Alternate names: Puławy [Pol], Pulav, פולאוו [Yid], Pulavy, Пулавы [Rus], Novaya Aleksandriya [Rus, 1846+], Pilev, Pilov, Pulavi. 51°25' N, 21°58' E, On the Wisła, 70 miles SE of Warszawa, 28 miles WNW of Lublin. 1900 Jewish population: 3,883.


Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego (1880-1902), IX, pp. 286-292: "Puławy".

The town in Lublin powiat, eastern Poland on the Wisła and Kurówka rivers. The 2006 total population was 49,839 with the town Puławy as the capital of Puławy powiat. photos . photo . [June 2009]

Town's Jewish information and history and history. [October 2010]

OLD CEMETERY: Established in the 18th century and located on Kilinskiego St, no trace is left except for 2 matzevot taken to the 0.5 ha cemetery in Kazimierz Dolny. [June 2009]

The Old Jewish Cemetery and kehilla in Włostowice were founded in the early 18th century. The cemetery address is 28 Kilińskiego Street (former Zapłocie) between Radlawicka Street and Murarska Street. The cemetery functioned until 1895 and was closed due to its proximity to homes. During WWII, Germans destroyed the cemetery and used the matzevot for pavements. Rescued gravestones were transported to the cemetery in Czerniawice in Kazimierz Dolny. The oldest matzeva dates from 1879 and has Hebrew inscription. [October 2010]
I recently returned from Pulawy and went to the site of the old cemetery which has been paved over in parts and has weeds growing over it in parts. If you are persistent, and look around a bit, you can see the old iron entrance gate and near that gate in a corner of the lot a number of matzevot that I could not get close enough to read from the street. Perhaps the next visitor will have more chutzpah than I and climb the fence. Peter Bein [October 2010]

NEW CEMETERY: Established in 1895 [?]and located on Konskowolska St, no trace remains except for one matzeva from 1849 in Pulawy's Museum. [June 2009]

The new Jewish cemetery (Nowy cmentarz zydowski) was established in 1829 [?] when the Jews constituted almost half of Lublin's inhabitants. During WWII, the cemetery completely destroyed by Nazis was renovated by private donors. The newly built memorial room at the entrance houses a small exhibition. Directions: The new Jewish cemetery can be found about 1.5 km NE of Lublin's old town next to the Catholic cemetery (Cmentarz Rzymskokatolicki). [October 2010]

cemetery list available; contact Yale Reisner. [date?]

PULAWY: (I) US Commission No. POCE000184

(Pilev in Yiddish) Pulawy is in Lublin Province at 51º25N 21º58E, 47 km from Lublin, 125 km from Warszawa. The (old) cemetery is in the S part of town, 3 km from the center at Kilinskiego St. Present population is 25000-100000 with no Jews.


The community was established in the 17th century and the Orthodox cemetery in the 18th
century. Elijah Lerman (1875-1884) lived there. The isolated suburban flat land with no sign or marker is reached by turning off a public road. Access is open to all [sic] with continuous fence and locking gate. Before WWII, the size of the cemetery was .5 ha. No tombstones are visible. Two removed stones are in the new cemetery in Kazimierz Dolny: sandstone 19th c. flat stones with carved relief decoration and Hebrew inscriptions. The oldest known gravestone dates from 1879. The municipality owns property now industrial with adjacent residences. Compared to 1939, the property is smaller because of housing development. The unvisited cemetery has no maintenance. It was vandalized during World War II. A serious threat is security; incompatible development is very serious. The area a timber industry cooperative with its original function as a cemetery in oblivion.


PULAWY (II): US Commission No. POCE000185. See Pulawy I.

The earliest known Jewish community in the village as 1820. Elijah Lerman, 1875-1884, and Chaim Israel Morgenstern (1880-1906) lived here. The latter is buried in the cemetery. The cemetery was begun in 1885 with last known Orthodox Jewish burial in 1942. The isolated urban hillside is reached by turning directly off the public road. Access is available with permission. A continuous fence with locking gate surrounds. At one time there was an ohel. Before WWII, approximate size was 1 ha. No stones are visible; some were incorporated into roads and the gelatin factory, perhaps, also at butchery and Municipal Enterprise for Communal Administration. Tombstones date from in the 19th-20th centuries. The municipality owns site used for industry. Adjacent is more industry and a war cemetery. The site, vandalized during WW II, is not visited.