1870, a lot of merchants – deputies asked to present Rabbi Tarapanijus because of his honest and diligent work with a golden medal for Rabbis. They claimed that Tarapanijus had been serving as a rabbi for 20 years and was a very devoted servant to a Throne and Motherland. The following merchants signed the application: Abelis Brauda, a merchant of the 2nd guild, Maras Abelevichius Brauda, the merchant's son, Hercas Korkeelis, an inhabitant of Ukmerge, a merchant Benjaminas Fegelevichius, Lazikas Osherovichius Klachko, Jokūbas Vainšteinas, a merchant of the 1st guild, Leiba Vaisbrodas, a merchant of the 2nd guild, D. Tanchelis Leibas Levinas, Aaronas Vulfovichius Prusas, a merchant Joselis Berenshteinas, Dovydas Leibovichius Frakeris, Noachas – Aaronas Leizerovichius Treivishas, Hecelis Linde, Shmuila Ickovichius Gutneris, Izraelis Fogelevichius, a merchant's son, Hirshas Chadikovichius Fogelevichius, Ickikas Maushovichius Fraktas, Leonas Isajevichius Sapira, a merchant's son, Shimelis Barisevichius Sapira, a merchant's son, Mausha Chaimovichius Gorazhnikas, Hirshas Tubijashas, Beras Tubijashas, I. Jofe, Icka Shmuilevičius Losis, Dovydas Levinas, Chaimas Priskelis, Elijahshas Volkas, Zuselis Fogelevichius, Shlioma Fogelevichius, Chaimas Ickovichius Guzarchikas, Dovydas Nochimovichius Zarchas, Shmuila Volkas, Abramsonas, Mordchelis Ickovichius Losis, Icchakas Abraomovichius Kopgeimas, Zelamanas Maushovichius Judelevichius, a local inhabitant, Mordchelis Goldshteinas, a merchant of the 2nd guild, Cemachas Merecholovichius Zarchas, Ovsiejus Hirshovichius Vapnerovichius, Elijahshas Vaisbrodas, a merchant from the 2<sup>nd</sup> guild, Mausha Cadikovichius Fogelevichius, Leiba Urijashas Rubinovichius Volkas, Faivishas Dushderis, Mausha Tubijashevichius Jofe, Bencelis Monelovijas Buzhanskis, Mejeris Margolis, Mortchelis Vaisbrodas, a merchant's son, Benjaminas Zarchas, a merchant's brother, Herigonas Mendilovichius Kasa, Joselis Fogelevichius Traupianskis, Cemachas Faivisovichius Volkas, Chaimas Zalkas, Chaimas Kilelas Traupianskis, Hirsha Jankelis Levinas, Faivishas Judelevichius, Shavelis Garnas, Orelis Hirshovichius Traupianskis. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 8998, l. 37–38; KM)

On June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1870, deputies of Kaunas province, two thirds of people from Christian community and later two thirds of members from Jewish

community addressed Kaunas governor with an application to establish a progymnasium instead of a two-form school in the district. The ones who signed that application offered to gather 200 and 300 roubles a year for a progymnasium's maintenance. The Jews who signed that application were: a merchant Abelis Brauda, a merchant Shaja Sapiaras, a merchant Shmuila Fogelevichius, a merchant Joselis Berenshteinas, Hirshas Fogelevichius, Isakas Kopgeimas, Zelmanas Judelevas, Judelis Shapiras, a merchant Mordchelis Goldshteinas, Mausha Shafas, Urijashas Leibovichius Uriashovas, I. Jofe, Michelis Goguzis, Mortchelis Paicas, a merchant T. Orlovichius, a merchant Chaimas Berenshteinas, Izraelis Aaronas Prusas, Abraomas Aaronovichius Tarapanijus, Icka Shmuelevichius Losis, a merchant's son M. Brauda, Shmuelis Michelis Tarapanijus, Shlioma Hirshovichius Komajus, a merchant's son Nachimas Zaruchas Kacas, Dovydas Nochimovichius Zarchas, Abraomas Izraelevichius Zakas, Shmuelis-Beras Faivisovichius Potruchas, Leiba Maushovichius Fraktas, Abraomas Nurchinas, Bencelis Buzhanskis, Aaronas Leibovichius Stodolnikas, Mausha Levinas, Shmuila Ickovichius Gutneris, a merchant Jokubas Vainshteinas, Mortchelis Michelevichius Mejeris, Abraomas Joselevichius Joselzonas, Jekelis Leibovichius Vapnikas, Leiba Faivishovichius Pajeris, Mausa Chaimovichius Guzarchis, Mausha Vulfovichius Margalius, Vulfas Prusas, Mejeris Vulfovichius Margalius, Faikas Meshervichius Zhaikas, Leiba Urijashas Rubinovichius Volkas, Volfas Judelevichius Karo, Ickas Frakas, Mejeris Judelevichius, Noachas-Aaronas Freivishas, Shlioma Zakarovichius, Pikosas Veileris, Benjaminas Buzhanskis, Zelmanas Shmuelovichius Judelevichius, Hirshas Sodikovichius Fogelevichius, Bencianas Shmuelovichius Volkas, Zelmanas Ovsiejevichius Vaisbrodas, Elijahas Hirsha Gurvichius, Joselis Maushovichius Kuranskis (*signed in Hebrew*), Berko Pinchosovichius Tubiashas (*signed in Hebrew*), Leibas Vanas (*signed in Hebrew*) Mausha Jankelevichius Vilenchikas, Shmuila Jankelevichius Rivas (*signed in Hebrew*), Dovydas Shlioma Noachas was illiterate so Kopgeimas signed for him, Joselis Rizas (*signed in Hebrew*), Feivishas Dushdas, a receptionist in a College, Rubinas Jankelevichius Platovleineris was illiterate so Kopgeimas signed instead of him, Shlioma Janusas (*signed in Hebrew*), Kasrielis Hirshas Vodokleris (*signed in Hebrew*) Ovsiejus Jankelevichius

Kaplanas (*signed in Hebrew*), Mausha Malkas (*signed in Hebrew*) Kopelis Shliomovichius Sheshko was illiterate so Kopgeimas signed for him, Lipmanas Berkovichius Jankelevichius, Aaronas Dovydas Frankas (*signed in Hebrew*) Hirshas Ickovichius Fridmanas was illiterate so Kopgeimas signed for him, Naftalis Lopatko (*signed in Hebrew*) Boruchas Palocas was illiterate so Kopgeimas signed for him, Abraomas Viljanas (*signed in Hebrew*), Shmuila Rachmelevichius Pekeris, Berko Leibovichius Borkinas, Leiba Eschenbergas (*signed in Hebrew*), Mausha Aaronas Aaronovichius, Mordchelis Zelmanovichius Kirzas, Abelis Shmelovichius (*signed in Hebrew*), Joselis Pala was illiterate so Kopgeimas signed for him, Shaja Dovydovichius Merlis was also illiterate and Kopgeimas signed for him too, Ovizeris Potruchas, Sh. Shliomovichius, Elijashas Gelis, a merchant's son Mortchelis Eliashovichius Vaisbrodas, Shmuila Abraomovichius Mordcheliovichius Abelsonas (*signed in Hebrew*), Shlioma Fogelevichius, a merchant Hirshas Berkovichius Vaisbrodas (*signed in Hebrew*) Shlioma Judelevichius Melnikas, Michelis Shmuilovichius Rimanas (*signed in Hebrew*) Elijashas Maushovichius Posas, Tarapanijus, a rabbi of Ukmerge district. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 2, b. 58, l. 5–7; KM)

On June 31, 1870, Vilnius governor-general addressed Ministry of Internal Affairs with an application to present a rabbi Berelis Tarapanijus with a golden medal for his honest serving. The Jewish community kept reelecting him rabbi as he was honest, diligent and did a lot to improve Jewish religious primary schools as well as secular schools. The rabbi was loyal to his co-believers, compatriots and government. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1870 m., b. 172, p. 5–6; KM)

On July 28<sup>th</sup>, 1870, Ukmerge town council reported to the board of Kaunas province on the merits of rabbi Tarapanijus to the Jewish community, government, his improvement of Jewish education, enlightenment of the most prejudiced Jews. Because of his efforts, cheders (*Jewish primary schools*) improved in the level of education. A lot of students knew Russian and other subjects very well. When a Jewish primary school was founded in Ukmerge, a lot of Jews did not believe it could be useful for the community and only rabbi Tarapanijus convinced the Jews it could give a good

education and lots of students started attending the school. Besides, the rabbi influenced his co-believers' views and convinced them to remain loyal towards the government during riot. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 8998, l. 35–36; KM)

In 1870, a Jewish secular school was mentioned. It had been open before. Mr Chvatovas, an inspector of that school, wrote a letter to the board of Haskalah (*education or enlightenment*) in Israel in 1875. He asked to open craft courses in the rooms of the school which were not used. Chvatovas claimed he needed 50 roubles for that. The board promised their help but there wasn't any information about the courses found. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

**1871.** On October 17<sup>th</sup>, a secret report to Kaunas Governor was sent. Ispravnik of Ukmerge district Babarikinas complained about possible violations committed by Pristav (*police official*). He also mentioned a Jew Mordechelis Bergas, a landowner V. Dobkevichius and a former secretary of the province Losinskis who were fired because of different violations in their work. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 19227, l. 3–5; KM)

**1872.** Jews started arriving in Ukmerge due to Tsar's released law which forbade Jews to live in many cities in Russian Empire. Because of that reason, the number of Jews had doubled during several years in Ukmerge. Jews could live in big parts of Poland, Lithuania, Belarus and the Ukraine where the mentioned law did not function. The newcomers brought Russian as their language to Ukmerge as well as their own customs and traditions which had changed the image of town for long. Local Jews were suppressed by the newcomers. Their arrival also played a huge role in russification of Ukmerge. (*Ukmergės miesto ir Ukmergės apskrities istorijos apybraiža* (Sketch of the history of Ukmerge town and its district), compiled by Michalas Survila in Warsaw, 1973, Ukmerge, 2004, p. 86; hereafter – Survila M. *Ukmergės miesto...*)

In 1872 there lived 6444 Jews in Ukmerge – 3260 men and 3184 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1874 metais*, Kaunas, 1873 m., p. 136–141)

**1873.** On May 28<sup>th</sup>, Chancellery of Kaunas province reported to Vilnius governor-general about a fire in Ukmerge. On May 21<sup>st</sup>, at 1am matches in Jew's Josenas Rozenas shop caught fire on the second floor. The fire was quickly put out and no damage was seen. However, the shop burst into flames again in an hour. A roof of the shop was destroyed and the flames caught other shops in the district. The fire destroyed 48 small shops. According to shops' owners, the harm done could be estimated in 100000 roubles. After the investigation, it was noted that most probably Rozenas daughter's careless behaviour caused the fire. His daughter was sent to the shop at night on May 21<sup>st</sup>. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1873 m., b. 245, l. 71; KM)

On June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1873, Jewish traders applied to Vilnius governor-general (*who probably visited Ukmerge at that time*) with a request to compensate the harm done by the above mentioned fire and to pay benefits for the victims. They claimed that one two storied brick house was completely destroyed by fire, in 2 other similar buildings the ceiling and roofs were damaged. The property of many families was completely destroyed, 52 shops were damaged, about 150 people suffered because of harm done by the fire. The loss was estimated in approximately 100000 roubles. The following Jews signed the application: Dovydas Hirshovichius Rozenzonas, Icikas Jankeliovichius Zarchas, Joselis Niseliovichius Rozinas, Vulfas Gurvichius, Michelis Aaronovichius Gitelis, Estera Levin, Joselis Levinas, Hercas Zelmanovichius Kirkelis, Shlioma Hirshovichius Rapoportas, Jankelis Bereliovichius Popelskis, Faivishas, Lipmanovichius Mulas, Chaimas Mordchelevichius Preiskelis, Abraomas Aaronovichius Tarapanijus, Camelis Judelevichius Markilis, Vulfas Goldas, Dovydas Joseliovichius Zarchis, Zeldé Margolis, Izraelis Mausha Zakas, Hana Sheve Aronovich, Jochevede Aronovna Shagal, Rivka Levin, Ruchona Zelmanovna Jofe, Reize Chomaiskis, Tamchunas Portas, Mortchelis Flaksas, Shore Trockis, Beilis Kaplanas, Zhose Preis, Rase Rafelovna, Debresas Garfunkelis, Ryzas Barkinas, Rochele Mendeleвна Gefen, Joselis Volkas, Volfas Shajevichius Prusas, Shorele Maushovna Frank, Shore Dvoshe Volk, Mausha Joselevichius Leibovichius, Lipmanas Volkas, Sheinas Rozenzonas, Fruma Volk, Shlova Reiz Rozin, Chaja Feiga Levin, Basia Saggir. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1873 m., b. 344, l. 1–3; KM)



Geršono Taico šeimos nuotrauka. Iš Fainos Borovsky šeimos archyvo.

Gershon Taitz family photo. From Faina Borovsky family archive.

At the end of 1873, Ispravnik of Ukmerge district mentioned in a report that there was a bookshop that belonged to a Jew from Vilnius district Pabirzhe community Leizeris Faivishovichius – Morduchovichius Ptashkas (*mentioned as Ptashko in other sources*) in Ukmerge. The photo salon which belonged to a Jew from Vilnius province Joselis Eberovichius Goldas was also mentioned. The salon did not exist for long, in another report of 1874 it was not already mentioned. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 19606, l. 12–13; KM)

**1874.** Markus Chaimovichius Kacelenbogenas worked as a doctor in Ukmerge district. He graduated from St. Petersburg medical academy and worked until 1915. The doctor was a follower of Judaism. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1875 metams*)

**1875.** In April, an inn of Tarapanijus was mentioned. It was said that a town dweller Korablikovas and a landowner Chaikovskis forged official documents there. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1875 m., b. 120, l. 166–167; KM)

In June, 1875, Head of Ukmerge applied to Kaunas province management committee with a request to exempt Jews from the obligation to transport gendarmes on what 200 roubles from Jewish community were spent annually. Head of Ukmerge mentioned Jews' difficult position and stagnation of trade deals. The request was granted. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1875 m., b. 1528, l. 2–9; KM)

On June 4<sup>th</sup>, 1875, an engraver from Ukmerge Shmuila Leibovichius Papkevi applied to Kaunas governor with a request to give him a permission to work as an engraver. Papkevi noted that he had been working as an engraver for a long time and did his work honestly. He was good at engraving and could maintain his old parents earning money for his work. However, the police demanded permission for his work released by the province otherwise he could not carry on working. That was why he asked for the permission. Papkevi mentioned that he lived in Ukmerge in Chaikelis Pupkevichius house. Ukmerge common crafts board witnessed that Papkevi was a good engraver, had no complaints from customers, was well-behaved, so they agreed to allow him to open his own workshop. Petras Slavinskis, a

head of Ukmerge crafts board, and two members of that board Liudvikas Vegneris ir Zalkindas Vildoceris signed the document. Sh. Papkevi worked in Ukmerge until the fire of 1877, later he moved to Kaunas. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 19916, l. 1, 5, 6; KM)

On August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1875, Vilnius governor-general confirmed a request by Kaunas province management committee to exempt Jews and Christians from an obligation to transport prisoners and gendarmes. He noticed that residents of Polish origin, landowners and noblemen were temporarily obliged to perform those duties due to a riot committed by the Poles during the uprising of 1863. Thus, Jews had to be exempted from the duty. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1875 m., b. 1528, l. 8–9; KM)

On August 15<sup>th</sup>, 1875, a Jewish resident of Ukmerge Bencelis Etenbergas applied to Kaunas governor with a request to forbid a resident of Vilnius Ptashko to have a bookshop in Ukmerge. Etenbergas suggested that most probably Ptashko did not have a legal permission to run a bookshop. Etenbergas also noted that he had permanently lived in Ukmerge and had to keep his old parents and a poor family so he asked Kaunas governor to grant his request to run a bookshop in Ukmerge. Ispravnik told Kaunas governor that Etenbergas wanted to sell Russian and foreign fiction and scientific books. According to Ispravnik, Etenbergas did not have any academic qualifications but could read and write in Russian. Ispravnik also declared that police could closely watch a bookshop if it was established Etenbergas' indicated place. However, the governor denied the application on October 15<sup>th</sup>. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 19429, l. 1, 4, 5; KM)

**1876.** Jewish community paid 80 roubles for the maintenance of head of Ukmerge. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1876 m., b. 220, l.1; KM)

At night from May 7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>, 1876, 2 horses which belonged to a Jew Shmerka Furas were stolen. (LSHA, f. 378, b. s., 1876, b. 94, l. 5–416; KM)

Also, at night from May 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>, thieves broke into a Jew's Shmerka Furas stable in Ukmerge and stole a couple of horses. Later the horses

were found and given back to their owner. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1876 m., b. 94, l. 5–416; KM)

In 1876, there lived 14466 inhabitants in Ukmerge. 9264 among them were Jews. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 89)

In August, 1876, there was an auction to rebuild a bridge held. It was required to build 12 icebreakers. A merchant Shaja Sapira offered a sum of 4380 roubles and won the auction. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1876 m., b. 1169, l. 1–3; KM)

In 1876, there were inns which belonged to Jews Joselis Zakas, Orelis Poutas and Joselis Hefenas, a shop of Ovsiejus Lazarevas mentioned. (LVIA, f.378, b. s., 1876 m., b.99, l.103, 399;KM)

On October 14<sup>th</sup>, 1876, Landowner Gurchinas travelled on the bridge across the Shventoji river in Ukmerge. It was evening. A Jew Dovydas Kurliandchikas attacked the landowner and cut his luggage with belongings off the carriage. The defendant was found and delivered for interrogation. (LVIA, f.378, b. s., 1876 m., b. 94, l. 5–416; KM)

On October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1876, Ispravnik of Ukmerge Gorchiakovas reported to Kaunas governor about the bookshop that belonged to a Jew from Vilnius district Pabirzhe community Leizeris Faivishovichius Morduchovichius Ptashakas again. Ispravnik added the information that Ptashakas sold books written in Russian and that a catalogue of books was also written in Russian. Ispravnik also reported about a photo salon that worked in Ukmerge. It belonged to a Jew from Kaunas district Vandzhiogala community Gerontijus Osipovas Volpertas. Kaunas governor released the order number 5827 on July 28<sup>th</sup>, 1876 which allowed the mentioned Jew to have that photo salon. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 20104, l. 14, 15, 27; KM)

On December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1876, Board of Kaunas province reported to Vilnius governor-general that Jewish and Christian communities from Ukmerge also Jewish communities from Zhelva, Utena, Kupishkis, Anykshchiai, Svedasai, Sheta and Raguva decided to pay some money for head of

Ukmerge Klementijus Pavlovas Monchinskis salary. Such officials did not receive any money from the state treasury so their salary depended on the money collected by members of different communities in town. Ukmerge Christian community dedicated 400 roubles and Jews gave 80 roubles for Monchinskis' salary. (LVIA, f.378, b. s., 1876 m., b. 220, l. 1; KM)

On December 16<sup>th</sup>, 1876, Ispravnik of Ukmerge reported to Kaunas Governor about a Jewish widow's called Estra Reiza Koshaiskaja shop where about 409,5 grams of gunpowder were found. The woman claimed that a soldier she did not know left it in exchange for sugar. The investigation on that case was carried out. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 20294, l. 1; KM)

At night from December 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>, 1876, a wall in a house of a Jewish woman Necha Tarapan caught fire. There was a cloth set on fire found there. The fire was noticed and put out on time. Officials were looking for the arsonists. (LVIA, f.378, b. s., 1876 m., b.94, l.5–416; KM)

**1877.** On February 2<sup>nd</sup>, a postal carriage which was passing by from Novoaleksandrovska (Zarasai) was attacked and 5 postal packages were stolen. They were later found undamaged near Gershtein's pharmacy. Dovydas Kurliandchikas, Srolis Segalis, Abelis Tainovichius and Shmuila Stolovas were suspected of committing that crime and arrested for interrogation. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1877 m., b. 96, l. 4–195; KM)

On May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1877, there was a permission to open a photo studio in Ukmerge released. In 1878 the studio was working. Its owner was Shmuila Berkovichius Tarapanijus. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 20878, l. 7; KM)

On September 30<sup>th</sup>, Ispravnik of Ukmerge reported to Kaunas governor that Shmuila Tarapanijus did not open his photo studio even if he was given a permission number 2883 on May 4<sup>th</sup> because of the fire in town. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 20554, l. 17; KM)

In 1877 there lived 8840 Jews in Ukmerge. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1878 metams*, Kaunas, 1877, p. 158–161)

In 1877, Leiba Shliomovichius Komajus and Mausha Shevelevichius Shoras were among 5 members in Ukmerge city council. Markus Chaimovitchius Kancenenelbogenas, a follower of Judaism, had been working as a doctor in Ukmerge district since March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1874. Mojisiejus Tarapanijus was a public rabbi in Ukmerge. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1878 metams*, Kaunas, 1877, p. 73–81)

In 1877, almost the whole town was destroyed by fire. There were two fires – on June 20<sup>th</sup> and July 29<sup>th</sup>. During the first fire Jewish quarters suffered most. During the second fire lots of shops, (28 of them belonged to Jews) were destroyed. Also the city council, the main synagogue in the corner of Cerkve and Turgus streets were destroyed as well as a synagogue near Turgus street, Jewish houses of prayer in Vilnius Street. Seems that the part of town behind the Ukmergele stream did not suffer in the fires. The town was started being rebuilt after the second fire. A head of town noticed that the rebuilding was quite chaotic due to the lack of money. In 1877, 21 houses were rebuilt. It was asked to rebuild a synagogue. It was possible as the synagogue was 280 fathoms away from an Orthodox church and 500 fathoms away from a church and it was allowed to have 1 house of prayer for 30 Jewish households. There was one synagogue and 12 Jewish houses of prayer in Ukmerge at that time. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 90–91)

After the fire in 1877, Kaunas and Memelis (*Klaipeda*) Jewish communities collected more than 25000 roubles to support the victims. The Rothsildai and Montefiore families were among the foreign contributors. (Šoenburgai N. ir S. *Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės*)

On July 10<sup>th</sup> 1877, a Jewish resident of Ukmerge Mausha Bencelis Judelvichius Jofe applied Kaunas governor with a request to allow him to open a bookshop. Earlier Jofe was engaged in trade but after the fire tradesmen suffered a lot and he lost his source of livelihood. That was why he wanted to open a bookshop and earn a living. Jofe claimed that he was suitable for working in a bookshop because of his knowledge of Russian and Jewish literature and flawless reputation. Ispravnik also confirmed that Jofe was a reliable, well-behaved representative of Judaism who had never had

problems with law. However, the governor denied Jofe's request to open a bookshop. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 20528, l. 11; KM)

On October 6<sup>th</sup>, 1877, a local resident Chaimas Salnikas came to the second quarter's police station, caused a scandal there, then took a candlestick from a table and hit a keeper. He also hit some policemen. Finally he was taken out of the police station and was about to be arrested. However, the Jews that gathered in the street managed to set him free – they beat policemen and officials and hid themselves. The case was passed to a court investigator. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1877 m., b. 96, l. 4–195; KM)

On October 6<sup>th</sup>, 1877, a house of a Jewish merchant Ovsiejus Vaisbrodas caught fire because of a bad chimney. The fire was quickly put out but the ceiling and roof were damaged while extinguishing flames. The loss was 100 roubles. The case was passed to a court investigator. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1877 m., b. 96, l. 4–195; KM)

**1878.** On January 20<sup>th</sup> a chimney of a Jew's Leiba Zyzdra house caught fire as it was wrongly looked after. The fire was quickly put out. The case was passed to a judge. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1878 m., b. 137, l. 16–216; KM)

On February 6<sup>th</sup>, 1878, a warder asked Jankelis Goldshteinas who was kept in prison to give his personal clothes to prison storage. J. Goldsheinas refused it, hit the warder in a face when he was being taken to a punishment cell. The case was passed to a court investigator. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1878 m., b. 137, l. 16–216; KM)

At night from February 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>, 1878, a house that belonged to the Jews Noselis Ikoras and Mortchelis Volkas burnt down. The loss was 12000 roubles. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1878 m., b. 137, l. 16–216; KM)

At night from February 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>, 1878, the floor, door and a part of wall of a Jew's Abelis Kacenas house burned because that hot coal fell out of a furnace. The loss was 150 roubles. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1878 m., b. 137, l. 16–216; KM)

On February 17<sup>th</sup>, 1878, a young 20 year old Jewish woman Sheina Aizikova stayed in Jewish hospital. She secretly left the hospital and



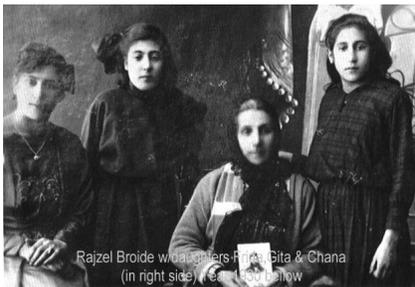
Chava-Tsipe Taibelis (Kulman)  
su šeima, 1936.

Chava-Tsipe Taibelis (Kulman)  
with family, 1936.



Hiršalė ir Zeligas Taibelis,  
1935.

Hershel and Zelig Taibelis,  
1935.



Broide Rajzel su dukterimis, 1930.  
Iš Reuveno Taibelio asmeninio archyvo.

Broide Rajzel with daughters, 1930.



Seserys Broide, 1930.

Sisters Broide, 1930.

left for the unknown direction. Later, her dress was found on the bank of the Shventoji River so it was thought that she had drowned herself. The search for Aizikova continued. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1878 m., b. 137, l. 16–216; KM)

On May 27<sup>th</sup> 1878, Kaunas Governor reported to Vilnius Governor-General that a rabbi Tarapanijus confirmed a wrong certificate of birth for a Jew Mordchelis Elijashas Vaisbrodas. It was written that the mentioned Jew was born on December 3<sup>rd</sup> 1848. He presented that document to the city council when he was suitable for recruits and got a payment voucher instead of serving as a conscript. The voucher was given to him on January 24<sup>th</sup> 1873. However, Vaisbrodas was actually born on December 29<sup>th</sup> 1853 which meant that he wasn't at the age suitable for recruits (from 21 to 30) at the time when he received a payment voucher. Because of that reason, a rabbi Tarapanijus could not receive a golden medal for his serving. It was a pretext for Tsar government not to present a rabbi for his honest, long work so Ukmerge City Council and Jewish community complained about it to authorities several times. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 49, ap. 1, b. 8998, l.43–44; KM)

**1879.** On January 21<sup>st</sup>, a hotel in Ukmerge which belonged to Rafalas Moshtovichius was mentioned in the case of treasury accountant's suicide. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1879 m., b.1 69, l. 5; KM)

In 1879 it was asked to build a wooden synagogue for tailors in Turgus square. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 93)

In 1789, at night from August 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>, thieves broke into a Jew's Girschas Fogelevichius house and stole silver dishes for 220 roubles. A Jew Kalmanas Glikas was a suspect in that case which was passed to a court investigator. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1879 m., b.1 69, l. 7–176; KM)

On December 9<sup>th</sup>, 1879, two silver teaspoons were stolen from Chief's of 28<sup>th</sup> artillery squad flat. A Jew Jankelis Golshteinas admitted that he had committed the theft. The case was passed to a court investigator. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1879 m., b.1 69, l. 7–176; KM)

**1880.** There lived 9017 Jews in Ukmerge – 4339 men and 4678 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1882 metams*, Kaunas, 1881, p. 268–271)

In 1880, Jews from Ukmerge complained to Head of North – West region about wasting of money that was given to the Jewish community. They claimed that Shaulas Hirshas Trivis started collecting some additional fees and that Rafaelas Grushkinas sold lottery tickets and found other wrong ways to take money away from people during a very difficult period of life.

Investigating that complaint it turned out that in 1878 a Jewish community decided to enable Zundelis Treivishas and Gershonas Leiba Distiliatorius to get money from the town board for the needs of Jewish community for 4 years (1878–1882), 1800 roubles had to be received for the maintenance of a Jewish hospital, 425 roubles – for poor Jews, 300 roubles a year – for poor Jewish students. The enabled used to receive certain sums of money and there were other people who were responsible for different fields and who had to distribute the money fairly and with justice. Mendelis Kolbe was responsible for the money given to the Jewish hospital, Zavelis Reingoldas – for poor Jews' maintenance, Urijashas Ginzburgas – for benefits for poor students from January to October, from October Michelis Tarapanijus was responsible for the money for poor student. The enabled honestly distributed the money, they were checked. 55 boys who attended Cheders (*traditional Jewish elementary schools teaching the basics of Judaism and Hebrew*) received benefits and the vouchers confirmed that. It was also mentioned that from 20 to 30 Jews got treatment in a Jewish hospital each month. It was very expensive to maintain the hospital, especially during winters. 17 poor people received benefits too. The additional fee collection was not noticed so the complaint was considered to be ungrounded. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1880 m., b. 874, l. 3; KM)

In 1880, a photographer from Kaunas Aaronas Pulerevichius asked for permission to open a photo studio in Ukmerge. His request was denied because that Ispravnik of Ukmerge Beteninas informed Kaunas governor

that there was a photo studio which belonged to Samuelis Michelis Moisejevichius Tarapanijus in Ukmerge at that time. (*Kauno apskrities archyvas*, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 21318, l. 2, 7, 9; KM)

On April 16<sup>th</sup>, 1880, 16 residents of Ukmerge including the Jews Hirshas Fogelevichius, Joselis Aaronovichius, a merchant Gecelis Sapiras, Ovsiejus Kaplanas, Urijashas Ginzburgas, Bencelis Sapiras, Shebselis – Geshelis Monasevichius Goldbaras and Berchas Leiba Lasinas complained to Kaunas governor and Head of North – West region about the shops in a square which a Jew Dovydas Levinas rebuilt after the fire of 1877. The applicants claimed that the shops caused damage to town but their complaint was denied as Levinas was allowed to build the shops. Various documents proved that. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1880 m., b. 832, l. 4–7; KM)

In 1880, a Jewish pharmacy worked in Ukmerge. It received 7645 prescriptions and sold medicine for 2567 roubles. Medicines without prescriptions were sold for 608 roubles. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1882 m.*, Kaunas, 1881, p. 257–258; KM)

**1881.** There lived 8196 Jews in Ukmerge: 3988 men and 4208 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1883 m.*, Kaunas, 1882, p. 278–281)

In 1881, Mausha Vitasas' inn was mentioned. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1881 m., b. 115, l. 56–195; KM)

On October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1881, at night burglars broke into the shop that belonged to a merchant Emilis Rozas and stole 1200 roubles in banknotes, 30 roubles in copper coins, some bills of exchange, different silver and golden things stolen. Isakas Kaganas worked as a shop assistant at that time. A suspect of committing the burglary was an ex worker of the shop called Mausha Zarchas. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1881 m., b. 115, l. 56–195; KM)

In 1881, there was a pharmacy which belonged to a Jewish community in Ukmerge. It accepted 7600 prescriptions and sold medicine for 3900 roubles. There was medicine without prescriptions sold for the sum of 800 roubles. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1883 m.*, Kaunas, 1882, p. 246–247; KM)

**1882.** On January 29<sup>th</sup>, Joselis Tarshis, a Bolshevik activist, was born in Ukmerge. He was born in a carpenter's family and later called himself Osipapas (Josifas) Piatnickis. (LTE, t. 8, p. 597; Petronis J. *Ukmergė*, Vilnius, 1976, p. 15–16)

On August 29<sup>th</sup>, 1882 a resident of Ukmerge Abraomas Shajevas Sendakas was given a permission to open a printing house in Ukmerge by Kaunas governor. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 21988, l. 11–12; KM)

**1883.** There lived 8394 Jews in Ukmerge – 4168 men and 4226 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1885 m.*, Kaunas, 1884, p. 318–321)

On June 27<sup>th</sup>, 1883, lightning hit a Jew's Leiba Palacas house. The house as well as Palacas' property burnt down. The loss was 2000 roubles. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1883 m., b. 21, l. 4–130; KM)

On June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1883, at night, an unknown villain broke into a Jew's Joselis Levitas house by using a ladder and tried to slaughter his maidservant Chaja Meart. She was sleeping in the kitchen and the villain slightly injured her neck with a knife. The maidservant started to shout and the wrongdoer escaped and hid himself. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1883 m., b. 21, l. 4–130; KM)

On September 17<sup>th</sup>, 1883, a house of the Riversai family caught fire because of a messy furnace. The fire was quickly put out. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1883 m., b. 21, l. 4–130; KM)

On September 17<sup>th</sup>, 1883, there was a board of town residents described in a document. The elder, tax collector, some other members as well as a Jewish tax collector were mentioned. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1883 m., b. 188, l. 1, 2, 3, 4; KM)

On September 18<sup>th</sup>, 1883, Kaunas board of crafts gave Pergamentas Boruchas a certificate of a goldsmith. He later worked as a goldsmith and watchmaker in Ukmerge. (Laurevičius E., Vitkauskienė B. R. *Lietuvos auksakalystė XV–XIX amžius*, Vilnius, 2001)

On December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1883, a Jew's Abelis Goflas house caught fire because of a messy chimney. The fire was quickly put out. The loss was 30 roubles. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1883 m., b. 21, l. 4–130; KM)

In 1833 there was a bookshop of U. Koltunas founded. (*J Vilnių./Vilniui vaduoti sąjungos Ukmergės skyriaus leidinys (Goldsmithery of Lithuania XV–XIX century, Vilnius, 2001.)*, 1932, Nr.4–5, p. 2; KM)

**1884.** There lived 8471 Jews in Ukmerge – 4193 men and 4278 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1886 m.*, Kaunas, 1885, p. 250–253)

On June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1884, a fire broke out. It destroyed 49 wooden houses, 1 Jewish house of prayer and different outbuildings. The loss was 33193 roubles. The fire started in Jews' A. Burnshteinas and D. Ritenbergas houses because of acting with fire carelessly. 3 houses of Abelis Kacelis insured. Other Jews who suffered in the fire were poor. Kaunas governor asked Ukmerge Ispravnik to form a committee to help the victims of fire. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1884 m., b. 22, l. 48; KM)

On July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1884, a Jewish resident of Ukmerge Chaimas Leizerovičius Hefenas applied to Kaunas governor with a request to be given a permission to open a bookshop in Ukmerge. He wanted to sell legal Jewish books. Ispravnik of Ukmerge district Beteninas told the governor that there was no need to sell Jewish books and the police officers, who did not know Hebrew, would not be able to control the content of books. The governor denied Hefenas' request. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 21883, l. 1, 3; KM)

On June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1884, a Jew's Pinchas Gravecas house and outbuildings burnt down. The loss was 1000 roubles. (LSHA, f. 378, b. s., 1884, b. 22, l. 1–126; KM)

On June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1884, a roof of Shlioma Zarchas house caught fire because of careless behaviour. The fire was quickly put out. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1884 m., b. 22, l. 1–126; KM)

On August 25<sup>th</sup>, 1844, a storehouse with oat and hay which belonged to a Jewish woman Rocha Boguz burnt down in Ukmerge. The loss was 60 roubles. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1884 m., b. 22, l. 1–126; KM)

On November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1884, a peasant who was selling crop, argued with a Jewish customer. Later the argument turned into a fight. 12 recruits got involved into the fight as well as a mob of Jews. A Jew Vodonosas was

killed in a fight. The peasants Motiejus Markunas and Jonas Daugela were injured. After the investigation it turned out that the peasants from Taujenai parish Justinas and Simonas Zhizhiai guilty because of Vodonosas' death. They were sent to a court investigator. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1884 m., b. 22, l. 106–107; KM)

On November 25<sup>th</sup>, 1884, wooden cuttings caught fire in a carpenter's Shimelis Nurkas flat in Ukmerge. The fire was quickly put out and there was no loss reported. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1884 m., b. 22, l. 1–126; KM)

**1885.** There lived 8821 Jews in Ukmerge – 4376 men and 4445 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1887 m.*, Kaunas, 1886, p. 247–257)

On January 8<sup>th</sup>, 1885, a representative of Jurbarkas community, a photographer Aaronas Samuilovichus Pulerevichius who lived in Kaunas, repeatedly addressed Kaunas governor to give him a permission to open his own photo studio in Ukmerge. On February 1<sup>st</sup>, a landowner who lived in Ukmerge Juozapas Antonovas Romashkevichius addressed Kaunas governor with a similar request too. Ispravnik of Ukmerge Beteninas reported to Kaunas governor that both candidates were morally and politically correct but he would let Juozapas Antonovas Romashkevichius open a photo studio as he thought the latter was more reliable due to his nationality and origin. Ispravnik also reported that a resident of Ukmerge Tarapanijus had a permission to open his own photo studio but he did not open it. Kaunas governor V. Melnickis asked to cancel Tarapanijus' permission and to allow Romashkevichius to open his own photo studio in Ukmerge. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 21977, l. 2, 4, 6–8; KM)

On February 1, 1885 the houses of a Jew Osheris Pushinas and a landowner Ivanas Kopecas burnt down in Ukmerge. The Jew's loss was 500 roubles and the landowner's – 220 roubles. They both suspected the Jews Mausha Baeris, Ovsiejus Palacas and Joselis Skolskis of arson. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1885 m., b. 6a., l. 1–120; KM)

On June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1885, among 54 members of Ukmerge City Council 18 were Jews: some names were impossible to read, others were : merchants Shaja Sapir, Z. Kac, B. Volk, Cemachas Zauch, M. Arenzon, A. Braude, U. Segal,

town dwellers: Bercel Sapir, M. Los, Berelis Levitas, M. Vaisbrad, M. Taraponis, Abraomas (*surname impossible to read*), Ekel Vait, A. Natanzon, a pharmacist Markas Gershteinas, an official Fabianas Dumbe, Berko S. (Astramskas A. *Ukmergės dūmos veikla ir pilietiškumo raiškos savivaldoje lygmuo.// Istorija. (Activity of Ukmerge City Council and the Level of Citizen expression in self-government.// History)*, 2013, Nr. 91, p. 50; hereafter – Astramskas A. *Ukmergės dūmos veikla...*)

On June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1885, various golden things were stolen from a goldsmith Aronas Dubenskis. A Jew Shlioma Volkas was suspected of theft. (LVIA, f. 78, b. s., 1885 m., b. 6a., l. 1–120; KM)

On July 16<sup>th</sup> 1885, golden and silver things and 309 roubles in cash were stolen from a Jew Jankelis Zarchas. The Jews Mordchelis Fainas and Abelis Tainovichius were suspected of theft. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1885 m., b. 6a., l. 1–120; KM)

On October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1885, Ispravnik of Ukmerge reported to Kaunas governor about printing houses, libraries and photo studios in Ukmerge. Abraomas Shajevas Sendakas owned a printing house, a landowner Juozapas Antonovas Romashkevichius owned a photo studio. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 21988, l. 11–12; KM)

On October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1885, some sugar, a box of chocolates, 5 pounds of tea and 10 roubles were stolen from a Jew's Markusas Darchas shop. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1885 m., b. 6a., l. 1–120; KM)

In 1885 a private Jewish school shortly worked in Ukmerge. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

On 11<sup>th</sup> of August in 1886 doctor's Kacenenelbogen flat was robbed, criminals had stolen 1600 roubles in cash, three tickets of 5 percents internal lottery loan, 4 land mortgaging papers of Vilnius land bank, all in 500 roubles, two pawning papers in 100 roubles. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1886 m., b. 7a., l. 1–140; KM)

In **1886** a religious school Talmud Tora worked in Ukmerge. It was maintained by society and poor Jews' children attended it. Russian and Polish

started being taught there too. School's budget was 2000 roubles. 100 pupils were dressed and 40 ones were fed for free. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

1886. Jew's Gershonas inn was mentioned in the document about disasters and crimes in Ukmerge. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1886 m., b. 7a., l. 1–140; KM)

On November 2, 1886, Head of Talmud Tora School applied to Ukmerge town dwellers' council asking to give the school 200 roubles benefit for a building repair and 500 roubles for teachers' salaries. The Jewish deputies that considered that matter were: Elijahshas Gelis, Michaelis Tarapanijus, Chaimas Guzarchikas, Berko Cetesas, Joselis Aronovichius, S. L. Diepri-jachseris, Abraomas Kopelevichius, Mausha Bersko, Hirsha Zalkas, Berko Tubijashas, Lipmanas Zakas Lipmo, Zundelis Treivishas, Jankelis Volkas, Juchelis Hefenas, Chackelis Kaplanas, Elijahshas Vaisbrodas, Abraomas Aronovichius Tarapanijus, Aronas Stadolnikas, Faivishas Vinokuras. The deputies represented 2/3 of all deputies from the Jewish community. They agreed that the school was founded to teach and maintain poor Jewish boys and that it took about 400 roubles so a new source to maintain teachers was needed. The deputies agreed that the school needed the additional money it was asking for. On August 19<sup>th</sup> 1887 Economic Department of Ministry of Internal Affairs sent a document saying that the additional money for Talmud Tora school had to be collected. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1887 m., b. 1271, l. 1–5, 8; KM)

**1887.** On January 4<sup>th</sup>, Jewish deputies Elijahshas Gelis, Joselis Aaronovichius, Lipmanas Zakas Lipmo, Mausha Vulfas, Faivishas Vinokuras, Berlis Pinchasevichius Tubijashas, Berko Cetesas, Hirsha Zavkas, Abraomas Aaronovichius Tarapanijus, Aronas Stodolnikas, Chackelis Kaplanas, Zundelis Treivishas, Abraomas Kopelevichius, Jochelis Hefenas, Mausha Linas, Opiras Balsamas, M. Tarapanijus, Jankelis Volkas, Elijahshas Jankelis Volkas applied to a board of Kaunas province with a request to give 2400 roubles benefit from collected fee money for poor Jews in Ukmerge. The Jewish deputies noted that because of stagnation in trade a lot of Jews could not earn their living and became poor. They survived on charity which they received from richer Jews. It was mentioned that Russian

Minister of Interior allowed the Jews to receive a similar benefit in 1881 under similar circumstances. The elder Kovshevichius signed the application and confirmed that Jewish deputies' signatures were authentic and that they made 2/3 of all Jewish deputies in a community. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1887 m., b. 1246, l. 4; KM)

On March 16<sup>th</sup>, 1887, Kaunas governor addressed Vilnius governor about the above mentioned request. Kaunas governor noted that the Jewish community did not have any fee collection debts and had a monetary remnant of 17643 roubles left from common fee collection. Ispravnik of Ukmerge was asked to describe the Jewish community and its position too. He said that there were 8820 Jews in Ukmerge and that a bigger part of them were very poor and could hardly make both ends meet. The board of Kaunas province allowed giving a benefit of 2400 roubles to poor Jews in town. It demanded ispravnik to assure that bread for the poor Jews would be sold for lowest prices. It was asked to present a report on distribution of the benefit. On June 17<sup>th</sup> Russian Minister's of Internal Affairs assistant signed a document which gave a permission to pay a benefit of 2400 roubles to poor Jews. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1887 m., b. 1246, l. 1-3, 7; KM)

On March 21<sup>st</sup>, 1887, in Pivonija suburb a house of Abraomas Geleris worth 400 roubles burnt down. On May 7<sup>th</sup>, 3 houses, 3 sheds and 2 blacksmith's workshops which belonged to Shaja Sapiro burnt down. The loss was 5000 roubles. On May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2 houses and 2 sheds which belonged to Leiba Baronas burnt down because of arson. The loss was 3000 roubles. (LSHA, f. 378, b. s., 1887, b. 7a., l. 1-127; KM)

In September, 1887, a customer of Binas Basmanas inn was beaten by the owner Icikas Basmanas and a keeper Abraomas Vinetas. Also, various goods were stolen from the shops which belonged to Abelis Zarchas and a Jew Nemenchikas. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1887 m., b. 7a., l. 1-127; KM)

On September 11<sup>th</sup> 1887, there was an additional auction on building a new wooden bridge across the Ukmergele river near Ukmerge (*most probably now it is Gediminas street*) held. Osheris Beilis, Jankelis Viljanas and

Leiba Gurvichius offered 597 roubles for rebuilding the bridge. Later, on September 15<sup>th</sup> they and Leizeris Gurvichius offered a lower price – 535 roubles. A merchant Shaja Sapiro offered to rebuild the bridge for 460 roubles and his offer was considered to be the best and he won the right to rebuild the bridge. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1887 m., b. 1318, l. 2–3; KM)

On October 5, 1887, some Jews sent an anonymous complaint to Minister of Internal Affairs about a public Jewish bathhouse which consisted of 4 separate bathhouses and cost 30000 roubles and the annual profit they brought was 60 roubles. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1887 m., b. 1353, l. 6–7; KM)

In 1887 a Jewish organisation “Agudas chovevion” (*the Lovers of Zion*) was founded. Its aim was to collect money for Jewish newcomers to Israel, to organise voluntary courses of Hebrew and Jewish history. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

In 1887, the following Jewish craftsmen lived and worked in Ukmerge: bakers Shmuelis Kasrelzonas, Elijahas’son, Peisakas Strelitsas, Peisakas Abramsonas, Elijahas Nedelevichius, Mausha Taicas, Berko Vaisbrodas, Icka Portas, Vulfas Liurie, Mausha Leibovichius, Solomonas Jude-liovichius, Jankelis Tilmanas, Girsha Beras Vaismanas, Izraelis Jankelis Vidokas.

Bookbinders – Chaimas Hefenas, Leizeris’son, Leizeris Kantoras, Geshe-lis’ son, Icka Rogovas, Vulfas’ son, Aaronas Bulko, Abraomas’ son, Leiba Kantoras, Leizeris’ son;

Cap makers/hatters – Mausha Jofe, Abraomas Jofe, Jankelis (Mendelis?) Capas, Mordchelis Capas, Solomonas Bulko, Leiba Treivishas, Mendelis Jofe, Abraomas Dovydas Shimelevichius, Meilakas Malkas, Meras Ribakas, Elijahas Taicas, Urijashas Emelis (?), Mausha Icka Gurvichius, Joselis Elijahas Melcas, Benjaminas Goldblatas, Ovsiejus (?) Gurvichius, Shlioma Aaronas Melnikas, Konanas Falkovichius, Jankelis Michelesas, Benjaminas Rikas, Abraomas Garbas, Peisakas Vodonosas, Chaimas Dovydas Blokas, Icka Melcas;

Carpenters – Josifas (?) Kaufmanas, Peisakas Rekelchikas, Judelis Cezarkas, Icka Gurvichius, Judelis Poslavas, Meras Lipmo (?) Zakas (?), Ovsiejus



Ukmergės žydų kapinės 1958 m., išardytos 1960m., paminklo akmuo buvo dedamas ant kojų.

Jewish cemetery in Ukmergė in 1958, dismantled in 1960, memorial stones were placed on the legs.

Prusas, Iseras Levinas, Ekelis Levinas, Noakas Basas, Izraelis Kantoras, Leiba Magunas (?);

Painters – Josifas Kaganovskis, Leizeris Maileris, Abraomas Jankelis Feingoldas, Notelis Feingoldas, Shaja Maileris, Mikelis Krasko, Faileris Vinokuras, Mausha Krasko, Shenderis Feingoldas, Osipas Kaganovskis;

Potters – Meras Goncharas, Pinkas Sanas, Shaja Sanas, Shimelis Bliumbergas, Nakumas Melcas, Izraelis Muliaras, Elijahshas Mikelis Chaimovichius, Dovydas Pinchukas;

Shoemakers – Joselis Koltunas, Leiba Garbas, Icko Pasmanas, Joselis Palas, Chaimas Salas, Leiba Joselis Salas, Icka Lintenburgas, Elijahshas Vainakas, Elijahshas Rubinas Platovleineris, Shlioma Janusas, Berka Plotnikovas, Gilelis Sapozhnikas, Faivishas Berka Kapulas, Girsha Vidokas, Calka Lopatko, Konelis Salnikovas, Abelis Kolas, Shaulas Muliaras, Benjaminas Rubikas, Leiba Abraomovichius, Girsha Bolnikas, Izraelis Klioras, Jankelis Lande, Zelikas Meinikas, Shlioma Niselis Kapulas, Shmuila Chukeris, Judelis Melnikas, Dovydas Osheris Tubiashevichius, Shimelis Musnikas, Berka Leiba Gipsas, Sholomas Icka Janusas, Chaimas Mausha Frantas, Genakas Ingerskis (?), Chaimas Veikas, Mikelis Rimanas, Manelis Paradadas, Leizeris Shkudovichius, Osheris Khaitas, Mendelis Volkas, Girsha Vidokle, Icka Lintenburgas, Berka Plotnikas, Joselis Koltunas, Leiba Garbas, Girsha Bolnikas, Dovydas Osheris;

Blacksmiths – Dovydas Greinemas Kotas, Abelis Zarchi, Shaja Pichukas, Vulfas Romas, Rafalas Romas, Leiba Plastokas, Chackelis Plastokas, Dovydas Greinelis Romas;

Tailors – Mausha Gervis, Icka Konanas Pacas, Menachemas Goldbergas, Jankelis Zaidmanas, Leiba Icka Fraktas, Fejvishas Fraktas, Girsha Vinas, Aria Bencelis Blondinas, Mausha Gilelis Blondinas, Abraomas Icka Rudnikas, Izraelis Fraktas, Binelis Ribakas, Levis Zibulis, Mausha Leiba Bulko, Shimelis Melcas, Joselis Golubas, Nokumas Girsha Shirve, Shmuila Joselis Fridlandas, Ekelis Pacas, Calko Vadas, Chaimas Rubinas Portas, Shebshelis Zaidmanas, Mordchelis Galbaras, Ovsiejus Frumermanas, Aizikas Burshteinas, Chaimas Joselis Paradadas, Leiba Chaitas;

Tanners – Girsha Toftas, Mordchelis' son, Kushelis Hefenas, Mendelis' son, Abelis Bekeris, Zelmanas' son, Berka Irtelis (?), Elijahshas' son, Chaimas Dovydas Hefenas, Dovydas Garbas, Girshas' son, Tovelis Rishanas (?), Peisakas' son, Joselis Mausha Aaronovichius, Aaronas' son, Leiba Cipelis, Berko's (?) son, Matisas Toftas, Shaja's son, Berka Cipesas, Dovydas Garbas, Chaimas Dovydas Hefenas, Abelis Bekeris, Tevelis Rikanas. (*Mošė Vidis laiškas*. Izraelis, Haifa)

**1888.** A project for building a new Jewish brick hospital was prepared. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 94)

In 1888, an inn owned by Jankelis Zarchas was mentioned. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1888 m., b. 66, l. 3–125; KM)

**1889.** There lived 16559 residents in Ukmerge, 9034 were Jews. It was allowed to build a Jewish house of prayer in so a called Egyptian style in Ramygala square. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 93)

On January 25, 1889, Kaunas governor addressed Vilnius governor-general due to a request to build a Jewish hospital in Ukmerge. Head of Ukmerge received that request from a Jewish community. The Jews wanted to name the hospital Aleksandrovskaja in honour of His Majesty Emperor whose family members were saved from a train accident on October 17<sup>th</sup> 1888. On February 11<sup>th</sup>, the governor-general answered the governor that he could not find any permission given by authorities to allow the Jews to build a hospital. He denied the request and said that it could be considered only if the Jews got a permission to build a hospital. Besides, he noted that it would be better if the request was written by Jewish town dwellers not from a smaller community. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1889 m., b. 56, l. 1–2; KM)

On September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1889 ispravnik of Ukmerge reported to Kaunas governor's chancellery about a bookshop, library, printing house and photo studio which worked in Ukmerge. He stated that a bookshop and library were in Dinaburgas street in a merchant's Kliachko house. The bookshop belonged to a town dweller Shnejeris Joselevas Koltunas. On September 10<sup>th</sup> 1889, Kaunas governor gave a permission to open that bookshop.

Only books printed in Russian were sold in the bookshop. Most of the books were textbooks for elementary school students. A catalogue was made only for the books which were read. There wasn't any catalogue for the books that were sold. Ispravnik also stated that the only printing house in Ukmerge district was in Riga Street. It belonged to a town dweller Abraomas Shajevas Sendakas. Kaunas governor gave a permission to establish a printing house on April 29<sup>th</sup> 1882. A photo studio which was founded in Kopelevichius' house in Kaunas Street was also mentioned in the document. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 22609, l. 3, 4-5; KM)

**1890.** A Jewish bathhouse was mentioned and described in a report. There was a well on a high bank of the Vilkmergele stream. The water in the well was of very good quality and the bathhouse was provided with that water. It was the only bathhouse in town on the bank of the Vilkmergele stream. The bathhouse was a one storied, brick building covered with tin. It was equipped like a Russian sauna. In the section for women there was a Mikveh (*Jewish bath used for certain rituals*) installed. All the water from the bathhouse goes to the Vilkmergele stream through wooden gutters. The water is filtered with gravel. In the same document it was mentioned that there lived 6346 Jews in town. There were 11344 inhabitants in town excluding the army. (*Санитарное описание городов Ковенской губернии, 1890.*)

In 1890, building of a new Jewish hospital started being discussed. On January 8<sup>th</sup>, Economical Department of Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs answered to Kaunas governor's request to give 12000 roubles that remained from collected common fees for building a Jewish hospital. The department indicated some minor mistakes in a hospital's technical estimate which they did not consider to be the main obstacle in giving the permission to build it. The biggest problem was a question of property of a butcher's shop, slaughter house, pharmacy which would maintain the hospital. At that time the mentioned objects belonged to a Jewish community but according to the law, only Jewish communities established near synagogues or houses of prayer could own some property. It was doubted that

all Jews living in Ukmerge could be given a status of one integral community, especially when regulations of towns started working in Ukmerge. The problem was that the mentioned property was obtained by a Jewish brotherhood which worked in the third decade of that century on their voluntarily collected money but later it started being run by people chosen from a Jewish community. The department suggested Vilnius governor-general to clear up the question of property. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1890 m., b. 452, l. 1–2; KM)

On July 10, 1890, Ukmerge City Council decided to allow Abraomas Charnas to open an inn in his own house, on his own land in Ukmerge. Charnas had to pay excise tax of average size for the town. Head of the town Petelchicas and some members of City Council signed the resolution. M. Losis, I. Segalis, A. Nemenchikas, M. Shoras, E. Valtas, B. Volkas, B. Natanzonas, B. Sapiras, Sh. Sapiras, M. Hershteinas and M. Tarapanijus were among the signatories. (LVIA, f. 1567, ap. 1, b. 2700, l. 6–7, 9–10; KM)

In January, 1890, Orelis Abelsonas' house and cattle shed burnt down in Ukmerge. An unknown person caused the fire, the loss was 1600 roubles. On July 4<sup>th</sup> the houses of Icikas Prusas and Juozapas Shablevichius with all property burnt down. The loss was 380 roubles. On October 14<sup>th</sup> there was a fire in Mejeris Rozensonas house. He caused the fire himself because he wanted to get insurance. The fire was quickly put out and did not do any harm. On November 2<sup>nd</sup> the buildings which belonged to a noblewoman called Elena Jovaishiene and a town dweller called Boruch Sazhas – un-insured cattle shed and house burnt down. On December 2<sup>nd</sup> a house of Abraomas Gabe burnt down. The loss was 1000 roubles. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1890 m., b. 5a, l. 2–115; KM)

In 1890, a shop of a watchmaker Kalmanas Levinas was mentioned in a report on crimes and disasters. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1890 m., b. 5a, l. 2–115; KM)

1891. That year 16 448 citizens lived in Ukmerge (10 810 Jews). (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 93)

**1891.** On January 16, Kaunas Governor addressed Vilnius Governor-General about previously investigated point about the property of a Jewish community and maintenance of a hospital. Governor noted that the property belonged to a Jewish hospital brotherhood from 1820 to 1840 and later it belonged to a Jewish community which had never been a legal successor. The state of that property was very uncertain as it was not clear who it legally belonged to. The money received from the property was used for maintenance of a hospital. Governor admitted that the situation was wrong and illegal. A new hospital statute could solve that problem. Management of a hospital had to be in the hands of a newly founded association which could take over all rights of a non-existent Jewish brotherhood. However, on October 25<sup>th</sup> Economy Department of Ministry of Internal Affairs decided that a new statute contradicted statutes of Jewish charity organisations. There were a lot of means, for example, means from common taxes, means and income received from a butcher's shop, slaughterhouse, bathhouse, pharmacy, from possible charities, fees for treatment, etc. mentioned as used for maintenance of a hospital. Finally it was ordered to cancel funding a hospital with money received from the butcher's shop, slaughterhouse, bathhouse, pharmacy. The department offered to pass the mentioned property and funds for town needs and to declare that the property had no legal owner. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1890 m., b. 452, l. 7-8, 13-14; KM)

On October 30, 1891, M. Kontautas working as Head of town at that time gathered some Jewish deputies, merchants, wealthy people in Ukmerge to a town board and addressed Kaunas governor asking him to allow to use 4000 roubles which were left from common taxes collected by a Jewish community. They asked to use 90 percent of that money for selling bread and other food products to the poorest Jews for lower prices, 5 percent of money would be sent to Red Cross organization which would distribute the money to those who suffered because of crop failures. The rest 5 percent Red Cross would deliver to the poorest Christians in town. The request was signed by a merchant Hirsha Kliachko, G. L. Distiliareris, Abraomas Nemengeris, Berelis Levinas, Markas Gershenas, a merchant

Ovsiejus Vaisbrodas, a merchant Nachimas Zaruckajus, Elijashas Chilin, Elijashas Ginzburgas, Joselis Aaronovichius, Abraomas Kopelevichius, Shmuila Grimeris, Ovsiejus Lazerovas, Leisa Vaisbrodas, Mordchelis Kaplanas, Sholoma Judelevichius, a merchant Bencelis Volkas, Mausha Baranas, I. Ziusas, Abraomas Moshinskis, Bencelis Natalevas, Benjaminas Basmanas, Joselis Kliachko, Jankelis Aaronovichius, Aaronas Stodolnikas, Izraelis Vidokle, an honorary citizen Joselis Knorinas, Chaimas Troupianskis and a few more whose signatures were impossible to identify. A Jewish community decided to give 300 roubles benefit to the poor, also Kaunas governor added that if Ministry of Internal Affairs allowed to use some money as benefits for poor Christians and those who suffered from harvest failures, some sums, like 100 roubles could be also used for one matter or another. On February 16<sup>th</sup> 1892 Ministry of Internal Affairs answered the request and allowed to use 500 roubles: 400 roubles benefit for the poorest residents of Ukmerge and 100 roubles had to be distributed among those who suffered from harvest failures. Ukmerge Jewish community had residual money of 25778 roubles and 71 copecks at that time. The community did not have any official debts, except 2675 roubles 71 copecks debt as a so called candle tax. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1891 m., b. 654, l. 1–4, 9; KM)

In the beginning of February, 1891, a merchant Bencelis Volkas reported about a theft. He claimed that soldiers of 9<sup>th</sup> Jelisavetgradas dragoon squad stole 30 fathoms of firewood from the forest he owned during 5 or 6 months. At the end of February Volkas reported about more stolen firewood again. On February 12<sup>th</sup>, various goods were stolen from a town dweller's Zelikas Baronas cellar. Later the goods were found. At night on March 27<sup>th</sup> burglars stole a town dweller's Leja Flako property worth 107 roubles. Jews Shmuelis and Gdaliya Palecai and Abraomas Gafanovichius were accused of theft. On April 15<sup>th</sup>, burglars broke into Kopelis Ginzburgas' dwelling place through a broken window and stole different things worth 35 roubles and 50 copecks. On April 21<sup>st</sup>, Mordchelis Kalinas' house caught fire because of unknown reasons but it was quickly noticed and put out. The loss was 175 roubles. At night on May 28<sup>th</sup>, Shmuila Pezhecas'

house worth 400 roubles burnt down because of unknown reasons. (Kaunas Governor's report to Vilnius Governor-General about crimes and disasters in Kaunas province which happened at that time. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1891 m., b. 6a, l. 2–124; KM)

**1892.** There lived 9034 Jews in Ukmerge, there was 1 synagogue, 11 Jewish houses of prayer, a Jewish school, a Jewish community hospital and a Jewish society. (*Энциклопедический словарь Брокгауза и Ефрона*, т. Va [11], 1892)

In March 19, 1892, Kaunas Governor reported to Vilnius Governor-General that Ukmerge Town Council had considered the question of building and financing a new Jewish hospital again. The governor noted that he wished to declare the property that would maintain a Jewish hospital as possession of Ukmerge town. However, only court could resolve the question of property and declare it as town's, not Jewish community's possession. Finally, Ministry of Finance sent an agreement to allow to use 12000 roubles for building a new Jewish hospital in Ukmerge. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1890 m., b. 452, l. 17–18, 21–22, 25; KM)

On July 14, 1892, merchants, wealthy town dwellers and Jews were asked to arrive at Ukmerge board office. The Jewish deputies who arrived there were: a merchant Izraelis Segalis, a merchant Ovsiejus Vaisbrodas, a merchant Bencelis Volkas, Mordchelis Geceliovichius Goldshteinas, Berelis Levinas, Benjaminas Buzhinskis, F. L. Distiliatorius, Joselis Aarovichius, Abraomas Slonimskis, Ovsiejus Lazerovas, Mordchelis Falkovichius Falkas, Abraomas Hefenas, Izraelis Vidokle, Samuelis Hefenas, Mausha Abelskis, Elijahshas Ginzburgas, Mordchelis Meshkanas, Chaimas Troupianskis, Hirsha Zalkas, Ruvimas Rubinskis, Icykas Felakas, Nachimas Flaksas, Abraomas Ginzburgas, Mordchelis Girdas, Berelis Leiba Shneideris, Dovydas Levinas, Joselis Leibovichius Epshteinas, Mordchelis Losis, Chaimas K. Flakeris, Shaja Fogis, Shmuila Aaronovichius, Michelis Levinas ir Elijahshas Vaivakas. Head of Ukmerge made a report and emphasized that the Sakalupis and Vilksmergele streams had to be cleaned as soon as possible due to Asian cholera which spread in Russia's European

part. Only poor Jews lived near those streams so the funds for cleaning them had to be found. The attendance decided to apply to government with a request to be allowed to use 3000 roubles which were left from common taxes collected from a Jewish community. Kaunas governor's board considered the request together with other requests sent from other Jewish communities. The remaining balance from common taxes was 20088 roubles and 88 copecks. Ministry of Internal Affairs allowed to use 500 roubles for sanitary needs during the spread of cholera epidemic in towns of Kaunas province. Governor asked to add 1500 roubles for Ukmerge town. On September 18<sup>th</sup> Ministry of Internal affairs allowed to use 6700 roubles for sanitary needs in Ukmerge and other towns of Kaunas province. Vilnius governor-general agreed to give Ukmerge 3000 roubles asked for in the initial request. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1892 m., b. 631, l. 1-2, 4-5, 14; KM)

On July 16, 1892, Ukmerge synagogue spiritual board applied to Ukmerge town board with a request to open a new Jewish cemetery. Some Jewish deputies and wealthy people were asked to consider the request. They were: Gershonas Leiba Distiliatorius, Elijas Vaisbrodas, Elijas Chilinas, Joselis Aronovichius, Leizeris Jofe, Davidas Garbas, Chaimas Kuselis Traupianskis, a merchant Ovsiejus Vaisbrodas, Mausha Baronas, a merchant Aronas Shliomovichius Kaufmanas, Jankelis Mausha Pajasas, a merchant Bencelis Zakas, Abraomas Nemenchinas, Mausha Shoras, Bencelis Nashanas, Abraomas Kopelevichius, Hirsha Judelevichius, Benjaminas Burshinskis, Jankelis Zoruchas Zoras, a builder M. D. Rozecanas, Jekelis Vulfas Baronas, Mordchelis Meshkancas, Izraelis Vidokle, Joselis Hefenas, Mordchelis Beras, Mordchelis Losis, Shavelis Hefenas, Chaimas Mausha Frakeris, Hercas Beras Veissshelis, Elijashas Abraomovas Vaivakas, Mausha Mesmeras, Ovsiejus Lazerovas, Hirshas Zoniulis, Aronas Stodolnikas, Abelis Hefenas, Michelis Manulevichius Levinas, Pinchas Mejerovichius Bukancas, Mordchelis Gecevichius Goldshteinas and a merchant Nachumas Zoruchas Kacas. The request was considered by the mentioned Jewish representatives. A land surveyor's called Stanishskis plan for a new cemetery and estimate of 3192 roubles and 71 copecks were added to the

request. The Jewish deputies came to a conclusion that there was too little space in an old Jewish cemetery so it was necessary to open a new one. They decided to ask authorities to allow to open a new cemetery and use 3192 roubles left from common taxes collected from a Jewish community for that purpose. The request was passed to Head of Ukmerge. On June 7<sup>th</sup> 1892, Vilnius governor-general got permission from Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs to allow the Jewish community to open a new cemetery and use 3192 roubles. The cemetery had to be enclosed by brick fence and a wooden house for keepers had to be built. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1892 m., b. 565, l. 2–3, 6; KM)

On January 13, 1892, goods for shoemaking were stolen from Mausha Eliashevichius' shop. On March 23<sup>rd</sup> goods worth 41 roubles were stolen from Abraomas Abelis' medicine storage house. The next day different footwear worth 300 roubles was stolen from a Jew's Gershonas Meringas shop. All three crimes were committed by a nobleman called Juozapas Danilovichius. On May 15<sup>th</sup> a peasant Ivanas Cibulskis, who worked as a keeper of Mejeris Rozensonas house, reported to the police that the owner of the house kept talking him into setting Rozensonas' property on fire in order to get insurance money. Cibulskis was promised a watch worth 200 roubles if he committed arson. The police confirmed that Cibulskis was telling the truth. On May 20<sup>th</sup> rye and wheat worth 10 roubles were stolen from Hirsha Heleris warehouse. On December 6<sup>th</sup> Abraomas Videsas' house burnt down because of a messy furnace. (Kaunas governor's report to Vilnius governor-general about crimes and disasters which happened in Kaunas province; LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1892 m., b. 5a., l. 3–156; KM)

**1893.** Head of organisation “Agudas chovevi Cion” (*Lovers of Zion*) was Rafalas Grushkinas. In 1894 – Moshe Vaineris. (*Koganas B. Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

On January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1893, a house of Hana Liba Rozenzon caught fire because of a messy chimney. Firefighters put it quickly out. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1893 m., b. 6a., l. 1–129; KM)



Sveikinimo atvirukas su Nehanos Beile-Bajeraitės portretu. Iš Fainos Borovsky šeimos archyvo.

Greeting card with Nehana Beile-Bajeraitė's portrait. From Faina Borovsky family archive.



Sveikinimo atvirukas su Mošės Levi šeimos portretu. Iš Fainos Borovsky šeimos archyvo.

Greeting card with Moshe Levi's family portrait. From Faina Borovsky family archive.

On February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1893, Kaunas governor wrote to Vilnius governor-general that a Jewish community in Ukmerge decided to build a new Jewish hospital. It had to be a 2 storied brick building with a pavilion, wooden outbuilding, well and fence. It was agreed that 12000 roubles would be enough for that purpose. The Jews were allowed to use the money but a public auction for building works had to be held. The auction was held and a sum of 18801 roubles and 55 copecks was announced as initial one but no one wished to participate in the auction. Governor reported to the governor-general about the failed auction and added that a new auction had to be held. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1893 m., b. 540, l. 1–2; KM)

On July 18<sup>th</sup>, 1893, Vaisbrodas was elected member of Ukmerge board by Ukmerge town dwellers' community. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1893 m., b. 677, l. 1; KM)

On August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1893, Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs confirmed that a merchant Volkas won the auction for building a new Jewish hospital. He agreed to build a hospital for 16198 roubles and 75 copecks. Ministry of Finance agreed to allow to use additional 4198 roubles 75 copecks for the building beside 12000 roubles which were already dedicated for the hospital. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1890 m., b. 452, l. 32; KM)

On October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1893, Head of Kaunas province schools Al. Lebedincevas wrote to Kaunas governor that on September 30<sup>th</sup> he went to Ukmerge and visited a town dweller's Rafalas Tufjashas house. He found a secret Jewish school there. He and Head of local town school noticed 8 Jewish boys in Tufjashas' house. 7 boys ran away when Lebedincevas entered the house. 1 boy called Naftelis Budas, aged 9, was withheld and interrogated. There were 15 Jewish books left on the table which showed that the boys were taught Jewish writing. After police investigation, Tufjashas admitted that he taught the boys Jewish prayers and reading. The boys' parents paid him a salary from 1 to 1,5 roubles a month. Tufjashas claimed that he had taught the boys for several days but Naftelis Budas said that the teachings had lasted for more than a year. N. Budas lived in his father's, who was a private attorney, house and came to Tubijashas' house twice a week to study the Bible and paid him 1 rouble a month. Among the students,

there were 2 Tubijashas' sons: Gdalijus, aged 14 and Jankelis, aged 10. It was clear that the lessons often took place as there were desks for the boys in the room. Al. Lebedincevas offered Governor to punish Tubijashas and an attorney Leizeris Buda for founding a secret Jewish school. Vilnius governor-general allowed Kaunas governor to punish the violators paying 100 and 50 roubles as a fine or to arrest them for a month and fortnight. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 23045, l. 2–3, 7; KM)

On September 26<sup>th</sup>. 1893 Ispravnik of Ukmerge district reported to Kaunas governor about printing houses, photo studios and bookshops in Ukmerge. A printing house belonged to a town dweller Abraomas Shejevas Sendakas. A bookshop and a library belonged to Shnejeris Koltunas. Mostly Russian books were sold there. Approved textbooks printed in Russian and foreign languages were also sold there. There was a catalogue of textbooks too. The owners were not punished by any fines during that year. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 23002, l. 10; KM)

On March 20<sup>th</sup>, 1893, a horse was stolen from Ukmerge town dweller Zelikas Falkas. On April 6<sup>th</sup> a police warden found some harnesses in Jankelis Burshteinas' flat which were stolen from a nobleman Montrimovičius who lived in Belvedris manor. On May 13<sup>th</sup> a police warden found the things which were stolen from a town dweller Mordchelis in Pagiriai. The things were found in a peasant's Hana Edelshein flat. On May 29<sup>th</sup>, 6 houses with movable property of the owners and 2 tenants caught fire. 2 buildings were insured by the sum of 4300 roubles. Movable property was insured by 2100 roubles. A house owner Mejeris Rezensonas was suspected of arson. On July 19<sup>th</sup>, Girsha Andronas stole 60 roubles from a peasant Jonas Jonushas. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1893 m., b. 6a, l. 1–129; KM)

**1894.** There lived 10922 Jews in Ukmerge: 5617 men and 5305 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1896 m.*, Kaunas, 1895, p. 76–79, 82–85)

In 1894, a goldsmith Lazeris Volpe was mentioned in Ukmerge. (Laurevičius E., Vitkauskienė B. R. *Lietuvos auksakalystė XV–XIX amžius*, Vilnius, 2001)

On May 12<sup>th</sup>, 1894, Ukmerge Jewish community decided to dedicate a benefit of 500 roubles for people who suffered in a fire in Jonava. Kaunas governor did not mind it as Jews had 6166 roubles, 81 copecks at their disposal. It was remaining balance from taxes collected by the Jewish community. Governor demanded to give the money to Committee for helping those who suffered from fire so that it could be distributed with justice. Ministry of Internal Affairs also allowed distributing 500 roubles to people who suffered from fire in Jonava and confirmed it by a document sent on July 14<sup>th</sup>. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1894 m., b. 514, l. 1, 3; KM)

On the same day, the Jews asked for 300 roubles from remaining balance from tax collection for repair of a synagogue in Ukmerge. Kaunas governor did not mind it as Jews had 5666 roubles, 81 copecks at their disposal but demanded for an auction to be held. Ministry of Internal Affairs agreed with Governor's decision so most probably the auction was held in 1885 and the synagogue was repaired. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1894 m., b. 584, l. 1, 8; KM)

On June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1894, Solomonas Levitas, a future biologist, was born in Ukmerge. He was one of the pioneers in medical genetics in the USSR. He was born in a very poor family. His father was disabled and worked as a keeper. Levitas was the only one in the family who studied a lot and he earned for his studies working as a tutor in Ukmerge town school. He later finished a state gymnasium in Ukmerge. In 1915, he left for St. Petersburg and entered a university there. In 1921, he graduated from Medical Faculty of Moscow University. Levitas returned to Ukmerge in 1922 because of his fiancée. In 1930, he received a scholarship from Rockefeller's funds and continued his studies in the USA. In 1932, Levitas returned to Moscow and was appointed Head of Institute of Medical Biology. In 1935, the institute was transformed into Institute of Medical Genetics on Levinas' initiative. Due to Stalin's repressions, S. Levinas was removed from office in 1937. In 1938, he was arrested and shot to death by NKVD. ([http://mega.km.ru/bes\\_2004/encyclp.asp?TopicNumber=37928](http://mega.km.ru/bes_2004/encyclp.asp?TopicNumber=37928))

On September 16<sup>th</sup>, 1894, a Jewish community decided to apply to Kaunas governor with a request to give a Jewish school Talmud Tora additional 400 roubles for its maintenance and 50 roubles for teaching material. Since

1890, the school had annually received 900 roubles for its maintenance and 50 roubles for teaching material but later the school started receiving 500 roubles annually instead due to shortage of money. The Jewish community had 5666 roubles and 81 copecks at its disposal remaining from tax collection money. Talmud Tora could be additionally funded from the remaining money. Governor agreed to grant the request so did Ministry of Internal Affairs which released a document on that matter on April 11<sup>th</sup> 1895. Thus, since 1894 the school had started receiving additional 400 roubles and 50 roubles for buying teaching material. It remained unclear how the school was funded during 1884 because the additional money were received only in 1895.

Jewish community in Ukmerge was quite an active, autonomous institution which influenced town's social life. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1894 m., b. 641, l. 1-2, 5; KM)

On February 26<sup>th</sup>, 1894, a horse was stolen. Abraomas Oguzas was accused of theft. On June 20<sup>th</sup>, a town dweller Joselis Zarchas got angry with another town dweller Shlioma Shternas. J. Zarchas seriously injured Sh. Shternas on his stomach with a knife and hid himself. On December 16<sup>th</sup>, a town dweller Leiba Zebrakas was accused of arson because of which a roof of Mausha Viljamas brickyard burnt down. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1894 m., b. 6a, l. 2-128; KM)

**1895.** On June 24<sup>th</sup>, Ministry of Internal Affairs agreed with Ministry of Finance to give additional 3884 roubles and 37 copecks from remaining money from common tax collection for building a new Jewish hospital. All in all, there were 20083,12 roubles received for building of the hospital. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1890 m., b. 452, l. 40; KM)

On January 5<sup>th</sup>, 1895, tea for 75 roubles, 34 copecks was stolen from Michaelis Aranzonas' shop. On January 15<sup>th</sup>, different things worth 4 roubles were stolen from Icikis Rubinas' flat. On March 5<sup>th</sup>, horses with harnesses and sledges were stolen from Hirsha Shvarcmanas and Judelis Pagiras. On April 8<sup>th</sup>, a horse worth 42 roubles was stolen from Jechelis Baronas stable. On June 23<sup>rd</sup>, burglars tried to rob a doctor's Faivishas

Volkas flat entering through a broken window. On August 12th, a peasant Vilkas and a town dweller Mausha Jofe broke chest of drawers and tried to steal documents which belonged to a town dweller Benjaminas Levinsonas. On October 12th, a Catholic peasant Kazimieras Nashlenas died after he was brutally beaten by a Jew Shmulis Bravernikas. On November 6th, golden and silver things worth 217 roubles were stolen from a town dweller Mendelis Mirvishas. On November 14th, different things worth 20 roubles were stolen from a town dweller Sara Kopelevich. On December 4th, various silver things were stolen from Mausha Berkmanas. On December 5th, 10 pieces of tanned animal skin worth 60 roubles were stolen from Abelis Bekeris. On December 14th, Gena Lichtenshtein was accused of stealing 60 roubles from Ieva Augustiniene. (LVIA, f.378, b. s., 1895 m., b. 6a, l. 1–126; KM)

**1896.** Merchants Mordchelis Eljashevas Fridmanas, Hirsha Berelevas Levinas and a town dweller of Ukmerge Leizeris Shliomovas Gurvichius were mentioned in an auction held for rebuilding a bridge across the Shventoji river. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1896 m., b. 636, l. 2–3; KM)

On June 27th, 1896, Head of public schools in Kaunas province reported to Kaunas governor about a secret school in Ukmerge where Russian, Polish, Latin, German, Catholicism, arithmetic and geography were taught. Gana Dain, an 11 year old Jewish girl, a daughter of a shop assistant called Mordchelis Dainas was mentioned among the students of the school. Dainas lived in Ukmerge and did not have any real estate. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 23491, l. 2–4, 7; KM)

On January 27th, 1896, a horse worth 75 roubles was stolen from a town dweller's Shmuila Edelshteinas stable. On February 3rd, the ceiling, floor and walls of Jewish public bathhouse burnt down. The loss was 200 roubles. The building was insured by a sum of 4600 roubles. On April 19th, 2 bottles of vodka worth 2.40 roubles were stolen from Hirsha Zondoras' inn. Thieves broke into the inn through a broken window. On July 23rd, a summer men's coat worth 9 roubles was stolen from Etele Vodonos. Icikas Mumoras was accused of theft. On July 28th, a merchant's son and daughter called Judelis and Hana Volkai were attacked in the Pivonija forest by

two unknown villains. They took a coat away from Judelis. On August 5<sup>th</sup>, clothes, books, a nominal seal and a sack of flour were stolen from Motesas Kliachko carriage. On August 15<sup>th</sup>, 330 roubles were stolen from a dwelling place of Ovsiejus Abelevichius Kacelis. On September 10<sup>th</sup>, Roche Rybak was attacked by Benjaminas Segalis who took a 10 rouble worth silver watch away from her. On September 24<sup>th</sup>, 5 peasants' huts burnt down due to arson in Vaitkushkis parish Juodishkiai village. The loss was 2500 roubles. Elijashas and Pinchas Leibovichiai Vapnikai were accused of arson. On December 15<sup>th</sup>, Leizeris Zasas' house burnt down because of a messy chimney. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1896 m., b. 66, l. 1–122; KM)

**1897.** There was the first population census held in Russian Empire. It showed that there lived 7277 Jews in Ukmerge at that time. However, there were 7287 followers of Judaism in Ukmerge. Apart from the Jews, there were 6 Russian followers of Judaism (3 men and 3 women), 4 Polish ones (1 man, 3 women) and 1 Lithuanian follower of Judaism. One Jewish person was an Orthodox (*most probably such people came from mixed families*). (*Pirmasis visuotinis Rusijos imperijos gyventojų surašymas 1897 m.*, TXLII Kauno gubernija. S. Peterburgas, 1904, p. 78–83, 92–95; KM)

On December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1897, 100 roubles were stolen from a town dweller Cica Lande. Ickas and Izraelis Solnai were suspected of theft. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1897 m., b. 6a, l. 2–38; KM)

**1898.** At the end of the year, there lived 5957 Jews in Ukmerge: 2737 men and 3220 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1900 m.*, Kaunas, 1989, p. 43–46, 50–53)

In 1898, a new Talmud Tora school was built in Ukmerge. Beside religion, some teachers taught Russian and arithmetic there. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*). Ch. Frenkelis funded building of a new school. (Šoenburgai N. ir S. *Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės*)

On January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1898, Hirsha Sapozhka's shed burnt down because of unknown reasons. The loss was 100 roubles. On January 7<sup>th</sup>, some linen and furniture burnt down in a merchant's Hirsha Pancas flat. The loss was 200 roubles. On March 1<sup>st</sup> a house of Neuchas Sapotka inheritors burnt

down. The loss was 1120 roubles. On April 12<sup>th</sup>, soldiers from 45<sup>th</sup> artillery brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> unit, were riding unrestrained horses in town. They hit a town dweller Icikas Pasmanas who later died from serious injuries. On May 9<sup>th</sup>, brick houses owned by Saliamonas Stashiunas and Frumas Baron burnt down because of unknown reasons in Ukmerge. The loss was 7700 roubles. On May 15<sup>th</sup> various things and money were stolen from Hana Levit's flat. On May 16<sup>th</sup>, various silver items and 40 roubles were stolen from Judelis Levitas dwelling place. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1898 m., b. 7, l. 1–220; KM)

On July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1898, Kaunas governor confirmed a statute of a Jewish society for supporting poor Jews in Ukmerge. The society started its activity. (LVIA, f.378, b. s., 1907 m., b. 42, l. 22–43; KM)

On September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1898, a two class Jewish school for girls was opened in Ukmerge. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1899 m., II skyrius. Gubernijos metraštis, 1898 metai*, Kaunas, 1898, p. 78)

On October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1898, ispravnik of Ukmerge districts reported to Kaunas governor about printing houses, photo studios and bookshops that worked in Ukmerge at that time. Abraomas Shajevičius Sendakas' printing house worked in accord with Kaunas governor's certificate number 2593, released on April 29<sup>th</sup>, 1882. Shnejeris Joselevičius Koltunas owned a bookshop and it worked in accord with Kaunas governor's certificate number 8472, released on September 10<sup>th</sup>, 1889. Russian books were sold in the bookcase. There was a catalogue of books there as well. (Kauno apskrieties archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 23550, l. 13; KM)

On November 6<sup>th</sup>, 1898, Board of Ukmerge discussed about opening a new pharmacy in Ukmerge. They claimed that there were just 2 drugstores in Ukmerge owned by the Jews and that only Jews could get free medicine there. Poor citizens of other confessions could not get any help with medicine. A new drugstore would give free medicine to poor people of various beliefs. However, Jewish citizens were against that decision, a doctor M. Kacenenbogenas expressed his opinion on the matter which was different from the board's. A treasurer Michelis Leibovičius Aronzonas also

negatively reacted to Ukmerge Council's decision to apply to certain institutions with a request for a new drugstore. He addressed Kaunas governor with a long explanation about Jewish drugstores. One pharmacy was considered to be illegal but Aranzonas claimed that Board of Ukmerge did not wish to help the poor, it just wanted to get and manage the income received from Jewish drugstores. Aranzonas also claimed that Jewish drugstores helped poor Christians and people of other beliefs but they did not use that right themselves. Finally, the treasurer said that it would be immoral to move a Jewish drugstore to the outskirts of town to a building of a Jewish hospital. (LVIA, f. 1567, ap. 1, b. 653, l. 3–11; KM)

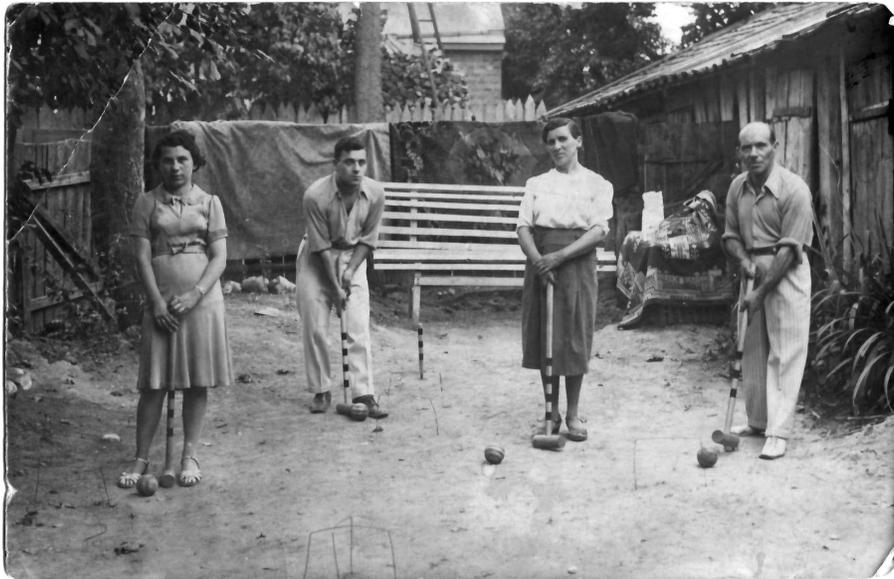
On November 27<sup>th</sup>, 1898, Anykshchiai Jewish community applied to Kaunas governor with a request to give 100 roubles from common taxes for maintenance of a craft class in a two form Jewish school. Vice-governor Nekliudovas wrote to Vilnius governor-general that the request was worth being paid attention to. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1899 m., b. 547, l. 1; KM)

On December 14<sup>th</sup>, 1898, Michelis Leibovichius Aranzonas' complaint and request not to confirm Ukmerge Council's decision to open a new drugstore in town was denied. (LVIA, f. 1567, ap. 1, b. 653, l. 12; KM)

**1899.** There lived 6089 Jews in Ukmerge: 2816 men and 2373 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1901 m.*, Kaunas, 1900, p. 45–51)

On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1899, a horse was stolen from Notelis Gorodcas in Ukmerge, On March 25<sup>th</sup>; a goat worth 6 roubles was stolen from Abraomas Levichius. On June 22<sup>nd</sup>, the unknown wrongdoers set Ovsiejus Goldshteinas' house on fire. It was quickly put out. On July 2<sup>nd</sup>, Ivanas Dechterevas and Petras Prontovas seriously injured Chaimas Tubijashevichius in a fight. The latter died in 6 hours. On November 18<sup>th</sup>, Ivanas and Petras Fialkovskiai attacked and beat Shlioma Kopelis and took his wallet with one rouble away from him. (LVIA f. 378 b. s., 1899 m. b. 7, l. 2–188; KM)

On December 17<sup>th</sup>, a horse worth 40 roubles was stolen from Aizikas Kulmanas' stable. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1900 m., b. 7, l. 39–44; KM)



Geršono Taico šeimos nuotrauka: Levi šeima žaidžia kroatę prie savo namo Gedimino g. 66 (dabar Gedimino g. 54), Ukmergė. Fotografas Mošė Levi.

Gershon's Taitz family photo: Levi family playing cricket in front of their house in Gediminas str. 66 (now Gediminas str. 54), Ukmergė. Photo taken by Moshe Levi.

**1900.** There lived 6153 Jews in Ukmerge: 2848 men and 3305 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1902 m.*, Kaunas, 1901, p. 41–47)

In 1900, there was a two class Jewish school and a Jewish religious school Talmud Tora in Ukmerge. A Jewish craft school “Eizer dalim” (*Help for the Poor*) was founded. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

On February 14<sup>th</sup>, 1900, a horse was stolen from Leiba Greisas. On October 30<sup>th</sup>, 3 poods of pig hair and 2 poods of dried mushrooms were stolen from Shlioma Hastanas’ hair factory. The loss was 250 roubles. On November 4<sup>th</sup>, a shed of Joselis Poptushis burnt down because of unknown reasons. The loss was 300 roubles. (LSHA, f. 378, b. s., 1900, b. 7, l. 3–212; KM); on December 30<sup>th</sup>, 2 horses were stolen from Tenchelis Golandas. There horses were later found and given back to their owner. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1901 m., b. 6, l. 1–43; KM)

**1901.** On June 22<sup>nd</sup>, Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs confirmed a statute of a Jewish society for supporting poor Jews in Ukmerge. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1905 m., b. 146, l. 1–2; KM)

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Osipas (Josifas) Piatnickis (Joselis Tarshis), an illegal agent for the Bolshevik newspaper “Iskra“, carried it to Russia from abroad where he spread it too. During 1901, he used to carry the newspapers through Ukmerge and kept them in his parents’ home. His collaborators S. Rogota and S. Kacenenbogenas came from Ukmerge. (LTE, t. 8, p. 597; Petronis J. *Ukmergė*, Vilnius, 1976, p. 15–16.)

On January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1901, a coat and a scarf were stolen from Antanas Navickas. Hirshas Melnikas was accused of theft. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1901 m., b. 6, l. 1–43; KM)

**1902.** There were 13263 inhabitants in Ukmerge, and among them 6094 or 6271 were Jews. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 95)

In 1902, a drugstore owned by Bencelis Volkas was in Dvinskas (now Vytautas) street in Ukmerge. (LVIA, f. 1567, ap. 1, b. 1005, l. 6–7; KM)

On January 21<sup>st</sup>, 1902, Ukmerge City Council allowed the owner of a drug-store Izraelis Chackevichius Segalis sell strong and poisonous medical stuff. (LVIA, f. 1567, ap. 1, b. 1005, l. 6–7; KM)

On June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1902, Kaunos governor confirmed a statute for a Jewish hospital in Ukmerge and it started working. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1907 m., b. 42, l. 22–43; KM)

On December 28<sup>th</sup>, 1902, the board of a Jewish society helping poor Jews in Ukmerge applied to Kaunas governor with a request to confirm a statute for blacksmithing workshops they wanted to establish. Kaunas governor did not mind it on the condition that the workshops would be governed by Education department. It was recommended to allow to open the workshops even if they could not be considered to be vocational schools as their purpose was to teach crafts alone. However, Ministry of Interior Affairs denied the request stating that such workshops could not be equalled to educational institution as only crafts for poor Jews would be taught there. It would be just a craft school which did not need any statute. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1903 m., b. 209, l. 1, 7–8, 19; KM)

On December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1902, a house which belonged to Shlioma Joselevichius Zakas and where an ice cream cafe was established was set on fire. Ex owner of the house Jankelis Gurvichius was accused of arson. The case was passed to a court investigator. On December 5<sup>th</sup>, unknown wrongdoers broke the door of Broina Palec flat and stole different silver and golden items worth 100 roubles and 50 roubles in cash. On December 28<sup>th</sup> in Ukmerge, a roof of a house owned by Leizeris Flaksas burnt down because of his daughter's called Rochlia careless behaviour with fire. The loss was 200 roubles. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1902 m., b. 21, l. 15–71; KM)

**1903.** On February 17<sup>th</sup>, an uninsured wooden house owned by Ovsiejus Goldshteinas, a mezzanine, shed, armament shop as well as property of some dwellers – Goldsheinas, Mordchelis Berzas, Dina Zaidman burnt down because of a notary Selivestrovas maiden servant's careless behaviour with fire. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1903 m., b. 6, l. 3–118; KM)

On October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1903, Vice-governor Flotovas, working as a substitute Kaunas governor, informed Vilnius governor-general that a credit department of special chancellery sent him a request from Jewish residents of Ukmerge asking for a permission to establish loans and savings society. Ministry of Internal Affairs stated that the Jews could be allowed to establish such a society if not less than 2/3 of board members were Christians. Heads of the board and administrators had to be Christian as well. The loans and savings societies would not be allowed to gain real estate for mortgage. The Jews refused such conditions and their own request. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1903 m., b. 229, l. 1; KM)

At night of March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1903, two burglars broke into Leiba Nisa Mark's shop and stole 2 poods, 49 pounds of sugar, 20 pounds of sugar powder, 4 pounds of tea and two pounds of tobacco. The goods were worth 24 roubles, 49 copecks. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1903 m., b. 6, l. 3–118; KM)

**1904.** There lived 6348 Jews in Ukmerge: 2995 men and 3353 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1906 m.*, III dalis, Kaunas, 1905, p. 64–71)

In January, 1904, a person from a Catholic newspaper expressed negative thoughts about private Jewish lawyers who worked in Ukmerge at that time. There were 7 Jewish lawyers working in town. It was stated that Jews managed to expel Catholic lawyers from office so that they could deceive others and rule on their own. Also, it was said that trade was in Jews' hands in Ukmerge. The person named himself Kaukas. (*Tėvynės sargas (The Guard of Native Land)*, 1904, Nr. 1, p. 69–70)

In February, 1904, 400 proclamations for young soldiers were distributed in Ukmerge, 200 of which were in Jewish. The Jewish proclamations were released by a Jewish workers' organisation "Bund". (*Ūkininkas (The Farmer)*, 1904, Nr. 2, p. 46)

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1904, a festival due to the start of building of a Jewish asylum was held. The Jews wished to show their loyalty to Emperor. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1905 metais*, Kaunas, 1904, p. 23)

In 1904, a lot of houses burnt down in the center of Ukmerge. According to some sources, a Jewish house of prayer near the old fish market burnt down, according to other sources, the fire broke out in Egiptas street. In 1905, it was asked to rebuild a Jewish house of prayer in the backstreet of the old fish market. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 96–97). After the fire, Christians helped the Jews who suffered with clothes and food. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

On June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1904, a huge fire broke out in Ukmerge. It started at 7pm. Its epicenter was a merchant's Shimelis Sapira attic of a two storied brick house. The fire quickly caught neighbouring houses. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1905 m.*, Kaunas, 1904, p. 25)

On July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1904, a substitute Kaunas governor Veriovkinas informed Vilnius governor-general about the request of Jewish residents of Ukmerge released in June 22<sup>nd</sup> to give 20000 roubles benefit for the victims of fire. Veriovkinas stated that there were 74476 roubles 56 copecks of spare money and that he did not have anything against giving the benefit for the victims of fire. Vilnius governor-general addressed Ministry of Internal Affairs and stated that the fire destroyed about 700 houses, the loss was more than 1000000 roubles. The victims of fire were in a miserable position so he asked to grant the Jewish community's request and give them benefits. Unfortunately, an answer from Ministry of Internal Affairs was not found. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1904 m., b. 360, l. 127; KM)

**1905.** All the shops had been closed for several days in Ukmerge. It was allowed just to sell bread. On October 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>, manifestations were held. Soldiers promised not to shoot at people during them. Some people marched through the streets in town carrying a red flag. They were mostly Jews. Some people were killed during demonstrations in Vilnius. The next day, a black flag was also carried through the streets together with the red one to commemorate the innocent victims. The speeches were made in Jewish, Russian and Polish. Not a single speech was made in Lithuanian. People were glad to hear about some promised rights from Tsar. (*Ūkininkas*, 1905, Nr. 10, p. 296)

Revolution of 1905 influenced Ukmerge. A strike took place in Lemanas' tile factory in Pivonija. The Cossacks arrived in town. In summer a meeting of socialists took place in Dukstyna forest near Ukmerge. The Cossacks drove the socialists away. Some of the activists were caught and whipped. They were mostly Jews. After the revolutionary movements in 1905, life became more liberal. Self-government was created in town. Polish and Jewish deputies participated in its work. (Survila M. *Ukmergės miesto...*, p. 91)

During 1905–1907 there was one bookshop owned by a Jewish resident Kopeliovichius in Ukmerge where exclusively Russian books were sold. Mostly schoolchildren from Russian schools in town visited the bookshop. (Survila M. *Ukmergės miesto...*, p. 93)

Board of Ukmerge Jewish society for helping poor Jews applied to Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs after the meeting on June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1905 asking to add some points to the society's statute.

The first point concerned the asylum. The society wanted that the Jewish asylum could use their own monetary means not depending on the society's unstable position. Preferably, the society would keep a certain sum of money for the asylum untouched. Also, relatives or residents could fund the asylum themselves. Those who funded the asylum by 100 roubles could expect being annually commemorated after their death in a ceremony that would take place in the asylum's praying house. The names of those who funded the asylum would be written in old Jewish language together with their fathers' names and a date of death and placed under the glass in the house of prayer. Those who funded the asylum by 1000 roubles would gain the right to name some places in the asylum by their relatives' or close people's name. If someone funded the asylum by giving it 4 percent profit from the state capital (which would mean 72 roubles annually), they would gain the right to use some free places in the asylum at their own disposal. It was not necessary to pay the mentioned sums at once, people could pay in parts, indicating the purpose of payment. Also, if a person did not give any monetary means to the asylum but did a lot for the Jewish society, he would gain one of the privileges mentioned above.

Secondly, according to the law, Jews had to take care of their poor and terminally ill. Some people who used to live in Ukmerge for a long time but lived in other towns at that time were also accepted to the asylum and taken care of. The Jewish society requested to be paid 72 roubles annually by Jewish societies in other towns whose members lived in Ukmerge Jewish asylum.

A substitute Kaunas governor Veriovkinas had nothing against the above mentioned points so Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs agreed to add the points to the Jewish society's statute at the end of 1905. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1905 m., b. 146, l. 1–2; KM)

**1906.** Ukmerge City Council enabled a special commission to take care of opening a gymnasium in Ukmerge. The commission consisted of 9 members. There were representatives from the Jewish community among them too: G. B. Levitas, a doctor D. I. Sapiras, B. M. Goldbergas and S. Sh. Troupianskis. The gymnasium was founded in 1907. Gymnasium protection committee which consisted of 13 members was established. Its members from the Jewish community were: doctors M. Ch. Kacnelėnėbogėnas and D. I. Sapiras, merchants G. B. Levitas, A. Z. Slonimskis, M. I. Losis. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1907 m.*, IV skyrius, priedai, Kaunas, 1907, p. 83–84)

On June 29<sup>th</sup>, on the day of Saints Peter and Paul, a group of people wanted to incite a Pogrom of the Jews in Ukmerge. It had been spoken of since the beginning of June. Ethnic Russians who lived in Ukmerge wanted to explode a bomb but they failed. Some people were eargely waiting for that pogrom so that they could plunder, some owed Jews certain sums of money and would be happy if they could not pay back, some simply hated Jews and claimed that they disturbed Christians. Besides, the police incited hatred against Jews as well. They claimed that the Jews bribed the City Council and that it exceptionally protected their interests. People were given proclamations printed in St. Peterburg where they were encouraged to beat and rob Jews. Kaunas governor arrived in Ukmerge on that day too. The situation remained stable then. (*Lietuvos ūkininkas*, 1906, Nr. 32, p. 428)

In 1906, a charity organisation “Gmilus Chesed” was founded in Ukmerge. It gave interest-free loans. It was mentioned among other organizations founded in Ukmerge and its districts from 1906 to 1914. Its aim was to support poor followers of Judaism: craftsmen, tradesmen and manufacturers. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 24926, l. 307; KM)

**1907.** In January, Lithuania was preparing for the new election. Different committees started working, candidates to City Councils were looked for, proclamations were distributed. It was announced that Ukmerge Jews promised to elect 2 or 3 democratic candidates from different towns. They had Democrats, not Democratic Nationalists, in mind. (*Lietuvos ūkininkas*, 1907, Nr. 1, p. 4)

On September 20th, 1907, a Jewish doctor Kacelenbogenas was elected candidate from the town dwellers’ first Curia. (*Lietuvos ūkininkas (Lithuanian Farmer)*, 1907, Nr. 40, p. 593)

**1908.** In November, Ukmerge was mostly inhabited by Jews. Trade was in the hands of Jews as well, except 2 warehouses which belonged to Catholics. (*Vienybė (Unity)*, 1908, Nr. 43, p. 681–682)

On July 30<sup>th</sup>, 1908, a Jewish woman Etlia Tainovich was mentioned in Ukmerge Head’s M. Kontautas document sent to Kaunas governor. The woman wanted to open a pub in her own house which was situated 8 fathoms (17 meters) away from a prison (now Paupio street). The request to open a pub was denied as it was forbidden to sell alcohol in that street. (LVIA, f. 1567, ap. 1, b. 1525, l. 4; KM)

December, 1908. Last autumn a gymnasium having state rights was founded in Ukmerge. It consisted of 8 classes. 3 classes were open at once, the 4<sup>th</sup> one was opened the following year. There were 127 pupils, mostly Jews, in the gymnasium. In 1908, women’s gymnasium was founded in Ukmerge. It consisted of 3 classes attended mostly by Jewish women. Few Lithuanian women attended it too. (*Šaltinis (The spring)*, 1908, Nr. 50, p. 793)

**1909.** Gecelis Sapiro and Mausha Baronas were among 17 Ukmerge City Council members. Berelis Levitas was one of the heads of Credit Union. (*Kalendarz ilustrowany "Kurieria litewskiego" na rok 1909*)

**1910.** 6930 followers of Judaism lived in Ukmerge: 3194 men and 3736 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1912 m.*, III dalis, Kaunas, 1911, p. 40–43)

In 1910, 70 Jews were among 164 students of private men's 8 class gymnasium in Ukmerge. (*Lietuvos žinios (Lithuanian News)*, 1910-10-20, Nr. 85, p. 3–4)

**1911.** 7045 followers of Judaism lived in Ukmerge: 3300 men and 3745 women. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1913 m.*, III dalis, Kaunas, 1912, p. 56–57)

In 1911, a list of Jewish social organizations working in Ukmerge district was made. Jewish support for the poor society, Ukmerge Jewish asylum and a Jewish hospital were mentioned in the list. (LVIA, f. 378, b. s., 1907 m., b. 42, l. 2–3; KM)

In 1911, Dovydas Isajevichius Sapiaras worked as a doctor in a 4 class town school with a craft department. In 1904 he graduated from Kazan Imperial University. He had been working as a doctor since May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1904 and had been working in the mentioned school since March 9<sup>th</sup>, 1907. On July 25<sup>th</sup>, he was awarded a 3<sup>rd</sup> degree medal of St. Stanislovas. He was also awarded with a bronze medal in remembrance of 1904-1905 war.

Shlioma Abraomovichius Beirechas worked as a teacher of Judaism in a private men's gymnasium. In 1895 he graduated from Vilnius Institute for the Jewish Teachers. He had been working as a teacher since April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1895 and had been working in men's gymnasium since September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1907.

Mausha Leiba Joselis Ickovichius Shelkanas worked as a dentist in the same men's gymnasium. He had a dentist's degree. He had been working since September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1907. The dentist did not receive a salary.

Sh. A. Beirechas worked as a teacher of Judaism in a private institution for women in Ukmerge. (Vilnius County Education information book for the school year of 1911-1912, Vilnius, 1912, p. 186–189; KM)

**1912.** It was allowed to build a Jewish house of prayer in Pivonija where 25 Jewish houses were built. All in all, there were 500 Jewish houses in town (including Uzhupis) and 17 Jewish houses of prayer. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 98)

In 1912, 44 percent of students in Ukmerge gymnasium were of Jewish origin. (Astramskas A. *Ukmergės dūmos veikla...*, p. 40)

**1913.** Ukmerge City Board rented premises for its work on the 2nd floor of Michaelis Bencelevichius Zarchi two storied brick house. The house was in Dvinskas (*now Vytautas*) steet. (LVIA, f. 1567, b. 1970, p. 1–2; KM)

On May 10th, 1913, an application signed by Ukmerge grain merchants Bencelis Surdutovichius, Shaja Gabajus, Icikas Sofiras and other 17 applicants was considered in Ukmerge City Board. It was stated in the application that there appeared inconveniences in selling grain when it was allowed to sell it just in a market and just until noon. It disturbed not only merchants but also the sellers and buyers of grain. The applicants asked to allow the wholesale of grain again. The application was reconsidered on March 13<sup>th</sup> again – half of the board members were for, half were against the wholesale of grain. (LVIA, f. 1567, ap. 1, b. 1892, l. 1; KM)

October, 1913. A local men's gymnasium received state rights. It had fewer students than previous year. Exams were made easier and funds had to be raised in order to attract more students. Only a certain percent of Jews could be accepted to school from that year. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1913-10-24, Nr. 126, p. 2)

In 1913, there were 22 members in Ukmerge City Council. Only 1 Jew was among them due to Tsar Russia's restrictions towards Jews. He was Girsha Levitas, Berelis' son. (Astramskas A. *Ukmergės dūmos veikla...*, p. 51)

**1914.** On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 7081 Jews lived in Ukmerge. There were 16281 inhabitants in Ukmerge all in all. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1915 m.*, priedai. Panevėžys, 1915, p. 4–5)

On January 7<sup>th</sup>, 1914, a secret report about political situation in Ukmerge district was sent to Kaunas governor. It was stated in the report that Jews did not commit any wrong actions against representatives of other confessions or government. (Kauno apskrities archyvas, f. 50, ap. 1, b. 24476, l. 120; KM)

In 1914, 200 Jewish residents of Ukmerge donated money for buying land in Erec, Israel (Palestine). A Zusmanovichius was head of that charity, the means were collected in synagogues and houses of prayer. (Koganas B. *Žydai Lietuvos miestuose...*)

Since 1905 Jews had established two gymnasiums – for boys and for girls. Education cost 100–150 roubles a year. Jewish children did not have to pay any interest money being accepted to a gymnasium. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1914, Nr. 180, p. 2)

**1915.** At the beginning of the year, a doctor Dovydas Isajevichius Sapiras was a manager of Ukmerge Jewish hospital. Izraelis Mordchelevichius Losis was its Head. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1915 m.*, Panevėžys, 1915 m., p. 2–147; KM)

In 1915, a two class Jewish school with a class for girls worked in Ukmerge. Its Head was Sh. A. Beirechas. Z. I. Mankovichius and B. I. Komisar – Los worked as teachers. G. B. Levitas was its protector of honour. A private school called Talmud Tora also worked in Ukmerge. Its Head was Sh. A. Beirechas too. P. I. Fraker and J. I. Koltunas worked as teachers.

Solomonas Abraomovichius Beirechas also taught Judaism in Ukmerge men's gymnasium. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1915 m.*, Panevėžys, 1915. p. 2–147.; KM)

S. A. Beirechas also continued teaching Judaism in women's gymnasium. Dovydas Isajevichius Sapiras worked as a doctor there. (*Vilniaus švietimo apygardos informacinė knyga 1915 m.*, Vilnius, 1915, p. 237; KM)

In 1915, Hirsha Berelevichius Levinas was a Jewish representative in Ukmerge City Council.

Rubinas Arijus Leibovichius Zilberis, Adomas Icikas Chalkelevichius Frakeris, Noachas Icikas Leibovichius Trockis and Hirshas Berelevichius were elected members of Tax Inspection. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1915 m.*, Panevėžys, 1915, p. 2–147; KM)

In 1915, a mill owned by Chaimas Krikunas worked in Ukmerge. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1915 m.*, II skyrius, Panevėžys, 1915, p. 70–71; KM)

In 1915, Mejeris Hirshovichius Faivushekas was a rabbi in Ukmerge district. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1915 m.*, Panevėžys, 1915, p. 2–147; KM)

In 1915, the following Jewish charity organizations existed in Ukmerge: organization for supporting poor Jews, a society for supporting poor Jews, a Jewish asylum, “Gmilus Chesed”, a Jewish charity organization that gave interest-free loans. (*Kauno gubernijos informacinė knyga 1915 m.*, Panevėžys, 1915, p. 2–147; KM)

On May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1915, an official order to exile all Jews from Kaunas province and those who lived west to Kaunas–Jonava–Ukmerge–Raguva–Panevezhys–Salochiai–Bauske stripes was released. The order was valid for the Jews living in those mentioned settlements too. The order had to be applied to Jews of different ages, the sick ones, even to those who were treated in hospitals, disabled and residents of rest homes and asylums. (Levin D. *Trumpa žydų istorija Lietuvoje (Short Jewish History in Lithuania)*, Vilnius, 2001, p. 67)

In May, 1915, all Jews were ordered to move out from Ukmerge by Head of Army. They had to be moved to Jekaterinoslavas and Poltava provinces. (*Viltis*, 1915-05-09, Nr. 103, p. 1)

However, those provinces were unable to inhabit all the Jews who were exiled. Trains with Jews were directed to other provinces or drove back. The economical consequences of Jewish exile were terrible too – trade was almost destroyed and the prices of different goods went up, the treasury

experienced losses too. That was why the law on Jewish exile was violated. Z. Garbas received a document allowing him and his family to stay in Ukmerge and continue his work as a contractor. (<http://berkovich-zametki.com/AStarina/Nomer10/Haesh1.htm>; memoirs of Jewish deportees, translated from Russian)

June, 1915. Ukmerge seemed to be very empty after the Jews left. Only one Jew, a doctor Kacelenenbogenas remained in Ukmerge because of his position in town government. There were a lot of Jews a few miles away from Ukmerge where they were allowed to stay. The prices mostly went up, apart from the prices of several products. A wife of a lawyer called Boleslovas Dirmantas opened a dental clinic which was very necessary because there were no dental clinics left after the exile of Jews. (*Viltis (The Hope)*, 1915-06-02, Nr. 121, p. 2–3)

June, 1915, Kaunas province, Ukmerge. There was a public bookshop-library owned by the Jews in Ukmerge. After the exile, people could not get any books to read as the bookshop stopped working. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1915-06-26, Nr. 72, p. 2)

July, 1915, Vilnius, a local Jewish committee found out that the Jews deported from Ukmerge and Panevezhys were allowed to return for short and to collect their property and goods. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1915-06-26, Nr. 72, p. 2)

**1916.** Kraftfahrpark – car repair workshops were equipped near the Grand Synagogue during German occupation. When war actions stopped, a few Jewish families returned to town. The Jews usually helped Germans and worked as interpreters. (Survila M. *Ukmergės miesto...*, p. 98)

World War I was going on. Some Jews remembered how they returned to Ukmerge after the exile carried out by Tsarist Russia. At that time Kaunas province was occupied by the Germans. The Jewish families worried about earning their living. The exile and German occupation afterwards had changed people's lives, economical situation. Everything had to be done anew. Some people lost their relatives during the war. There appeared more misery and less morality.



Pardavėja Dreiza Bušališkaitė,  
g. 1914 m., UkKM.

The seller Dreiza Bušališkaitė,  
born in 1914, UkKM.



Krautuvininkė Sara Berzakaitė,  
g. 1912 m., UkKM.

Shopkeeper Sara Berzakaitė,  
born in 1912, UkKM.

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Public schools ceased to exist at that time. Private tutors changed them in rich families. No one cared about the education of kids from poor families who mainly thought about earning a living.

The Jewish family opened a grocery store near their own home. They got products for the store from the German soldiers' shops. They had to humiliate themselves and give bribes in order to get the goods. It was disgusting but there was nothing to be done about it. It was also hard as the Germans demanded more and more gratuity. Later, a manager of a soldiers' shop became the Jewish family's friend. He ordered a lot of goods for his own shop and it was also enough to share with the Jewish grocery shop owners. Later, the opportunity to get goods officially appeared. Authorities decided to affix tax for products. For example, the shop owners had to pay 5 golden Tsarist Russian roubles for each sack of sugar or salt and the rest part had to be paid in German marks. So, German authorities had double gain – they collected gold as well as earned a lot. Jewish shop owners had to buy golden roubles from their Lithuanian neighbours in nearby villages paying huge prices for them. The peasants got sugar and salt from the shop owners. The German authorities used to exchange food products to nonferrous metals and collected a lot of copper, bronze, brass and other more precious metals. (*Šaikos Zarkin'o prisiminimai*, translated from Russian, <http://www.bacjrr.org/sarkin.htm>)

During World War I, Yiddish people opened a big library, founded a drama troupe and a choir with an orchestra. It helped to strengthen Bundas, an organization of Jewish socialist workers and the movement of Yiddishists. Sablinskis from Kurshas was a Yiddishist. He was a teacher, writer, and the author of the novel "Shmochlares". (*Šoenburgai N. ir S. Lietuvos žydy bendruomenės*)

**1917–1918.** A lot of Jewish refugees arrived in Ukmerge from Vilnius. A local Jewish community supported them. (<http://motlc.wieswnthal.com/galery/>)

November, 1918. The constitution of City Council was approved of. Lithuanians were supposed to have 9, Poles – 10, Jews – 12 and Russians – 1

representatives in it. The representatives would elect head of a town and his assistants. (*Laisvoji Lietuva (Free Lithuania)*, 1918-11-30, Nr. 2, p. 3)

On December 28<sup>th</sup>, 1918, a board of Ukmerge was elected. There were 32 members in it. 12 members were Jewish, 10 – Polish, 9 – Lithuanian and 1 was Russian. (*Eskizai*, 1994, Nr. 6–7, p. 104)

December, 1918. A committee (board) of Ukmerge was elected with respect to the members' nationalities. Jews, Lithuanians and Poles participated in the election. Mostly independent Nationalists belonged to the committee. (*Darbo balsas (The voice of Labour)*, 1918-12-03, Nr. 50, p. 2)

In 1918, the Germans left Ukmerge when the Red Army and Polish compound troops approached the town. The Jews were afraid that the Poles would occupy the town. They made a mistake sending their delegation to the Soviets with a request to take the town into their possession.” (*Šoenburgai N. ir S. Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės.*)

**1919.** At the beginning of the year, the Soviets captured Ukmerge and a lot of Jews moved to Gelvonai. (*Šoenburgai N. ir S. Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės*)

In 1919, the Bolsheviks sent a Jew Perkulis to prison without any solid reason. The Jew was released 3 days later. (*Laisvė*, 1919-04-08, Nr. 15, p. 2)

In 1919, “revkom” (revolutionary committee) government was created in Ukmerge. Cultural life revived. A Jewish culture club was organized. A Jewish school which was closed during German occupation was reorganized into a public Jewish culture league's school. The school was provided with good furniture, one rich family gave a piano as a present. A library, reading room, rest room with different table games such as chess, checkers, and dominoes worked in the Jewish club. A doctor Shapiro presented the club with a grand piano. The Jewish club became a center of public life. The best and the most intelligent people started working for the club and school. Shaulinskis, a cultural worker and pedagogue became principal of the school, Puneris, an ex-student, became a teacher. They both invited more educators to work at the Jewish school. Members who sacrificed their souls and hearts for the school established a public committee. More

than 100 children were taught at that school. There was a garden near the school and the students took care of it themselves.

A drama section managed by Perkulis was opened in the Jewish culture club. Cultural life in town started to thrive and flourish. (*Šaikos Zarkin'o prisiminimai*, translated from Russian) <http://www.bacjrr.org/sarkin.htm>

The Bolsheviks kept Ukmerge occupied from 10/1/1919 to 3/5/1919. The culture club's school was founded on October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1919. Most probably Ukmerge Jewish cultural and educational institutions started being established in the period of Lithuania's revival during the period of German occupation. It was just Sh. Zarkina's attempt to relate the revival of cultural life to revkom's governing system. Sablinsky Shaulinskis was most probably Izaokas Shaulishskis a member of the 1<sup>st</sup> City Council and a teacher. (*Eskizai*, 1994, Nr. 6–7, p. 118), He was later mentioned as a principal of Ukmerge Jewish culture league school.

In 1919, Bolsheviks robbed people as much as they could. A pharmacist Tulevichius (*Shulevichius?*) was fined with 10000 roubles and in spite of paying the fine he was arrested. A landowner Michalauskis was also robbed and arrested. There were a lot of other people robbed and arrested because of unknown reasons. People started accusing the Jews because of those arrests – no Jews were arrested or robbed in Telshiai, Kurshenai, Shiauliai, Kedainiai, Ukmerge, Panevezhys and other places where the Bolsheviks ruled even if some Jews were much richer than those who were fined or arrested and even if the Jews claimed that they did not support the Bolsheviks. (*Vienybė*, 1919, Nr. 18, p. 145)

In May 1919, Town Council was called out. 30 people worked in it. (10 Jews, 10 Polish, 10 Lithuanians) 3 people worked in a town board – a burgomaster, a burgomaster's assistant and a member of a board. Bensionas Goldbergas was elected member of the board. He was born in 1863, did not belong to any political party, he finished secondary school and worked as an accountant. (*Eskizai*, 1994, Nr. 6–7, p. 105, 118)

In 1919, Lithuanian nationalists shot a rabbi's Girshle Zeldovas youngest son to death. It happened very unexpectedly when the Jews gathered in a

meeting to solve some educational matters. The nationalists shot into the protesters and Jasha Zeldovas was hit by a bullet. (*Šaikos Zarkin'o prisiminimai*; <http://www.bacjrr.org/sarkin.htm>) “[...] the shots also started when the Jews gathered to celebrate Balfour declaration. A son of Zvi Zeldov was killed. [...]” (Šoenburgai N. ir S. *Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės*)

In 1919 a Jewish society for helping ill Jews started working. It was called “Refuo Shleimo” (Full Treatment). Not a single member of that society was a doctor but they took care of the treatment of ill Jews, medicine, nutrition. In 1919 there were 50 members in that society. The society collected money gathering fees from its members, charities, donations, charity cultural events. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

At the beginning of July, 1919 an organization called “Ukmerges Aidas” (*Echo of Ukmerge*) was founded in Ukmerge.

One of its spheres of work was organizing courses of Lithuanian for those who did not know Lithuanian well. 25 people (mostly Jews) attended the courses which started on July 15<sup>th</sup>. However, after the Rabbi's son was shot, Jews started avoiding Lithuanians and their cultural events. (*Lietuva*, 1919-09-19, Nr. 205, p. 2; KM)

September, 1919. Jewish residents of Ukmerge (there are about 5–6 thousands of them) boycotted Lithuanians. Not a single Jew applied to Catholic tailors or shoemakers. In synagogues Rabbis asked not to go to the cinema if its owner was a Catholic. They sell bread for higher prices to Lithuanian bakeries and canteens. Lithuanians asked their compatriots to establish more cooperatives so that they could buy a lot of things cheaper. (*Lietuva*, 1919-09-19, Nr. 205, p. 2)

On September 7<sup>th</sup>, 1919, a board of the organization “Aidas” (*Echo*) held a meeting to clear up the situation between the Jews and Lithuanians in Ukmerge. Head of the board Mr Kvieska made a speech where he stated that Jews and Lithuanians had many similarities. Both nations looked forward to creating independent Lithuania with Vilnius as the capital city. Kvieska asked the Jews to express their thoughts on that and to offer the best solution to achieve it. Other Lithuanian speakers said that the Jews took a

passive position in Lithuania and did not express their opinion on its independence. The Jewish speakers claimed that they were not given enough political rights in Lithuania and that they were even persecuted. In return, P. Kuzma said that all pogroms were not organized by Lithuanians. He accused the Poles of organizing them. Kuzma also stated that pogroms could not happen again and that strong means of prevention were applied for that. After long arguments and discussions, the Jews expressed a positive opinion on Lithuania's independence and they believed that they would be given enough rights to work hand in hand with Lithuanians in order to restore Lithuania's independence with Vilnius as the capital city. 500 people came to the meeting. The participants finally agreed to work together in creating an independent state and asked the authorities to help to restore democracy in Lithuania. (*Lietuvos ūkininkas*, 1919-09-14, Nr. 28, p. 3)

On September 21<sup>st</sup>, 1919, the funerals of two soldiers who died in a battle with the Poles were held. The Jews also paid tribute to the soldiers. (*Laisvė (Freedom)*, 1919-10-04, Nr. 108, p. 4)

October, 1919. Some street names in Ukmerge were neither Lithuanian nor written in Lithuanian. They were written in the Jewish language or Polish. Same could be said about the names of shops. They were very unclear and first written in Polish then Jewish, Russian and finally Lithuanian. Local self-governing authorities also used Polish. (*Laisvė*, 1919-10-04, Nr. 108, p. 4)

On October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1919, a huge festival to celebrate an important event was held. Great Britain recognized Lithuania's independence "de facto" on September 26<sup>th</sup>. The Jewish Zionist party took part in the festival together with other organizations. (*Laisvė*, 1919-11-08, Nr.117, p. 3)

On October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1919, a school of Jewish Culture League was established. (LCVA (*Lithuanian Central State Archives (LCSA)*), f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55, l. 80; KM)

In 1919, a Zionist Rafaelis Grushkinas was elected head of the Jewish community board (*Kahal*). The work in the community was complicated due to disagreements between the Zionists and their rightist and leftist opponents. (Šoenburgai N. ir S. *Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės.*)

**1920.** A Jewish bank was founded. (Šoenburgai N. ir S. *Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės.*). The bank gave low interest loans to the Jewish residents. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

February, 1920. Lithuanian department of cooperation registered a Jewish banks' association. (*Sietynas (Chandelier)*, 1920, Nr. 3, p. 15–16)

March, 1920. 4 lists of candidates for election to a board of municipality were delivered. The Jews delivered just one list naming themselves a unit of the Jewish nation. The second list consisted of Christian candidates. The 3<sup>rd</sup> one was the list of Democrats who were mostly active town dwellers with different views. The 4<sup>th</sup> list was that of the so called “endeks” (*a name derived from the Polish term narodowa demokracja (national democracy) that is commonly used to designate several ideologically related Polish nationalist organizations*) and the so called bigwigs – important people in town such as owners of manors and other real estate. At the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> list, there were some names of the shoemakers mentioned as well. Only Democrats promoted public agitation. 60 per cent of town residents took part in the election. 19 people from the first list were elected, only 1 candidate from the 2<sup>nd</sup> list was elected, 8 ones were elected from the 3<sup>rd</sup> list and 7 from the 4<sup>th</sup>. The election in Ukmerge showed that people had really strong national self-consciousness as Jews managed to make just one list of candidates while the candidates from the 4<sup>th</sup> list got 499 votes. (*Darbas*, Nr. 17, 1920-03-07, p. 2); In 1920 there were 32 members of a City Council in Ukmerge. 19 members were Jewish. 6 of them were Zionists, others did not belong to any party. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In 1920, permission for opening Mishniuneris' and Krukas' leather workshop was given. The workshops were located in Ukmerge, Kalejimo Street 1. (LCVA, f. 987, ap. 1, b. 458, l. 2–69; KM)

In 1920, Ukmerge Municipality took over an abandoned slaughterhouse which belonged to the Jewish community. A brickyard owned by Garbas, Vapnika's calx burning enterprise, Orvinas and Krikunas' sawmill worked in town. Leather workshops which belonged to the Krukai and Mutnikas did not work because of broken equipment and some other reasons. (LCVA, f. 1262, ap. 1, b. 518; KM)

In the end 1920, a lot of Jewish refugees from Vilnius arrived in Ukmerge. They were supported by the local Jewish community. (Šoenburgai N. ir S. *Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės*)

On September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1920 a Jewish realgymnasium was opened in Ukmerge. The pupils were taught in Yiddish. The Jewish culture league supported the realgymnasium by helping to buy textbooks and writing tools. 115 students attended the realgymnasium. Education fee was 1200 golden coins a year. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1920, the Polish military aircraft bombarded Ukmerge. 18 civilians were killed. The patients of the Jewish hospital were among the victims. (<http://motlc.wieswnthal.com/galery/>)

On November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1920, Ministry of Education sent permission to Head of Ukmerge Jewish gymnasium society B. Goldbergas to open a Jewish realgymnasium. Leonas Lampertas was elected principle. Lampertas was born in Gardinas. He knew a writer B. Sruoga. They were both imprisoned in Shtudhof concentration camp. Sruoga helped Lampertas with food. After war, Lampertas worked as a lecturer of banking at Vilnius University. In 1946, he wrote his doctoral dissertation. (*Kultūros barai (The Fields of Culture)*, 2006, Nr. 2, p. 92) Levas Goldbergas, Teodoras Sironas, Moze Goldbergas, Adomas Kliuchius and Lilija Raselyte worked as teachers in the realgymnasium. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On November 24<sup>th</sup>, 1920, *Elta* reported that the Polish riders captured some Ukmerge post officers following the direction of Kavarskas and Taujenai. Some post officers were killed by the Poles and Jews. The captured officers managed to escape. (Lietuva, 1920-11-26, Nr. 259, p. 3)

In autumn, 1920, Markas Judelis (1897–1975), a pedagogue, Yiddishist, social activist who worked in Ukmerge Jewish gymnasium in the 3<sup>rd</sup> decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century remembered his walk in Ukmerge and the way he felt hearing people speak Yiddish. He felt elated hearing his own language and being surrounded by people of his own nation. (Lempertas I. *Litvakai*, Vilnius, 2005, p. 24)

In 1920, In Ukmerge, Kaunas street 32, there was a working photo studio called BAYER and LEV. (*signet postcard* (?); UkKM. 5551, f. 2286)

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**1921.** Municipality returned the Jewish hospital to the Jewish community. The Jewish charity organization "Ezro" started supporting the hospital. The municipality did not have its own hospital until World War II, so the patients were sent to the hospitals in other cities as well as to the Jewish hospital. The municipality funded the treatment of poor people in the Jewish hospital. L. Klingas was Chief of the hospital. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

January, 1921. It was said the Jews in Ukmerge and its district got involved into making unfair profit. The Jews carried the goods through Shirintos and Giedraichiai to Poland. The police did not punish the unfair Jews maybe because they were unaware of their actions. (*Lietuva*, 1921-01-25, Nr. 19, p. 3)

In 1921, the Jewish culture league's school had already been working in Ukmerge. It had 140 students. A night school had 50 students and a dormitory for 10 students. It was planned to build a kindergarten for 30 kids. Yiddish was used in all Jewish educational institutions. The Jewish culture league took care of that and additionally funded educational institutions and helped the students, prepared teachers for work too. Mostly poor kids attended the league's schools. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

On February 18<sup>th</sup>, 1921, Ukmerge Town Free Firefighters society was founded. Mykas Shapiro and Leiba Verkulis were its board's members. (LCVA, f. 394, ap. 1, b. 1125)

In 1921, a Jewish real (science) gymnasium had 141 student. Education fee was 1200–1800 golden coins a year. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

March, 1921. One of the residents of Ukmerge expressed his opinion on the Jewish shops. He claimed that goods were cheaper in the Jewish shops so he doubted that other shops would exist for long even if he wished for that. (*Lietuvos ūkininkas*, 1921, Nr. 9, p. 7)

In 1921, a court-martial decision to shoot 3 robbers to death was released. On March 14<sup>th</sup>, Rubinas Chachurinas from Jonava, Isaakas Vidisas from Ukmerge and Mausha Galinas from Radvilishkis were shot as they robbed Ukmerge parson and a dweller of Deltuva parish, Dimshishkiai grange called Tarutis. (*Tėvynės sargas*, 1921-04-03, Nr. 14, p. 147)

On April 17<sup>th</sup>, 1921, Prime Minister of Lithuania Dr. Kazys Grinius, R. Skipitis, Minister of the Interior, Mr Dobkevichius, Vice minister of Trade and Industry, visited Ukmerge. Mr Goldbergas, a member of the town board, reported on the town's income and expenses and the board's work in general. He claimed that it cost 85000 golden coins to maintain one hospital during a year. He said that a Jewish hospital had to be additionally funded by 15000 or 20000 golden coins due to preparation for possible cholera epidemic outburst. (*Lietuva*, 1921-04-19, Nr. 84, p. 4.);

During the same meeting, a town dweller who owned a laundry, Mrs Zh-liobiene reproached the authorities for being too lenient towards the Jews and their making unfair profit. She claimed that Lithuanians were not able to compete with the Jewish rivalry in trade as they were more honest than the Jews. Moreover, she wished to see the Jews who came to Ukmerge from Dvinsk, Minsk, Pinsk and other non Lithuanian towns being driven back. (*Lietuva*, 1921-04-22, Nr. 87, p. 2)

On June 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>, 1921, the election to Ukmerge town board was held. 36 members were elected: 17 Jews, 6 Zionists among them. (A. Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

June 25<sup>th</sup>, Ukmerge. *Elta* correspondents reported that 17 Jewish representatives, 2 Lithuanian Labour unit representatives, 8 workers, 6 Polish representatives, 2 representatives from the trade union were elected to Ukmerge town board. All in all there were 35 representatives elected. About 50 percent of residents took part in the election. (*Laisvė*, 1921-06-28, Nr. 140, p. 3)

July, 1921, Ukmerge. *Elta* correspondents reported that a tile workshop owned by Bikshis and Makarskis was opened in Ukmerge. 2 workers were employed there and made 200 tiles each. (*Laisvė*, 1921-07-03, Nr. 144, p. 2)

August, 1921, Ukmerge. *Elta* correspondents reported on the situation in Ukmerge town at that time. They claimed that the residents like using Polish even though pure ethnic Lithuanians live in the outskirts. They also reported about the governing of the town and the problems that appeared. There were more Jews than Christians elected to the City Council. The town had 10000 inhabitants, so it could be ruled by the rights applied to counties. They claimed that the previous City Council ruled Ukmerge applying the principles of coalition. The Jews, Poles and Lithuanians had a certain number of representatives in the town board. Lithuanians appointed a burgomaster, the Jews and Poles could elect one representative to the town board. Lithuanians were angry with the town board because the streets were dirty, gardens were abandoned, the prices for fuel and food were enormous. There were just 4 primary schools in town. Lithuanian school was overcrowded, the town did not have a Hall but there were 24 pubs. Mr. Goldbergas, a Jewish representative in the town board, was considered to be dishonest in his work. People claimed that he employed his relatives in the town board. A Lithuanian Mr. Dirmontas was very unpopular in town but the Jews could manipulate him, so elected him burgomaster. (*Laisvė*, 1921-08-21, Nr. 185, p. 3)

In September, 1921, courses for adults started working near Ukmerge Jewish culture league's school. Jewish language, arithmetic, geography, science, history and Lithuanian were taught in the course. There were 5 lessons a week. Different lectures were delivered, for example on the Jewish literature, aviation, politics. The lessons and lectures started at



Ukmergės žydų 4-os liaudies mokyklos mokiniai ir mokytojai, 1928, VŽM 3356.

Students and teachers from Jewish 4th folk school in Ukmergė, 1928, VŽM 3356.

8.30 pm. Izaokas Shaulishkis was a principle of the school. Ms Aronavi-chaite worked as a teacher. The school was located in Linas' house in a "Horse Market". (*Linas Sh. Was most probably a forest trader as it was indicated in the data about industry in Ukmerge from 1925 to 1930*) (LVIA, f. 987, ap. 1, b. 458, l. 128). (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55; KM)

September, 1921, Ukmerge. The Bolshevik-Communist party started working together with the Jewish Bolshevik party "Bundas". (*Darbininkas (The Worker)*, 1921-09-17, Nr. 22, p. 6)

On November 18<sup>th</sup>, 1921, the Jewish culture league asked to fund the Jewish children's orphanage by 4100 golden coins a year during the session in a City Council. The league claimed that they maintained 12 kids and the means were mostly given from the USA. The USA stopped funding the orphanage and the Jewish community did not even answer the league's request to fund it. The City Council did not give the money either but asked the Jewish community to take over the orphanage from the league and to fund it. The Jewish league were not satisfied with the council's decision. (*Laisvė*, 1921-12-03, Nr. 273, p. 3)

On November 26<sup>th</sup>, 1921, Society of Funding Schoolchildren held a party in Ukmerge. A lot of Polish speaking people arrived at the party. They did not usually go to parties made by Lithuanians. There were a few Jews at the party too. (*Laisvė*, 1921-12-03, Nr. 273, p. 3)

From December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1921, a Jewish society called "Ort" was allowed to establish a vocational school. Menucha Shapiraite became a manager of a women's wear department in that school. The school was run by the Jewish culture league. "Ort" gave a benefit of 30000 golden coins to the Jewish culture league. (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55)

On December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1921, it was written in the newspaper "Laisve" (*Freedom*) no. 279 that there was a steam run mill "Krikunas and Co" in Ukmerge. It was well-equipped. It worked in 3 shifts. 400-500 poods (one pood equals 16,38 kg) of flour were grounded daily. 12 worker, 4 for each shift, were employed in the mill. There was a sawmill near the mill.

On December 15<sup>th</sup>, 1921, a society of Ukmerge flat lessors was founded. Its members were: Mykas Shapiro, Juozas Rutkauskas, Mausha Meshkupas. The aim of the organization was to integrate the flat lessors into one unit and to protect their interests if the problems between the lessors and tenants appeared. (LCVA, f. 394, ap.1, b. 1124)

In 1921, there were 2 Jewish schools maintained by the town board. They were in Naujoji Street 4 and in Arkliu rinkos Street 12. The Jewish asylum in Arkliu rinkos Street 20 and a slaughterhouse in Bugeniu 5 were also maintained by the Town Board. (LCVA, f. 1262, ap. 1, b. 26, l. 152)

**1922.** 190 students attended Jewish science gymnasium. Tuition fee was 2700 gold coins, and after the introduction of litas – 22, 50 Lt per year. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In 1922, Ukmerge municipality kept two Lithuanian, one Polish and two Jewish primary (III and IV) schools. (*Eskizai*, 1994, Nr. 6–7, p. 111)

In 1922, a Jewish orphanage was established by “Mr. and Mrs. Rozenblium”. (<http://motlc.wieswnthal.com/gallery/>)

In 1922, a steam mill and a saw mill owned by brothers Orvinas ir Keikūnas were opened. Address: Rygos St. 23, Ukmerge. (LCVA, f. 987, ap. 1, b. 458, l. 2–69)

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February, 1922, Ukmerge Jewish literary drama society was registered. Its aim was to “spread understanding of Jewish art among Ukmerge residents”. Society Board: M. Shapiro, A. Karlinskis, B. Goldbergas. The society planned to open and maintain a theatre, a study and a drama literature library, but the tasks were too difficult and the society closed before it started its activities. (LCVA, f. 394, ap. 1, b. 1129)

In 1922, there were a number of inns (*traktieriai*) in Ukmerge which sold alcohol (the owner, address): Matlia Marshalek, Rinkos St. 21; Idelis Perkulis, Vienuolyno St. 15; I. Kuliunas, Kauno St. 5; Rode Zaheri, Vilniaus St. 6; Meeras Blochas, Vilniaus St. 8; Chana Besman, Vilniaus St. 23; Rocha-Leja Kaceliene, Vilniaus St. 48; Abraomas Kapul, Vytauto St. 1; Aliesh Shneideras, Vytauto St. 7; Icik Michelis, Vytauto St. 8; Chava Baroniene,

Vytauto St. 10; Matis Indeleovichius, Vytauto St.14; Lozer Volk, Mazhoji Bazhnychios St. 2; Mendelis Basmenas, Pirties St.10; Leiba Ibedas, Rygos St. 36; Mikolinas ir Maskolimas, Kestuchio sq. 1; Jochel Zacheri, Vilniaus St. 2; Jankel Masel, Kestuchio sq. 11; Ginsbur Gileris, Kauno St. 27; Kogan Dovid, Vilniaus St. 1; Mausha Stuk, Kestuchio sq. 21; Gershon Segal, Kestuchio sq. 3. (LCVA, f. 1262, ap. 2, b. 351, l. 35)

On the 10<sup>th</sup> of August, 1922, society “Shviesa” (*Light*) was established. Its aim was to “establish and properly maintain a Jewish gymnasium in Ukmerge. The gymnasium would correspond to spiritual matters of the Jewish nation and would not contradict the laws of Lithuania”. Regulations of Association provide that Society funds consisted of the membership fee, donations, interest on associated capital, and other income (tuition fees, profits from the parties, lectures). Society members: Boruchas Klingas (address: Kauno St. 16), Icikas Janauskas (Vienuolyno St. 2), Benjaminas Kalmikovas (Vytauto St. 9). Society headquarters – Nauja (*now Vasario 16-sios*) St. 4. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of September, 1922, Jewish “Shviesa” gymnasium (with the Hebrew language of instruction) was opened. Mostly children of rich families attended it. A part of teachers came from the Science gymnasium. All subjects, compulsory to gymnasiums, were taught in “Shviesa” gymnasium. It was financed by “Shviesa” society and town municipality. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of October, 1922, 21 schoolgirls attended vocational school of Jewish cultural league. They got comprehensive and vocational education. Every day from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. they learned sewing, knitting and embroidery. From 4 to 7 p.m. they were taught comprehensive subjects, and got ready for the exams. Training for girls, age 14-16, lasted two years. Cultural league paid director M. Shapiraite 100 Lt per month. The league wanted to register the school in the network of vocational schools and transfer its maintenance to the state. (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55)

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of November, 1922, Board of Ukmerge Jewish science gymnasium asked District Governor for the permission “to organize a charity

event for the poor children in the Soldiers' club on the 16<sup>th</sup> of December. The programme consisted of: 1) Children opera "A lost girl". 2) a short drama plays "Two melodies". 3) Reciting with music "Orchestra of Strings". Dances till 4 o'clock." (LCVA, f. 410, ap. 2, b. 72, l. 528)

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of December, 1922, a Society of Ukmerge house owner was registered. Abraomas Slonimskas, Mendelis Volkas and Zelikas Garbas were among 6 members of its board. (LCVA, f. 394, ap. 1, b.1132)

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of December, 1922, Director of Higher education department of the Ministry of Education published a document No 7158, allowing Ukmerge Society "Shviesa" to establish a Jewish gymnasium in Ukmerge. (LCVA, f. 391, ap. 2, b. 1742, l. 76)

"Judelis Markas (1897–1975) taught in Ukmerge Jewish gymnasium [...] at the beginning of 1920-ties. He wrote much on pedagogical topics. He was on of the leaders of the Jewish national board in 1923. In 1936, he emigrated to the USA, edited newspapers in Yiddish, and wrote a Basic Yiddish grammar and numerous scientific articles. (Lempertas I. *Litvakai*, Vilnius, 2005, p. 27)

**1923.** January. An advert: "Optical, electrical and perfumery shop/ M. Volko/ in Ukmerge, Daugavpils (Dvinskas) Street/ Received/ A large cargo of all kinds of goods. [...]" (*Lietuva*, 1923-01-03, Nr. 1, p. 7)

In 1923, Arturas Charnas' oil mill and a spinning and soap "factory" received a licence to work. Address – Daugpilis St. 54. (LCVA, f. 987, ap. 1, b. 458, l. 2–69)

In March, 1923, Ukmerge branch of the Foundation of the Palestinian framework society "Keren Hajessod" was established. The aim of the society was to "help Jewish people to settle in Palestine and obtain necessary tools". Society funds consisted of the membership fee, private donations in money and things, income from concert parties and meetings. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In 1923, local municipality allocated 7597 Lt to the Jewish Cultural league school and 3387 Lt to the Hebrew or "Javne" school. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

76 students studied in the Cultural league school on the 19<sup>th</sup> of November. (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55)

In 1923 there were 220 students in Jewish science gymnasium and 183 in “Shviesa” gymnasium. Tuition fee, correspondingly, was 150–200 Lt and 150 Lt. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydu...*)

1923. ”Ukmerge. On the 18<sup>th</sup> of June, 4 Jewish students (3 boys and a girl) sank in the river Shventoji when sailing in a boat near the mill [...]” (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1923, Nr. 3, p. 4)

1923. Ukmerge department of Jewish sport society “Makabi” was established in the town. Maizelis was its chairman. The department applied to the town municipality for a permission to arrange a sport event in the town park on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July. (LCVA, f. 1262, b. 74, l. 12)

August, 1923. “Ukmerge. Our town is blossoming and Jews Zionists work diligently. Too many of them have arrived and, nevertheless, none has left to Palestine. We know that forest merchant’s Burnshtein wife has gone there not long ago, spent much money and came back soon. And here in town, the Jews try hard to gain a foothold; sometimes they even ignore the Lithuanian language. E. g., The Ministry of Finance delegated the responsibility to check and stamp retail weights to some local Jewish organization. We’ve already seen that its cheques are in the Jewish language with a Jewish stamp. Christian merchants don’t understand it and Polish merchants laugh that “Jewish kingdom in Lithuania” is approaching./ [...]” (*Laisvė*, 1923-08-17, Nr. 182, p. 3)

August, 1923. “Ukmerge. In 1922, Lithuanian Parliament (*Seimas*) adopted the law prohibiting establishing alcohol-selling institutions close to the churches. But the law has been broken: Jew Perkulis’ shop with the biggest advertisement “Vodka” is in Vienuolyno street 40 steps from the church. People have started preparing a petition to Kaunas Highest government asking to close the shop. More than 300 people signed the application./ the majority is against letting such people as Perkulis maintain shops and sell alcohol because he, Perkulis, is well known from the time of Bolshevik occupation, that he was a “great friend” of them. Beside, Perkulis

has opened a hotel there [...] / – These days, A. Slonimskis and Ch. Eides moved their “Elektra publishing house” from Telshiai to Ukmerge” (*Laisvė*, 1923-08-25, Nr. 189, p. 3)

September, 1923. According to the census, there were 5461 men and 5138 women in Ukmerge. In total – 10599. Among them: Lithuanians – 5243 (49,5%), Jews – 3887 (36,6%), Polish – 801 (7,6 %), Russians – 550 (5,2%), German – 21 (0,2 %), Latvian – 9 (0,1%), foreigners – 83 (0,8 %). (*Lietuva*, 1923–11–25, Nr. 267, p. 5)

1923. “Ukmerge. Thursday is a market day, but on the 20<sup>th</sup> of September Jews celebrate a great holiday – Mikeliai, and the shops were closed. Nevertheless, a lot of people came to the market and the trade was successful, because Christians are more and more engaged in trading. We still lack grain merchants. [...]” (*Vienybė*, 1923-10-11, Nr. 41, p. 325)

November, 1923. “On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of November, at night, signboards in Jewish and Polish were covered with tar. Some “chemists” cleaned the signboards the same day. But the next day Town Board felt ashamed and removed their sign. [...]” (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1923-12-23, Nr. 282, p. 4–5)

December, 1923. “Ukmerge Jewish community announced disapproval to the “Holiday Law” which was considered by Seimas, in the same form as it was presented by Labour Federation” (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1923, Nr. 281, p. 4)

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of December, 1923, Ukmerge district Governor announced, that Ukmerge department of Jewish cultural league society is closed because of failures to comply with the Law on Societies and the Articles of Association. (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55)

**1924.** On January 21<sup>st</sup>, Ukmerge Jewish readers’ society was registered. It had 49 members. Its aim was to provide books, magazines and other printouts to readers for low fee. The society had their own bookshop and library which were maintained on the fees collected from its members and from different programmes. Non members could also use the library but had to pay higher fee. B. Goldbergas was the chairman of the society. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

1924, Ukmerge. At night on February 10<sup>th</sup>, the police arrested 8 Jews (Perkulis, Dajonchikas and others) who belonged to secret Communist organization. There was one woman among them. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1924-02-20, Nr. 42, p. 3)

In 1924, 241 students attended Jewish realgymnasium. Education fee was from 50 to 200 litas a year. "Shviesa" (*Light*) gymnasium had 187 students. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On May 26<sup>th</sup>, 1924 L. Lempertas, Head of the Jewish realgymnasium applied to Ministry of Education with a request to permit ChackelisLemchenas, a student of humanitarian sciences from linguistics department at university of Lithuania to substitute a teacher Goldorfas who was ill and teach Lithuanian to students of lower classes. Professor J. Jablonskis wrote that ChackelisLemchenas was a bright student who could teach Lithuanian very well and not only in lower classes. Besides, the student was an honest person of high culture. Later, Lemchenas became a linguist and taught Lithuanian in that gymnasium even if he was just 20 years old. (*Lietuvos Jeruzalė (The Jerusalem of Lithuania)*, 1991, Nr. 5, p. 2)

In September, 1924, there were 3 Jewish primary schools with 5 classes in Ukmerge. (*Lietuva*, 1924-09-13, Nr. 206, p. 6)

During the elections to Ukmerge municipality held on September 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>, 1924, 18 Jewish representatives, 7 Polish representatives, 1 – Russian, 4 socialdemocrats, 5 Christian representatives from Christian organizations were elected. (*Socialdemokratas*, 1924-10-02, Nr. 40, p. 3)

September, 1924. The Jews mislead Christians – their party was number 1 during the election to the town board and Christian Democrats were also in the list number 1 but in election to municipality. Christian priests asked the Christians to vote for the list number 1 having Christian Democrats in mind but the Jews used the situation for their own gain – their list was also number one but during the election to the town board. Christian electorate were misled and it turned out they voted for the Jewish list being unaware of it themselves. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1924-09-30, Nr. 220, p. 4)

1924, Ukmerge. The election to municipality was protested but the Justice of the Peace declared it to be legitimate. On October 16<sup>th</sup>, election to a town board took place. Mr Dirmontas was elected Burgomaster, Mr Radzvilavichius was elected Head of Agricultural board, Mr Goldbergas was elected Treasurer. (*Lietuva*, 1924-10-23, Nr. 240, p. 5)

December, 1924. Kaunas County Court cancelled the above mentioned election to the municipality of Ukmerge as it turned out that some dead people as well as people who lived abroad (in Palestine) were in the list of candidates. The town was preparing for a new election. (*Lietuva*, 1924-12-29, Nr. 292, p.4)

In 1924, Shoras Pinkasas' sawmill and woodworking company were given permission to start working. The company was located in Gediminas street in Ukmerge. (LCVA, f. 987, ap. 1, b. 458, l. 2–64; KM)

**1925.** The following people worked in the Jewish realgymnasium: Liampertas Leonas, a principle, teachers: Markas Judelis, Golinpolis Akira, Goldbergas Moze, Efrosiene Vera, Labkauskas Abraomas, Lemchenas Chackelis, Brazauskas Chaimas; the following people worked in the Jewish primary school "Tarbut" and other Jewish schools: Zorekas Vidokle, a head, a teacher Rapailas Levinas, Love Morgenshteinas, a head of former Jewish culture league's school, a teacher Ona Blochaite, Icikas Shemesas, a head of "Javne" school, a teacher Pera Vejeresaite. (Undocumented list of state employees ~1925 pages 205, 284, Ukmerge Local Lore Museum, UkKM, 15639, R 4604) "Tarbut" (*Education*) – Zionist secular educational institutions. Students were taught in Hebrew there (Sephardic dialect) and they were taught to respect Zionism and their historical motherland Israel. Zionist secular Jewish organizations supported those schools. "Javne" were religious schools where students were taught in Hebrew (Ashkenazi dialect). Girls and boys were segregated. The main aim of those schools was to teach the principles of Judaism and to prepare a part of students for further studies in Jewish Yeshivas (*religious schools*). "Kulturlige" (*Culture League*) schools were secular leftist schools. Students were taught in Yiddish. They followed the ideologies of "Bundas",

“Leftist Zion Workers” and the Folkists. The Folkists considered Yiddish to be a natural Jewish language and did not support Zionism. Later Kulturlige’s ideology became similar to that of Communists that was why it was forbidden in 1924. The schools which belonged to the Jewish league were taken over by the organizations propagating Yiddish. The first one was called “Libhover fun visn” which meant Lovers of Knowledge. The second organization was called “Jidishebildungsgezelschaft” (Jewish Education Organization). (Levin D. *Trumpa žydu istorija Lietuvoje*, Vilnius, 2000, p. 102–103)

In 1925, a former Jewish culture league’s school was renamed into Ukmerge IV Jewish primary school. 112 schoolchildren attended the school. Liove Morgenshternas, Anna Morgenshterniene, Mausha Raganas worked as teachers. (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55)

In 1925, 84 boys and 99 girls attended “Shviesa” (*Light*) gymnasium. There were no students in the 1<sup>st</sup> class. Students were taught in Hebrew. 12 teachers, a doctor and a clerk worked in the school. Education fee was 400 Lt a year. “Shviesa” organization and Ministry of Education funded the school. The school was located at the western corner of Klaipėdos and Vasario 16 streets. (Telephone subscriber book, 1940) The building where the school worked was later exploded by the retreating German troops. The Germans thought it was “Vienybe” (*Unity*) factory which was located in the opposite side of the road. (Sriogis R. *Ukmergė – mano gyvenimas*, Kaunas, 2002, p. 85) (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydu...*)

In 1925–1926, students had to pass the final exams of Hebrew, Lithuanian, Latin, mathematical analytical geometry, German and English in writing. The exams of Hebrew, Lithuanian language and literature, German, history, mathematics, Latin, English had to be passed orally in “Shviesa” gymnasium. (LCVA, f. 391, ap. 2, b. 1745, l. 68)

In 1925, 93 boys and 100 girls attended the Jewish realgymnasium. There were no students in the second class. 10 teachers and a clerk worked there. Education fee was 200 Lt a year. The gymnasium was maintained by the Jewish society and Ministry of Education. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydu...*)

On January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1925, a Jewish sport organization “Vienybe” was registered. It worked in Ukmerge and its districts. (Shirvintos and Kavarskas had their own departments). The headquarters of the organization was located in Vienuolyno Street in Ukmerge. The members of the board were: Judelis Markas who lived in Kestuchio square 7, Chaimas Brozovskis who lived in Kauno street 8, Leiba Morgenshteinas, who lived in Kauno street 25, Ruzimas Maizelis, who lived in Vytauto street 18, Mejeris Monshovichius in Bugeniu St. 8. The objective of the organization was to train people physically as well as to educate culturally. The organization planned to practice gymnastics and different winter and summer sports, to go on excursions. They also planned to establish musical section with a choir, to have drama events, to organize lectures on importance of physical activity. The organization had its own flag. It was green and the word “Vienybe” (Unity) was written on it in Lithuanian and Jewish. Members of honour, active and passive members belonged to the organization. There were active senior (over 18) and active junior (16–18 year olds) members. The member’s fee was 2 Lt a month. (LCVA, f. 394, ap. 1, b. 1123)

Members of other sport organizations could not belong to “Vienybe” sport organization. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1925, a committee for supporting the unemployed was founded. Stasys Gribulis was a chairman of the committee, Leiba Zibucas was a vice chairman, Shepshelis Linas was a secretary, Nemacha Levitiene was a member of the board. Its headquarters was in Naujoji St. 17, Ukmerge. The objective of the committee was to get information about people of different occupations who lost their jobs, to pay them benefits and to help them to find a job. (LCVA, f. 394, ap. 1, b. 1120)

In March, 1925, a Jewish orphanage of M. Rozenbliumas was registered. The aim of the orphanage was to take care of Jewish orphan boys and girls and to educate them in the spirit of Jewish nation and religion. Kids from the age of 5 to 11 were accepted to the orphanage where they could stay until the age of 14. After leaving the orphanage, kids were taken care of until the age of 17. They were fed 4 times a day, bed linen and clothes were also provided to them. There was a small playground nearby. If there was

enough money and space, kids from poor Jewish families could also be accepted to the orphanage. The board of the orphanage decided what school the kids could attend. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In March, 1925, Ukmerge post office received the subscription of some Jewish newspapers. 63 copies of the “Jewish Voice”, 40 copies of “Jewish Life”, 70 copies of “Our Way” and 30 copies of “Merchants’ World” were received. (*Lietuva*, 1925-05-07, Nr. 101, p. 5)

On April 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>, 1925, the election to Ukmerge town board was held. The Nationalists received 1 place, Catholics – 2, Socialdemocrats – 7, Farmers and Owners of real estate – 1, non-party – 1, the Jewish national Unit – 15, the Polish representatives – 7, Russians – 1 place in Ukmerge town board. (*Lietuva*, 1925-04-28, Nr. 94, p. 6)

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1925, Head of a Jewish sport union “Makabi” visited Ukmerge. (<http://motlc.wieswnthal.com/gallery/>)

On May 19<sup>th</sup>, 1925, the members of different fractions considered their candidates delegated to the board of Ukmerge. Mr. Dirmantas was re-elected Burgomaster, he received a salary of 500 Lt a month. Mr. Lapinskas was elected representative from the Lithuanians, Goldbergas was elected Representative from the Jews, Radvilavichius was Representative from the Poles. A Lithuanian Shkarzhauskas was elected Chairman. The Socialdemocrats refrained from voting for the chairman. 2 Lithuanians, 1 Jew and 2 Poles were elected to the Committee of Education. 1 Lithuanian and 2 Jews were elected to the Committee of Revision and only Jews were elected to the Committee of Taxes. (*Lietuva*, 1925-05-27, Nr. 116, p. 5)

In May of 1925, members of the Jewish sport union “Makabi” held sports competitions in Pivonija pinewood. (<http://motlc.wieswnthal.com/gallery/>)

From 1925 to 1930, there were several factories and enterprises or workshops in Ukmerge such as lemonade factories of Abraomas Bushkancas (Kauno St. 21), Faingoldas and Joras (Daugpilio St.), Elijas Shneideris (Daugpilis St. 27), Samuelis Figeris (Vilniaus St.), a mill owned by brothers Orvinai and Ch. Krikunas in Gedinimo St., a wool spinning corporation “Chornas” in Vytauto St. 54, a wool carding factory of Notel Skaist (Rygos

St. 29), Arbelteris' and Luzchas' fiber workshops (Kauno St.8), Keren and Ko, Kruk and Mishniuner tanneries. (LVIA, f. 987, ap. 1, b. 458, l. 128)

July, 1925. A visitor to Jolkas' hotel criticized the mess and unsanitary conditions in it. He claimed that food was served in dirty dishes and that there was dirt around. (*Trimitas (Trumpet)*, 1925-07-09, Nr. 26, p. 868)

In 1925, the Jewish realgymnasium sued a newspaper "the Jewish Voice" for slander. The gymnasium also sued the board of of a Jewish sport union "Makabi" and Mr Ch. Brazauskas. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1925-08-21, Nr. 185, p. 3)

On August 28<sup>th</sup>, 1925, public activists held a meeting to organize a Committee of Liberation of Vilnius and to raise funds in Ukmerge. Mr Shapiro and 7 other activists were elected members of the committee. (*Trimitas*, 1925-09-03, Nr. 34, p. 124)

December, 1925. The town board and social care committee gave 1465 litas to fund poor students of all primary schools. The 1st Lithuanian primary school received 715 Lt, the 2nd Polish primary school got 220 Lt and 3 Jewish primary schools received 530 Lt. Each student received approximately 2,50 Lt. Clothes, footwear for poor children were bought on the received money. (*Lietuva*, 1925-12-29, Nr. 291, p. 6)

**1926.** The building where the Jewish orphanage was located was enlarged. A hall and a stage were built. The Jewish community got the permission to enlarge the building from Ukmerge town board. (*Ukmergės r. savivaldybės administracijos architekto tarnybos vyr. paminklotvarkininko dokumentacija*)

At the beginning of 1926 a labor exchange was founded in Ukmerge. Mr Shapiro was elected head. The labor exchange did not work actively even if there were quite a lot of people who were looking for a job. Employers were quite passive. (*Lietuva*, 1926-04-06, Nr. 75, p. 4)

Before 1927, a department of Jewish health care organization "Oze" was founded in Ukmerge. The organizations was founded in 1922 in Kaunas. It took care of Jewish residents' health and had 13 departments in different towns in Lithuania. The organization took care of 5500 children and there



Ukmergės žydų pradinės mokyklos jidiš k. mokytojos Rivos Icikovič ir jos sesers Glinterščik portretas, 1950, VŽM 3361.

Portrait of the Yiddish language teachers at Jewish primary school in Ukmergė Riva Itsikovich and her sister Glinterschik, 1950, VŽM 3361.

were 3 types of health care institutions for them – sanatoriums, long-term hospitals for kids who were infected with tuberculosis, scrofula, who had heart problems. Exhausted children were also taken care of. They were fed either 2 or 3 times a day and could stay in a health care institution from 8 to 10 hours a day. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In 1926, 593 people were members of a Jewish bank. Most probably they were shareholders. Izraelis Lussas was a head of the bank. First Mesha Glezeris, then Cvi Zeldovas were treasurers. (Šoenburgai N. ir S. *Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės*)

In 1926, 130 adults attended a course for adults in the 4<sup>th</sup> Jewish primary school in Ukmerge. (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55)

In 1926, 229 students attended the Jewish science gymnasium. Education fee was from 100 to 300 litas a year. In “Shviesa” gymnasium the fee was from 255 to 350 litas. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In 1926, a teacher Bluma Falc worked in the Jewish orphanage. (<http://motlc.wiesenthal.com/gallery/>)

On March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1926, a Jewish charity, social care and culture organisation was registered in Ukmerge. It was called “Ezro” and it worked in Ukmerge and its districts. Its aim was to satisfy social, educational and cultural needs of the Jewish population. Simonas Raubas was elected head, Rafailas Grushkinas was a cashier, Abraomas Slonimskas, Irshė Pacas – members. The headquarters of the organization was in Vytauto St. 11. Jews over 18 could become members but they could solve different questions connected with the work of the organization at the age of 21. The members had to pay certain fees. The organization received funds from charities and its capital stock. It had a lot of real estate. In 1926, 75 men and 15 women were its members. (LCVA, f. 1367, ap. 1, b. 1836; Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1926, a Jewish religious community was registered in Ukmerge. Its aim was to take care of the Jewish religious schools, cult and charity. It was located in Zhuvu St. 9. V. Turicas was Head of the community, H. Bishksi – secretary, Z. Volkas – member. There had to be 20

members in the community. The income was collected by paying a member fee and fees for performing rituals like bird and animal slaughter, weddings, divorces and other religious ceremonies and rites. The community also received funds from governing institutions, from its capital stock, charities, inheritance. (LCVA, f. 394, ap. 1, b. 1122)

In May, 1926, The Socialdemocrats held a meeting before the election. Pranas Sabulis, the owner of a cinema, participated in the meeting. On his way home he spoke against the Jews and accused the Socialdemocrats of being funded by them. Sabulis said that he would deport the Jews to Palestine if he was in power. The Jews heard Sabulis talking like that and the following day their representative came to Sabulis and asked him to apologize to the Jewish community in a Jewish newspaper "IdisheSh-time". Moreover, Sabulis was asked to pay 3000 Lt to the Jewish charities. If he disagreed, the Jews would boycott him. Sabulis refused their offer and the Jews boycotted his cinema, so it had been empty for weeks. Later, Sabulis suggested solving the problem in court. Finally, the court ordered Sabulis to pay each Christian and Jewish charity organization 200 Lt and the problem was solved. (*Vienybė*, 1926-06-02, Nr. 23, p. 184)

On May 26<sup>th</sup>, 1926, a teacher of the Jewish realgymnasium Efratas got influenced by the ideas of Zionism and left for Palestine. (<http://motlc.wiesenthal.com/galery/>)

On June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1926, the Jewish youth organized a procession travelling by bikes and horses to in respect to opening a Hebrew university in Jerusalem. (<http://motlc.wiesenthal.com/galery/>)

In July, 1926, a Jewish scout organization, „Beittrumpeldor” was founded in Ukmerge. The organization promised to organize competitions, concerts, exhibitions, go camping. In 1935 it was still working. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

From 1926, a teacher Aleksandras Berzonas worked in a Jewish realgymnasium and in "Shviesa" gymnasium. He studied physics at Kaunas Vytautas Magnus University. He published a textbook of physics and higher mathematics for Jewish gymnasiums in Lithuania. In 1940 he was

mentioned as a teacher of Ukmerge secondary school. (*Ukmergės žinios*, 2004-12-02, Nr. 138)

From 1926, Antanas Biliunas worked as a teacher of Lithuanian and Lithuanian history in a Jewish gymnasium in Ukmerge. He later worked in a craft school and was Head of teachers Seminary. (<http://www.anykstenai.lt/asmenys/asmphp.?id=54>)

In 1926, Pikiene and Burshteiniene's vegetable and fruit drying and wine making workshop was given permission to start its work. It was located in Ukmerge, Gedimino St. No. 14/16. The same can be said about Chaimas Rikliauskas' oil workshop which was situated in Ukmerge, Gedimino St. 23. (LCVA, f. 987, ap. 1, b. 458, l. 2-64; KM)

**1927.** Municipality subsidized 1800 Lt to "Ezro" society. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

February, 1927. "Ukmerge said good-bye to one of the leading preachers in Lithuania, capuchin Father Kazimieras. [...] He brought much harm to Jewish tavern owners. During the sermons, he considered pubs as "Devil's chapels", and many people fell back to sobriety after his preaches. The Jews are happy to get rid of him. / Most doubtless, some of us are very happy and others feel sad about one and the same thing. *J. Shaltenis*". (*Šaltinis*, 1927-02-03, Nr. 6, p. 94)

1927. L. Morgenshternas was Head of Ukmerge Jewish primary school No 4. On the 19<sup>th</sup> of May he was arrested as bolshevik-communist activist, but as his fault was not proved he was released from prison in June and again worked as Head of the school. (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55)

1927. 219 students learned in the Jewish science gymnasium. Tuition fee was 50-300 Lt per year. 265 students learned in "Shviesa" gymnasium. Tuition fee was 255 Lt per year. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1927. Jewish Folk Bank provided loans of 120 000 Lt to Jewish entrepreneurs taking a smaller percent than usual 18-36 at the time. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1927. "Oze" Society Ukmerge Branch appealed to the City Council for a two-month permission to use the newly constructed building in Pivonija for setting up a playground for enervated Jewish children. The Council granted the request of the society. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1927. Ministry of Internal Affairs gave the 1500 Lt, the Town Council – 6000 Lt, Mr Rozenbliumas' Society of Orphanages – 3600 Lt for the maintenance of Rozenbliumas' Orphanage. Later, the cinema near the orphanage brought 6000 Lt profit. On average, yearly expenditure of M. Rozemblium's orphanage was about 66 000 Lt. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1927. "Shviesa" Society added several items to its Statute that suggest that the Society, in order to prepare future gymnasium students "who were development and educated in the Hebrew language", got the right to set up nursery and primary schools. In order to spread the Hebrew language and literature among adults the Society had the right to set up evening classes for adults, to acquire books and open reading rooms. Besides, the Society could establish its departments in the district. Furthermore, the Society appealed to Ukmerge district Governor with a request to establish "a newspaper and magazine reading hall". The list of newspapers, available in the reading hall, included: "Lietuva", "Zhydu balsas", "Pasaulio veidrodis", "Sportas", "Makabi", "Musu Shauksmas", "Musu kelias", and etc. It is not known if permission was given and the reading hall was opened. In 1927, "Shviesa" Society had 57 members. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1927. "Ukmerge. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon gold merchant of gold Mausha Jofe, address: Gediminas Street No 7, climbed up on the shop loft. Immediately after that people heard a deafening noise and a cry for help. They found Jofe lying dead with a split head, unbuttoned clothes and turned out pockets./ Supposedly, the murderer had climbed up the loft in order to steal something. But in the meantime Jofe climbed there too and the thief killed him and stole money from the pockets./ Ukmerge resident Jankauskas Bronius, who ran out of the house when Jofe has screamed, was suspected on the murder and arrested. Interrogation started." (*Lietuva*, 1927-05-03, Nr. 95, p. 5)

June, 1927. “[...] Ukmerge resident Butas Berlis, a bus driver, hit a passer-by. A protocol was drawn up and his driving licence was taken away”. (*Lietuva*, 1927-07-19, Nr. 160, p. 6)

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of August, 1927, President Smetona visited Ukmerge and participated in the festival of the First Infantry Regiment. Representatives from the Jewish gymnasium took part in his welcoming celebration and in their speech they mentioned that “Jews have lived in Lithuania for five hundred years and Vilnius is the centre of the Jewish national movement. Jews live in poverty due to the loss of Vilnius. Ukmerge Burgomaster stressed in his welcoming speech that “three nations: Lithuanians, Jews and Poles – live in Ukmerge and Mr. President’s visit will help much to bring them feel closer.” Later, after the flag-sanctifying ceremony in the First Infantry Regiment, Ukmerge chief Rabbi Leiba Rubin sent a congratulation telegram to the President: “My illness did not allow me to enjoy the honour, which you demonstrate by visiting our town. I send you my very best wishes. God bless Lithuania, and let it acquire its historical boundaries.” (*Lietuvis*, 1927-08-17, Nr. 181, p. 2–3)

On the 5<sup>th</sup> of September, 1927, founders and supporters Rozenbliumai visited the Jewish orphanage, which at that time was already maintained by “Erzo” society. On the Board of Honour, installed for them, the organizers wrote: “On the day of the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary, 50 orphans sincerely thank Mr and Mrs Rozenbliumai, founders and sponsors of the institution”. (<http://motlc.wieswnthal.com/gallery/>)

1927. Rozenbliumas orphanage was allowed to open a cinema. According to M. Shredersas project, a stone outbuilding for the installation of a camera was constructed on the street side. The cinema was opened on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1928. At the time, its hall accommodated 270 people. (Documents of chief architect of Ukmerge Municipal Administration Office);

“[...] in 1927, another cinema “Lira” was opened, which has built by a rich man Rozenbliumas in favour of the Jewish orphanage. [...]” (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1930-04-01, Nr. 75, p. 3)

In 1927, Urinas Sholomas' casings processing workshop, address: Ukmerge, Aigipto St. 30, Rikliauskas Chaimas' oil workshop, Mutnikas Shmuelis' leather workshop, A. Slonimskas' printing house, address: Kaunas St., got operating licenses. (LCVA, f. 987, ap. 1, b. 458. l. 2–64; KM)

1927. “[...] As Town municipality did not possess a slaughterhouse, it rented one from town residents Garbai at the annual cost of 12 000 Lt., on the condition, that after 12 years – at the end of the agreed period of time, the slaughterhouse became the municipal property by paying the owners a redemption fee of 25 000 Lt [...]” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1939-12-01, Nr. 737, p. 3.)

**1928.** “Ezro” society asked Town municipality for an annual subsidy of 18000 Lt., for which the Jewish Hospital agreed to admit 10 patients daily without any fee. In addition, they asked to delegate one representative from the municipality to the Hospital Board. There were 178 members of the society at the time. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of August, 1928, Ukmerge department of Jewish sports organisations “Hakoach” submitted a request to Ukmerge District Governor for authorisation to set up a reading hall. It was stated that people could read sport newspapers in the Lithuanian, Jewish [Yiddish], Hebrew and German languages. Governor accepted the request. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1928. “[...] on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, a football match was held between the local team “Macabi” and the team of the First Infantry Regiment. Though the composition of the latter team was weak (they had 4 players from the 2nd team), they won the match 3:1.[...]” (Karys, 1928-11-10, p 1–7, Nr.45, p. 706.)

1928. Lithuanian Jewish society for the protection and health “Oze” applied to the Town Board informing it that “children enrolled in the three existing Jewish schools mainly come from the poor Ukmerge Jewish population and they can bring only a slice of dry bread with them. Therefore, Society “Oze” offered to give tea in the schools that kids should not eat just dry bread and asked the Board to install kettles to cook tea in the three schools.” (LCVA, f. 1262, ap. 3, b. 11, l. 78.; Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1928. 188 students attended Jewish science gymnasium, tuition fee was 150–200 Lt per year. In “Shviesa” gymnasium, 217 students paid 100–150 Lt per year (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1928. Usianas‘ and Vapnikas‘ (Aigipto St. 29), M. Garbas‘ (Aigipto St. 30), O. Rimanas‘ leather workshops, Izraelis Palecas paper bag workshop (Gedimino St.) got operating licenses. (LCVA, f. 987, ap. 1, b. 458, l. 2–69)

**1929.** M. Rozenbliumas‘ Society of Orphanages had 220 members. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1929. In the summer of 2013, L. Shikshnys from Lyduokiai brought several documents to Ukmerge Ethnographic Museum. He found them in Kaunas during the demolition of the building where Rinkevichius‘ book shop used to be. There he found two letters from Ukmerge sent to Kaunas trader C. Shiutze (C. *Schütze*) and copies of his answers. The first letter was written on the 13<sup>th</sup> of January on a sheet of corporate paper of M. Rozenbliumas‘ orphanage. It was about the “received message” on the unpaid-on-time bill and about the possibilities to pay the bills smoothly and without going to Kaunas in the future. The message was in Russian, the text contained grammatical mistakes. It was signed illegibly, although you can recognize a few Russian letters – L. Zibu... (*Leiba Zibucas?*). The other letter was received on the 31st of January. C. Perkulis, address Vienuolyno 13 (*owner of a hotel and restaurant?*), asked whether and under what conditions a “Dzhiaz Band” (a set of musical instruments) could be bought. Likely, these instruments were important planning to perform live music in the restaurant. The message, again, was in Russian, but the sender’s address was in Lithuanian and the easily legible signature was in Latin letters – “C. Perkulis”.

1929. Pinchusas Shoras‘ sawmill (Vilniaus St. 28) got an operating licence. (LCVA, f. 987, ap. 1, b. 458, l. 2–69)

1929. Ukmerge department of the Society in support of Paletinian Jewish workers and their institutions was established. Its leader was Izraelis Londonas who sympathized with communists though did not belong to the

party. The society aimed at informing the Jews about the life in Palestine, about the situation and functioning of their economic and legal institutions. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

1929. 164 students attended Jewish science gymnasium and 178 – “Shviesa” gymnasium. Tuition fee, correspondingly, was 150 and 150–200 Lt. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of February, 1929, Ukmerge department of Jewish sport organization “Hakoach” applied to District Governor for the permission to establish a library for the organization members. Governor accepted the request but ordered to check out the literature in the reading room and the library of the organisation. The examination showed that there were 24 newspapers and magazines not only on sports, but also on other subjects. There were no books in the library. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of March, 1929, Ukmerge Doctors’ Society was registered. Its founders were doctors R. Labutis, Urbanavichius, A. Shliūpaite, Ch. Rachmielis, B. Paikinas. Members of the Society Board were Raimundas Labutis (Chairman), Icikas Rozenbaumas (Vice-chairman), Abraomas Karlinskas (Treasurer), Juozas Bortkevichius (Secretary). (CVIA, f. 394, ap. 1, b. 1118.)

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of April, 1929, Ukmerge District Inspector of schools ordered the heads of the schools to release Jewish students from lessons on State holidays, Saturdays and: 1. “Rosh Hashana” (the New Year) – 3 days (September.), 2. “Yom Kippur” (Day of Atonement) – 2 days (September), 3. “Sukkot” (Feast of Tabernacles) – 10 days (September-October), “Tevet10” (Fasting) – 1 day (December), “Tu BiShvat” – 1 day (January.), “Purim” (Ester’s holiday.) – 2 days (March), “Pesach” (Easter) – 9 days (April), “Lag B’Omer” – 1 day (May), “Shavuot” (Pentecost) – 3 days (June), “Tish’a B’Av” (Fasting) – 1 day (August). (LCVA, f. 1694, ap. 4, b. 1, l. 300.)

1929. “[...] on the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, a friendly football match between the second teams of the First Infantry Regiment and Ukmerge “Makabi”

club./ The match ended 2:0 in favour of the regiment” (*Karys*, 1929- 06-27. Nr. 25, p. 430.)

In July, 1929, a department of a scout organization “Berit Trumpeldor” was opened in Ukmerge. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On July 27<sup>th</sup>, 1929, another football match between “Makabi” team and the team of the 1<sup>st</sup> military division was held. The division won the match, the result was 7:1. (*Karys*, 1929-08-08, Nr. 31, p. 525)

In 1929 Lithuanian scouts union of Jewish scouts from Ukmerge applied to the district chief with request to register this union, where were 42 members. There were strict laws of the membership: non school children could be the member only with parents or tutors consent, school children and students – with agreement of administration of the school. The goal of this society – “...by various means to keep growing scout organisation and broaden it with both sexes of Jewish young people and educate them as honest and useful citizens of Lithuania”. Though activity of this union was not so active and was stopped on September in 1931. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In 1929–1930 there were 89 students in Jewish primary school No 4. There were 2 classes and 2 teachers. Later, the number of students had increased to 138 and in 1931 a new class was opened. (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55)

**1930.** Shumelis Figeras’ lemonade factory (Vilniaus st. 28) started working. (LCVA, f. 987, ap. 1, b.458, l. 2–69)

In 1930, 148 students attended a Jewish science gymnasium and 175 – “Shviesa” gymnasium. Education fee was from 100 to 150 Lt. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In 1930, Vilksmerge town authorities decided to start building a bus station and were criticized that they did not consider that matter with the authorities of the county. Vilksmerge did not have a proper land patch for building the station. Later, a town resident’s Fridmanas land patch in Kaunas street in the center of the town was chosen for that. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1930-03-25, Nr. 69, p. 7)

In March, 1930, the court was investigating the case of rivalry of two cinemas in Ukmerge. Earlier there was only 1 cinema owned by B. Sabulis in Ukmerge, ("Birute", later named "Modern") later Rozenbliumas built a cinema "Lira" for the orphanage. Both owners damaged one another's property and only Sabulis was caught with evidence and punished by a 7 day arrest and a fine of 1000 Lt. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1930-04-01, Nr. 75, p. 3)

In April, 1930, a postal agency near Volkas' pharmacy was mentioned. The agency did not work properly as it was almost impossible even to get a stamp there as well as send parcels. The agency had been working for 3 years but it was a mess. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1930-04-02, Nr. 76, p. 5)

On April 17<sup>th</sup>, 1930, "Shviesa" Union in Ukmerge applied to Minister of Education with a memorandum giving the reasons for unification of 2 Jewish gymnasiums. The applicants were sure that only Hebrew could be considered as the only Jewish language as it was the old Jewish language and only Hebrew had to be taught in Jewish schools. They did not want to accept Yiddish and Yiddishists. However, the Ministry received the conditions of unification of 2 gymnasiums and it was stated there that in a united Jewish school Yiddish and Hebrew had to be considered equally important. The students' parents alone had to be members of the the board of a future school. Heads of both gymnasiums had to retire together with the teachers. Teaching Lithuanian would be important too. The Jewish science gymnasium was against the unification. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In April, 1930, 6 residents of Ukmerge (Pikaite Sora and Glezmanas among them) who spread Communist proclamations were arrested. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1930-04-25, Nr. 93, p. 3)

In May, 1930, a sound film was shown in "Lira" cinema in Ukmerge for the first time. It was a German film "Die Nachtgehortuns!" (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1930-05-09, Nr. 104, p. 3)

Ministry of education threatened to cut off funds for both Jewish gymnasiums if they did not unite and start working as one Jewish school.



Ukmergės mokyklos Nr. 4, 1930 m. laida, 1940, VŽM 4028.  
 Edition of 1930 at school No. 4 in Ukmergė, 1940, VŽM 4028.

However, the Jewish science gymnasium refused to discuss it. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In August, 1930, the town did not have its hospital and asylums. The poor were sent to public county hospital. The town funded the Jewish and Lithuanian charities with 24000 Lt (12000 Lt for each) a year. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1930-08-21, Nr. 189, p. 7)

In 1930. 33 old people lived in “Ezro” rest home. The home took care of the old people’s health, nutrition. It was funded by municipality (6000 Lt) and different charities (3600Lt) a year. 55 orphans were maintained in the orphanage of Rozembliumas who lived in the USA and built a brick house for the orphanage in Ukmerge. It was funded by different governing institutions and charities. The conditions for the orphans and poor kids were good there. (*Savivaldybė*, 1930, Nr. 10, p. 7–10)

In 1930, there was 21 student in Ukmerge Yeshivot (seminary for Rabbis and lower Jewish clergy). Ukmerge and its Jewish spiritual schools were know as Orthodox. In spite of the Zionists’ opposition and secularism, Jewish religious Orthodox communities thrived in Ukmerge. (<http://motlc.wiesenthal.com/galery/>)

In 1930, in Hebrew school, girls were taught ballet. (<http://motlc.wiesenthal.com/galery/>)

In 1930, “Vilius Telis” was performed in Jewish (Yiddish) realgymnasium. (<http://motlc.wiesenthal.com/galery/>)

In September, 1930, Department of Jewish education union was founded in Ukmerge which was supposed to help the Jews to get a good education of different kinds. B. Goldbergas was elected head but the department stopped working in 1931 because of misunderstandings between the members. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On October 18<sup>th</sup>, 1930, a Jewish firefighters’ union was registered in Ukmerge. Bencionas Goldbergas was one of 3 members of the board. (LCVA, f. 394, ap. 1, b. 1128)

There was such data connected with the Jewish community found in the Telephone Directory of Lithuania for the year 1930:

Jewish "Shviesa" gymnasium was in Naujoji Street (*now Vasario 16<sup>th</sup> St.*); Jewish science gymnasium – Bazhnychios St. 1; Jewish hospital – Vytauto St. 64; Jewish charity organization "Ezro" – Pilies St. 1; M. Rozenbliumas' orphanage and a cinema "Lira" – Naujoji St. 17.

Doctor Karlinskas lived in Kauno St. 21; doctor Klingas – Kauno St. 12; doctor Paikinas – Pilies St. 8; doctor Rachmielis – Gedimino St. 10; doctor Chaimas Rozenbaumas – Vytauto St. 10; dentist Gurvichius – Gedimino St. 17; dental technician Solomonas Fridmanas – Vytauto St. 6; owner of a new pharmacy G. Shelkanaite-Efrosiene – Gedimino St. 33.

A Jewish Bank was in Kestutis square 13; m. Basmana's hotel "Metropol" – Vytauto st. 4; Burshteinas winery "Vita" – Gedimino st. 14; brothers' Bushkancai medicine warehouse – Kestutis square 7; D. Bushkancas manufactory – Kestutis square 14; shop owner Faivishas Galas – Zhuvu st. 7; grain merchant Shaja Gabajus lived in Pivonijoja; watchmaker Abraomas Glazas – Kauno st. 11; B. Kacas' cosmetics and musical instrument shop – Pilies st. 6; G. Kacas' hotel "Lietuva" – Vytauto st. 1; timber merchant M. Klingas – Kauno st. 12; Krikunas and Orvinas company was in Gedimino st. 23; Massas flour shop – Gedimino st. 27; Mishniunerio tannery – Kalejimo st. 11; brothers' Palecai paper bag workshop – Gedimino st. 15; J. Perkulis hotel – Vienuolyno st. 13; Chaimas Rabinavichius oil factory – Vytauto st. 58; Slonimskas printing house – Kauno st. 1a; L. Shapiras ir M. Joffe electrical goods, radio and bike shop – Kestutis square 13; Cetelis Shor iron shop – Vilniaus st. 64; E. Shneideris beer wholesale – Vytauto st. 9 (*each business named according to the document*).

Izraelis Arkinas lived in Gedimino st. 76; Ch. Berzakas (Vilniaus st. 30); L. Breznikas (Vilniaus st. 36); A. Bushkancas (Kauno st. 8); B. Goldbergas (Vienuolyno st. 15); Chaimas Gordonas (Kestutis square.5); Benjaminas Fisheris (Naujoji st. 7); C. Klisas (Kestutis square 6); Ch. Krikunas (Gedimino st. 23); Shmerelis Levinas (Sinagogos st.); J. Levinšteinas (Pivonija);

J. Losas (Vytauto st. 44); M. Orvinas (Pivonija); Kalmanas Paselnikas (Antokolio st. 23); Berelis Rabinavichius (Kestutis square 10); E. Reznikas (Vytauto st. 3); Cemachas Riklianskis (Gedimino st. 2); Shushanas (Vilniaus st. 3); M. Volkas (Vytauto st. 19) had telephones. (<http://genealogyindexer.org/view/1930Lit/187-188>)

**1931.** On the 25<sup>th</sup> of March, the House of Ukmerge Jewish community (the sauna, lemonade and perry workshops, matca ovens, ect.) caught fire. The stoker put firewood on the stove and wanted them pre-dried, and therefore a fire broke out. Firemen from Ukmerge municipality, Shooters and the First Infantry Regiment brigades came to help. Lieutenant Statkevichius, Commander of the First Infantry Regiment brigade, headed the extinction of the fire. But it spread dramatically due the strong wind. Soon after the midnight, people managed to localize the fire and at 3 o'clock in the morning it was stopped. The losses approximated to 40000 Lt. Firefighters from the First Infantry Regiment brigade bravely struggled with and few of them were wounded: senior officer Aidukas Petras was hi on the head by the falling roof, Ratkevichius Kazys cut his hand, fireman Goldberg Jankelis dislocated his right shoulder, junior officers Shimkus Valerijanas, Beineris Stasys and firemen SHarka Alfonsas and Vasiliauskas Pranas burned their hand fingers and feet. (*Karys*, 1931-04-23, Nr. 17, p. 343)

In May, 1931, Jewish representative Judelis Levitas was included in Commission of Elections to the Municipal Council. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1931-05-15, Nr. 107, p. 7)

1931. "On the 14<sup>th</sup> of May, Ukmerge "Shviesa" Society is going to organize a lottery in favour of the poor students from the Jewish gymnasium. Total amount of the lottery is 2500 Lt. Total amount of the gain – 1250 Lt. Gain bonus is 2000. [...]" (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1931-05-12, Nr. 105, p. 6)

May, 1931. "Ukmerge market watcher T. accused the cargo loader of the bus station for freight. In court, it appears that T called the loader "Jewish Parka". The Court sentenced T. 2 weeks of arrest. (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-05-26, Nr. 43, p. 3)

June, 1931. "Ukmerge residents take part in the municipal elections in 7 voter lists. Almost all of them are called by farmers' and workers' names, and 3 – by nationalities: Lithuanian, Jewish and Polish. The meeting of electorals on election issues was held on the 7<sup>th</sup> of May in "Aidas" hall." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-06-10, Nr. 55, p. 3)

June, 1931. "Ukmerge residents speak a lot about C. Basmanaite's death. She used to be a local beauty. But she used to think that her thickness did not meet the current fashion, and she wanted "to lose" 10 kg. The girl rode a bicycle, bathed 3 times a day, went into gymnastics, and lost 9 kg in one month. But she was not completely happy and took all possible efforts "to destroy" the last "unnecessary" kilo and died." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-06-13, Nr. 57, p. 3)

In June, 1931, 6 representatives (out of 15 Council members) of the Jewish community were elected to Ukmerge Town Council: employee B. Goldbergas, doctors A. Karlinskis, L. Klingas, Ch. Rachmielis, businessman B. Orvinas and merchant M. Braude. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1931-06-19, Nr. 136, p. 5)

June, 1931. "People in Ukmerge speak that the Jews are going to boycott the elected Ukmerge Town Council. They want Mr. P. Kuzma to stay Burgomaster, but the Lithuanians united with the Polish and want to elect a new Burgomaster. There are 6 Jews in the Council and 9 united Lithuanians and Polish. Nobody knows who will become Burgomaster. The first Council meeting is announced on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July. It will reveal everything." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-06-30, Nr. 70, p. 3)

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July, 1931, "the Jews did not attend the first meeting of the newly elected Ukmerge Council [...]" (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-07-06, Nr. 75, p. 3)

On the 5<sup>th</sup> of July, 1931, Kaunas LGSF football team came to Ukmerge and played with local "Kodimo" players. The guests won – 4:1. (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-07-08, Nr. 77, p. 4)

In July, 1931, Ukmerge department of Jewish Cultural Youth Organization was established. Similar to Lithuanian Jewish Education Society,

it raised the task “to educate Jewish youth in Lithuania, to develop its cultural level and help to acquire comprehensive and vocational education”. Every Jew, not younger than 16, could join the Society, but it did not have a lot of members and was closed in 1935. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydu...*)

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of July, 1931, participants of the Parents’ meeting of Jewish science gymnasium listened to the report of the Amalgamation Commission and recommendations:

1. To teach physics, mathematics and natural sciences in the Jewish language and all other subjects: religion, world literature, history, geography, philosophy, Latin and art –in the Hebrew language,
2. Both languages should be used for everyday and household communication according to the teacher and his subject,
3. Gymnasium should have two leaders: Director Lampertas and vice-Director Dr. Leibovichius, who – actually – will have the same rights as Director,

They decided that:

1. Jewish should be the prevailing language in the combined gymnasium,
2. The number of Hebrew lessons should be increased and “Shviesa” Society gymnasium should recommend a teacher,
3. Religion and history should be taught in Hebrew,
4. Director of Jewish science gymnasium Mr. L. Lampertas would be Director of the combined gymnasium. The newly introduced vice-Director’s duties are defined by the Ministry of Education.” (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydu...*)

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of July, 1931, participants of the Parents’ and Society members’ meeting of “Shviesa” Jewish gymnasium, held in the hall of “Shviesa” gymnasium, listened to the representatives of the Amalgamation Commission Dr. Karlinskis, Dr. Klingas, I. Janauskas and Director Dr. Leibovichius, who spoke about the negotiations and the action plan, approved by

representatives of the Jewish Science gymnasium Director L. Liampertas, Dr. Rachmielis, B. Goldbergas:

1. (complies with paragraphs I, II, III of “Shviesa” Society Board resolution, adopted on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April, 1930)
2. The new school is called “Ukmerge Jewish public gymnasium”.
3. A new Board of six members is elected on parity basis. It decides all matters until the Constituent Assembly of the new Society. Decisions by interim board are compulsory for future gymnasium Board.
4. Each society separately liquidates their debts. The new society takes from each society liabilities of the size which is equal to the obtained active.
5. Official languages in the gymnasium are Lithuanian and the languages of instruction: “Yiddish” and Hebrew.
6. Referring to the language of instruction, the subjects are divided:
  - a) In Hebrew: religion, Hebrew and the world of literature, history, geography, philosophy, drawing, an auxiliary language to translate Latin texts
  - b) In “Yiddish”: the Yiddish language (compulsory in all classes), mathematics, natural science, physics and cosmography, hygiene, and penmanship.
  - c) Singing and physical education are taught in both languages.
7. Teacher’s behaviour with students and the language of instruction should comply with the taught subject.
8. Teachers’ meetings are held in Yiddish or Hebrew in succession.
9. The new school should foster synthesis of the two languages on its way to harmonious ethnic development. Director L. Lampertas and vice – Director Dr. G. Leibovichius will be heads of the gymnasium, responsible for that synthesis. Vice Director will have the right to equally discuss pedagogy or viewpoint questions arising in new teachers’ employment processes, in order to avoid unilateral decisions in the new gymnasium.

10. Amendment of the Gymnasium Statute may be made only in the end of the four-year period by 2/3 members' votes' majority" (LCVA, f.391, ap.2, b. 1750, l. 157–160; Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

1931. There were 50 members in Ukmerge department of Palestine Fund of "Keren Hajessod" Society, all of them Jewish Israelites. But the society was inactive. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

1931. There were 2 Jewish gymnasiums in Ukmerge. L. Lempertas was Director of the Jewish science gymnasium, Dr. Leibavichius – Director of the Hebrew gymnasium. Teacher Berton was the leader of the choir of the Jewish science gymnasium. (*Mūsų Vilnius*, 1931-07-10–11)

1931. 10 students finished "Ukmerge Jewish primary school No. 4": R. Cobiski (Cabiski?), P. (F.?) Linces, G. Cesler, J.(I.?) Boilnik, M. Ganelin, R. Rubin, Ch. Kunigis, Sh. Bak, P. (F.?) Kol (Kal?), Ch. Blomberg (Blumberg?). They were taught by teachers L. Morgenshtern, R. Ickovich, Ch. Linces, and B. Zdanavichius. (*According to the students and teachers vignette, drawn by Frakas and produced at Levi's photo studio. I. Murauskaite, a specialist at Vilnius Gaon Museum, read the names written in Hebrew. Ukmergės kraštotyros muziejaus archyvas. UkKM 13709 f. 2879*)

1931. The 3<sup>rd</sup> set of classes was opened in the Jewish primary school No 4. 142 students attended the school. L. Morgenshteinas was Head of the school. (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55)

August, 1931. "Still unknown loafers robbed Ukmerge Jewish synagogue yesterday. They took three most expensive Bibles (*folios*) that cost about 15000 Lt. The Jewish society promised 300 Lt bonus for disclosing the sacrilege." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-08-18, Nr. 111, p. 1)

August, 1931. "There used to be 2 cinemas in Ukmerge: "Lyra" and "Modern". Both were popular and profitable. But when low-quality films were shown or the same films were often repeated, people stopped going to the cinema. "Lyra" became unprofitable and closed first. In autumn the owners are going to bring "licht – tone film apparatus" (*sound film?*)." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-08-19, Nr. 112, p. 3)

September, 1931. "The First Infantry Regiment football team played with "Kodimo" on the 5<sup>th</sup> of September. The field was wet and slippery, and the game could not develop properly. Both the teams seemed weak and the players did not pass and shoot the ball accurately. "Kodimo" won: 2:1 by goals, 5:1 by corners." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-09-11, Nr. 131, p. 4)

September, 1931. "Ukmerge cinema "Lyra" has already brought light-tone films (*sound film*) apparatus. The installation is coming to an end, and possibly, on Monday, Ukmerge residents will watch tone films". (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-09-22, Nr. 140, p. 3);

„Ukmerge cinema "Lyra" has bought "a light tonfilm apparatus" for 60000 Lt. These days they show the first sound film "Weapons glitter in the sun". (*Dienos naujienos*, 1931-09-24, Nr. 142, p. 3)

On the 10<sup>th</sup> of October, 1931, commemorating the anniversary of Vilnius seizure, Jewish gymnasium chorus, led by teacher Berzonas, sang together with Lithuanian gymnasium and Lithuanian Riflemen's Union choirs, a trio, led by teacher Petrikas, and Infantry Regiment Orchestra. (*Mūsų Vilnius*, 1931-11-30)

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, 1931, a perry workshop "Vita" (Gediminas St. 35 Tel. 25) was mentioned in the advertisement of the publication "Our Vilnius" owned by the Society for Liberating Vilnius. The workshop produced various "best kind natural wine, original Champaign, etc." In the ad of November 30, "Ukmerge Steam leather factory "Kruk Mishnuner" (Tel. 40) is mentioned. It produced soles, jucto and blako tops of boots and processed sheepskin and wild animal fur."

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of November, 1931, administration of the Jewish "Shviesa" gymnasium applied to Minister of Education to grant an allowance, because "the school plays an important role in the cultural life of Ukmerge Jewish community, but does not get grants from its founder (doc. No 12266) due to the complicated situation of "Shviesa"society. It is the only source of the Hebrew culture in Ukmerge" (LCVA, f. 391, ap. 2, b. 1750, l. 136; Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of December, students from the Jewish primary school No 4 held an open-door evening in the cinema “Lyra”. They staged a drama performance “Puss in Boots” in four parts. (LCVA, f. 1690, ap. 1, b. 55)

**1932.** In January, the municipality maintained two Jewish primary schools with 423 students. There were 108 students in the Jewish science gymnasium and 123 in “Shviesa” gymnasium. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

January, 1932. The newspaper “Lietuvos aidas” summarized and published the results of chess competition. Among the 37 participants who solve all the tasks (of the 171 chess amateurs who took part in the competition) M. Maushovichius and N. Jofe from Ukmerge were mentioned. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1932-01-19, Nr. 14, p. 7)

1932. “This event has already been described briefly. Today we inform again that on Thursday, March 17, the shop-owner Zilberas’ daughter was found shot dead in a large iron shop in Vilnius St., in Ukmerge. Since it was the day of the bazaar and the streets were noisy, no one heard the shot. When Jews came to the shop, they found Zilberaite dead: she was lying bloody on the ground shot dead on the head./ Nobody knows whether she shot herself or was killed. The fact is that Zilberaite is shot dead. Jews say that two unknown men came into the shop and after their departure people found Zilberaite dead. At the same time they noticed that few revolvers and plenty of ammunition was stolen from the shop. / Ukmerge Jews are worried. They walk in the street and speak about the event. Our correspondent contacted few Jews in the neighbourhood in order to learn more about the event but the Jews cry and say: / – We do not want to say anything... if only the thieves had taken everything and left alive.” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932-03-22, Nr. 66, p. 2)

March, 1932. “A new printing house has recently opened in Ukmerge. Before that there was just one Slonimsky printing house and he used it in his favour: printing was very expensive and slow. Now Ukmerge residents look forward to cheaper printing.” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932m., Nr. 66, p. 2)

May, 1932. "On Sunday (*May 15?*), a famous Jewish writer and one of the oldest Jews Zionists R. Gurshkinas died in Ukmerge. He has written a lot of books, the majority of them are explanations of the Bible" (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932-05-18, Nr. 111, p. 2)

1932. "On the 24<sup>th</sup> of May, here (*in Ukmerge*) close to "Konrado" circus, A. Vaisteniene severely beat her son Chaimas because he married without her (*mother's*) permission." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932-05-28, Nr. 119, p. 6)

1932. There were a 20-bed hospital in Ukmerge and a 15-bed department for infectious diseases. A dispensary was in the hospital too. The Jewish Society "Oze" owned paediatric and venereal departments. The municipality paid the hospitals 8 Lt per day for the treatment of patients. (*Savivaldybė*, 1932 m., Nr. 12, p. 36)

1932. Director of Jewish science gymnasium L. Lampertas was the treasurer of Ukmerge District Committee of Vilnius Liberation Union. The journal "To Vilnius" published his article "Vilnius and the Jews". The same journal also published advertisements of U. Koltunas' bookstore, T. Lichtenstenaite's Book-binding workshop and A. Slonimsky "electro-printing house". (*Į Vilnių, Occasional Publication of Ukmerge District Committee of Vilnius Liberation Union, 1932-06-4-5; KM*)

July, 1932. "A big storm with rain was ranging in Ukmerge town and district. During the storm, a 36-meter high iron chimney of Peisach and Berele Orvin and Chaim Krikunas sawmill was destroyed. The collapsing chimney did not bring any harm but broken the company's roof and damaged some equipment. The loss was about 10000 Lt." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932-07-29, Nr. 171, p. 3)

1932. "On the 20<sup>th</sup> of July, crossing Kestutis square a motor-cycler ran over a pharmacist Lengelebeas, 60 years old. The injured was taken to Kaunas for further treatment." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932-07-23, Nr. 166, p. 6)

1932. There were 71 delinquent in the summer children's socialization centre which was owned by "Oze" society (possibly, in Pivonija). (Blumin A. *Ukmergės žydu...*)



Rašytojas Antanas Biliūnas su draugais, iš kairės: Petras Lašinskas, Viktorija Kovalskienė, Jonas Kovalskis, Kazys Mogenis, Antanas Biliūnas ir Stepas Kovalskis, 1926. Fotografas Mošė Levi, fotografija iš A. Baranausko ir A. Vienuolio-Žukausko memorialinio muziejaus.

1926–1941 m. A. Biliūnas gyveno ir dirbo Ukmergėje, 1926–1938 m. buvo Ukmergės „Šviesos“ draugijos žydų nevalstybinės gimnazijos lietuvių kalbos ir Lietuvos istorijos mokytojas, 1938–1940 m. – Ukmergės valstybinės amatų mokyklos mokytojas. 1940–1941 m. jis dirbo Ukmergės mokytojų seminarijos direktoriumi.

Writer Antanas Biliūnas with friends, from the left: Petras Lašinskas, Viktorija Kovalskienė, Jonas Kovalskis, Kazys Mogenis, Antanas Biliūnas and Stepas Kovalskis, 1926. Photo taken by Moshe Levi. From A. Baranauskas and A. Vienuolis-Žukauskas memorial museum.

In 1926–1941 A. Biliūnas lived and worked in Ukmergė, in 1926–1938 was teacher of the Lithuanian language and Lithuanian history at Ukmergė's Jewish non – governmental society gymnasium "Šviesa", in 1938–1940 Ukmergė's state trade school teacher. 1940–1941 he was principal of the Ukmergė's teachers' seminary.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of August, 1932, the First Infantry Regiment football team played with “Kodimo”. The soldiers won the match by 5:1. (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932-08-17, Nr. 186, p. 3)

August, 1932, “brothers Bushkancai, the pharmacy owners, established a perfume factory in Ukmerge and produced all sorts of cosmetics.” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932-08-17, Nr. 186, p. 3)

August, 1932. “On Thursday, Ukmerge Jew Sonia Vainerytė, 19 years old, committed suicide with a knife in Pivonija, a popular place for summer holidays in Ukmerge district, where many Jews spend their summer. A doctor was brought immediately but he could not help. She died on the spot. [...]” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932-08-20, Nr. 189, p. 3)

September, 1932. “The police closed the club of the Jewish sport organization ‘Hapoel’, as it had no permission to exist.” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932-09-29, Nr. 222, p. 4)

1932. Yiddish and Hebrew kindergartens were established in Ukmerge. Respectively, 19 and 26 children attended them. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydu...*)

October, 1932. “Ukmerge these days traced a secret bank whose owners are several brothers Judelevichiai. The Bank was established two years ago. Judelevichiai has widely expanded their illegal business. The bank had a relationship with lots of merchants from Great Lithuania and Klaipeda district, who arrived in Ukmerge to get loans. The bank was mainly engaged in loan-giving and took high percentage for them. A group of officials from the Ministry of Finance went to Ukmerge to calculate the losses that were brought to the State Treasury by brothers Judelevichiai. It is believed that the loss will be large. The Bank has been suspended” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1932-10-17, Nr. 326, p. 7)

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of November, 1932, Ukmerge district Governor registered Ukmerge Jewish craftsmen charity society “Gmilus – Chesed”. Its aim was to support Ukmerge Jewish craftsmen who needed material support. The Society issued small interest-free loans to Jewish craftsmen who lived in Ukmerge. Society rules stipulated, if the borrower defaulted on the repayment of the loan after the set deadline, it would be recovered from the

debtor or the guarantor by Law. The loans could be received only by members of the association. Craftsmen of both sexes, of Jewish religion and at least 21 years of age could get a loan. The Society funds were as follows: annual membership fees, single sacrifices by society members and other people, movable or immovable property or financial capital owned by the society. People who donated 500 and more litas as and “contributed much to the benefit of society” could be elected honorary members, and got a special diploma. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydu...*)

November, 1932. “Butcher (*a person, who has the right to slaughter animals and birds according to the religious canons*) J. Goldmanas (address: Kalviu St.) was robbed in Ukmerge. He lost more money than household items” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1932-11- 10, Nr. 25, p. 3)

November, 1932. “Ukmerge. 20 workers in Mishniuneris leather factory work in difficult and unhygienic conditions, especially, women who have to pull and carry smelly and wet skins from the pits for beggar’s salary: they get 2.5–3 Lt per the day. / It should be noted that the factory workers are unorganized; few of them read the workers’newspaper. They believe in all kinds of “Azefs” (*Jevno Azef - member of the socialist revolutionist group, agent of the Russian secret police*), who provoke them not to pay trade union membership fee because they are union members (?). Friends, let us soberly think and expel Azefs from our group.” / Ukmerge. Brothers’Orvin and Ch. Krikunas’sawmill and mill workers are unconscious. There are also those who “provide” the owners with the information obtained from the workers.” (*Socialdemokratas*, 1932-11-26, Nr. 48, p. 7)

1932. In the end of the year, Ukmerge district governor received an application to establish Ukmerge department of Lithuanian Jewish religious society “Tiferet Bachurim”. The Statute of the society stated that their aim is “to spread the science of Jewish religion among young workers, craftsmen and clerks, and to educate conscious Jews who would live according Torah regulations and Jewish worldview”. In order to achieve this, it was decided to organize adult courses for teaching the Bible, the Talmud and Jewish religious literature; evening classes for teaching the Lithuanian and Hebrew languages, as well as other subjects of comprehensive

education. It was decided to raise money not only from the members' fees, donations and grants received from the government, but also from public charges. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

**1933.** Department of "Hechaluc" organization was established. It sought to promote Jewish economy and productivity of employment in agriculture and industry, and train skilled workers, those who wanted to expatriate to Palestine. But departmental activity was low. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1933. There were 40 inhabitants in M. Rozenblium's Orphanage. The sum of 45000 Lt was fixed for its maintenance. Also available: Society funds – 26900 Lt., State grants – 4000 Lt and 6000 Lt from the municipality. (*Savivaldybė*, 1933 m., spalis, Nr. 10, p. 12)

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of January, 1933, "police found a few cases of 'fake' chocolates in J. Kremer's candy workshop. Chocolates were wrapped in a foreign company labels. In this way, the shop sold more." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-01-21, Nr. 17, p. 3)

January, 1933. "[...] 17 employees of G. Burstein's' furniture factory work 11 hours a day. There is lot of steam and dust, and no ventilation. Machinery is unprotected, the workers are often hurt. Their salary 1–5 Lt. Nobody gives account books. "Donoshchikai" [snitches] ride on the workers' back (exploit them). It is obvious that Burstein wants to dismiss all of the old workers, who have built his workshop. Friends, will we give in for the capitalist sake?" (*Socialdemokratas*, 1933-01-07, Nr. 1, p. 7)

February, 1933. "[...] Lectures in the Hebrew language are held every week, but in Lithuanian – never..." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-03-06, Nr. 52, p. 4)

February, 1933. "[...] Ukmerge residents are going to establish a merchants'club. Its founder is Kacas, hotel owner." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-02-02, Nr. 27, p. 2)

March, 1933. Lithuanian state gymnasium (teacher Shamesas) started teaching Jewish religion. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1933-03-08, Nr. 54, p. 4)

1933. “[...] “Ukmergyte” (*the River Vilkmergele*) is much flooded too. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of March, 8-year old Kacaite fell into the river. Though the water carried her quite long, but people managed to save her. [...]” (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1933-03-22, Nr. 66, p. 4)

March, 1933. “These days Ch. Shulmanaite, a 17–19 years old Jew and the tailor’s daughter, disappeared. The reasons of her disappearance are still uncertain. The event is under investigation.” (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1933-03-27, Nr. 70, p. 4)

March, 1933. The reading hall and library of Jewish Sport organization “Hakoach” were closed. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In 1933, there were 103 students in the Jewish science gymnasium and 134 – in “Shviesa” gymnasium. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

April, 1933, “Last Vilkmerge sensation is Jew’s N. escaping with her catholic lover Z. Beautiful Chava spat on the outdated traditions and all the differences and hid from her parents will at her lover’s home. Possibly, Chava’s relatives suggested 5000 Lt “otstupnovo” (*for the withdrawal*), but he refuses to negotiate and seriously prepares for family life.” (*Sekmadienis*, 1933-04-02, Nr. 14, p. 3)

On the 5<sup>th</sup> of April, 1933, “Ukmerge Jews protested against the persecution of Jews in Germany.” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-04-10, Nr. 82, p. 3)

1933. “From the 6<sup>th</sup> of April, a German film was supposed to be demonstrated. A Jewish delegation warned that the film would be boycotted. So, an American film was brought, but... with the sound record in the German language. As a result, a big poster was exposed: “The German language, but American production”/ – Some Jewish businesses exempted German specialists. One of them has a contract and addressed Labour inspectors, but received a reply that in the light of the events in Germany, a contract will not help anything.” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-04-11, Nr. 83, p. 3)

April, 1933. “Physical Education Section was opened by The Ukmerge department of Lithuanian Jewish health and safety society “Oze”. It has

64 members (40 men and 24 women). They all signed up for sports and distributed in three groups.” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-04-24, Nr. 92, p. 3)

On the 5<sup>th</sup> of May, 1933, students from the Jewish and other town gymnasiums planted trees during the Spring Day. (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-05-09, Nr. 105, p. 3)

1933. “May 5. One man appeared in Ukmerge bus station. He had a “hakenkreuc” (*Nazi swastika*) pinned to his unbuttoned jacket. The Jews noticed it and started to whistle. There might have arisen much noise, but Chief of the station ordered to keep silence and threatened by police. The Jews did not stop whistling and just said “they would not touch the Nazi and would keep whistling. The man with a hakenkreuc boarded a bus and left to Kavarskas.” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-05-09, Nr. 105, p. 3)

May, 1933. “Two large haberdashery traders F. Rashanskiene-Rabinavičienė and C. Gross want to merge and open one big shop in Ukmerge.” (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-05-09, Nr. 105, p. 3)

1933. “On the 20<sup>th</sup> of May, the First Infantry Regiment football team No 1 played with the Jewish team “Kodimo“. The soldiers won the match by 3:1. All the time they pressed | “Kodimo” gates. There were pretty many fans because everybody wanted to see the game between the two strong teams.” (*Karys*, 1933-06-01, Nr. 22, p. 452)

In June, 1933, Committee of Football society was established in Ukmerge. Among other leaders of the Committee, B. Maizelis was a treasurer and Mikracas – a secretary. The committee united four football clubs, including two Jewish “Kodimo” teams (Class A and B) and the team of “Oze” society (Class A). Unfortunately, due to mutual disagreements and ignoring of the First infantry regimental football team, Committee broke down quickly. (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-06-06, Nr. 127, p. 2)

In June, 1933, Ukmerge department of the Society of the Jewish soldiers who participated in the Restoration of Lithuanian Independence was established. Its aims were “to unite all Jewish soldiers who contributed to the Restoration of Lithuanian Independence; to teach them love their

motherland and to raise conscious public spirit; take care of economic and cultural union affairs, develop Jewish and Lithuanian cultural cooperation ideas among the society members and in Jewish public. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

August, 1933. "There are two Jewish gymnasiums, Hebrew and science, in Ukmerge. Both are in weak financial situation, as the number of students is shrinking. For that reason, from the beginning of the school year both gymnasiums want to merge into one high school. Hebrew will be the language of instruction." (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-08-19, Nr. 188, p. 3)

August, 1933. L. Lampertas, Director of Jewish science gymnasiums, was a Board member of East Lithuanian Cultural and Education Society, established by a group of Ukmerge intellectuals in 1932. Since October, the society published a weekly newspaper "Rytu Lietuva". (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1933-09-23, Nr. 215, p. 11)

1933. B. Zilber's article "Ukmergė Jewish community" observed that "Ukmerge Jewish community have become well-known by a number of Jewish religion and Talmud scholars. And now Leibas Grinas is called "reb Leibale" as one of the world's oldest and most famous Rabbis. Famous yeshivas used to be in Ukmerge too. [...] Jewish high school reunion was referred to with irony in the article ("a dead end has approached and willing-or-not they have to merge."). Rozenblium's Orphanage, Jewish Hospital with pharmacy under Jewish community supervision, a number of charitable societies, a large library, a small credit bank, the Small Jewish Merchants' Union, "Oze" department, youth organizations "Beitar", "Berkaim" "Maccabi", three types of primary schools: "Yavne", "Tarbut" and "Jewish folk school" were referred to well in the article. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1933-09-23, Nr. 215, p. 2)

1933. A charity organization of Ukmerge Jewish women was registered. It aimed at giving all possible help to poor Jews in Ukmerge. According to the Statute, the Society could provide single, monthly and other financial allowances, establish canteens providing free or cheap meals, offer free medical aid and help poor people in other ways. Jewish women, not younger than 21, could become Society members. They raised funds from

various charges, concerts, parties, various gifts, membership fee. The first Society Council was as follows: Chairperson E. Goldoniene, Secretary Irl. Graciene, Treasurer N. Livitiene. (LCVA, f. 410, ap. 8, b. 218, l. 2; Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

November, 1933. Newspaper "Daily News" published the list of "admitted private defenders". Few names of Ukmerge defenders [lawyers?]: Mykolas Chaleckis, Simonas Mocarskis, Chaimas Fridmanas, Izraelis Londonas were in the list. (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-11-03, Nr. 252, p. 3)

In 1933, Ukmerge department of Jewish sports and gymnastics society "Hapoel" was established. Its aims were similar to the aims and activities of other sport organizations. People of both sexes, not younger than 18, could become members of the Society. They paid a small membership fee and the poor could be exempt from paying. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

December, 1933. Ukmerge department of Lithuanian Society to support Jews in Germany was established. Its aim was to help German Jews by various cultural and social activities. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

December, 1933. Teacher A. Berzhoras won the best answer tender as to why he liked the film "Bring them alive" held by cinema "Lyra" in October and received a prize – an annual free ticket. (*Dienos naujienos*, 1933-12-09, Nr. 282, p. 3)

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of December, 1933, "Bushkancas' pharmaceutical warehouse caught fire. The loss was about 10000 Lt." (*Ugniagesys*, 1934, Nr. 1, p. 20)

**1934.** 7 Lithuanians, 5 Jews and 3 Poles were elected to Municipal Council. (*Eskizai*, 1994, Nr. 6-7, p. 107)

January, 1934. Doctor Ch. Rozenbaumas became Riflemen's associate. (*Trimitas*, 1934-01-25, Nr. 4, p. 77)

1934. "[...] Jewish soldiers who had participated in the fights for Lithuanian Independence established their Union. At the end of January, a general meeting is held to elect executive bodies and discuss important matters" (*Karys*, 1934-01-18, Nr. 3, p. 54)

LTSR

Visų šalių proletarai, vienykitės!

Ukmergės MOKYTOJŲ SEMINARIJA

Nr. \_\_\_\_\_



Ukmergė Mokytojų Seminarijos  
 mokinio Jonė Taicaitė - Friedheimienės Sone 1935.

## ANKETA

Klausimai	Atsakymai
1. Pavardė, vardas, tėvo vardas	Taicaitė - Friedheimienė Sone, dakt. šešėnis
2. Gimimo metai, mėnuo ir diena	1918 m. birželio mėn. 23 d.
3. Gimimo vietovė	Udichin m. Ukmergės apskr.
4. Pilietybė	L. S. S. R.
5. Socialinė kilmė (iš darbininkų, smulk., vid., stamb. valstiečių, tarnautojų ir kokios katėg., amatininkų, laisvųjų profesijų, prekybininkų, pramonininkų, dvarininkų ir t. t.)	1/2 mamos prekybininkų
6. Kuo tėvai vertėsi, kokį ir kur turėjo nekilnojamąjį turtą ar įmonę, kiek uždirbo mėnesiui iki 1940 m. liepos mėn. 1 d.?	Motina turėjo kvartuvelę Udichin m. ir vidur. darbo apie 75 - 80 mėn., jokio nekiln. turto neturėjo.
7. Kuo tėvai vertėsi, kokį ir kur turi dabar nekilnojamąjį turtą ar įmonę, kiek uždirba mėnesiui?	Motina turi kvartuvelę Udichin m. ir vidur. dar. 75 - 80 mėn., jokio nekiln. turto neturi.
8. Kiek tėvai išlaiko šeimos narių?	Motina išlaiko 2 šeimos narius
9. Tėvų adresas	Udichin mst., Lemaitėnės Vabė, Ukmergės apskr.
10. Kiek kilometrų iš nuolatinės gyvenamos vietos ligi mokytojų seminarijos?	10 km gyvena Ukmergėje
11. Kur numato gyventi lankydamas seminariją?	Ukmergėje, Prūto g. vė. 6 nr.
12. Ar bus reikalinga stipendija?	reikalinga.
13. Kada ir kaip dalyvavo visuomeninėje veikloje, kokioms organizacijoms, rateliams priklausė iki 1940 m. liepos mėn. 1 d., kurias pareigas ėjo, jei buvo pašalintas ar pasitraukė, kodėl ir kada?	Niekur nepriklausian
14. Kokioms organizacijoms priklauso dabar kokias pareigas eina?	Niekur nepriklausian
15. Ar buvo suimtas, teistas ar baustas, kada, kur ir už ką, kokia bausmė?	nebuvo

Ukmergės „Šviesos“ draugijos žydų ne valdžios gimnaziją baigusios Jonės Taicaitės pažymėjimas, 1935.

Graduate certificate of Jonė Taicaitė from Ukmergė's Jewish non - governmental society gymnasium "Šviesa", 1935.

January, 1934. "Primary education courses started in Hebrew and Jewish schools. Exceptionally, craftsmen attend the courses in order to train for the craftsmen's exams." (ABC, 1934-01-18, Nr. 18, p. 2)

February, 1934. "Ukmerge department of the Society of Jewish soldiers – participants in the Restoration of Lithuanian Independence, was established. The inaugural meeting was attended by a representative from the Society. Before the meeting a large crowd of Jews, former soldiers, led by military orchestra marched to the Monument to those who died for the freedom of Lithuania, paid tribute to the fallen-in-combat friends of weapon." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1934-02-14, Nr. 37, p. 5)

February, 1934. "A summer cottage burned down near Ukmerge Pivonijos resort. The reason was arson. The owner A. Slonimsky was suspected, immediately arrested and released only on the basis of a deposit of 20000 Lt. The burnt-out cottage was insured for 11000 Lt." (ABC, 1934-02-09, Nr. 32, p. 2)

February, 1934. "A 70 year old Jew Joselis Trainavichius, the owner of Musa mill in Ukmerge, has moved to the Catholic faith these days. Last year, a Jewish girl Sh. behaved similarly (she re-baptized and got married with a Lithuanian) and caused a great noise among local Jews. But J. T. christening passed quietly." (ABC, 1934-02-16, Nr. 38, p. 2)

February, 1934. Town Council elected Control Commission for the year 1934. Town Council member Dr. Rachmielis was delegated to the Commission. (ABC, 1934-02-14, Nr. 36, p. 2)

1934. The municipality gave 3000 Lt (*each*) for the maintenance of the Jewish retirement home and the Orphanage, 1500 Lt to the Jewish women Charitable Foundation and 900 Lt (*each*) to Jewish kindergartens No 1 and No 2. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

April, 1934. "LAC lottery prize – 5000 Lt. – went to Ukmerge resident Shl. Mincas whose ticket number was 53713" (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1934-05-24, Nr. 116, p. 5)

May, 1934. "These days a friendly football match between "Sparta" and "Kodimo" teams was held. The match ended at 2: 2. " (ABC, 1934-05-23, Nr. 89, p. 2)

June, 1934. "Friendly football match Between "Shaulys" and "Kodimo" teams ended at high result 8:2 (5:1). "Shaulys" won. The game was very interesting, especially, the second half." (ABC, 1934-06-04, Nr. 98, p. 2)

June, 1934. Ukmerge department of Lithuanian Jewish society "Jekuda" was established. The aim of the Society was "to help rebuild Jewish state in Palestine and to help develop Jewish national consciousness, spread their culture, educate people – honest and helpful to the Lithuanian State and the Jewish nation." The Society intended to organize congresses, meetings, lectures and to establish educational, cultural and art institutions, clubs and sports circles, reading halls and publish literature in the Hebrew language. Society members had their own uniforms and special signs of honour. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

1934. Jewish "Shviesa" gymnasium final examinations were as follows: in writing – the German, Hebrew, Jewish, Lithuanian and Latin languages, foundations of higher and high mathematics, algebra, trigonometry; oral – the Lithuanian, German, Latin, Hebrew and Jewish languages, history, algebra, nature, trigonometry, physics, social studies, physical education, geography and religion. (LCVA. - F. 391. - Ap. 2. - B. 1753. - L. 76.; Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

August, 1934. Celebrating President's Smetona 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary, Rabbi Leiba Rubinas and gymnasium Director L. Lempertas gave speeches to the Jews who gathered in the Great Synagogue (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

October, 1934. "An artesian well has been dug next to Krikunas sauna since last autumn. Already drilled about 120 meters have been already drilled, but still there is not enough water." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1934-10-29, Nr. 247, p. 5)

December, 1934. Tax commission was elected at the Town council meeting. Sh. Bukantas was one of the three members of the commission. (*Lietuvos žinios*, 1934-12-04, Nr. 277, p. 5)

**1935.** Jews were owners of three sawmills, two mills, leather, porcelain, heating panels, two brick, two nails, cartons, beverage, two bed-fabric, two household items factories and six fur – tanneries. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1935. Ukmerge department of the Society of Jewish soldiers – participants in the restoration of Lithuanian Independence elected a new Board: Chairman R Maizelis, vice-Chairman S. Strashas, a paramedic, Secretary A. Zachari, Treasurer M. Gracas. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-01-15, Nr. 12, p. 8)

In summer, 1935, among the few people who supported President's Smetona Scholarship Fund, promoting students-economists, Ukmerge leather factory owner L. Mishniuneris donated 100 Lt. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-02-25, Nr. 46, p. 8)

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, 1935, D. Frenkel's barn with livestock and fodder burned in Vilnius Street, Smeliai suburb. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-04-08, Nr. 81, p. 8; *Karys*, 1935-04-11, Nr. 15, p. 362)

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of April, 1935, at the Town Council meeting, Dr. Karlińskis together with Dr. A. Dumbrys and attorney H. Charmanskis were elected to the Commission of labour income fees. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-04-08, Nr. 81, p. 8)

April, 1935. It was mentioned in the report on the town improvement works that a half of Bushkancas' brick house in Kaunas street and Shiaulishkis' wooden house at the intersection of Kaunas, Deltuva and Sodu streets would be demolished. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-04-15, Nr. 87, p. 8)

May, 1935. Ukmerge department of Lithuanian society in support of German Jews was closed. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

May, 1935. Ukmerge district governor informed Ukmerge district Commandant about the closer of Lithuanian Jewish religious society "Tifferet Bahurim" without giving any reasons. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

May, 1935. K. Deveikis and B. Goldbergas, as two additional members, were elected to the Board of Ukmerge traders' and industrialists' credit Society. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-05-27, Nr. 122, p. 8)

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July, 1935, representatives of right-wing Zionists Gelamanas and Glezeris gave lectures in the cinema “Lyra”. They suggested establishing a new Jewish Zionist organization fighting the red Zionist-Socialist Organization. They called to refuse class struggle and to establish Jewish State in Palestine. (Eidintas A. *Žydai, lietuviai ir holokaustas*, Vilnius, 2002, p. 69)

In July, 1935, Ukmerge department of “Ceirei Agudas Jisroel” (Youth of Israel Union) organization was registered. Its aim was to spread religious education and the issues arising in social life in the spirit of the Jewish Torah (Science) and tradition among the Jewish youth. Any Lithuanian religious Jew, at least 17 years old, could become member of the organization “Ceirei Agudas Jisroel” (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

In July, 1935, Ukmerge “Kodimo” team took part in the football tournament. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-07-03, Nr. 149, p. 8)

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of July, 1935, about 100 Zionist – socialists gathered in Ukmerge. Drazninas talked to them and rejoiced about strong organizations of Jewish workers, urged to fight for the affairs of the proletariat against capitalism and fascism.” (Eidintas A. *Žydai, lietuviai ir holokaustas*, Vilnius, 2002, p. 69)

1935. Ukmerge Tax Inspectorate officials “[...] found secret workshops for repairing and cleaning old clothes owned by “Lynas” venture in Ukmerge, Kalejimo St. No. 5 and Kranto St. No. 10. The workshops employed 40 tailors. The company produces several hundred litas net profit a day. Clothes were repaired in Ukmerge and cleaned in Janushkos watermill. The company operated secretly [...]. Relevant protocols were drawn up to workshop owners, haberdasher Chemachas Grosas and miller Videsas in Janushkos./ Ukmerge Jews have several different workshops with more hired workers. But the owners are often reluctant to take out patents on business and do not register their workers in the Patients’ Fund. Tax Inspectorate officials and Patients’ Fund Controllers face serious difficulties in detecting all employers breaking the laws, because when controllers come, the owners order the workers to hide. [...] For example, Patient Fund Controller found 8 workers in Karem shoe workshop, 4 in

Chaposhninkas' top-of-boots workshop, 31 in one section of "Lynas" company (and 9 of them escaped) and 9 in the second section, who were unregistered in the Patient Fund. / All owners got protocols and were sent for an equivalent punishment. Other workshop owners, foreseeing that failures to comply with the law will be punished, buy business patents in the name of their poor employees and "become" (pretend) cashiers or middle managers. For example, miller Videsas from Janushkos has bought a patent in the names of indigent T. Videsaite and Feldbliumas. Sooner or later authorities detect illegal actions." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-09-09, Nr. 206, p. 8)

September, 1935. "In determining the prices of leather, the price manager distributed relevant questionnaires for all workshops and requested to set up companies' estimations. Ch. Mishniuneris, a well-known leather factory owner in Ukmerge, gave false information and got a 500 Lt fine." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-09-14, Nr. 211, p. 8)

December, 1935. "[...] Protocols for too-high [higher than those set by cost managers] prices indicated on the labels of goods were drawn up for Ukmerge traders Vulfas, Riklenskai and Perkauskiene." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-12-12, Nr. 324, p. 6)

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of December, 1935, Ukmerge Town Council formed the Commission for setting prices of the sold land in the town. One of the three members of the commission was B. Goldberg. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1935-12-19, Nr. 336, p. 6)

"The following data concerning Ukmerge Jewish community can be found in the "Lithuanian Telephone Directory 1935": Jewish "Shviesa" Society gymnasium was in New Street (now Vasario 16-ios St.) No. 7; Jewish Hospital – Vytautas St. 64; Jewish Charitable Society "Erzo" – Pilies St. 1; Rozenbliumas' Jewish Orphanage and cinema "Lyra" – Naujoji St. 17;

Doctor Karlinskas lived in Kauno St. 21; Dr. Klingas – Kauno St. 12; Dr. Borisas Paikinas – Pilies St. 8; Dr. Chaimas Rachmielis – Gedimino St. 10; Dr. Chaimas Rozenbaumas – Vytauto St. 1; dentist R. Gabriene lived in Vytauto St. 2; dentist Gurvichius – Gedimino St. 1; dentist R.

Fogelevichiute – Kestuchio a. 15; dental technician Solomonas Fridmanas – Vytauto St. 6; doctor's assistant B. Kacas – Pilies St. 4; doctor's assistant S. Shtrasas – Gedimino St. 20; doctor's assistant Girshas Veineris – Vytauto St. 21; owner of the new pharmacy S. Shelkanaitė-Efrosiene – Gedimino St. 33;

Lawyers: Aaronas Goldbergas lived in Kestuchio sq. 18; Moze. Goldbergas – Vienuolyno St. 9; B. Golombas – Vienuolyno St. 4; Chaimas Fridmanas – Vytauto St. 6; J. Londonas – Kauno St. 3;

Jewish Folk Bank was in Kestuchio a. 13; J. Melcas, lived in Vilniaus St. 46 and rented cars “for swift driving”; Hirsha Burshteinas perry workshop “Vita” was in Gedimino St. 14; brothers' Bushkancai drug warehouse – Kestuchio a. 7; grain merchant Shaja Gabajus – in Pivonija; harberdasher J. Grosas – Vytauto St. 1; Sh. Figero perry workshop was in Vilniaus St. 28; timber merchant M. Klingas lived in Kauno St. 12; U. Koltunas' book shop was in Kestuchio sq. 15; Krikunas' and Orvinas' company- Gedimino St. 23; Nochimas' Massas' flour shop – Gedimino St. 27; m. Majerovichius' cereal purchase – Naujoji St. 30; Leiba Mishniuneris' leather workshop – Kalejimo St. 11; Ukmerge department representative of “Nafta” mineral oil products V. Israelites stayed in Kauno St. 4; brothers' Palecai electric workshop of paper bags – Gedimino St. 15; m. Perkulis' hotel “Central” – Kauno St. 11; Chaimas Rabinavichius' oil workshop – Vytauto St. 54; A. Slonimskis' publishing house – Vytauto St. 17; L. Shapiro and M. Joffe electricity, radio and bicycle trading – Kestuchio sq. 13; E. Shneideris beer wholesale warehouse – Vytauto St. 9; Vides, owner of a mill and dressing workshop “Lyna” in Janushku vilage, lived in Kestuchio sq. 11.

Owners of telephones were: L. Breznikas (Vilniaus St. 26); A. Bushkancas (Kauno St. 8); Notelis Gantfolis (Kranto St. 5); Bensijonas Goldbergas (Vienuolyno St. 15); Chaimas Gordonas (Kestuchio sq. 5); Benjaminas Fisheris (Naujoji St. 7); Aaronas Judelevichius (Zhuvu St. 12); Elijoshius Judelevichius (Gedimino St. 12); Ch. Krikunas (Gedimino St. 23); J. Levinshteinas (Pivonija); N. Levinshteinas (Vilniaus St. 33); J. Losas (Vytauto St. 44); M. Orvinas (Pivonija); L. Shaulishskis (Kauno St. 18); Joselis



Ukmergės žydų pradžios mokyklos Nr. 4 1932 m. laida (Viršutinė eilė iš kairės: L. Reisman, F. Buškanc, Š. Berzak, H. Biško, Z. Turič (rabinas), Šlepietienė, Długauskas (inspektorius), L. Vais, I. Inubskij, H. Levin, F. Zarchi, F. Anolik. Vidurinė eilė iš kairės: A. Gapan, F. Muler, M. Fester, I. Bereznin, Šimončik, I. Šameš, B. Jebač, B. Šabat-Levin, Buškanc, A. Miškin, H. Fruznibski. Apatinė eilė iš kairės: Š. Lenet, D. Taic, Š. Terek, R. Eides, F. German, Š. Zak, Mindel. Fotografas H. Levi.)

Edition of 1932 from Ukmergė's Jewish primary school N. 4. Upper row from the left: L. Reisman, F. Bushkants, Sh. Berzak, H. Bishko, Z. Turich (rabbi), Šlepietienė, Długauskas (inspector), L. Vais, I. Inubskij, H. Levin, F. Zarchi, F. Anolik. Middle row from the left: A. Gapan, F. Muler, M. Fester, I. Bereznin, Shimonchik, I. Shamesh, B. Jebach, B. Shabat-Levin, Bushkanch, A. Mishkin, H. Fruznibski. Bottom row from the left: Sh. Lenet, D. Taitz, Sh. Terek, R. Eides, F. German, Sh. Zak, Mindel. Photo taken by H. Levi.

Shushanas (Vilniaus St. 3); (*titles of businesses according to the document*) (<http://genealogyindexer.org/view/1935Lit/388-391>)

**1936.** In February, Jewish sport society “Vienybe” was closed. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

In 1936, Ukmerge Jewish Society of charity, social assistance and culture “Erzo” owned: one-story residential house Vienuolyno St. No. 4. Society ambulance and two apartments for poor people were located there. Also one-story brick house in Naujoji St. 24 (Jewish primary school was there), a one-story brick house Arkliu turgaus St.. No. 5 (the Society maintained a retirement home there), one-story brick house Pirties St.. No. 7 (the sauna and perry workshop “Progress”), the land along Naujoji St. No. 20 was let out to Mr Rozenbliumas’ Orphanage for 36 years, and other assets. 180 men and 40 women were members of the Society. (LCVA, f.1367, ap. 1, b. 1836)

March, 1936. “For hygienic reasons, late last year Ukmerge Burgomaster closed the famous “Jatki” – a 70 year old hall of butcher’s shops. Initially, butchers protested against the municipal decision. The Jewish community was not satisfied because the hall was their ritual poultry slaughterhouse. They applied even to Kaunas. But recently Department of Health has approved of Burgomaster’s decision, and the old hall will soon be destroyed. Butchers have opened their shops in the city center. / As soon as the hall is demolished, the municipality is going to reconstruct Butchers Street around the Castle mound.” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-03-13, Nr. 119, p. 6)

April, 1936. “Last autumn Kaunas district court heard the case of A. (-Abraham) Slonimsky (*owner of a printing house*) for the arson of the private summer cottage and sentenced him to 9 months in (*prison*). Now Chambers of Appeals found A. Slonimsky not guilty and acquitted him. He expects to get an insurance Premium of about 10500 Lt.” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-04-20, Nr. 180, p. 6)

April, 1936. The message about press distribution in Ukmerge announces: “[...] It should be noted that all Jewish newspapers has their agencies and a lot of distributors” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-04-04, Nr. 157, p. 6)

April, 1936. "These days, about 110 kilograms of bristles were stolen from merchant Motelis Klisas' apartment (Gedimino St.). Their value is 2700 Lt.. In order to hide the theft, the thieves removed bristles and filled the bags with hay. Apparently, they entered the apartment with a fake key. Criminal police diligently investigates the theft." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-04-25, Nr. 190, p. 6)

April, 1936. "As it has been already announced, bristles for 3000 Lt were stolen from Ukmerge merchant m. Klisas apartment. Criminal police soon discovered that Merchant Ch. Schumanas stole bristles and took them to Kaunas, and from there to Vilkaishkis, where he hoped to sell them. Communication with local police stations was maintained by phone. Ch. Schumanas was arrested in Vilkaishkis. It turned out that he managed to sell a part of the bristles in Jonava." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-04-30, Nr. 198, p. 6)

May, 1936. "It seems that this summer there will be only three football teams: Regimental, Riflemen's and Jews' in Ukmerge. [...]" (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-05-05, Nr. 206, p. 6)

In 1936, Ukmerge Rabbi Jozefas Zusmanovichius took office. Together with other Jews he was killed in Pivonija forest in 1941. (Šoenburgai N. ir S. *Lietuvos žydų bendruomenės*)

June, 1936. Meisha Lavinas, a vet in tsar times, lives in Ukmerge. Even then he had little intercourse with his fellow countrymen – Jews. After the war, he returned to Ukmerge and cut off relations with the Jewish society, and he even avoided the Jewish language. As a result, he was dubbed "half Jew". Recently, he became ill and sent for a notary. Referring to the written and signed documents, he left 15,000 Lt in cash and 65,000 Lt in bills to his long-time servant Sofia Grishkevichiene. Also he bequeathed the large stone house to his relatives, on the condition that they redeemed the mentioned bills./ Z Grishkevichiene was a widow (her husband died in the Great war), and served M.L. for many years. Since the completion of those documents, she called the doctor and received his confirmation that ML was full of consciousness. Then she extracted the bequeathed 15000 Lt from the bank/ When all this became known to the Jewish community,

they raised a big noise why ML had not left all his property to the Jews, who tried to convince that “the story smelled of crime”. A telegram was sent to Cuba inviting m. L.’s relative, who lived there to come to Ukmerge. Another relative contacted the relevant bodies asking to arrange doctors’ consultation to define M.L. state of mind... The consultation was held in the afternoon on Saturday (*May30<sup>th</sup>*), and their decision is not announced yet./ A crowd of Jews is permanently standing by m. L.’s house. They say that if ML was of full consciousness, he did not behave in the Jewish style because he bequeathed the riches to a Catholic... Sofia G. is very intimidated by all kinds of talking and is even afraid to appear in town...” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-06-02, Nr. 250, p. 6)

July, 1936. “The 6<sup>th</sup> Riflemen’s team of Ukmerge District was one of the biggest teams in the pried-war zone and it did not own a house so far. [...] Finally, thanks to the active commander of the regiment lieutenant Stapulionis, it was decided to buy a two-story brick house in Kaunas St. 39 [cur. Kaunas St. No. 36]. Society and organizations approved of the purchase of the house and it was bought for 39000 Lt. [...] “(*Mūsų Rytojus (Our Tomorrow)*, 1936-07-07, Nr. 51, p. 3); “[...] Not long ago that house almost in the town centre, was purchased from lawyer Goldberg. It is a substantial two-story brick building [...]” (*Karys*, 1936-07-16, Nr. 29, p. 716)

July, 1936. In Kalejimo Street, close to the mound, while digging sewage ditches a lot of worn out people’s skeletons were found in one of them. Referring to old residents, there used to be the former Jewish Hospital (now – the leather factory) and the graves close to it. Referring to another story, they were old battles residues, supposedly – soldiers’ burials on the mound. Most probably, the truth is in the first story about the hospital.” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-07-25, Nr. 338, p. 6)

July, 1936. “Readers still remember the correspondence about the sensational legacy of Ukmerge Jew M. Levinas’s. Before his death, he bequeathed 80 thousand litas to his servant and the brick house to his relatives who were not satisfied with that, spread all kinds of rumors about the happy servant and even appealed to the Prosecutor because she could

falsify ML's bills. For him it left. Soon Ukmerge Prosecutor sent the bills for an investigation to Kaunas. / The bills appeared in full order. Perhaps, they will soon be returned to the owner Z. G-ne. She still continues to reside in the house of the deceased, where she used to serve for about 10 years. / Now one ML's cousin from Cuba arrived because she had got an invitation by telegraph. She claims that she has some kind of documents to inherit ML's house and she is not going to re-buy the bills. Litigation has begun. / The building is quite large and there are a number of shops and apartments there. Meanwhile, the tenants don't pay rent to anyone, although a special Trusteeship Committee to take care of ML's property was elected. Recently, the committee removed all the furniture though ZG still lived in the apartment. It's hard to say, when all this quarrel reaches an end./ As you know, the dead was buried in the Catholic cemetery. For some time, the Jewish community attempted to remove the remains to the Jewish cemetery, but did not succeed so far." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-07-30, Nr. 346, p. 6)

August, 1936. "The butchery hall with a Jewish Prayer house and ritual poultry slaughter-house are almost demolished. The Prayer House will be still used till autumn. Town municipality suggested to remove the ritual slaughter house to Pivonija slaughter, but the Jewish community refused, because it was very far (2 km out of town). Now they build a new modern slaughter house close to the previous." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-08-06, Nr. 358, p. 6)

August, 1936. "A bussiness partner with 30000–40000 Lt capital is needed for the operation (*exploatation?*) of a automatic mill. It's the only mill in Ukmerge town and district. In addition, there are planing machines and all equipment for sawmills. Contact: B. Orvin, Ukmerge, Prison St. 9." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-08-12, Nr. 368, p. 7)

September, 1936. "Ukmerge residents have not stopped talking about M. Levinas' (the Jew buried in the Catholic cemetery) sensational testament and the large sum of money bequeathed to his servant Zose Griškevichiene. Now, criminal proceedings instituted for ZG's theft of

several thousand litas-worth bills have started. The relatives of the deceased promise to raise a second – civil – case on the same inheritance, which may last several years, because the two sides do not promise to give up easily. They are going to hire the most famous lawyers up to the highest level. / The house is now at the disposal of its patrons. A. Bitinas, M. Levinas, N. Vadas are included in the Patron Board. The last two are relatives of the deceased. The house is located in the city centre and connoisseurs consider that it is worth 120 thousand litas. The shops and apartments bring income of about 400 Lt per month. It's not much, because the rent tax is very low. / Z. G-ne still lives in the house and does not pay rent and she does not want to leave. Therefore, Patrons' Board initiated a case against ZG who is very because she neither receives money, nor is allowed to live in the apartment. At her request, the case study of September 18<sup>th</sup> was postponed." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-09-22, Nr. 434, p. 6)

October, 1936. An article about Ukmerge libraries stressed that "Jewish and Polish minorities have their own libraries in the town." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-10-02, Nr. 452, p. 6)

October, 1936. These days the famous Zose Griškevichiene, future owner of the sensational legacy in Ukmerge, married a farmer from Sheshuoliai. She says that together with her husband she will be able to fight better for the legitimate inheritance of 80000 Lt. It is known that currently the bequeathed bills are in the Court of Appeal. The case will start soon./ On this occasion, we must pay attention to the fact that the distant relative, who got a telegram about ML's death and initiated all this noise about the inheritance, is going back to Cuba." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-10-07, Nr. 460, p. 6)

October, 1936. "Behaviour of Ukmerge bus station porters causes great and deserved outrage of the passengers. Almost every time the bus arrives in the station, porters attack the door and snatch the passengers' baggage not even letting them to get off the bus. Besides, the porters scream at each other in the Jewish jargon, push the passengers, and so on. In addition, they are shabby, bearded and dirty [...]" (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-10-14, Nr. 472, p. 6)

In October, 1936, Ukmerge department of the Jewish craftsmen society was established in the town. Since the Statute of the Society did not survive, we cannot accurately determine the aims of the association. Probably, it was a public organization of self-help and support of Jewish artisans. The Board of Ukmerge department was elected only in 1937 because many people, not belonging to the Society, attended the first meeting. Society members paid a fee. There were about 100 members in Ukmerge Department in 1938. Its revenues were about 600 Lt. But it is obvious that the department was not very active, because in August, 1940, closing the society and confiscating its assets, it became vivid that Ukmerge departmental property was scarce. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

November, 1936. "First Infantry Regiment soldier Mausha Zhibulis, dropped into his brother's tailor workshop and noticed a pair of new soldier's pants. Understanding that they could have been stolen, as they were not sold in shops, he immediately notified his immediate superior. Regiment Commander expressed his appreciation and allowed to pay a 10 Lt grant to Zhibulis for his integrity and good understanding of the duties." (*Karys*, 1936-11-12, Nr. 46, p. 178)

December, 1936. "Recently, Ukmerge Drawing and Painting studio lost one of its active member L. Potruchas. He suddenly fell ill and died, although he was immediately taken to a surgery in Karaliauchius. It was a young man who graduated from the VD University not too long ago. He was a gifted amateur artist. In his honour, on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December the Studio was decorated with a black-sheathed frame. [...]" (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-12-22, Nr. 588, p. 6)

December, 1936. "As you know, one of the contenders for the former "king of weapons" Basil Sakharov's riches is H. B. Sakharov, a shoemaker from London, who calls himself the son of the deceased millionaire. He says that he was born in Ukmerge and his father, B. Sacharov, married there. A short research proved that in the second half of the last century Manelis Sacharovas lived in Ukmerge. Yet in 1924, one lawyer from London addressed a local public figure in order to get information about H. B. Sakharov who used to live in Ukmerge./ That year, several witnesses said

that they recollect Manelis Sakharov's wedding and that shortly after the ceremony MS was recruited for 25 years. They say that since then he never returned to Ukmerge because he successfully escaped from the recruits and quickly emigrated to Turkey. His wife did not live long in Ukmerge too. After she gave birth to a boy, she left somewhere. Nothing more was heard about further destiny of the Sakharovai./ All these facts and, probably, Sakharov's certificate of marriage were sent to London in 1924. The first G. Himself did not understand the value of these facts. Only now it becomes clear that H. B. Sakharov wanted to refer to them long ago. He says that he tried to meet with Mr. Sakharov and prove to him to be his biological son that year in Paris. / This time the London shoemaker may fail again, because Bazilius Sakharovas and Manelis Sacharovas can be two different people. But everything can be vice versa. In that case, Ukmerge residents who know Manelis S. history say that the son of "the king of weapons" will have to come to Ukmerge and collect "stronger evidence" because 800 million is not so readily available! And G. is waiting for a letter from London!" (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1936-12-22, Nr. 588, p. 6)

**1937.** "That morning in January, there was a dangerous fire in dynamos engine room of Ch. Krikunas sawmill and mill. [...] The police diligently investigate the event. The companies are not covered by insurance, in addition, they will soon be sold in the auction for a relatively high debt. They say the debt is 100,000 Lt. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1937-01-14, Nr. 19, p. 6)

February, 1937. "Last night Ukmerge security police detained more than a dozen Jewish people suspected of communist activities. After the inquest majority of the detainees were released." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1937-02-06, Nr. 59, p. 7)

February, 1937. Doctor Ch. Rachmielis was elected member of Ukmerge charity and winter assistance committee. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1937-02-12, Nr. 69, p. 6)

March, 1937. M. Klingas donated the biggest sum – 50 Lt. – among individual donors to the Winter assistance committee during the Winter assistance campaign. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1937-03-11, Nr. 111, p. 6)

March, 1937. 29 people lived in Old people's home and 37 children in the Orphanage maintained by "Erzo" society. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1937-03-25, Nr. 135, p. 12)

May, 1937. "District Labour Inspector visited a number of companies in Ukmerge and Kedainiai districts and drafted protocols to few employers. Here and elsewhere, business owners did not comply with wage rates and did not issue earnings books to the workers, e.g., in E. Chajetas (Gediminas 29) locksmith workshop, Grimblatai sawmill (Sviliu village, Josvainiu region), Slonimskis printing house (Vytautas St. 17) and etc. [...]" (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1937-05-13, Nr. 212, p. 6)

1937. "There was only one cinema "Modernas" since the 1st of June, when cinema "Lyra" was closed. [...] Now theatre performances will be held in the "Lyra" hall. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of June, State theatre came to Ukmerge for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time and staged the "New People" by P. Vaichionas. Later, a theatre troupe of Ukmerge Riflemen will stage a play." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1937-06-07, Nr. 250, p. 6)

June, 1937. "P. Chajietas, the owner of a knife workshop in Gedimino St., closed the business a few days ago and fired all workers without compensation. He said that he would open the workshop soon. But the workers realized that the owner was preparing to secretly dispatch the workshop equipment (to sell or at least to hide) and took care of it for two days. The owner, seeing that nothing could be done, paid a compensation for everybody." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1937-06-08, Nr. 252, p. 6)

1937. During the fire in Ukmerge (12, June. (*Elsewhere* – 11, October.)) [...] Ukmerge Marian monastery, the church tower, the synagogue, the warehouse, Kopulis', Prusas', Kalmanas', Fridmanas', Kremermanas', Pिकास' and Vachteris' house were destroyed by the flames. The loss was about 60000 Lt. A large part of the affected property was insured by the State insurance agency and Company "Lithuanian Insurance." (*Karys*, 1937, Nr. 26, p. 728)

September, 1937. "The Maintenance Committee of Ukmerge Jewish synagogues and prayer houses: Chairman – Zusmanovichius Joseph,

Secretary – Fruit Leiba, Treasurer – Janauskas Icik, members – Orvin Belis and Klebanas Motel – were presented to Ukmerge district Governor.” (LCVA, f. 410, ap. 3, b. 143, l. 23; Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

Each synagogue or house of worship had its “Gabe” – Chief. A famous citizen was usually elected to the position. Also, there were “Shamea” – attendants of synagogues or houses of worship, who received small salaries. On top of its duties, every synagogue had to carry out the work assigned by the state – to lead the Registry of Jewish people and present it to the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Ministry of Education. In 1935, there were 10 Jewish registry branch offices and the Town registry office (managed by Rabbi L. Rubinas) in Ukmerge district. In 1937, there were 9 branch offices and a town Office, managed by Shamesas Icikas. In 1937, Ukmerge Registry Office sent 2 books of birth acts, 2 of marriage acts, 4 of death acts of 4, and 2 books of auxiliary birth acts, completed in 1936. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

October, 1937. “During the fire in Ukmerge (on the 12<sup>th</sup> of June), Synagogues and Jewish houses (*currently, in Shirvintu and Giedraichiu streets*)) were most affected by the fire. The design and appearance of the buildings were not good quality and, possibly, they could be demolished over the time./ After the fire, rebuilding of the houses started and now almost every house, except the synagogue, is rebuilt. Renovated buildings look more attractive and glamorize the town.” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1937-10-15, Nr. 470, p. 6)

October, 1937. Ukmerge department of Jewish national society “Betar” was established. B. Oguzas, a 26 year old shop assistant was its Leader. Ch. Davidzonas, a 32 year old clerk, was his deputy and 24 year old worker M. Urinas became a Secretary. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of October, 1937, Ukmerge Jewish “Chevro – Kadish” Society approved a new Statute and changed the name of the Society to Ukmerge Jewish “Chevro Kadish (Charity) Society“. Operational objectives and working methods changed too. Now the Society aimed to “provide material assistance to poor Jews of Ukmerge and take care of the development of



Šešių vyrų grupinis portretas. 1 eilė 1-as iš kairės – Michailas Gotleris, 2 eilėje 1-as iš kairės – Dovydas Gotleris. Ukmergė, 1935, VŽM 6153.

Group portrait of six men. First row from the left: Michail Gotler. Second row, first from the left: Dovydas Gotler. Ukmergė, 1935, VŽM 6153.

Jewish spiritual life according to religious provisions“. The Society planned to “establish and maintain Jewish charitable institutions, to provide them with allowances; to aid poor Jews with money, clothing, food, medical aid and medicines“. But in 1938, the Society revenues were only 115 Lt, so its extensive activities could not be developed. There were 35 members of the Society in 1938. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

1937. Reconstruction of the theatre “Lyra” was started according to Pr. Zhukauskas design. The main purpose of the reconstruction was to separate the building of the theatre from the Jewish Orphanage. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of January, 1938, the building was accepted by the Commission as ready for use. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of January, 1938, V. Mikoliunas and L. Kvainauskas got a permission to open the cinema “Pasaka” in the renovated building. (*Documents of Chief Architect of Ukmerge District Municipal Administration*)

December, 1937. “At the last City Council meeting, the question of laying a new street to the market was discussed. The street should cross the land managed by Bushkancas. It was decided to propose Bushkancas 10000 Lt for an area of the land charged for the street, for the brick building that would be demolished, and the trees. The municipality had to make a new pavement along the new street. If Bushkancai did not accept the proposal, their property would be expropriated. The owners argue that the assets are worth more the proposed sum, but they do not say how much.” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1937-12-30, Nr. 592, p. 6)

**1938.** In February, Chief Police Officer of Ukmerge town had to announce to Ukmerge department of Lithuanian Jewish Society “Jekuda” that it is considered closed. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of February, Ukmerge department of “Ceirei Agudas Jisroel” (The Youth of Israel Society) was closed. Except of the stamp, they did not possess any other property. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

March, 1938. “For a long time Ukmerge town municipality have been making efforts to buy the land from Berka and Liba – Tauba Bushkancai in order to build a new street across their land to the market. Although the terms of the contract were very good, Bushkancai refused to sell the plot

of their land because they wanted to get a lot more money for it. But the plot is not very big – 2453.7 m<sup>2</sup> ./ The issue reached the Parliament which decided to adopt a law under which the land will be expropriated. It means the street to market the hall will be built anyway.” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1938-03-01, Nr. 94, p. 6)

March, 1938. Officials of Ukmerge municipality decided to donate their one month salaries and buy three heavy machine guns for the collected money. The weapons will be given to the army on the “Holiday of the army and society.” “Jewish organizations and individuals also keep pace and sacrifice abundantly and promise to contribute to the Foundation of Weapons.” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1938-03-22, Nr. 129, p. 5)

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of April, 1938, the haberdashery shop, owned by Ukmerge resident Jankelis Grosas, caught fire. Although the fire was quickly spotted and eliminated, the loses were great – 33000 Lt., because there were a lot of burned or damaged goods./ The fire burst out of the unattended working stove.” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1938-04-25, Nr. 181, p. 7)

In 1938, the Mound, Vytautas, Vilnius and Kalejimo streets were renovated. About 50 slums around the hill and on the left bank of the Vilkmergele were demolished. There lived 49 Jewish families (207 people; 6 families of unemployed, 8 craftsmen, 4 cargo carriers, a carter, 2 servants, maids, 3 butchers and 6 traders). 30 of them appealed to the town municipality for an allowance. (Miškinis A. *Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai*, p. 113–115)

In 1938, there were about 100 members in Ukmerge department of Lithuanian Jewish craftsmen Society. Their income was about 600 Lt., but, supposedly, the organization was not very functional. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In 1938, Ukmerge department of Jewish sport and gymnastics society “Makabi” was established. Its aim was spiritual reviving of the Jewish nation. But due to financial difficulties, the society was nor very functional. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In 1938, Ukmerge department of the Palestinian Framework Foundation “Keren Hajessod” was closed. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In July, 1938, Ukmerge department of Jewish Youth society “Berit-Kanajim” was established. On the 12<sup>th</sup> of October, shop assistant D. Rapoportas became Chairman, trader Z. Rubinas – Secretary, O. Garberis – Cashier of the governing body. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of July, 1938, Osipas (Josifas) Piatnitskis (Joselis Tarshis), a revolutionary (bolshevik) leader, the “Iskra” distributor was shot in Moscow during Stalinist “clean-outs”. (LTE, t. 8, p. 597; Petronis J. *Ukmergė*, Vilnius, 1976, p. 15–16)

In August, 1938, “Ukmerge town municipality sent Butmanas and Vainshteinas, two local chimney sweepers, to chimney sweepers’ courses in Kaunas. In this way, Ukmerge will have qualified chimney sweeps.” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1938-08-06, Nr. 351, p. 7)

In 1938, there were the following primary schools in Ukmerge: School No. 1 maintained by the municipality. The language of instruction was Lithuanian. There were 6 classes and 547 students there. School No. 2 was maintained by the municipality. The languages of instruction were Lithuanian and Russian. There were 6 classes and 382 students. School No. 3 was maintained by the municipality. The language of instruction was Hebrew. There were 4 classes and 180 students. School No. 4 was maintained by the municipality. The language of instruction was Yiddish. There were 6 classes and 211 students. School No. 5 was maintained by the municipality. The languages of instruction were Lithuanian and Polish. There were 4 classes and 41 students. Private school of Vincenzo a Paulo society was supported. The language of instruction was Lithuanian. There were 4 classes and 132 students. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of September, 1938, the Jewish community gave 10,000 cigarettes, boxes of biscuits and sweets to the First Infantry Regiment soldiers’ returning from the autumn manoeuvres. (*Karys*, 1938, Nr. 39, p. 1099)

1938. “[...] On the 18<sup>th</sup> of November, a fire broke out in the former Shmuila Pagiris rope workshop, address Vasario 16 St., No. 12. From the workshop the fire spread into the residential house and a board warehouse, which are almost completely burned. [...]” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1938-11-23, Nr. 532, p. 9)

In 1938, society "Erzo" revenues amounted to 12 431 Lt. The turnover of the Retirement home was 10639 Lt.. In 1939, there were 24 members in the society. The pharmacy was estimated by 104 884 Lt. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

1938. The benefit of Ukmerge Jewish association for supporting sick Jews "Refugio Urine" (*Full Treatment*) 1634 Lt. It had 109 members. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

"Telephone directory of Lithuania (1938), collected the following data related to Ukmerge Jewish community: Jewish "Shviesa" Society gymnasium was in Naujoji St. 7 (cur. Vasario 16 St.); Jewish Hospital – Vytautas St. 74; Jewish Charitable Society "Erzo" – Pilies St. 1; Rozenbliumas' Jewish Orphanage – Naujoji St. 20; Ukmerge department of "Oze" Society – Vienuolyno St.;

Doctors Ch. Goldbergas lived in Kestuchio sq. 11; A. Kaganas – Gedimino St. 4; A. Karlinskas – Kauno St. 23; Leizeris Klingas – Vytauto St. 28; Borisas Paikinas – Pilies St. 8; Chaimas Rachmilis – Gedimino St. 31; Chaimas Rozenbaumas – Vytauto St. 1; paramedics B. Kacas – Pilies St. 4; Sh. Shtrashas – Gedimino St. 43; dentists B. Gabriene – Vytauto St.; D. Gurvichius – Gedimino St. 1; R. Fogelevichiute-Perkuliene – Kestuchio sq. 15; dental technician Solomonas Fridmanas – Vytauto St. 6; owner of the new pharmacy S. Shelkanaite-Efrosiene – Gedimino St. 23;

Lawyers: Aaronas Goldbergas, Kestuchio sq. 18; Mozè Goldbergas – Vienuolyno St. 9a; B. Golombas – Vienuolyno St. 4; Chaimas Fridmanas – Vytauto St. 6; I. Londonas – Kauno St. 3;

Jewish national bank was in Vienuolyno St. 21; Cars and trucks were rented by J. Melcas, Vilniaus St. 46; a truck was rented by I. Butas – Vilniaus St. 33; Burshteino, H. Shiferio and M. Romkino perry workshop "Vita" – Gedimino St. 35; brothers' Bushkancai pharmaceutical warehouse and laboratory "Delugan" – Kestuchio sq. 7; Sh. Fisherio alcohol shop and groceries – Vilniaus St. 6; grain merchant Shaja Gabajus – Pivonijs; A. Glazas watch trade – Kestuchio sq. 5; haberdashery trader J. Grosas – Vytauto St. 1; owner of soft drinks workshop, beer

wholesale warehouse and “Kunigaikshchių” pub S. Figeras – Vilniaus St. 28; brothers Aaronas and Elijas Judelevichiai pursued “colonial” trade – Zhuvu St. 3; forest Merchant M. Klingas – Vytauto St. 28; m. Oguzas colonial shop – Vilniaus St. 3; U. Koltunas bookstore, which included writing tools, drafting supplies, toys, baby carriages, fitness tools, fashion magazines, and state and other lottery tickets agency” – Kestuchio sq. 15; Ch. Liubichiene hotel – Vilniaus St. 8; Ch. B. Leibavichiaus shoe shop – Kestuchio sq.; Ch. Krikunas’ and brothers’ Orvinai rolls mill and sawmill company – Gedimino St. 42, there used to be Ch. Krikunas; Leiba Mishniuneris leather factory – Kalejimo St. 11; brother Palecai “electric paper bags workshop” – Gedimino St. 15; Abraomas Slonimskis sprinting house – Vytauto St. 17; L. Shapiro and M. Joffe electricity, radio and bicycle trade – Kestuchio a. 13; brothers’ Leizeris and Mejeras Shushanai leather workshop – Statikai village, area No. 5; Vides’ mill and equipment workshop “Lyna”, former Janushkų village, the owner lived in Kestuchio sq. 11.

The phones were at: Tedresas Anolikas (Zhuvų St. 13); L. Breznikas (Vilniaus St. 36); Notelis Gantfolis (Kranto St. 5); State Insurance office agent B. Goldbergas (Vienuolyno St. 16); Aaronas Judelevichius (Zhuvų St. 12); Eljoshius (*Elijas*) Judelevichius (Gedimino St. 12); M. Levinshteinas (Vilniaus St. 33); R. Levinshteinaite (Pivonija 26); Nochimas Massas (Gedimino St. 46); Idelis Mendeleviskis (Kestuchio sq. 5); Berelis Orvinas (Kalejimo St. 9); B. Pasteris, Ukmerge freight cars accountant (Vilniaus St. 15); I. Shaulishkis (Kauno St. 18); P. Sheinzonas, an engineer, a public high school building (*contractor?*); Joselis Shushanas (Vilniaus St. 3). (<http://genealogyindexer.org/view/1938Lit/362-364>)

**1939.** “January. There are two baths of the same owner Mr. Krikunas (a Jew), and cleanliness would benefit much if responsible workers check the situation more often. And it would be even better if the town municipality built a bathhouse.” (*XX amžius*, 1939-01-17, Nr. 13, p. 10)

January, 1939. “Ukmerge seems to be quite a big town, but there are no Jews book binder, a glasscutter or chimney sweeper. Do Lithuanians see

the benefit of these businesses? Businessmen Union should pay attention to it.” (*XX amžius*, 1939-01-17, Nr. 13, p. 10)

January, 1939. “[...] It is very complicated that the hospital is very cramped. If there are no vacant beds, town and province patients are sent another – Jewish – hospital where people of other origin (not Jews) don’t feel comfortably enough. [...]” (*XX amžius*, 1939-01-17, Nr. 13, p. 11)

1939. There were 111 members in the association of M. Rozenbliumas’ Orphanages. The income of the orphanages was 21399 Lt, including 9745 Lt sent from America (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

1939. There were 33 members in the Society of Readers-Enthusiasts. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

March, 1939. “A young painter and a rifleman Liulevichius created two portraits of officer Juozapavichius. Officer’s Club of the local regiment bought one of them and local contractor J. Grosas bought the other portrait and presented it together with the relevant Act to the soldiers of the same regiment.” (*Trinitas*, 1939, Nr. 13, p. 309)

1939. “Shviesa” society had 28 members. In 1938, its income was 590 Lt. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

April, 1939. “Before the Easter holiday, people could not get bread in the town because Jewish bakeries did not work. This incident was not the first in Ukmerge. And it is essential to settle the affair once and for ever.” (*XX amžius*, 1939-04-15, Nr. 84, p. 10)

1939. Jewish women charity association had 230 members. It was a very active society and in 1938 it collected 6391 Lt from different sources. (LCVA, f. 410, ap. 8, b. 218, l. 33; Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

1939. M. Bukancas was Leader, M. Urinas – vice-Leader, M. Taicas – Secretary of Ukmerge department of Jewish national society “Betar”. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In July 22-23, 1939, Football and basketball tournaments were held in Ukmerge stadium. Ukmerge Jewish football team played with the First

Infantry Regiment team, won by 2:0, and got to the tournament finals. (*Karys*, 1939, Nr. 30, p. 899)

August, 1939. "It was reported by phone, that yesterday (*the 20<sup>th</sup> of August.*) Jew Krikunas' mill caught fire from the machinery pumping water to the sauna. Among other things, a wagon of flour, two wagons of cereal, etc. burnt in the flames. The surrounding dwellings were protected due to the local fire-fighters, riflemen and the army who extinguished the fire." (*XX amžius*, 1939-08-21, Nr. 188, p. 2)

November, 1939. The municipal budget foresaw to pay 12000 Lt. "to Bushkancai for (*the redeemed*) land plots for the newly constructed Klaipėdos Street." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1939-12-01, Nr. 737, p. 3)

**1940.** "Telephone directory of Lithuania (1940), specified the following data related to Ukmergė Jewish community"

Jewish Charitable Society "Erzo", pharmacy and the Board were in Kestutis sq. 8; Jewish Hospital of Charitable Society Erzo" – Vytautas St. 74; Society "Oze" – Juozapavichiaus al.; Rozenblium's Jewish Orphanage – Vasario 16 St. 20; private Jewish "Shviesa" Gymnasium – Vasario 16 St. 7;

Dentist R. Fogelevičiute – Perkuliene lived (*worked?*) Kestuchio sq. 15, doctor Sh. Freidas and dentist Ch. Freidiene – Vytauto St. 51; dental technician Salomonas Fridmanas – Vytauto St. 6; doctor D. Garbas and dentist R. Garbiene – Vytauto St. 2; O.-A. Zhelezniakas, Head of Women's diseases, Maternal assistance and Surgery' departments of Ukmergė Jewish hospital – Vytauto St. 28; dentist D. Gurvichius – Gedimino St. 1; doctor's assistant B. Kacas – Pilies St. 4; doctor A. Kaganas – Gedimino St. 4; doctor A. Karlinskas – Kauno St. 23; S. Shelkanaite's-Efrosiene's "New Pharmacy" – Gedimino St. 23; doctor B. Paikinas (X-ray and medical-electrical cabinet, diathermy, quartz lamp) – Kestuchio a. 8; doctor O. A. Patas – Kauno St. 12; doctor Chaimas Rachmilis – Gedimino St. 31; doctor Ch. Rozenbaumas – Vytauto St. 1; doctor's assistant S. Strashas – Gedimino St. 43; M. Zibuciene, dentist – Vilniaus St. 1.;

Lawyers: Chaimas Fridmanas lived in Vytauto St. 6, A. Goldbergas – Kestuchio sq. 18; M. Goldbergas – Juozapavichiaus al. 9a, B. Golombas – Juozapavichiaus al. 4, I. Londonas – Kauno St. 3;

Jewish National bank – Juozapavichiaus al. 21; Bank manager Izraelis-Girsha Frumanas lived in Gedimino St. 33;

J. Grosas' and J. Neimarkas' leather and footwear materials workshop and steam laundry was in Gruodzhio 17 St.; Cars and trucks were rented by J. Melcas, Vilniaus St. 46; a truck was rented by I. Butas – Vilniaus St. 33; Auto truck rent in Ukmerge, accountant Pasteris B. Vilniaus St. 15; owner of soft drinks workshop, beer wholesale warehouse and “Kunigaikshchiu” pub S. Figeras – Vilniaus St. 28; Ch. Liubichiene hotel – Vilniaus St. 8; Leiba Mishniuneris leather factory – Kalejimo St. 11, Ch. Krikunas' and brothers' Orvinai rolls mill and sawmill company – Gedimino St. 42, brother Palecai “electric paper bags workshop” – Gedimino St. 15; Ch. Krikunas bath – Gedimino St. 42, A. Slonimskas' printing house, seal workshop and book-bindery – Kestuchio sq. 5, E. Shneideris' perry workshop “Viltis” and Pilzen Pub – Vytauto St. 9; brothers' Leizeris and Mejeras Shushanai leather workshop – Statikai village, area No. 5; Vad's and Levin's Paper bag factory – Gedimino St. 13; Burshteino, H. Shiferio and M. Romkino perry workshop “Vita” – Gedimino St. 17; A. Zibucas' Dextrin factory- Vilniaus St. 1.

Jewish shops: Ch. Berzakas' fish and crayfish trade – Vilniaus St. 40; grain merchant Sholomas Burnshteinas lived in Nuoteku St. 18; brothers' Bushkancai pharmaceutical warehouse and laboratory “Delugan” – Kestuchio sq. 7; Sh. Fisherio alcohol shop and groceries – Vilniaus St. 6; grain merchant Shaja Gabajus – in Pivonija; Ch. Galaite – Oguziene, “colonial” trade – Zhuvu St. 7; P. Tainavichius' and A. Zarchi “Iron centre” – Gedimino St. 7; A. Glazas watch trade – Kauno St. 11; J. Grosas' haberdashery trader – Vytauto St. 1; Zundelis Keremas' leather shop and shoe workshop – Vilniaus St. 19; forest merchant M. Klingas – Vytauto St. 28; U. Koltunas bookstore, which included writing tools, drafting supplies, toys, baby carriages, fitness tools, fashion magazines, and state and other

Forma Nr. 63. 12

Eilės Nr. <i>4484</i>	Pavardė <i>Šabelis</i> Vardas <i>Leiba s. Juo</i>	Paso blanko Nr. <i>854598</i>
Gyvena- moji vieta:	Valsčius <i>Ukmergė</i> Kaimas (miestas)	
Gimimo diena arba amžius	<i>1908m. VIII - 10/26.</i>	
Gimimo vieta: Apskritis Valsčius Kaimas	<i>Kaunas</i>	
 (Parašas)	Asmens žymės: Ugis: <i>180cm</i> Plaukai: <i>juodi</i> Akyš: <i>zelsi.</i> Veidas: <i>raiš.</i>	Ypatingos žymės: -
	Užsiėmimas <i>elektromontė</i>	
	Tautybė <i>lydy</i>	
	Tikyba <i>Israelit.</i>	

„Sp.“ B-ve 1433

Seimynos padėtis	<i>vedęs.</i>
Karinės prievoles atlikimas	<i>Prūsųje Lietuvos Nr. 241 ir 193 št. t. 1 p. 1 št. Pulko vadov.</i>
Dokumen- tai, kuriais remiami: pasas duotas	<i>Pil. Apr. D-20 eaktas Nr. 9130 ir 1926m. IV-29 d. "Dyt. žin." Nr. 406 ir 1936m. skelimas apie vidaus pasas dav. byty Nr. 46710 - 1944107 and. Kaunas Ap. 1945 m. kovo mėn.</i>
Šiuo tikrinu, kad pasą gavau ir kito paso, arba asmens liudymo, be gautojo, negavau ir neturiu (Parašas) <i>L. Šabelis</i>	
 Šiuo žymiu, kad visos aukščiau nurodytos patikrintos ir įrašytos teisingai. <b>Burmistras</b> Parašai <i>Štepauskas</i>	
Pasas duotas 1936 m. <i>vasario</i> mėn. <i>20</i> d. Nr. <i>9484</i>	

*L. Šabelis.*

Leibo Taibelio lietuviškas tarptautinis pasas, 1936.

Lithuanian international passport of Leibo Taibelis, 1936.

lottery tickets agency” – Kestuchio sq. 15; Ch.– B. Leibavichius’ shoe hop – Kestuchio sq.; M. Mendelevskiene’s and Ch. Maniene’s textiles trade – Vytauto St. 1; C. Riklianskis’ haberdashery and textiles trade – Gedimino St. 2; m. Oguzas’ “koloniale trade” – Vilniaus St. 3; Chaja Shapiriene “koloniale trade” – Zhuvu St. 3; L. Shapiro and N. Joffe electricity, radio and bicycle trade – Kestuchio a. 13; Pinchusas Shternas’ Iron trade – Turgaus 6; M. Shapiras’ tableware, paint and upholstery trade – Gedimino St. 14.

The phones were at: Tedresas Anolikas (Zhuvu St. 13); L. Breznikas (Vilniaus St. 36); Notelis Gantfolis (Kranto St. 5); State Insurance office agent B. Goldbergas (Juozapavichius sq. 16); J.-Z. Goldmanas (Kalviu St. 5); V. Izraelitas (Vilniaus St. 8); Shmerelis Levinas (Kranto St. 5); M. Levinshteinas (Vilniaus St. 33); R. Levinshteinaite (Pivonijos St. 26); N. Masas (Gedimino St. 46); I. Mendelevskis (Gedimino St. 63); Berelis Orvinas (Kalejimo St. 9); Ch. Palecas, owner of paper bag workshop (Gedimino St. 16); Ch. Rabinavichius (Vytauto St. 1); A. Slonimskas (Vasario 16-osios St. 32); I. Shauliskis (Kauno St. 18); Joselis Shushanas (Vilniaus St. 3).

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1940, Ukmerge municipality maintained 7 primary schools: Primary school No 1 (Lithuanian); : Primary school No 2 (Lithuanian); : Primary school No 3 (Jewish); : Primary school No 4 (Jewish); : Primary school No 5 (Jewish); : Primary school No 6 (Polish); : Basanavichius primary school (Lithuanian). (*Eskizai*, 1994, Nr. 6-7, p. 112)

January, 1940. Lithuanian Jewish minority theatre played a two-part 16-scene review “Remikot” in the Jewish (Yiddish) language in the cinema “Pasaka”. 292 spectators watched the play. 473,60 Lt were collected (Blumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*; LCVA, f. 410, ap. 3, b. 194, l. 2)

January, 1940. “[...] For the failure to comply with the Law on Holidays and Leisure, the owner of Ukmerge furniture shop Burstein was fined 150 Lt or 10 days in jail by the District Governor himself”. (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1940-01-13, Nr. 21, p. 9)

January, 1940. “Price manager” fined Ukmerge traders: Barrel Papilsky – 500 Lt., and Base Mushneriene – 100 Lt for price increases. (*XX amžius*, 1940-01-03, Nr. 2, p. 6)

January, 1940. "Last year brothers' Orvidai and Krikunas steam rolls mill burned in Ukmerge. It was almost in the centre and caused the town a significant fire hazard. We heard that the owners of the burned mill make efforts to rebuild it in the same place. It seems that the restoration of the old mill in the old place is not desirable for the above mentioned reason." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1940-01-25, Nr. 41, p. 7)

January, 1940. "Lietuvos Aidas" No. 81 published an observation about radio disturbers in Ukmerge. / Our experience is that in Ukmerge, as elsewhere, possible radio disturbers are observed by the post. If tracked, they are get protocols and fines. For example, last time in Ukmerge these radio disturbers were tracked: Ivanoviene, cosmetic cabinet, G. Segalis, hairdresser, Kestuchio St. 5, J. Shatiras, hairdresser, Vytautas St. 6, Ch. Krikunas, sauna, Pirties St., Joselis Grosas, lemonade workshop, A. Tolochka, butchers' shop, J. Faktelis, butchers' shop. / All those radio disturbers removed the impediments in fixed term./ In the second half of 1939, for improper protecting of motors implementing devices removing radio interferences Director of Ukmerge Post Board punished the following residents: H. Tubijashas – butchers' shop 50 Lt., Sh. Shternas, forgery 20 Lt., Sh. Mutnikas, leather workshop 20 Lt., L. Mishnuneris, leather workshop 50 Lt and G. Vainaravichienė, butchers' shop 20 Lt./ Before that, relevant agencies have been asked to observe radio disturbances and immediately notify the Post officials with detailed indications of all hindering factors, because it is the only way to successfully track the disturbers." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1940-01-26, Nr. 43, p. 7)

February, 1940. "Already this year, Price Manager has fined 12 Ukmerge traders for failure to comply with the Law by 2960 Lt in total. m. Zakas got the biggest fines – 1000 and 500 Lt." (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1940-02-03, Nr. 57, p.10)

February, 1940. Jewish minority theatre staged a 3-part play "Mississippi" in the Jewish language. 237 spectators paid 524 Lt. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*; LCVA, f. 410, ap. 3, b. 194, l. 2)

March, 1940. "For the failure to comply with the Law of pharmacies, owners of Ukmerge wholesale pharmaceutical warehouse and chemical

pharmaceutical laboratory brothers Bushkancai were fined 400 Lt and their corporate head Rabinavichius – 100 Lt It should be noted that the owners of the business have been warned earlier to remove all deficiencies and inaccuracies, but they did not.” (*Lietuvos aidas*, 1940-03-18, Nr. 128, p. 7)

April, 1940. “Among all organizations registered by District Governor there are 30 Lithuanian, 25 Jewish, 2 Polish and 1 Russian.” (*XX amžius*, 1940-04-04, Nr. 75, p. 10)

May, 1940. ”These days, a number of sawmills and timber warehouses owners were fined for the lack of organization in their companies. [...] Br. Orvin and Ch. Krikunas, Ukmerge – 100 Lt. [...]” (*Darbininkas*, 1940-05-05, Nr. 18, p. 2)

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of July, 1940, Director of Jewish primary school No 4 L. Morgenshternas and Chairman of Parents’ Committee Sh. Leibovichius applied to Director of the Department of Primary Education asking to send one more teacher to school because during the amalgamation with the Hebrew primary school (*due to the banning of the Hebrew language and Hebrew schools*) the number of pupils would increase to 400 and there were only 9 teachers. They wrote that there were 6 classes and only 5 groups, and one teacher had to teach 2 groups at a time. (CVA, f. r. 171, ap. 1, b. 29, l. 199)

In August, 1940, Ukmerge departments of Lithuanian Jewish craftsmen society and Jewish soldiers – Participants in Restoration of Lithuanian Independence were closed. Their scarce assets were confiscated. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of August, 1940, Ukmerge Jewish Readers-Enthusiasts society was closed. Its property, estimated 5000 Lt. (mainly, books and newspapers) was confiscated. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of August, “Erzo” society was closed. Its property was transferred to the communist party. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

On the 10<sup>th</sup> of August, M. Rozenblium’s Orphanage was closed. Its assets, valued 60000 Lt., were confiscated. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydy...*)

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of August, “Refuo Shleimo” society was closed. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of August, Jewish gymnastics and sport society “Hapoel”, including its Ukmerge department, was closed. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of August, Ukmerge department of the Society in support to Palestine Jewish workers and their institutions was closed. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of August, Ukmerge Jewish “Chevro Kadish” (Charity) society was closed. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of August, 1940, “Shviesa” society and Ukmerge Jewish craftsmen and small traders’ charity society “Gmilus – Chesed” were closed. 2228 Lt in cash were confiscated, and society members had taken 5661 Lt loans. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

In August, 1940, Charity society of Ukmerge Jewish women was closed. (Bliumin A. *Ukmergės žydų...*)

From the 6<sup>th</sup> of December, 1940, till the 25<sup>th</sup> of May, 1941, 193 different objects (some of which had few and more buildings) were nationalized in Ukmerge. About 95 of them belonged to individual Jews and Jewish organizations:

The building owned by Kacelenbogenas Simas, address: Didzhioji Bazhnychios (*now. Bazhnychios*) St. Nr.4 (*old numeration*). Nationalized (*further – N.*) 1940-12-19;

The building owned by Levitas Girsta: Deltuvos St. 5. N. 1941-01-24;

The building owned by Muleraite Taube: Gedimino St. 57. N. 1941-01-25;

The building owned by Goldshteinas Moisiejus, Goldshteinas Mejeris and Chana Goldshteinaite – Striekniene: A. Juozapavichiaus (*Vieniuolyno*) St. No. 15. N. 1940-12-07;

The building owned by Pukalskis Shepshelis and Mosas Nochmas: A. Juozapavichiaus St. No.3. N. 1940-12-17;

The building owned by Shapiriene Sheina – Okan and Shereshevskiene Lipa – Leja: Kauno St. 13. N. 1940-12-06;

The primary school building owned by “Ezro” Society:, Ruggjuchio 3 (*Vasario 16-osios*) St. No. 24. N. 1940-12-27;

The buildings of M. Rozenbliumas’ Jewish orphanage and cinema “Pasaka”: Ruggjuchio 3-iosios St. No.20. N. 1940-12-23;

The building owned by Mutnikas Samuelis: Darzhu St. No. 3. N. 1941-02-18;

The building owned by Abraomas and Ete Volfai, heirs of Atkochis Liberis and Izraelis Palecas: Gedimino St. No. 6-10. N. 1941-01-24;

The buildings owned by Irsha ir Sheina Zeldovai and Perkalskis Berelis: Gedimino St. No. 20, 22. N. 1941-01-24;

The building owned by Ibediene Leiba: Gedimino St. No. 65. N. 1941-02-13;

The buildings owned by Levis Mausta: Gedimino St. No. 66 and Kauno St. No. 19. N. 1941-02-13;

The buildings owned by Buvshteinas Leiba and Lipa and Riva Markeliai: Gedimino St. No. 35-37. N. 1941-02-16;

The building owned by Shelkanas Joselis: Gedimino St. No. 33. N. 1940-12-13;

6 buildings owned by Krikunas Chaimas: Gedimino St. No. 42. N. 1940-12-17;

The building owned by Chaja Sinchei and Shore Jofaite: Gedimino St. No. 14. N. 1940-12-24;

The building owned by Gimshteinas Nachimas: Gedimino St. No. 47. N. 1940-12-24;

The building owned by Rikle Mejeris, Zarchiene Mina heirs, Zarchas Judelis, Meiliene-Pogiriene, Cemuchas and Eid Gausos heirs, Levifiene Mina: Gedimino St. No. 3-13. N. 1940-12-30;

The building owned by Chajetai Izaokas and Elija – Joselis: Gedimino St. No. 29. N. 1941-01-02;

The building owned by Baronai Chaimas – Seika and Rivai and Gailiushiai Vanda, Tekle, Alina, Birute Gailiushaite – Bikinine: Gedimino St. No. 39–14. N. 1941-01-14;

The buildings owned by Palecas Izraelis, Pamushas Joselis, Boliniene Golda, Palecas Bencelis, Branda Chaja, Palecas Chaimas – Leiba, Blokas Motelis and Leviniene Sara: Gedimino St. No. 15–27 and Prekybos sq. (*the yard between Gedimino and Zhuvu St.?*) No. 14. N. 1941-01-15;

The building owned by Perkalskis Shepshelis: A. Juozapavichiaus St. No. 9. N. 1940-12-19;

The building owned by Pamushis Joselis: Kranto St. No. 25. N. 1941-01-09;

The building owned by Shereshevskiene Leja and Shapiniene Sueina: Kestuchio – Stalino St. No. 3. N. 1940-12-07;

The building owned by Paikinas Morisas: Kestuchio – Stalino St. No. 8. N. 1940-12;

The building owned by Zelikas Garbas' heirs: Kestuchio – Stalino St. No. 5. N. 1940-12-07;

The building owned by Fogelevichiute Molka: Kestuchio – Stalino St. No. 15. N. 1940-12-09;

The building owned by Leiba, Roshe, Mausta and Faiga Shapirai: Kestuchio – Stalino St. No. 13. N. 1940-12-09;

The building owned by Brandas Nochimas: Kestuchio – Stalino St. No. 20. N. 1940-12-10;

The building owned by Karlinskiene Sueina: Kestuchio – Stalino St. No. 22. N. 1940-12-12;

The building owned by Sh. Laruchas Gurvichius' heirs: Kestuchio sq. No. 17. N. 1940-12-19;



Nužudytųjų palaikų perkėlimas iš buv. Ukmergės kalėjimo pagalbinio ūkio Antakalnyje į žudynių vietą Pivonijos šile 1960 m. J. Petronio nuotr. UkKM, f. 1241.

The transfer of the remains of murdered people from auxiliary Ukmergė's Agriculture prison in Antakalnis to Pivonija's pine-wood massacre place, 1960. Photo taken by J. Petronis. UkKM, f. 1241.

The building owned by Levinas Michaelis: Kestuchio sq. No. 27. N. 1940-12-20;

The building owned by Riva and Zelikas Garbas' heirs: Kestuchio sq. 18. N. 1940-12-23;

Two buildings owned by Abraomas and Benjaminas Bushkancai: Kestuchio sq. No. 7. N. 1940-12-24;

The building owned by Kemtoras Mirkinas, Frakeriene and Gudiriene: Kestuchio sq. No. 10, 12, 14, 16. N. 1941-01-10;

Five buildings owned by Mordchelis Moisiejus, Mejeris Goldshteinas and others: Kauno St. No. 3. N. 1940-12-07;

The building owned by Basmanas Icikas and Tubiashas Icikas, Joselis and others: Kauno St. No. 4-6. N. 1941-02-18;

Two buildings owned by Buzakas Ruvimas: Kauno St. No. 14. N. 1941-02-20;

Two buildings owned by Michaelis Icikas: Kauno St. No. 30-32. N. 1940-12-11;

Two buildings owned by Nemenchikas Ira – Girsta: Kauno St. No. 16. N. 1940-12-14;

Four buildings owned by Leiba and Borisas Bushkancai: Kauno St. No. 8. N. 1941-02-13;

The building owned by Frakeris Tauchelis: Pilies St. No. 5. N. 1940-12-24;

The building owned by Shneideriene Rachele: Sinagogos [*Shirvintų*] St. No. 5. N. 1940-12-14;

Two buildings owned by Ukmerge Jewish Charity Society "Ezro": Turgaus St. No. 5 (*possibly, old people's home buildings, next to the market square in Klaipėdos St.*). N. 1941-01-31;

The building owned by Klebanas Motelis: Utenos St. No. 4. N. 1941-12-17;

The building owned by Zilberas Ruvimas' heirs: Vilniaus St. No. 3. N. 1940-12-10;

The building owned by Luiniene Pese: Vilniaus St. No. 35. N. 1940-12-13;

The building owned by Kacelis Izraelis' heirs, Pociene T. and Luiniene E.: Vilniaus St. No. 64/66. N. 1940-12-14;

The building owned by Zarchis Roda and Jankelis' heirs, Zarche Rode, Shmulis Icikas and others: Vilniaus St. No. 28. N. 1940-12-16;

The building owned by Chrapunas Girsha's heirs and Chrapuniene Chaja: Vilniaus St. No. 74. N. 1940-12-16;

The building owned by Figeris Samulis: Vilniaus St. No. 28. N. 1940-12-16;

The building owned by Blonderis Maush heirs, Kulkiniene, Bankiene: Vilniaus St. No. 34. N. 1940-12-19;

The building owned by Kaplanas Mordchelis' heirs and Kacaite Rasel: Vilniaus St. No. 10, 10a, 12. N. 1940-12-24;

The building owned by Frakeviene – Kaganiene and Zarchiene Etel: Vilniaus St. No. 6. N. 1941-01-08;

The building owned by Breznikas Leizeris: Vilniaus St. No. 27. N. 1941-01-10;

The building owned by Keremas Zundelis: Vilniaus St. No. 19, 21, 23. N. 1941-01-11;

Two buildings owned by Zokas Izraelis and Shternas: Vilniaus St. No. 20, 22. N. 1941-01-14;

The building owned by Mejeris and Leja Landi and two buildings owned by Frumermanas' heirs in Vilniaus St. No. 5, 7, 9. N. 1941-01-13;

Two buildings owned by Frenkelis Dovydas: Vilniaus St. No. 49, 51. N. 1941-02-16;

Four buildings owned by Gabajus Shaja: Vilniaus St. No. 117. N. 1941-02-18;

Two buildings owned by Levinshteinai Jankelis' heir Levinshteinaite Rocha and others: Vilniaus St. No. 142. N. 1941-02-18;

Two buildings owned by Shapyra Icikas, Shapyriene Ita and Saulius Dovydas: Vytauto St. No. 1. N. 1940-12-09;

The building owned by Garbiene Riva: Vytauto g. No. 2-4. N. 1941-01-08;

The building owned by Ribakas Chaimas and Cherpavichius Simonas: Vytauto St. No. 4. N. 1940-12-11;

Two buildings owned by Vaisbrodai, Michalkiene, Livshiene, Chaposhnikas and Vainikas: Vytauto St. 21. N. 1940-12-14;

The building owned by Volkas Bencelis' heirs, Fleisheraite Reveka and Fleisheris Elijoshas: Vytauto St. No. 19. N. 1940-12-16;

Two buildings owned by Fridmanas Solomonas: Vytauto g. No. 17. N. 1940-12-16;

The building owned by Klingiene Base and Leja: Vytauto St. No. 28a. N. 1940-12-17;

Three buildings owned by Zarchas Michaelis: Vytauto St. No. 33. N. 1940-12-18;

The building owned by Vidokle Monachas, Zibucas Leiba and Linas Shapshas: Vytauto St. No. 11, 13, 15. N. 1940-12-20;

The building owned by Shneideris Bere – Leiba: Vytauto St. No. 9. N. 1940-12-20;

Three buildings owned by Judelevichius Matas: Vytauto St. No. 34. N. 1940-12-23;

The building owned by Freivishai D. F. B, Kasrelsonas Shl., and Gulvinskas' El. heirs: Vytauto St. No. 3, 5, 7. N. 1941-01-03;

The building owned by Voldmanuas Talchmanas and Goldbergas Izaokas: Zhuvu St. No. 28. N. 1941-02-27;

The building owned by Judelevichius Fiselis: Zhuvu St. No. 3. N. 1941-02-14;

The building owned by Galai F. and Chaja and Valavichiai G. and Gida: Zhuvu St. No. 7, 9. N. 1941-01-08;

The building owned by Bloch Choras and Palecas Chaimas – Leiba: Zhuvu St. No. 11/ Amatininkai (*now. Medzhiotoju*) St. No. 2. N. 1941-01-17;

The buildings owned by Papilskiai, Baronai and Abramson's heirs (*eleven owners*); Zhuvu St. No. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18/ Kestutis sq. No. 21, 23/ Turgaus St. No. 57, 11, 13. N. 1940-12-27;

The building owned by Vides Abraomas: Zhuvu St. No. 5. N. 1940-12-13;

The building owned by Audikas Todresas Chana: Zhuvu St. No. 13. N. 1940-12-12;

Two buildings owned by Karlinskas Abraomas: Kauno St. No. 25. N. 1941-02-26;

The building owned by Palecai Izraelis and Motelis in the suburb of Naujamiestis. N. 1941-03-07;

The building owned by Pinchiukas Ickas, Skleidaravichius Vulfas, Vaineravichius Bomerchas and others: Utenos St. No. 5-7. N. 1941-03-10;

Two buildings owned by Levinshteinas Noschas: Vilniaus St. No. 33. N. 1941-02-26;

The building owned by the heirs of Folkiene Chaja: Vilniaus St. No. 40. N. 1941-02-26;

The building owned by the heirs of Levinas Mausta: Vilniaus St. No. 72. N. 1941-03-07;

The building owned by Fridmanas Alferis: Vytauto St. No. 6. N. 1941-02-26;

The building (with sauna) owned by "Ezro" society: Pirties St. No. 7. N. 1941-03-29;

Two building of Jewish hospital owned by "Ezro" society: Vytauto St. No. 74. N. 1941-03-26;

The building owned by Tainavichiene: Zhydu (*now Giedraichiu*) St. No. 5, 7. N. 1941-04-04;

The building owned by Flekseris Gil: Liunu St. No. 4. N. 1941-04-30;

The building owned by Vapninkiene Sueina: Utenos St. No. 6. N. 1941-04-30;

The buildings owned by Froken's heir Ribakas Bencelis: Vytauto g. No. 10-16. N. 1941-04-30;

The building owned by Hefen's heirs and others: Kalejimo (*now Paupio*) St. No. 5. N. 1941-05-25. (LCVA, f. 1262, ap. 1, b. 371)

**1941** In February, 375 pupils attended integrated Jewish School No. 4. Training was provided in the phonetic Yiddish language there. The school had been moved to the former Lithuanian elementary school No. 1, address Sodu St. 5. Lithuanian students were transferred to the former Hebrew school or other Lithuanian primary schools. "Shviesa" Gymnasium was called State Gymnasium II. (*Training might have been provided in the phonetic Yiddish language there as well*). In 1941, there were three groups of Jewish children in Kindergarten No 3 (address A. Juozapavichius St. 9) and two nursery teachers took care of 103 kids. (LCVA, f. r. 171, ap. 1, b. 29, l. 234)

In 1941, Reznikas Leizeris, Feivel's son, born in 1892, a citizen of Lithuania, was arrested in Ukmerge and sent to prison in Kraslag. His wife Reznik Estera, Menchelio, born in 1892, and her daughter Sara, born in 1923, were deported from Ukmerge to Kansk in June, 1941. They were released from the special settlement in 1953 m. ([http://www.memorial.krsk.ru/martirolo/rv\\_re.htm](http://www.memorial.krsk.ru/martirolo/rv_re.htm))

1941 "[...] new occupants changed the previous ones and, as it was revealed later, were not something better. Ukmerge did not suffer much, only few wooden houses were burnt. And the next day the old brick synagogue was set on fire. Nobody knows who did it, either Germans or local people who partly blamed Jews for Soviet wickedness/ Soon, ads in the German and Lithuanian languages were posted in the town, informing that all Jews had to move to Smeliai suburb, and from then on it would be their ghetto. People could pick as much property and baggage as they can carry. Horrifying lines of people passed our house on this side of the

river; mostly old men, women and children, because a part of young Jews had hastily retreated to the East. / I can see out of the window, how a group of German entered our backyard and gathered around the well. They drew buckets of water, washed and shaved themselves, undressed to the waist, and chattered merrily as the winners after the march. Suddenly, they saw two old Jews, a bearded man and a woman. The old Jew had a violin and the woman had a book, maybe, the Torah/ – Kom, kom. Juden, kom hier! – the soldiers called them./

Perplexed and frightened old people obeyed and came closer. The laughing soldiers told the old Jew to sit on a bench and machine-shaved half of his beard, put the violin in his hands and insisted / -Spiel. Spiel!/ The old man, apparently, did not know how to play. He only brushed the bow across the strings and played dreadfully. The soldiers gave the book to the woman and ordered/ – Singe... Singe!!!/ – A-a... a-a-a... lamented the Jew/ – Was singst du da, alte judesche Hexe?! Singe ein judisches Volklied!/ The old woman started humming something like Jurodiv's moaning from "Boris Godunov"./ – Schteren... Schteren... Shterend.../ The Germans laughed, applauded and shouted *bravissimo*. My sister-in-law saw that and burst crying: – Oh God, oh God, they are so young, beautiful, but cruel, like beasts.../ I was shocked by the terribly mournful "concert" and remembered forever the old Jew's recitative and the only word "schteren schteren.....". Many years passed and I told the story to my fellow Jew who had found a collection of Jewish folk songs in his library and we together deciphered the song. It was called "Shterendel" – "Star"

<i>Shtèrendel, shterendel,</i>	<i>(„Little star, little star,</i>
<i>Bloje shtafètele,</i>	<i>Blue light,</i>
<i>Zei mir a shelijachl,</i>	<i>Be my prophet and</i>
<i>Fol in main Shtètele...</i>	<i>Fall into my town...“).</i>

[...]” (Mackonis J. *Boružės odisėjės (Odyssey of Ladybird)*, Vilniaus, 2003, p. 32–34.)

July 4, 1941. Police and local activists arrested about 200 most prominent Jewish community members: Rabbi J. Zosmanovichius, doctors Karlinskis,

Freidas, Paikinas, Goldbergas, a number of lawyers, teachers. They were imprisoned in Ukmerge (*Ukmergės žinios*, 2001-09-22, Nr. 109, p. 6)

July 8, 1941. A lot of Jews were in Ukmerge prison (*the names are listed in two columns*):

1. Mokoveras Leiba, Mendelio (*son*);
2. Shmidtas Elijus – Beras, Shepshe-lio;
3. Gutkinas Izraelis, Berelio;
4. Muleris Girsha, Zeliko;
5. Segalis Chananas, Iciko;
6. Blochas Chaimas, Motelio;
7. Kaganas Rubinas, Shliomo;
8. Zelmanas Dovydas, Bero;
9. Shmenderis Shlioma, Abraomo;
10. Faktorius Joselis, Gecelio;
11. Bolnikas Leiba, Maushos;
12. Freidas Smerka, Maushos;
13. Goldbergiene Mina, Izraelio;
14. Kacas Kalmanas, Arono;
15. Kuras Najichas, Shimelio;
16. Anolikas Shaja, Todreso;
17. Vechteris Joselis, Leibos;
18. Datas Elijus, Girsho;
19. Feldkveitas Mendelis, Simo;
20. Meshkunas Aaronas, Abelio;
21. Podlesas Bene, Mortchelio;
22. Tronikas Juozas, Markuso;
23. Liachas Girsha, Izaoko;
24. Goldbergas Izaokas, Benciono;
25. Freidheimiene – Taicaite, Girsho;
26. Levinas Mausha Chaimo;
27. Mejeravichius Ruvinas, Abraomo;
28. Padisonas Gedolis, Shmuilo;
29. Judelsonaite Masha, Benjamino;
30. Vaineravichius Leizeris, Shimelio;
31. Zamshteigmanaite Chaja, Michaelio;
32. Shulmaniene Dobe, Abelio;
33. Turskis Hershelis, Gecelio;
34. Levinaite Chana, Leizerio;
35. Paikinaite Dora, Boriso;
36. Zamshteigmanaite Sima, Michaelio;
37. Kotaite Mina, Zelmano;
38. Kotaite Chana, Zelmano;
39. Orvinaite Roza, Berelio;
40. Cukermanas Leizeris, Isako;
41. Veineravichiene Liuba, Samuelio;
42. Kotiene Sora, Iciko;
43. Vaineravichiene Golda, Lipo;
44. Burshteinas Joselis, Shliomos;
45. Margolis Zelmanas;
46. Golombas Abe-lis, Nachelto;
47. Stalovas Abraomas, Zimelio;
48. SHmuilovichius Izraelis;
49. Sabalyte Leja, Joselio;
50. Bakaite SHeina, Joselio;
51. Shusteraite Chaja, Izraelio;
52. Chonoraite Sefa, Leizerio;
53. Rabinavichiene Estera, Solomo;
54. Alperavichiute Liba, Izraelio;
55. Cheverinskaite Mera, Solomo;
56. Muleryte Cira, Arono;
57. Kopelevichiene Feiga;
58. Klemaite Pese, Zelio;
59. Rubinovas Abraomas, Mortchelio;
60. Vishgardishkis Girsha, Karpelio;
61. Flekshelis Jakomas, Gibelio;
62. Feineravichius Rachmelis;
63. Molis Meeris;
64. Gafanavichius Shneeris;
65. Jutas Gershonas;
66. Kaganas Jankelis;
67. Kotas Zelmanas;
68. Fainbergas Genochas;
- 69.

Garberis Boruchas; 70. Shulmanas Jankelis, Iciko; 71. Freidheimas Jose-  
lis, Leibos; 72. Freidheimas Shaja, Leibos; 73. Freidheimas Jokūbas, Jude-  
lio; 74. Gutermanas Leizeris, Judelio; 75. Kromas Jankelis, Izraelio; 76.  
Rabinavichius Jankelis, Chaimo; 77. Cherevinskas Jochelis, Sholomo; 78.  
Rabinavichius Benis, Chaimo; 79. Sadevichius Icikas, Joselio; 80. Levinas  
Samuelis, Motelio; 81. Shliosbergas Gerinas, Shimelio; 82. Valtas Leiba,  
Dovydo; 83. Latas Abraomas, Osherio; 84. Levinas Mendelis, Motelio; 85.  
Roza Jochas; 86. Klocas Chaimas; 87. Bolnikas Elijus; 88. Levinas Joselis;  
89. Valtiene Rozhe; 90. Nogidas Nochamas; 91. Nogidas Chaimas; 92. Fru-  
manas Izraelis – Girshas; 93. Voltaite Pese, Nosimo; 94. Romeris Jokubas,  
Elijo; 95. Orvinas Chanas; 96. Mashkūnas Aba, Rachmelio (*the name is  
crossed out*); 97. Feldbliumaite Pese; 98. Blocas Joselis, Iciko; 99. (*the name  
is crossed out unintelligibly*); 100. Kaganas Shmuilis; 101. Rimas Chonelis;  
102. Abromavichius Jankelis; 103. Volfaite Sore, Nosimo; 104. Zhmuidz-  
kis Chaimas, Borucho; 105. Kacherginskis Girshas; 106. Vaineris Rafaelis;  
107. Karchmeris Kalmanas; 108. Kaganiene Chaja; 109. Karchmeris  
Motelis; 110. Levinas Leija; 111. Chajetas Shmuila; 112. Karchmeriene  
Chava; 113. Karchmeraitė Riva; 114. Karchmeraitė Chava; 115. Karchme-  
raitė Liba; 116. Karchmeraitė Roda. (LCVA, f. r. 926, ap. 1, b. 1616, l. 171;  
KM)

July 10, 1941. The majority of these people were killed in Antakalnis  
auxiliary farm of Ukmerge prison and Pivonija forest. The massacre  
was carried out by Gestapo functionary V. Deveikis, Security Officer-  
in-Chief A. Braziukaitis, Ukmerge city and county Police Officer-in-  
Chief M. Pashkevichius, Prison governor Mr. Kuzmickis and prison  
warden Mr. Medishauskas, and others. (*Ukmergės žinios*, 2001-09-22,  
Nr. 109, p. 6)

July 14, 1941. Ukmergė District Governor V. Vitkus, Mayor S. Martinaitis,  
District Superintendent P. Kamarauskas, Police Commander Mr Krivickas  
and District physician-in-chief discussed management issues of the “Jews  
who moved to the suburbs of Smeliai suburbs” (i.e., to the Ghetto).

It was decided: “[...] 1. To offer all citizens of non-Jewish origin, espe-  
cially the tenants, to move to the right bank of the river. 2. To expand

the Jewish area and allow them to reside in the suburb of “Naujamies-tis”. 3. To allow not local Jews to move to a permanent place of residence when the exact place of their destination is defined. Their consignment should be carried out in stages with an escort-person. 4. A Commission of Representatives should take care of all Jewish affairs. Memembers of the Commission are doc. Karlinskis, Volpe, Garbas and Rozenbaumas. 5. To allow the Jews to open a sauna, a hospital and hairdresser’s at their own expense in Uzhupys. 6. Sick people can get drugs through a single authorized person. Taking care of general medicinal supplies, District doctor-in-chief is responsible for the drug control. 7. To designate a place for Jews to swim (*in the River Shventoji*). Note: A bathing place is appointed by the Town Mayor. 8. Commission of Jewish Representatives provide the necessary number of workers on a daily basis and approve the people who can be let off the work because of illnesses. 9. To allow to take or liquidate the movable property in the abandoned flats. Assets are taken or liquidated with the permission of local administration and mediation of the Committee of local administrations news. 10. To allow installation of public toilets and to instruct Jewish Commission to take care of cleanliness of the territory.” (KM)

July 23, 1941. Acting police commander Mr. Jonushis, on behalf of County Governor, ordered all the Jews in the town and county to compulsory wear David Stars. (*Ukmergės žinios*, 2001-09-22, Nr. 109, p. 6)

1941. “It happened in the beginning of German occupation. Farmers’ horses slowly pulled several carriages full of people as if wishing to zoom out what had to happen. Big European Tragedy was crawling across Lithuania – Lithuanian Jews from Balninkai were transported to the district town (*Ukmerge*) Ghetto.” (Radauskas V. *Vieškeliu*, Kaunas, 2010, p. 70)

August 1, 8 and 19, 1941. 1646 Jews from the prison and, later, from the Ghetto were killed in Pivonijos Forest. In big groups of about 100 people they were escorted to the centre of Vaitkushkis estate and later – in smaller groups – to the death pits in Pivonijos Forest. The massacre was carried out by 3 German police teams, led by SS Officer J. Hamann and assisted by Ukmerge, Zhemaitkiemis, and Vidishkiai activists, known as

“white-stripes”. Later, strikers from Kavarskas joined in. (*Ukmergės žinios*, 2001-09-25, Nr. 110, p. 2)

September 5, 1941. 4709 people – men, women and children – were killed. September 18 – the majority of country and town Jews were shot in Pivonija Forest. September 26 – last inhabitants of the Ghetto were escorted to Pivonija Forest. The Ghetto was closed. (*Ukmergės žinios*, 2001-09-27, Nr. 111, p. 2)



Kapas iš akmenų sušaudymų vietoje, Ukmergė, VŽMP 2976.  
Tomb made of stones at shooting place, Ukmergė, VŽMP 2976.



Leidėjas | Publisher  
„Aukso žuvis“  
[www.auksozuvys.lt](http://www.auksozuvys.lt)

Spausdino | Printed by  
UAB „Vitae Litera“  
Savanorių pr. 137,  
LT-44146 Kaunas  
[www.bpg.lt](http://www.bpg.lt)  
[info@bpg.lt](mailto:info@bpg.lt)

Tiražas | Print run 100