Solotvin - Rabbis

Community: Solotvyn

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Until his death in 1833, the <u>Moreh Tzedek</u> in Solotvin was Rabbi <u>Tzvi Hirsh son of Yosef</u> from <u>Kalush</u> (his tombstone).

Until his death in 1848 the Rabbi of Solotvin was R. Pinhas son of Yeshayah (his tombstone).

In the 1850s, Rabbi <u>David Berl son of Yaakov Brenner</u> served as a <u>dayan</u> in Solotvin. In 1873 the rabbi of Solotwin was Rabbi <u>Haim Ratzer</u> (<u>Wunder</u>, 4:1024).

Until 1875 a moreh tsedek was Rabbi Israel son of Barukh (his tombstone).

In the late nineteenth century the rabbi for several years was Rabbi <u>Elimelekh son of Efraim Mordechai Porila</u> (d. after 1948) (<u>Wunder</u>, 4:18).

Rabbi <u>Tzvi Arie son of Israel Yaakov</u> served as the rabbi and the head of the rabbinical court for 32 years, from 1852 until his death in 1884. He was a hasid and his father was a hasid too (<u>his tombstone</u>).

Rabbi Nahum Uri son of Rabbi David Yitzhak Gellis (b. 1852) was the rabbi of Solotvin from 1884 until his death (Ohalei Shem, 522; Pinkas Kehilot, 350; Edward Gelles, "An Ancient Lineage: European Roots of a Jewish Family", Vallentine Mitchell, London, 2006). He was active in the Orthodox politics as well as in the Religious Zionist Mizrahi movement.

Rabbi <u>Yoel Babad</u> was elected in 1936 as the rabbi of the town and he held the position until the Holocaust (Pinkas Kehilot, 350). The elections of the last rabbi led to a conflict between the <u>dayan</u> and <u>moreh tzedek</u> Rabbi <u>N. Tanensaft</u>, who wanted to become the rabbi of Solotvin, and the head of the community <u>Meir Haller</u>. The official institutions were forced to get involved in the conflict (<u>Pinkas Kehilot</u>, 350).

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