

# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

Translation by  
Helen (née ROSENSTEIN) WOLF

In the previous issue of "NC" We covered the fate of those Kolochavtsiv who first in World War II were its victims and were not forced to cross the border legally into USSR (1948), the number 9 was covered Kolochavtsiv fate of another group - those were forced into the Hungarian army in years 1939-1944. This issue is dedicated to other victims of war - the Jewish community Kolochavy.

According to official statistics, at the beginning 20th century, in Transcarpathia from a population of 700,000, 90,000 were Jews. In Kolochava-Laz among 2724 residents was 243 persons of Jewish nationality upon in different religious currents. Yes Kolochavskie Jewish community departments usually- las on: mizrahistiv \*\* (organizers -Fuchs) halutsiv \*\*\* (organizer - Abramovych, secretary Shlomo Katz) and husytiv (Hasidic \*\*\*\*). The organization was mizrahistiv created versus halutsam, but the first was more religious. Mizrahistiv in Kolochava there were 15 people halutsiv - about thirty.

The main task was to support Kolochavskie halutsiv organization "gah-layer", created for a special preparatory youth to send in "Earth obetovannuyu" - Palestine or Moravian Ostrava in the Czech Republic. 8-month work in favor of joint palestyns - whom the fund



was the fare on to - horn still gave 1500 crowns. It wrote the famous Czech writer Ivan Ol-braht (real name - Kamil Zeman) into - missing "Sad eyes Anna Karadzhichevoyi" whose main character was a girl Kolochavskie Henela Shaffar.

In 1864 was spent in Kolochava - held land reform. Were compiled lists of land holdings, ka-dastralni card, instituted land tabs, which recorded changes to - dialects sale and payment by - taxes to the state. Analyzing these documents, it can be concluded that in the middle of the 19th century in Kolochava own land - ing were only a few Jewish families. In Kolochava-Hill crop land - departments usually Lazarus Pinkasovych, who lived in house number 70, David Chaimovich (bud.Number 87). Semil Wolf (bud. number 88). Perts Wolf (bud. number 80). Ishak Shaffar (bud. number 79), Pincus Shaffar (bud. number 76). In Kolochavi Laz largest landowner was Janko Shlimovych Wolf that one simultaneously owned house number 5, 8, 90, 160, 163, 211, 225, 236, 238. He had several valleys, including and Mount Strymba. In Lazah among owners of plots of land were Jews Moshko Wolf (bud. number 60, 87, 227), Eysik Davidovich (bud. number 111, 135), Leib Wolf (bud. number 92, 141), Itzik Yakubovich (bud. number 41, 134), Moshko Yakubovich (bud. number 101).

That land issue exacerbated relations between Jews and local on eviction. Jews mostly lived with trade. The only thing that could settle highlanders for their debts Jew - skymy innkeeper - a land with or without - valuable work.

It was a continuous tragedy of the population of the whole Verhovyny. The peasants took hayfields, pastures, some land, which previously enjoyed together. The only Jews persecuted in Europe and Russia, went to America, and poorer settled on both sides of the mountains in Galicia. Bukovina, Pidkarpia ones. . Iredmetism especially attention to Heb "always been in Urba-cal (land) issues. Having leased from the state meadows and hayfields, they rented them to farmers lease by having this big "hesheft." Over time, in some villages the Jews took over 50% "Peasants' lands.

Another article income Jewish, the communities - is usury with cattle. Moneylenders, Jews earned in this year more than 115%.

In Subcarpathian Rus Maromoro-schyni attempted to create a fund for rural credit and store like ha - lic as opposed to usurious - zychkam, but they were not successful and were blocked by the Jewish community.

Trying to help Verkhovyna peasants in these areas did Edmund Egan (1851-1901) - Hungarian economist and government advisor, author of "Verkhovynska action." In his memorandum "The economic situation of Russian peasants in Hungary", he outlined proposals as neutralize "element usurious Jews," for which he paid for his own life.

The village landholdings owned mostly by Jewish families. After pro-management land reform in Kolochava was created urbarialna (land)

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community for sharing pastures, forests, valleys. At the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century anniversary urban community leaders were Jews from the family Wolf. As part of the board were mostly Jews: Zelida Shaffar, Marton Lazarevic. Ignaz Wolf, Hershko Leyba Wolf, Herman Abrahamovych Pinkasovych, Nathan Wolfe Hershko lancu, David Wolf, Marton Lebya Wolf, Pinkas Shaffar, Herman Wolf, Herman Shaffar, Marton Hoffman, Judas Abrahamovych, Ignats Shaffar, Pinkas Pinkasovych and others. By the way, after the war, in the reign of the farm "Soviet Transcarpathia" was also a Jew Pinkasovych.

According to documents of the land reform in 1864, in Kolochava lived only 42 Jews: in Imshadyah - 8 Gorby - 14 Lazah - 20.

According to the census, conducted by the Hungarian government in 1900, in Cherry Kolochava (closed-shad, Nehrovets) was 1369 people, including 159 Jews in Lower Kolochava (Laz, Hill) - 2724 persons, including 243 Jews. According - total number of Jews together Priselkov early 20<sup>th</sup> century was 402 persons.

According to census. - Population conducted by the Czechoslavs authority in year 1921 in Lower Kayuchavi was 2813 residents, including Ruthenians - 2501, Czechs - 11. Germans - 12. Hungarians - 4 Jews - 285 persons (list number 1). In 1351 lived Vishny Kolochava person, including Ruthenians - 1676. Russians - July 1, Jews - 167. Of the 4,164 residents in the two communities were 452 Jews, ie every 10th kolochavets in the 20's was a Jew.

By Jewish parish ("buzhni") on the hill included 80 persons male sex, including 20 adult men. Functionaries-head was Herman Strulovych Shaffar, cantor - Abraham Hershkovych Wolf, curator - Isaac Kapran Ripper - Abraham Halpern. The structure of the church council included Hershko Jankovic Wolf, Borkes Davidovich. Reyyas Shaffar. Ignats Shaffar. By "buzhni" in Lazah was attributed to 120 persons of the male population including 39 adults. The structure of the church council were: Abraham Leibovich Wolf, Herman Wolf. Joseph Wolf, Beira Landesman, Nathan Abrahamovych. Presided Herman Landesman.

In Kolochava Wyzne (Heights) were 1167 Greek Catholics, 167 Jews, 17 Orthodox. In the Jewish church community were 95 males, including 32 adults. Head of the church community was Yakuburovich, Samuel Isaac Kogan - Treasurer, Abraham Haim - butcher, board members, Joseph Jakubowicz, Abraham Stretes. Marton Yakubrovich. Shulma Pinkasovych,

For 10 years after the official census in 1921, the Jewish community increased nearly 100 people. In 1930, the Lower Kolochava among 3484 people per Ukrainian population there were 3089, 325 Jews, 28 Czechs, 11 Germans, 30 Hungarians. One resident of a foreign country. In Vishny Kolochava lived 1487 people, including 210 Jews. However, the Jewish community of the village Kolochava (Nehrovets).



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Hill, Vines) was 535 people.

Pictures from the collection Stanislaus Arzhevitin. Maramoroshki (Verhovins'ka) Jews. Photo 30's., 20th century.

The Jewish community of the village paid great attention to education of their children. For example, in 1921 it was in the Jewish families there were most people who knew how to write and count. Of the 5 members of the Moshka Simi Pinkasovycha (bud. number 1) - 3 were educated Burke Chaimovich (bud. number 2) of 8-3, Sura Knuf (bud. number 3) of 5 - 2. Hizora Shlomovycha (bud. number 4) of 5.8. Shomy Strulovycha (bud. number 5) of 6 - 2, Enta Yakubovich (bud. number 6) of 4 - 0. Sliding

Herman Shaffara (bud. number 7) from 8 - 4. Fizkasha Shafar (bud. number 8) of 3 - 1, Abraham Holerka (bud. number 15) from 8 - 6, Aref Yakubovich (bud. number 23) from 8 - 8 etc. At that time, few Ukrainian families were in single, rarely in twos educated in the family. In 1933, the Jewish community has received from the Czechoslovak authorities permit discovery of separate schools for Jewish and Czech children in Kolochava. The school was recorded as 33 children from Jewish families.

Most affected the Jewish population during World War II. From the very beginning of the occupation of Transcarpathia in Hungary in 1939, made a series of anti-Semitic laws, according to which all Jews had to be fired from work, and especially village and district notaries so that they had no access to state, municipal, rural, and other services. About 112 500 persons of the Jewish population during the war described first in Hungarian concentration camps in Nyiregyhaza, Sharoshpototsi, and then - in Auschwitz, Dachau, Birkenau, Buchenwald and others. From the above-mentioned number of Transcarpathia Jews 104,177 were killed in the camps. From Lower Kolochava 53 Jewish families were taken (list number 2), the Upper Kolochava - 164 persons. Almost all of them were destroyed in camps (list number 3). After the war in Kolochava in January, 5 Jews who eventually left the village.

Investigated Stanislav Arzhevitin.

\* From Goleta {"Galut"-Heb.) - The state of exile, sparseness or Jews living among chuzhezemtsiv beyond historical homeland, Palestine.

Mizrahisty \*\* - fans reaction couples "Mizrahi" close to the Zionists.

Halutsy \*\*\* - Zionists-Socialists - dribnobur zhuazna Jewish nationalist party that blocked out the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party in the 20-30-ies of 20th century.

\*\*\*\* Hasidism - Jewish religious sect, while performing their rituals Hasidic cultured shafts prayerful ecstasy that allegedly choosing man with God.

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## John Olbrakht about Kolochavskie Jews

John Olbrakht - alias prominent Czech writer Camila Zeman (1882-1952), who for several years lived and worked in Kolochava. His mother was baptized Jew. The most popular of his work - "Nicholas Shuhvy Robber" (1933). Czech writer Ivan Olbrakht in the story "Sad eyes Anna Karadzhychevoyi" depicts vivid episodes of life Kolochava. Anna Karadzhicheva Naro curves are in Kolochava (in the story village named Polyanovo), its name - Henela Shaffar.

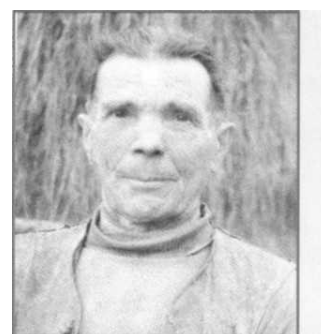
Santa Henely Shaffar - Abram Shaffar met in Kolochavi with renowned Hungarian economist and senior official of the Ministry of Agriculture - Edmund Egan (1851-1901). representative of the Austro-Hungarian crown in Subcarpathian Rus. Hungarian authorities gave Egan broad powers and sent the Subcarpathian Rus' for reform. By so doing, he has earned the trust of Russian population and became the enemy number 1 for the Jews. Meeting Kolochavskie Jew Abram Shaffar with Edmund Egan. memoirs of biograph Egan - M.Varta as described I.Olbrahtom: "... When a terrible governor Egan with non - Velichko hunting by passing countryside A.Shaffar went to meet him, boldly in the middle of the road, bowed deeply and arms outstretched, we stopped slyvsky cart. The youngest of the girls filed almighty lord silver tray with three on tap red, white and green liquor that its color resembled the Hungarian flag. Governors were uncomfortable refuse pochastunku, sublime in a patriotic way. When he pryhubyv all these glasses, he was approached Shaffar and asked, "Excuse me, my gracious lord, me humble Jew, ask one single question?" Putting two seconds of silence somewhat taken aback by Mr. consent grandfather continued, "Mighty lord a fish pond, home to two species of fish: some big and fat they each year give Mr considerable profit, and many small, puny and insignificant fish, which feed VTI great. They say that now Mr. intends to destroy large to have more freedom to small, not suitable for anything. I Kolochava ignorant Jew who many do not understand, can not vtyamyty this and humbly ask: "Is the mighty lord commit. wisely? .." Egan fun smiled, nodded wagon, and he drove the horses ... "



John Olbrakht



Dats Mary V. (born  
1933), Finn (baptized)  
John Olbrakht



Kum John Olbrakht  
Dats Vasily Y. (1906  
born)

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## interview

### A memoir of Ivan Petrovich mugger

- In the village was a large Jewish community. Remind give something from their lives.

- Prior to the Magyars in 1939 in the village were fifty Jewish families. Then they were called Jews. During the Second World War, all of them taken somewhere in the village, and the property sold between populations. Earth in the Soviet era through farm divided between people. Major land reserves were fixed by collective farms. After the war, returned only a few Jews.

Among Jews were poor and the rich. Poor gathered ryandya (Curri in our opinion) and drove somewhere. Rich people had land, tavern, drove the horse corn-Mel, brine of shandy-incubated in berbenytsyah, plowing the land for the money. The village was Dr. stores: the Hai Wolf. Kalman Leibovich and Hikli. Competed with them consumer cooperatives - agriculture družestvo where Moskal was Nikola and his wife (woman Moskalka) in Wolf served. Jews every Saturday ho - Dili in his church-buzhnyu, but when it came to the house, each time between them were brawling in the street. We loved looking at those quarrels with his fists.



Ivan Petrovich mugger  
Photo - 50 years.

Earth all bought in humans. Many caught on intoxicating. Jews spoyuvaly "on faith" (in debt), and then through their sudovykonavtsiv land taken for debts. Jews did not go on to kolochavtsiv Weddings and never for - proshuvaly to himself. Jews only among themselves. By Kolochavskie girls polyublyuvaly walk, but to challenge them forbidden to marry.

- Probably. their traditions different from the traditions of other people Kolochava? Tell us about it.

So for example, died - buried curled in canvas. The graves placed upright shield All most believers ("orthodox." - Author. Were in Pace. Kids too. Jews built to carry out sectoral cen - streets. They were not in Meryshori, crackers or Bra-doltsi. Among them was never drunk. Terribly peo - kicked eat geese and ducks. spe - socially Friday (on Hyuhol) walked through the village butcher and cut their ducks and geese. Interestingly, it was only once a razor cut on the neck and threw on a goose ground. poultry immediately if not dead, it does not get eaten by Jews, they called it "trafe." Between a first - voryly on Jewish language. their children in the 30's was open even separate Czech school. Pig meat they not eat, and drink milk. Hebrews approached very long Banga village headman, who neither write nor - tats or could not. knew only as necessary to subscribe. Inquiries When people walked attest, it is always the Jews lived. If you have something to announce you get near the church and vyhoykaye this message. approached it very Czech and power. ago and was a few decades "birovom" (headman) of the village.

Recorded Stanislav Arzhevitin in 2008.

### Fragment of family correspondence from the U.S. Popovich with Nehrivitsya

".. At beginning of the century, as Hungarians went, we ustalysya under check. They were honest and civilized people, had outlived our people and cattle had multiplied. In Europe people live better, had Krasnye land on which Xia forth grapes and the entire Second, they assisted state. I in our two centuries behind and still sporyly limits Sobova dasch on who has more heat - face. 9yiersha machine on tereblyanskiy river was in synevyrskrho pop Torvata, suf cool. Halls came Magyars, very tormented zhydu because Hitler decree gave all concentration camps. My grandmother told that even paralyzed exported. Much of the Jews fled from the village. Beat this case, the meadows have found that young Jewish woman from dytnuv hrudnuv dead. (You tire bitten off his mother's breast, which has a dead beat. 9yiochty in èàæäiö house lived Magyars. Hazaly that were not good. Lechery in for pudi sleeping soldiers and lazy to climb Dulu and urinated Relieves hay. Beal failure, that one shot soldier namlakah ran for Duma ... "

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eyewitnesses

"Revolutionary era in Kolochava" - of "School Chronicles" O.Skyby

Emelyan Skiba (1897-1981) multi-manager (director) elementary school in the village. Kolochava. author of "schools - tion Chronicles" in which reflecting - razheni events of 1918-1939 During the revolution in Co - lochavi from 7 to 10 November 1918 village elder was Hermann Wolf (Senior). The revolutionaries under the leadership by incorporating the Stephen - Luhosha (Lazy), Gregory Kovacs (Hill), Tom Beehive (least-Emelyan Skiba shor) first broke Jean - darmsku kasarnyu (barracks), took weapons looted notarskyy government (notary was then Stefan Itsko) then turn and to the Jewish community. Most Jews vidkupylysya money, others were robbed. "... With dobychov dyelilysya especially woman revolutionaries, but also river Talabor (Tereblya. - Author.) In - povnena was Jewish pen Move to zbelenya ..." wrote A. Skiba. November 10, 1918 sons Hermann Wolff (junior) - Shoma and Aron brought in Kolochava to hundreds of so-called war "Defence" and began to massacre the revolutionaries. All the rebels and robbed Jews gathered in notarskomu government.



"Re-volyutsioneriv" expecting a terrible punishment from police during ke - rivnytstvom Debretseniya. Six people died immediately from the beating, others were sent to prison sihetsku. Daniel and Daniel Lednev Chabryk were shot dead by unknown during pogroms and buried in the same grave. After the "revolution" in the village been established interim government "on-tional guard" led by engineer Zoltan Fish tiya and Wolf Herman Abrahamovych. Next month changed one power to another. First, "n-kraynyan-skoe governorship", then Hungarian army - "Sei-kely." next - the Red Army again "people guardian" - so-called "White Army".

From April 1919 to July 1920, the village of disruptions - Valo ruled at 'mchniv, s with 1920 th to 1939 year vho - dylo of the Czechoslovak Republic. Hungarian government operated from March 1939 till October 1944

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Extracts from "Shkilnoyihroniky."

From the memoirs of Anna Simon Yurevna

Simon Hanna Urey-yivna (1912-1999), wife of Simon Nikolai Ivanovich, who worked as a servant in Wolf Hershka.

Rose and Kalman Wolfs had 5 children: 4 daughters and a son Ham Yovshka. Their house stood on the site sohod - nishnoho store and barn - on-site general store. Nearby was the house of their grandfather, who kept the inn. Near the church was a tavern Hikli. She had the children Kalman and Shulim. In place of the house Andrew Betsy lived Strulo. on the other side of the street, where they live Ma-fly. - Lived Jewish mother, who was the Ripper. Where is the Jura Lydneya house was an inn and estate Wolf Hershka. Ignats Hertsyk sold his house Dats grandfather for his daughter Anna. Among the Jews was Ruhlya fortune teller, who herself lived in what is now residing Shtaer (deacon). Haya lived in the present house Kubar (where Elena Choflina). In place of the house Vakoli Nicholas was hut Strulovoyi daughter Esther P. Moyshedulovoyi. All of her family was burned in Nazi camps. In Kolochava returned only Esther. After the war, the village came from Jewish crackers Malka Fan, who married in Drahovo. In the camps, killed almost the entire family of Kalman. Several daughters in - returned to the village, cheap houses sold, taken from the house of gold and left the village. (Note: in 1999, the Cal - Mans Shpittser (Leibovich). Grandson Rosa and Kalman Wolff came to Kolochava from Israel.) At Bradoletskiy - ing face, poblyzhat Knish and Drach, lived son korchmarky Hikli Berko with Yoso and mother. In Suharskiy Street (Circle Yuritskani) lived Salo Yosko who moved Hust. Lived on widely Shloma, circle Syuhayiv and Mikana lived ro - dy Mendel. They returned from the camp and sold their property. Jews who lived near Betsiv not returned after the war. Living returned sons Mendel - Lai-grain and Abru. Then one of them drowned, as passed in En - Mooney. There was live Malka (Margaret), daughter Hai-Ita and Mordecai Wolff, who after the war lived in Israel. Mordecai Wolff had a mill in Kolochava. On the hill (about a hundred - swarms Church) lived Davidovich. Among them was left alive daughter Ahvy - Khan Davidovich.



Anna Simon with her husband and children

Recorded in 1997, Natalie Tsarenko-Tumarets

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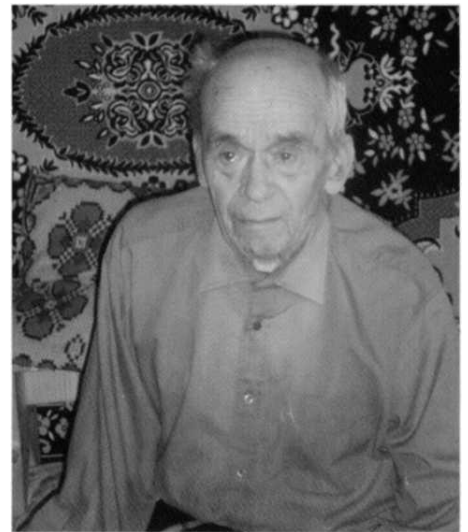
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## eyewitnesses

### Traditions Kolochavskie Jews (from the memoirs of George F. Vorynky)

- According to your garden is a Jewish cemetery. Perhaps you had a chance to contemplate for burial Jews. What can you remember?

- It was the only Jewish cemetery for Kolochavskie and nehrovetskyh Jews. The cemetery was the building in which the deceased was held. When learned that someone died, then fled on a stretcher and brought "still warm" deceased. Carry the house and it zamotuvally in white sheets meters length 1 5. Not seen was where his feet, and where the chief. Women had two weeks to sit and sleep on the floor only. They buried it. Digging a narrow and shallow grave at 60-80 inches. At the bottom of the pit made of planks shuttering to earth crumbled. Brought on a stretcher wrapped dead and overturned into a pit. He fell mainly in the face of the earth. We children looked at everything that stood on the raft, and they (the Jews) did not forbid us to watch. After a "cocoon" lay in the pit, the priest stood over the grave, waving clay jugs and something in their speaking. Then beat a pitcher on the second, and they flew into pieces. Then he collected them and began to lay the deceased. All throwing handfuls of clay. The cemetery was only men. Went all in different directions. they were forbidden to look around and talk. Whoever zahribav land near the head, put a wooden plaque with the inscription, which was later replaced the stove. When Hungarians deported Jews from Kolochava, kolochavtsi took those plates on ground.



Yuri Fyodorovich Vorynka (1926 born)

Old Jews and children burned in concentration camps, were healthy at work. So one Jew told my birth age. In the Jewish cemetery were large fires, people they cut down. Tin was wooden.

When the sun was setting on Friday, Jews throwing any job. If it caught them off, vypryahaly horses and waited until Saturday come first star. On Friday evening it was impossible to do anything, even incite oven overnight. Asked neighbors and laborers winter. Nien me it is very beat. On Saturday holy but they had to be baked goose or chicken.

People we are not very fond of Jews. Because they spoyuvaly men and taken from them good land. Jews could give to drink all night and was not allowed to eat. They gave drink "on faith" that is in debt. Then said, "Do you have money? Whatever you have, then Sign vekslyk. " Drunk signed and later Jews won a court case and selected the best parcels of land. The courts sitting or their or bribed their people. My grandfather also liked to drink, the woman had to carry him to eat in the inn, not very drunk.



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## Interview

"Jews were many Hungarians still not taken them"

German occupation of Ukraine during the Second World War was a tragedy for the Ukrainian Jews. Fault → governmental Jews began in autumn 1941. The mass murder of Jews carried out throughout Ukraine in 1942-1944 he was not spared removal and destruction and co → lochavskyh Jews. However about their life and work in Kolochava old-timers still remember. His spoha → ladies with readers "New Kolochava" shared resident of Little Bradoltsya Basil Matsola (1926 born).

- Tell us where most Jews lived.

- Jews occupied almost all the land in the center of the village on the plains. they were very much possible. half Koh lochavy. In the land of the Jews was more than all kolochavtsiv. Broad - Center Kolochava - owned by Jews. They used the best land, and kolochavtsi lived and vegetables grown on the slopes of the mountains, where conditions are much more complex. Many Jews lived in Nehrovtsi.



Vasily Matsola (born 1926)

Jews were wealthy people. For example, a Jewish beauty who lived in the 20-ies of the last century, built a house with 20 rooms. He was great gazda had many dif → tion of cattle, acres of land and a mill. And then began to drink vodka. And so poor that Kovda (beg) went - all on drink.

- What were mainly Kolochavskie Jews?

- They had a tavern and shops, all engaged in trade and speculation. Hershko Jew lived on the corner of Shevchenko and Gorky, near the plant. Now there hut the former salt → Skog head. He had a tavern, shop. His son Froyem like me. was too old. Children we are young Jews duzho friends.

By the way, my nurse mentioned that one Jew was even chairman of the village council. Near the farm in the village lived foam is constantly stolyaruvav, which was very unusual for Jews.

- They had a hut - buzhnya where later pobuduvavsya Bur → Kahlo Basil - the church in Lazah. They are always there sho → still earlier studies on prayer.

- What was the relationship of Jews kolochavtsyamy?

- Lived normally a neighborly. However, they are very different from us, and customs, and appearance. Heavily derzhaly Saturday, even campfire is laid, and called for the neighbors. They do not eat pork, but kept the ba → Gato geese and various birds. And drank vodka, though not so ba → Gato as our Kolochavskie men.

Kolochavtsi while dressed only in the clothes of wool from shearing - white vuyoshi and holoshni. Instead, Jews were clothing → efficiency, in rich robes, wore coats and boots. But clothes were they always black.

- Older people talked about the trouble you experienced kolochavtsi of Jewish inn ...

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- It's true. My nurse said that his grandfather was a great gazda, but until then drank in Jewish taverns, until everything is propyl. And he was a little kid. Then one day she brought that baby into the inn, put on the table and said, "Here, even prop her because nothing guzzle." Then that night he still popyyachyv and the next day went to the con – schenyka and pobozhyvsya no longer take alcohol. And since started hazduvaty and again well earned.

Jews tried every way to entice our men to the tavern and somehow wrap it. When they saw that cho – lovik propyl all the money, then began to give him "the writ – juice." But give booze a hundred rubles, and write down five hundred. There were such cases that go Kolochava husband to the tavern and two months of home does not come. They also lived in the inn, and drank to unconsciousness.

- Usually Jews spoke the language of the local population – ing, among whom resided. What language conversations – amplification were separated Kolochavskie Jews?

- Between them, they spoke Hebrew, but to kiipiich.intsih. addressed in our dialect. Otherwise we would have them

Mr. i.y, FPI infrared • IRI iumily

Hebrews were many Hungarians still not kicked them all during World War II by the Germans hzkazom, which were in alliance. Took them from Kolochava in 1942 year. Gendarmes at – suddenly went and told everyone to gather. And who was wearing what, fatigue and stayed in the house, not knowing where and how. Some Jews even tried to rush to the bug – no Hungarian soldier to prokolotysya and die. Vyvo – zyly them Bradolu in German wet and forced to work hard, beaten very badly. Sometimes take Magyar circles and yelling "futash" (run), that they fled, and he will get someone passionate shoulders, he immediately fell to the ground. Them died there a lot. The terrible thing was then all feared.

- When the Jews were taken, where they are acquired good Diwali?

- Well not disappeared. Neighbors quickly all in the hands of the surf – raly.

- They tried to hide something?

- Do not hide them anywhere. they were taken for 5-10 families. Only one Jew in hiding in Drago Rusnak, and then ne – rebuvshy tough times vyhrestyvsya. They said that even after the temple – max went and monasteries.

- Is returning Jews after they were taken?

- It was only a few of these that came here. Was this Berko and Shuli. nobody touched, and here they lived until his death. It was said that return from the camps.

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appeal

Dear kolochavtsi!

Editors not exclude that some personalities biographical information may occur inaccuracies and errors. This is especially true of dates, names and names of Jewish citizens - victims Holoko-students. The history of our country in the XX century. evolved so that the officials of the local registration of civil status in different periods of writing names of citizens differently - in different languages and in different transcription - Latin or Cyrillic, Hungarian, Czech, the so-called "Russians", Ukrainian and Russian. So often in the same family are different names and spelling of names. For example, Shafar and Shaffar, Katz and Katz, Greenberg and Grunberg, Gal-Perth and Halpert ... Or the names of Abraham, Abraham, Avraham, Avrum, Abraham, or Charlotte and Sharolta, Magda, Magda-lin, Magdalena, etc.

Editors, compilers in preparing articles strive to take into account these differences and linguistic features. However, there are cases excluded when the same citizen caught in the newspaper twice - through various spellings of his name or the name.



Hideouts for valuables in a brick house.  
Found during the reconstruction of the  
museum "Soviet school"



Jews - villagers in Subcarpathian Rus  
who earned a living transporting forest.  
Photo 1936.

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## Repatriation \*

### List Kolochavskie Jewish immigrants and their fate

Henry Wolf Zeylikovych (1918 born)

(Brothers - Gutman (born in 1912) - worked as a driver in avtotresti Hust and Lazarus (1916 born), he worked in a blacksmith Kolochava)

Wolf G 3. Kolochava born Oct. 9, 1917. In August 1939, the mobilization to the Hungarian army, where he remained until June 1940 in Take Uyfalu. After the transfer of the Jews from military cha → ing other parts of the working camps Wolf D 3. worked at various jobs until November 1941. Following two years of service in the Hungarian army was discharged home. Labour → HLW 6 months in the village. Drahovo shoemaker shoes. By May 1942 was in your ba-talyoni and repairing roads. On May 1 May this year was in the camps on the territory of Hungary, then working with ba-talyonom number 10/4 was sent to the German-Soviet front dig trenches (p. Peter, near the Don River), where he was to January 1943. Between villages Alekseevka and Nikolayevka was in Soviet captivity (Camp m.Michurinsk). After a few weeks-bers was sent for treatment to shpy-Tal of Jambul (Central Asia), where he remained to work shoemaker to the letter falls → 1945. At the request of the ne → reyihav to town Pahtaral (Kazakhstan), where he worked as a shoemaker until February 1946. Then he returned to Transcarpathia. After the war he lived in Hust Street. B.Hmel-tion of.

Wolf Gutmann Leibovich (born in 1912)

(Wife - Kogan Pepi Germanovna of Hust, brother Chaim lived in Hust, brother Lazarus was in Vorkuta camp, dear aunt Davidovich Frontishka → shaft residence in New York. U.S.)

Gutman VL Kolochava born April 5, 1912. In 1939, four weeks worked as a driver in the military com → daturi. From 1940 to 1945 he worked in forced work camps Serbia (1940-1941), Russia (1942-1943 biennium, Gomel), Poland, Hungary, Austria (1944-1945 years). May 5, 1945 fell to U.S. captivity, where he remained for three months. Got Repatriation of body 500 Czech Koruna, and from Jewish organizations are "Dzhoyit" - 1500 Hungarian Peng in Budapeshti and 500 Peng in HUST. By Justo returned August 8, 1945 and opened his own shop, lived down the street B.Khmelnysky. Starting from 1946 he worked as a driver avtotresti. and his wife conducted business in the store. Along with Wolf in the camp was Michael Feldman, who after the war also had a shop in Hust.

Wolf Mozesh Y. (1927 born)

(Father of Joseph Wolf (1899 born) and mother (1914 born) were shipped to the German kontsta → forests, where they were destroyed)

Wolf, M. J. Kolochava born June 12, 1927. In 1938 he graduated from the 6 classes elementary school. Before the war, went to the village. Pacific W. Bereznianskyi district. In 1944 he was taken to a concentration camp in Nimech-rank (m.Volzenberh). then Austria (Yebey-Zen), Poland (m.Oshvinit). After the liberation of the camp by American troops and filtration Check back in 1945 to Uzghorod, where he worked in a cooperative farm disabled. In 1947 he gave a receipt MIA about. never rozholo → priorities would need its meeting of 16 November 1947.

Chaimovich Yetya Davydivna (1925 born)

(Man - Joseph Alexander Berner → Veach, lived in Hust Street → mous difference. Following the war in village turned her sister, who moved to Hust and Itsko brother, who went to Jerusalem)

Chaimovich ED was born October 16, 1925, graduated 8 classes in Kolochava. From 1939 to 1941 she worked as "a servant" in Hungarian gendarme, then went with him to m.Yasinya, Rakhiv District. In 1944 he returned to the village. Kolochava and continued to work "a servant" at the mill in Mereshori the director Roochiy. In 1944, with her parents and four sisters and a brother was taken to a

# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

Translation by  
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concentration camp in Poland (m.Aush-Witz, which was 6 months). Then it re - drove for a few days in camp m.Shtutof, and more - in a concentration camp m.Tobidhosch (until 1 January 7, 1945).

In Kolochava ED Chaimovich returned in January 1945 and stayed in the village for the winter 1946 year.

Joseph Ziller Raymondovych data missing

Shlomovych Kalman Berkovich (1926 born)

Shlomovych K. B. was born in 1926 in Kolochava. He worked as a shoemaker. 1 April 5, 1944 Hungarian soldiers with zhandar - mom took him in s.Sokyrnytsyu the Jewish ghetto. On forced labor, he dug a trench to May 7, 1944. Then, from the ghetto all taken to Germany (m.Ushviys), and a few days later moved to m.Volzberk. Prisoners were sent of railway road works and digging trenches. In this camp Shlomovych CB remained until February 28, 1945. March 20 has been re-transported to the camp m.lbeyzyl. May 6, 1945 concentration camp liberated by U.S. troops. Prisoners were transported through the city Bo dychyl, Lypsk, Pilzen. In Prague Shlomo - HIV K. B. passed month course of treatment, and 25 July 1945 arrived Khust where both interned received 500 Hungarian Peng. July 27, 1945 - Shlomovych to return to s.Kolochavu. In September 1945, to the house Shlomovycha went with UPA

Galicia and took all the documents. For opera tional accounting Volovskiy MIA does not pass. In the German camp was one of the first to 05.04.1944 6. 05.1945 year.

Filtration test was held in April 1948.

Being in the American zone of occupation, verbuvavsya Americans in their army on the Japanese front. Shlomovychu K. B. promised wealth and residence - tion in America, but he refused. Trying to recruit Shlomovycha did KGB counterintelligence and military part number 02480 during his stay in 1948 in a military unit <sup>1</sup> 4161. In proto - circles interrogation Shlomovych K. B. neodnora - gaseous confirmed that the head of the youth organization "Levent" (preparation - tant youth army) in the village. We Kolochava - Haile Shpontak pressured Jews to work in his private farm. In addition, he refused, imposed fines.

*\* Repatriation - return to their homeland war, displaced persons, refugees, immigrants with the establishment of rights.*



House inn Hirsch Wolf. In Soviet times - the club, then school

# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

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## Documents

### From the interrogation of Bendas Bailey



Order of the Hungarian government about the mass removal of Jews from Kolochava. Born in 1901 in Mu-rocking, lived in the village. Kolochava in the years 1943-1944 "worked notaries. Sentenced in 1952 to 25 years in prison, despite the fact that kolochavtsi wrote a collective letter of his pardon. Died at Camp April 24, 1954. Rehabilitated in 1992 ..

From the evidence Bendas Bela Myhalovycha during interrogation 21.07.1952 year.

"... My name on family band, but while in 1935, serving in the Hungarian police, I changed the name on the purely Hungarian" Bendefti. " After the birth I was registered under three names: Bailey, Yelik, Mi-Gal. Since childhood bear the name Bailey ... "

From the evidence Bendas Bela Myhalovycha during interrogation 3, 28 and 29.07. In 1952.

"... In 1940-1941 he held the first mass removal of the Jews ..."

"... In April 1944, it was a second mass removal. At that time I worked in Kolochava assistant in notarskomu government on two villages - Upper and Lower Kolochava. These two villages were deported in 1944 approximately 300 persons of the Jewish population. I was appointed Secretary of the Commission with a description of Jewish property. We went to homes with Rosohoyu and Theodore Popovich and described. Approximately 10-15 days prior to the mass removal of Jews from the countryside to Kolochavskyy notary received the order to compile a list of Jews. April 10, 1944 Saturday notary Pop Zoltan spent in his office meeting with all employees and announced that April 11 will be held on Sunday check-out the entire Jewish population, and all employees should be familiar with the procedure for eviction. In the morning I Rosohoyu Popovich and headed to the homes of the Jews. To ward them already evicted gendarmes. We have described the property and sealed apartments for 3-4 days. All cattle (25-thirty cows, 10-15 horses, 10 sheep) and poultry collected in Upper Kolochava was given some Hungarian military unit. The property was carted to one place and sold. Commission was established. The commission was appointed Greek Catho-lic priest with Kolochava - Bobika Michael ... "

"... I have since 1943 lived in the house Herman Shafar and paid him thirty Peng in a month. In 1944, the house was inhabited by the military. Since May 1944 the Upper and Lower Kolochava were taken 200 pieces of cattle and horses. Lower Kolochava on June 10, 1944 was closed for quarantine sick some people with typhus. From Kolochava some residents to evade conscription into the Hungarian army troops ext-rovino joined the working battalions - repairing roads and fortifications ... "

# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

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"... In 1919 he graduated from high school in Sziget, then Uzhgorod seminary. Moved to Budapest to study at university correspondence department of the Faculty of Law and worked as a clerk at the same time the police then moved to the city of Nagy-Konito work passportystom, clerk and clerk until October 1938. After the occupation of the land of Hungarians worked as an assistant but-tarya with. Neyasneno Tyachiv district. In March 1943 he was transferred to Kolochava, where he remained until April 29, 1944 March 2 March to 7 April 1944 was in your battalion number of Ovst 8003 (Hungary) in the rank of corporal. Supervised 20 employees. From April 24 to October 1944 worked again in Kohlochavi as a notary. Returned to Mukachevo, where he was arrested in 1952 ... "

"... In 1921, he participated in the expulsion from the territory of Hungary last of the Habsburg dynasty. In 1940, I appealed to the Ministry of Hungary asking me for this award, and in 1941 I won an award. How was awarded the Order of the organization Nemzet-Veydelli - Bizotchan (Union protecting the nation) ... "

From the evidence Bendas Bela Myhalovycha during interrogation 3. 09. In 1952.

"... In notarskomu government banned speak languages ... In April 1944, in the village Nehrivtsi under my leadership was arrested 25 families of the Jewish population and sent to concentration camps. I was always in friendly relations with the local detectives, the chief of the gendarmerie station in Kolochava - Berets Loyoshom. In April 1944, under the leadership of Emmanuel Keypeza Kyrylovshi and by notary Neresnitsa with Novoselitsy Tiachiv County in concentration camps sent 600 men of the Jewish people ... "

From the evidence piles Ivan during the pre-interrogation 07.08.1950 year.

"... After the civil school I went to Kolochava to his brother Burt Vasily, who from 1943 worked as an elementary school teacher, he helped me settle in notarskyy government, which employed such servants: Pop Zoltan Bertolnovych (main, venhr) , assistant notary Syatynya John substitute notary Bendas Bailey M. (Hungarian, son of the priest). Bendas very harshly treated people. In 1943-944 he was declared gathering cattle in Kolochava. and he, along with the village elder Burkalom Gabriel was involved in this affair. When Burkalo Bendas said that the peasants would not give the beast a Bendas personally began collecting and Syuhaya Fedor took a single cow ... "

From the evidence, Helen Andrus during interrogation 27.06.1952 year.

"... From October 1942 to October 1944 I worked as a clerk in the government notarskomu Kolochava. Bendas often sporyv with your manager Zoltan priest, who, with the help Bendas, over time, the authorities began to fall credibility. In late 1944 Pop was dismissed and arrested. In his place was put Bendas. He was rude, was the case when he beat a woman. It often came gendarmes ... "

"... In 1944, the government came to notarskoho large group of peasants for food cards. Bendas invited them to come back later. But farmers are not diverged. Then when he called me in the gendarmerie to those dispersed peasants ... "

"... All i'lyuchi arrested from Jewish apartments were active involve 'about. In the office there were three large boxes with clothes Jews. In the district studied sellout property. Few things bought his wife. He always wore two awards: medal round and the Order of Cross ... "

From the evidence Bendas Bela Myhalovycha during interrogation 3. 09. In 1952.

From the evidence Burkala Gabriel F. during interrogation 29.06. In 1952.

"... I was born in 1887 in s.Kolochava family selya-Nina-middle. Graduated 7th grade public school, I have 8 children ... "

"... In his role as mayor of the village has worked since 1939 to October 1944. I was subordinated notaries. He requires us to order itself was subordinate Hungarian authorities. Ordered to send people to work on the construction of defensive lines, blank hay supply timber. In 1942 -1944 he was a notary in Kolochava Zoltan Pop. His assistant Bendas sent many military service people from Kolochava on forest timber and building defenses. Accounting for military service led notarskyy government. Jews exiled in 1941, and in 1942 ... "" ... I through messengers on behalf Bendas reported as needed to pass hay and that will pay for the hay ... "" ... We in Bendas asked, and he agreed with the Hungarian officer, kolochavtsi leave himself one cow and 3 sheep and all other beast surrender. And so it was ... "

From the evidence Kuta Nikolai Mikhailovich during interrogation 06.08.1952 year.

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"... I was born in 1911 in Kolochava-Hill ..." "... During the war, had the mill. The apartment my father Michael Kuta located gendarme station, which often came Bendas. All property Jews were carted to the center of the village where the entire population of the village came together. Bendas called price and sold to those who called the greatest price. Money was once personally. In 1944 he participated in the recovery of fodder for people to Hungarian Army ... "

Investigated Stanislav Arzhevitin.



# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

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## Repression against the Jews during the Second Hungarian occupation

From the very beginning of the occupation of Transcarpathia in Hungary adopted a number of anti-Semitic laws. Specifically, 26 October 1939 Minister of the Interior reported pidzhupaniv introducing one of them in action. According to the law of 1939, all Jews should be freed from the work of settlement to January 1, 1943. Primarily exempted from work village and district notaries. It was believed that Jews can not work in state, municipal, rural and other services.

The real genocide against the Jewish population began in the spring of develop-19D4 year. The main implementing their de portatsiyi became State Secretary, Ministry of Internal Affairs László Endre and László Baki, who developed the instruction on the administration of the Jewish population in the camps (ghettos). First in order that the Jews are sewn on your clothes yellow star, then - on the restriction of movement of their bodies, then - under state control were the property of the Jews, and then began their eviction in the ghetto. For the rule of vynskyh Jews was established three ghetto. In Uzhgorod ghetto was located on the brick and tile factory near-by indoor air. From there, all sent to concentration camps. Similar ghettos were created in Mukachevo, Vinogradov, Beret-govo.

Investigated Stanislav Arzhevitin.

## eyewitness

### From the interrogation Shalomona Moishe Refulyevkcha (1898 m.)

"... All local Jews rounded up in the ghetto with. Sokyrnytsia. where detained up to 3.5 thousand. Such ghettos in this part of Transcarpathia then there were three: the Hust - 8000 people, and from - 2.5 thousand Sokyrnytsia - 3.5 thousand people. Lived for 30-40 people in one small room. In August 1944, we loaded into wagons to 80-100 people. In m.Koshytse gendarmes gave us Germans. From Kosice we moved to Auschwitz, where arriving trains goals with the Jews ... "

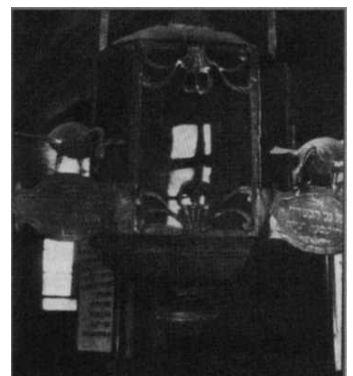
"... Healthy selected to work and burned patients. In February 1945, we have overtaken from Breslau to Fossen-possession. Here Jews killed SS men and Kuban Cossacks. Those who survived, was released in April 1945 AOR ... "

### In 1945 ... "

Extraordinary Commission Zakarpattia Oblast in 1946 found that during the German-Hungarian troops in the region in 1939-1944, were driven into the ghetto 112,500 people of the Jewish population in camps Osven- tsyma, Dachau, Birmenau, Nyíregyháza, Sharon -Flood, Vrio-Loposh et al. Destroyed in these camps 104,177 Jews.

It was also destroyed 10,805 men of the Ukrainian population in labor camps sent 70,895 people.

Thus, in the concentration camps of the area was taken 183,595 persons civilians, of which destroyed 114,982 men.



Lamp in the synagogue  
(buzhni). Photo 1937 p

# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

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## Documents

Head of the village council and the secretary Bunta Stec reported in 1946, authorities passed Soviet power, Hungarian troops left Kolochava October 14, 1944

dreaming and hour of the day passed through the village guerrilla group in ring

bones 25-30 people, 3 this we can conclude that the village Kolochava released

October, as it was considered in Soviet times,

The report also noted that during Hungarian occupation was vyve->Sat, Lazy) in the German-Hungarian camps 70 Ukrainian and 52 families Jewish (300 persons). Retreating from Kolochava (Lazy, Hill), "ka took with them 350 head cattle, 500 sheep, thirty horses, chariots, May 1 hay. Property damage accounted for 36 kolochavtsiv YUSI rubles, was also pidir bridge, burned sawmill and used homes. Losses were about 2,000,001) rubles.

In Vishny Kolochava-Nehrovtsi during the Hungarian occupation were also taken 70 Ukrainian and 164 persons of Jewish nationality. During the retreat September 7, 1944 was shot Popovic Vasily and sackcloth Nikolai Vasilyevich by suspicions about his involvement in partisans anyone driving and possession of weapons.

"M from two villages were transported 464 people of Jewish nationality: the presence Kolochavskie Jews

The Jewish community with. Kolochava (Gorb, Lazy) in 1921 (based on census). List number 1

House number 1 - family Pinkasovych: Ignats, Sura, Aron, Burke, Ether

House number 2 - family Chaimovich: Berko, hey, David, Froyi, Sura, Frazda and Grunberg Alter

House number 3 - Knuf Sura, Hayimovych Herman Lafar Hama, Hayimovych Bernard and Hayimovych Israel

House number 4 - Shlomovych Hiyor, Shaffar Elior, Regina Wolf, Wolf Burt Wolf Memel, Nathan Wolfe, Shaffar Molvyn, Stec Hafiya - servants, Rusynko

House number 5 - family Strulovych: umes in the first, Esther, Mordecai, Zoltan, Rachel and Shaffar (name inaudible) and Harblovchuk Mary - servants, Romanian woman

House number 6 - Yakobovych Yenta and Shaffary: umes in the first, Herman, Myroshka

House number 7 - family Shaffar: Herman, Regina, Rosa, Khan Rivoka, Tsetsiliya, Yacoub, Mardaha.

House number 8 - Shafar Fyzkash, Boryk Tseza, Rozyhovych Goyda

House number 15 - family Holperk: Abraham, Sura, Khan, Rose, Zina, Freud, and Rizol Burke and Joseph Richter

House number 23 - family Yakubovich: Aref, Rose, Yeno, Mary Yezho, (name inaudible), Okara, Abraham

House number 24 - Zlomovyto Mandel and Bertha

# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

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House number 26 - family Shaffar: Berko, Ilko, Shandla, Rudolph, Helena, Abram, Barney, Fanny and Wiesel Solomon

House number 28 - Chaimovich Laura and Bozhenko

House number 45 - Oylander Hertz, Bertha, and Etya Chaimovich Gene

House number 116 - Shaffar Ignats, eating and Palkan Basil-maid

House number 123 - family Davidovich: Lazarus Khan, Chanel, Rose, Margaret, Joseph, Bernard, Ella

House number 125 - Wolf Abraham, strips, Fankol, Bernard, Aaron, Ignaz (name inaudible) umes in the first, Eizner, Chaim and Mokrynyn Basil - servants

House number 131 - Shimon Jakubowicz, Lieberman Golda, cabinets - headlights Helena and Ella

House number 132 - Wolf Hershko, Ettel, Moser and Mary Landry - servants

House number 156 - family Davidovich (name inaudible), Guizot Heymin, Kherson and Frames Yevka - servants

House number 160 - Family Shlomovych: Yozha, Rose, Spring, (name inaudible), Billy, eating, Margaret Herman

House number 162 - Landesman Hershko and Regina

House number 163 - Chaim Landesman, Ruhlya, Ignatius

House number 169 - Abrahamovych Abraham and Sherma, Fuchs Ignats, Regina, Jankel, fake, Fried

House number 174 - family Abrahamovych: Yang, Shuya, Herman, Berko, Ferk

House number 175 - family Berkovich: Herman Frantyshek,

Barkytov, Aron, Fan, Gorica, Ignatius, Berih

House number 179 - Wolf family: Herman, Bert, Paul, Margaret, Sultan and Helesh Sofia - servants

House number 182 - Wolf family: Dana, Giza, Bernard, Esther

House number 182 - family Levovych Giza, Emma, Joseph, Blanca, Maria Cecilia, I. Vasyhal - servants

House number 200 - Landesman Debra and Rose

House number 201 - family Landesman: Benny Ehifa, Ilonka, Ino, Rezi, Yara, Rosie

House number 206 - Wolf Regina and Miza

House number 214 - Abrahamovych Nathan, Hermes, Bela storm Yulo, Abraham, Joseph,

House number 234 - Abrahamovych David, Hermes, Layob, Ether House number 313 - Wolf family: Ether, Frida, Benjamin, David, Ether, Lai, Malka

House number 315 - Yakyba Emil and (name inaudible)

House number 324 - Wolf family: Abraham, terms, Belo, eating, Nimure, Zhenka, Helin

House number 325 - family Landesman (name inaudible), Rachel George, Alta, Gloria, Khan Lai

# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

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House number 326 - family Landesman: German, French, Moritz, David, Joseph

House number 328 - Landesman Abraham, Pinkas Hleyser and Rose House number 332 - Davidovich Purimaa Bela Frantyka

House number 333 - Wolf family: Hershko, Olendla, Lazarus, Janko, Bela Bela Borca and Shleymovych

House number 339 - Wolf family: Joseph, Mary, Marton, Ella, Loeb, George

House number 354 - Wolf family: Ignats, Anna, Uro, Burke, Fen, Lebeau, Fiso, Giza

Jewish families evacuated from the village. Kolochava (Gorb, Lazy) Hungarian authorities during 1942-1944 List of number 2

In 1942 were taken:

Landesman Janko (1906)  
Landesman Rovza (1909)  
Landesman Shmil (1934)  
Landesman Lime (1936)

Landesman Bina (1871)  
Landesman tariff (1913)  
Landesman Sura (1921)  
Abrahamovych Life (1900)

Abrahamovych Esther (1902)  
Abrahamovych Shuli (1923)  
Abrahamovych Janko Life (1927)  
Abrahamovych Hona Life (1926)

In 1943, there were vivezeni:

Abrahamovych Strulo Mosh. (1901)  
Abrahamovych Vlima (1904)  
Abrahamovych Sura (1901)  
Abrahamovych Zisovych Hershko (1900)  
Abrahamovych Strulo (1901)  
Abrahamovych Alta (1902)  
Abrahamovych Abram (1927)  
Abrahamovych Malka (1923)  
Abrahamovych (1929)  
Abrahamovych Malka (1899)  
Matthew Wolf (1882)

Malka Wolf (1891)  
Wolf Abram Matovych (1921)  
Wolf Berko (1913)  
Herman Wolf (1891)  
Wolf Motovych Berko (1905)  
Wolf Ryfka (1909)  
Davidovich Shloma (1898 born)  
Davidovich Berko S. (1919)  
Davidovich Hershko C. (1927)  
Davidovich Abram S. (1922 )  
Davidovich Lieb S. (1924)

Davidovich loose R. (1928)  
Davidovich Mendel (1887)  
Davidovich Mariska (1901)  
Davidovich Paty Maine. (1921)  
Lebovych Kalman (1886)  
Lebovych Rovza (1889)  
Lebovych Blonka Kalmanov (1922)  
Lebovych Tsyzya Calmy (1921)  
Lebovych Calmy Mandy (1919)

In 1944 were taken:

Landesman Fryma (1901)  
Landesman Itsko (1929)  
Gyeonggi Landesman (1931)

Fuchs Ignats Mende. (1881)  
Fuchs (1884)  
Fuchs Moshkovich Life (1922)

Itsko Katz (1902)  
Malka Katz (1914)  
Struloltskovych Katz (1929)  
Symkoltskovych Katz (1933)

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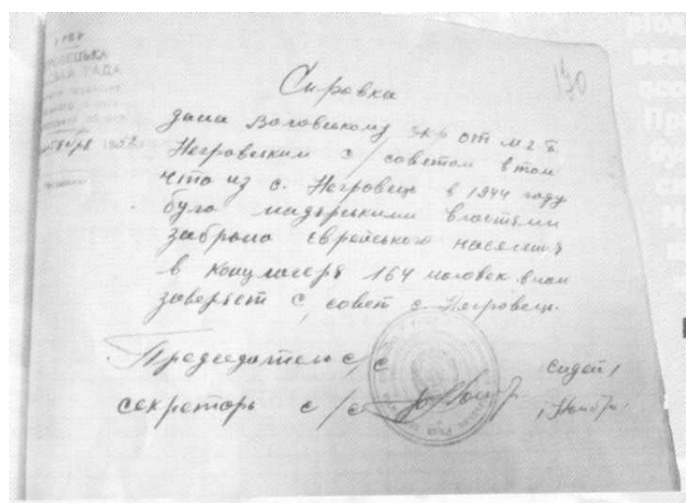
## Documents

Head of the village council and the secretary Bunta Stec reported in 1946, authorities soviet power, Hungarian troops left Kolochava October 14, 1944 rokuvm pm and passed through the village guerrilla group in an amount of 25-30 people, 3 it can be concluded that the village Kolochava released in October, as it was considered in Soviet times,

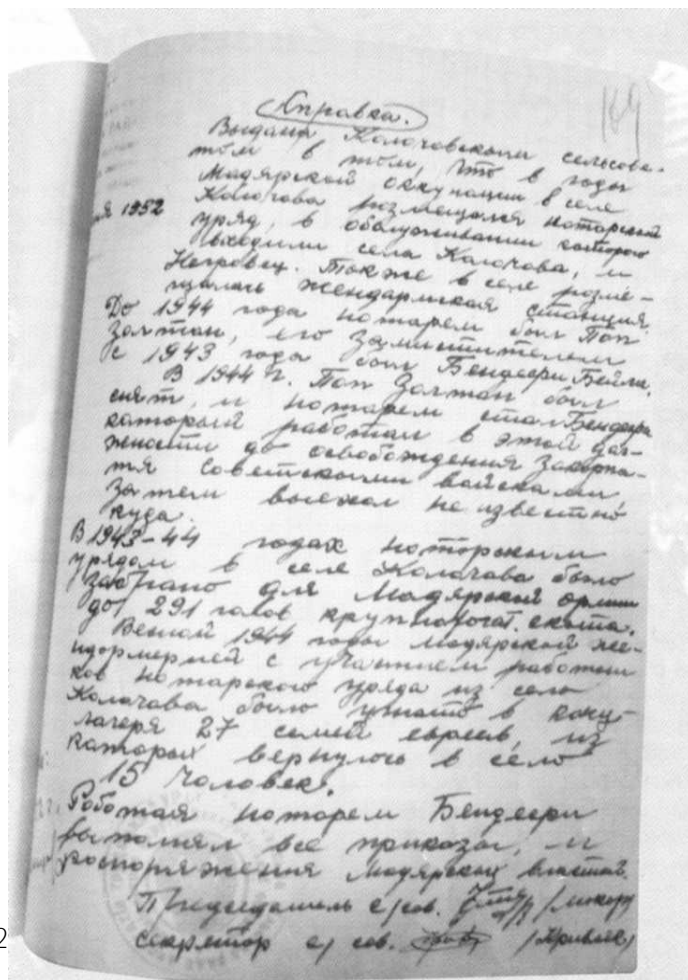
The report also noted that during Hungarian occupation was vyve-»Sat, Lazy) in the German-Hungarian camps 70 Ukrainian and 52 Jewish families {300 persons). Retreating from Kolochava (Lazy, Hill), "ka took with them 350 head cattle, 500 sheep, thirty horses, May 1 hay wagons. Property damage accounted for 36 kolochavtsiv YUSI rubles, was also pidir bridge, burned sawmill and used homes. Losses amounted to about 2,000,001) rubles.

In Vishny Kolochava-Nehrovtsi during the Hungarian occupation were you also carted – 70 Ukrainian and 164 persons of Jewish nationality. During the retreat September 7, 1944 was shot Popovic Vasily and sackcloth Nikolai Vasilyevich by suspicions about his involvement in the guerrilla movement and storage of weapons.

"M from two villages were transported 464 people of Jewish nationalism: availability,



Information about the damage to the Hungarian government Vihny Kolochava (Nehrovets)



Information about the damage to the Hungarian government Kolochava (Gorb, Lazy)

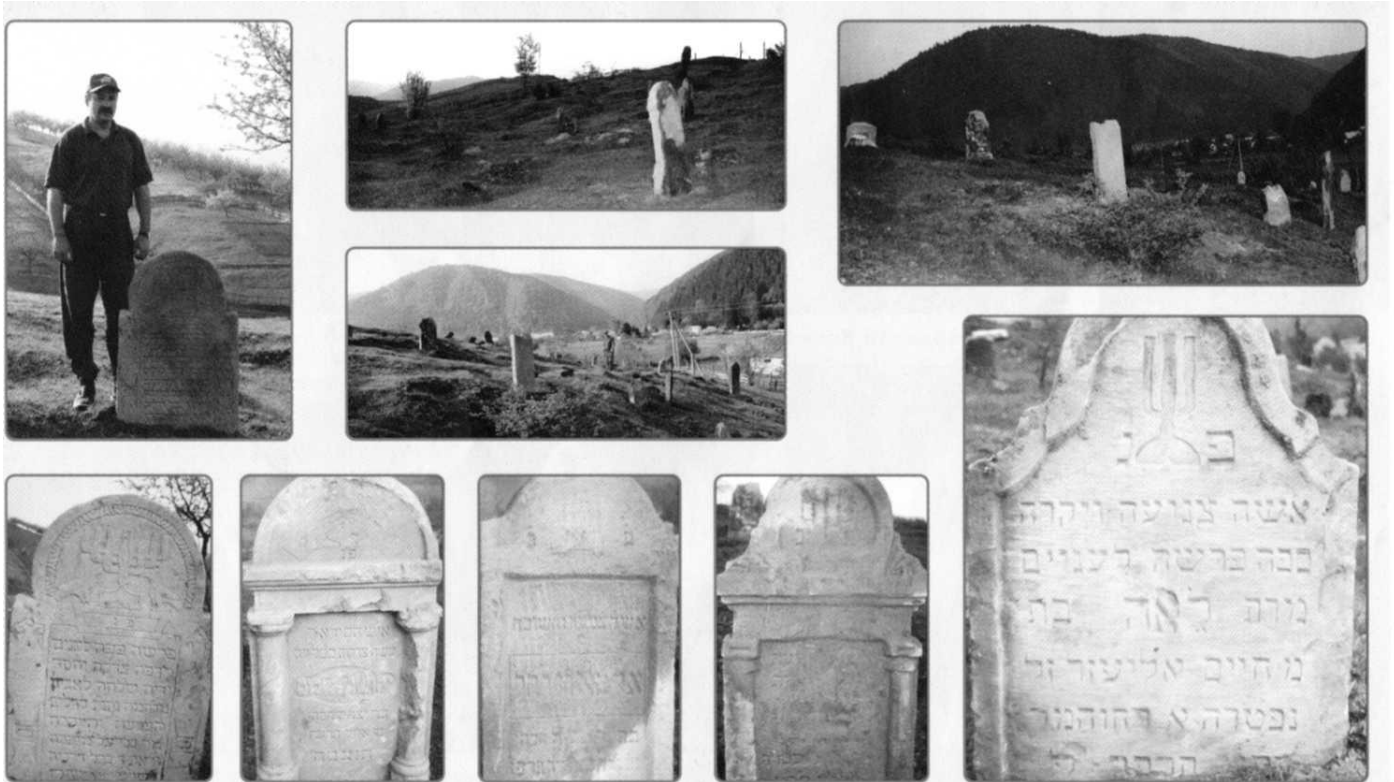
# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

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## Memory

By the mid 50-ies of XX century. in Kolochava larger portion of the population was Jewish. During the Hungarian occupation of Carpathian Ukraine (1939-1944 years) with cherries and Lower Kolochava were deported to concentration camps and forced labor in Germany about 464 people of Jewish nationality. After World War II Kolochava returned units that later moved to Israel. Today in Koh lochavi no Jewish family (unless some illegitimate offspring). So for 50 years unattended Kolochava Jewish cemetery into a solid wasteland with several tens lopsided tombstones. Most of the marble slabs locals were used for ground or other household needs. In 2004 and 2007 a group of enthusiasts led by s.Kolochavy S.Arzhevitinym conducted ordering cemetery. Established fence and entrance gates were fixed tombstones that almost grown in the ground. At the initiative of the People's Deputy of Ukraine S.Arzhevitina today are working with manufacturing and installation of a cemetery memorial Kolochavskie Jewish victims of World War II. Inauguration of the monument to celebrate the "Day of the village" will be held in May 2009.

Jewish cemetery in Kolochava. Photo 2006



# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

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## Documents

Kolochavskie Jews, prisoners and rehabilitated by illegally crossing the Soviet border in 1939-1941



Lazar Wolf Leibovich (1914 born)

He worked as a mechanic at the mill in Kolochava. From 1936 to 1938 he served in the Czechoslovak army. In October 1939 the first time crossed the border, but was returned home. The second time went abroad September 18, 1940 sentenced April 7, 1941 (protocol 37) and sent to "Sevpechlahu."

Relatives: Father Wolf Leib Yakubovich (mason), have Davidovich Khan, brother Benny Wolf (Hust, had a tobacco shop), Wolf Gutman (driver), Wolf Haim (since 1939 in the Hungarian army, shoemaker), Sister Wolf Iluna.



Wolf Bernatovych Bataan (1913 born)

Member of the Communist Party Chehoslsvachhyny from 1935 to 1939 conv. Brno. The border was crossed 12.08.1940, was sentenced 29.II.1940

Relatives: mother Gisela, brothers Michael, Bernat, sister Regina, Bertha, Myndnya, Sura, Hendlya, Yestra, Hana. In America (c

Klivinton) lived brother of his father Moses M. Wolf, in Romania (Vulka) lived sister of his mother Shlemovich Feel Yakir.



Wolf Jacob Martinovich (1911 GN)

He worked in the store. From 1933 to 1935 he served in the Czechoslovak Army, from August to September 1940 was the Hungarian Army (24th artpolk). From 1936 to 1939 was a member of the Communist Youth Union in Prague. The border passed September 18, 1940 sentenced April 7, 1941 (protocol 37), sent to "Sevpechlahu."

Relatives: Father Martin Wolf Hershkovich, have Davidovich MOLCOM Mozesh Leybivna, brothers Joseph Martinovich Wolf, Wolf Berko, Abraham Wolf, Wolf Nandur sisters - Wolf Khan (husband Wolf Alntar) Wolf Yesivra (Leibovich Mendel people from the village. Varets-White on Tyachivschyni) Wolf Frima (Belgium, Antwerp), Wolf Sura.



Greenbaum Germanovich Ignatius (1902-1942)

# Kolochava Memorial to its former Jewish population

Translation by  
Helen (née ROSENSTEIN) WOLF

Worked collector in Khust printing. From 1930 to 1938 in the ranks of the Social Democratic Party. The border passed October 17, 1940 Sentenced March 29, 1941 (protocol 33). Died January 6, 1942 in Syktyvkar, Komi Republic, the "Sevpechlahu."

Relatives: Father Herman Greenbaum Abramovich, have cabinet Fama, wife Marketa Berkovich, daughter of Mrs. Greenbaum, brothers - Martin, Ludwig, sisters - Rose, Marketa, Tsusilya, Eelam (all lived in Hust).



Funs, Itzik Moshkovich (1914 r.n.7

The border passed September 18, 1940 sentenced April 7, 1941 (protocol 37! Sent to "Sevpechlahu." After serving his sentence he lived in Hust.

Relatives: Father gnats Mendelevich Fuchs, mother Riva Abramovich Abramovna, brothers Jacob Leyba, sister Freda.



Glaser Pinkas Leibovich (1893 born)

Born in Motyl, Cam Kamenets-Podolsk province. After the captivity in World War I came to Serbia, and in 1917 after escaping settled in Lower Kolochava. He worked as a carpenter in the village. The border passed September 18

In 1940 with Lazarus Wolf, Jacob Wolf, Itzik Fuchs, Shlomovychem Shamoilom who recruited in October to the Hungarian troops. Sentenced April 7, 1941 a three-year labor camp.

Relatives: Woman Glaser (Davidovich) Rose (Paramedics, Sisters' remaining \_H-M \* Mohyleti. Glaser father Lo ^ b \* Jakubowicz, have Yenya Itskovich, sister Riva Branagh, Hantsa. All live in Motylevi..



Shlomovych Shamoil Berkovich (born in 1912)

Worked on Beregovoe Winery worker. The first losers? Lu attempt peryty border seeking to accomplish in October was 1.539 "Border passed September 18, 1940 sentenced April 7, 1941 (protocol 37). Sent to" Sevpechlahu. "Lived in Hust after returning from exile.

Relatives: father Shlomovych Berko Kalmanovich, have Shlomovych Giza Berkivna (kept a small shop), brother Kalman, sisters - Serine (male Zamikovych Yemul) Fayha, Jether, Anden.

Investigated Stanislav Arzhevitin.





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Kolochavskie Jews who were deported, killed and missing in Hungarian Nazi concentration camps. List number 3

Abrahamovych Bernat Mozeshovych 1915  
Abrahamovych Dondike-Pearl Mozeshivna 1909  
Abrahamovych (nee Fuchs) Esther 1895  
Abrahamovych Ethel Moshkiv 1911  
Abrahamovych Ethel Nathanivna 1909  
Abrahamovych Ignaz 1914  
Israel brings Abrahamovych 1911  
Abrahamovych Israel brings Leibovich born in 1914  
Can Abrahamovych 1878  
Abrahamovych Regina 1889  
Abrahamovych Rose born 1889  
Abrahamovych Pepi 1884  
Abrahamovych Samuyel Mozeshovych 1913  
Abrahamovych (nee Wolf) Sifra 1883  
Abrahamovych Srul 1909  
Abrahamovych Freud Leybivna 1935  
Abrahamovych Khan 1883 (1884)  
Abrahamovych Hani born 1916  
Abrahamovych (nee Wolf) Helen 1885  
Abrahamovych Shulyn Leibovich 1924  
Abramovich Dov Yehudovych  
Aylender Bern Germanovich 1915  
Aylender Bertha Germanovna 1913  
Aylender Herman 1886  
Aylender (nee Chaimovich) Helen 1887  
  
Baumgarten (nee Abrahamovych) Esther born 1911  
Berkovich Ignatius Germanovich 1913  
Berkovich (nee Kopolovych) Lea 1892  
Berkovich Marton Yakobovych 1914  
Berkovich Mozhesh Germanovich 1910  
Berkovich Herman Germanovich 1915  
Berkovich (nee Abrahamovych) Fanny 1885 (1886)  
Berkovich Shamuel Lazarevic 1916  
Bernstein Piroshka Germanovna 1906  
  
Vizel Ihnam, Zoltanovych 1913  
Vizel Marhit Zelihivna 1912  
Vizel (nee Shaffar) Fani-Feyha 1885  
Vizel Shamuel Zoltanovych 1915  
Vilkovych (nee Wolf) Ruzhena Hermanivna 1908

Wolf Abraham Martonovych 1915  
Wolf Aron Abrahamovych 1915  
Wolf Aron Hermanovych 1914  
Wolf Aron Yehudovych 1892  
Wolf Beni Zelihovych 1910  
Wolf Beno Mordekhayovych 1903  
Wolf Bernat 1879  
Wolf Bernat Abrahamovych 1912  
Wolf Berna Moshkovych 1911  
Wolf Berta Bernativna 1910  
Wolf Herman 1872  
Wolf Herman Itskhakovych 1867  
Wolf (nee Shloyimovych) Hizella 1887  
Wolf Ptel Davydivna 1886  
Wolf Ptel Yankelivna 1896  
Wolf Hutman Zelihovych 1912  
Wolf Erzhebet Hermanivna 1911  
Wolf (nee Marmaroshteyn) Etel 1888  
Wolf Yeno Martynovych 1911  
Wolf (nee Hershkovych) Ita 1871  
Wolf Leyba Moshkovych 1914  
Wolf Lenke Abrahamivna 1895  
Wolf Lenke Martynivna 1912  
Wolf (nee Davidovych) Malka 1875 (1876)  
Wolf Marhit Hermanivna 1913  
Wolf Marhit Martynivna 1915  
Wolf Mikhel Bernardovych 1911  
Wolf Moshko-David 1885  
Wolf Shandor Martynovych 1914  
Wolf Natan Bernatovych 1913  
Wolf Paula Hermanivna 1911  
Wolf Pesl 1892  
Wolf Rifka 1882  
Wolf Roza 1884  
Wolf Sani Hermanivna Wolf Sara Abrahamivna 1909  
Wolf (nee Zikherman) Serena 1887  
Wolf Serena Moshkivna 1910  
Wolf Fani Mozeshivna 1916  
Wolf (nee Berkovych) Freyda-Lea 1888  
Wolf (nee Katts) Khana 1878  
Wolf (nee Davidovych) Khana 1884  
Wolf (nee Shlomovych) Khani 1887

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Wolf (nee Shalamon) Khani 1888

Wolf Khani Moshkivna 1912

Wolf Khelen 1893

Wolf Shalamon 1910

Wolf Shalamon Zelihovych 1911

Wolf Shami Yehudovych 1894 r.n.

Wolf Shmil -Oleksandr Yudovych 1894

Wolf Yankel Abrahamovych 1910

Wolf Yankel Mordekhaïvych Halpert Yozef-Aron 1910

Halpert Khinda 1883

Herskovych Ihnat 1903

Herskovych Sharolta 1887

Hodinher Etel 1889

Hodinher Serena 1912

Hofman Henrikh Martynovych 1915

Hofman (nee Pinkasovych) Pza 1885

Hofman (nee Pinkasovych) Mitla 1881

Hofman Ester Mordekhaïvna 1900

Hofman Regina Martynivna 1912

Hofman Shayndl Martynivna 1909

Hryunbaum Hinek Hermanovych 1902

Hryunbaum Mahdolna Hermanivna 1912

Hryunbaum Martin Hermanovych 1907

Hryunbaum (nee Shaffar) Fani 1873

Hryunbaum Khani Hermanivna 1910

Hryunberher Laslo Davidovych 1914

Huttman Wolf 1912

Davidovych Aranka Davydivna 1901

Davidovych Aron Herzonovych 1910

Davidovych Bernat Lazarevych 1914

Davidovych Hitel 1900

Davidovych David 1886

Davidovych Yozef 1910

Davidovych Lazar 1870

Davidovych Rakhel 1885

Davidovych (nee Wolf) Khana 1886

Davidovych (nee Pinkasovych) Khana 1887

Davidovych (nee Shaffar) Khana 1890 r.n.

Zelmanov'ich Ptya 1891

Zelmanovych Sara 1914

Yosozych Rskhel Yehudivna 1900

Katts Regina 1915

Katts Khelen 1892

Kertes Yozef Ferentsovych 1910

Kertes (nee Hirsh) Fani 1887

Kremer (nee Wolf) Marketa Hermanivna 1913

Landesman Beni 1873

Landesman Lenke 1914

Landesman Proshka 1911

Landesman Regina Benivna 1909

Landesman Roza 1915

Landesman Roza Benivna 1913

Landesman (nee Yosovych) Sifra 1875 (1876)

Landesman Sura Benivna 1911

Landesman Khana 1889

Leybovych Mariya Kalmanivna 1913

Leybovych (nee Wolf) Roza 1887

Lefkovych (nee Vizel) Marketa Zelihivna 1912

Lieberman (nee Wolf) Lora Hermanivna 1904

Mendelovych (nee Wolf) Helena 1887

Mendelovych Osi Davidovych 1912

Moderu Izrael 1911

Moderu Roza 1879

Moderu Roza 1884

Moderu Shamu 1909

Neyman (nee Hrinbaum) Sesiliya Hermanivna 1 905

Notomits Dvoyra Yaakivna 1899

Pinkasovych Aranka Shalamonivna 1912

Pinkasovych Aron Shalamonovych 1914

Pinkasovych Aron Shmilovych 1914

Pinkasovych Ben yamin Davidovych 1912

Pinkasovych Bernat Shmilovych 1916

Pinkasovych Vil mosh 1910

Pinkasovych Helena 1909

Pinkasovych Hersh 1887

Pinkasovych Hizella Hershivna 1914

Pinkasovych Hilla 1909

Pinkasovych Holda 1868 (1869)

Pinkasovych David Martonovych 1913

Pinkasovych (nee Bikk) Idesh 1891

Pinkasovych Lazar Ayžikovych 1913

Pinkasovych Leyba Martonovych 1915

Pinkasovych Mariya 1910

Pinkasovych Marton 1878

Pinkasovych Pesl 1889

Pinkasovych Pinkas Aronovych 1894

Pinkasovych Rehina 1886

Pinkasovych Rehina 1889

Pinkasovych Reyzel 1885

Pinkasovych (nee Bikk) Roza 1891

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Pinkasovych Roza Ayžikivna 1912

Pinkasovych (nee Wolf) Sura 1887

Pinkasovych Sura 1895

Pinkasovych Tobiash 1914

Pinkasovych (nee Rozik) Frida 1882

Pinkasovych Khai'm Davidovych 1914

Pinkasovych Khana 1912

Rozhek (nee Khay'movych) Dvoy'ra 1889

Serderovych Alta 1892

Simonovych Abraham Shimonovych 1909

Simonovych Marton Shimonovych 1914

Simonovych Rehina 1902

Simonovych (nee Hofman) Roza 1886

Simonovych Serena-Sura Shymonivna 1911

Simonovych Farkash 1884

Simonovych Shimon-Hersh 1880

Smuk Lenka 1914

Smuk Roza 1884 Sreter Mendel Mozeshovych 1911

Sreter (nee Vize) Roza 1879

Struy'ovych (nee Shaffar) Ester 1886 (1887)

Struy'ovych Marhit Shamivna 1912

Struy'ovych Roza 1914

Fiksler (nee Taub) Ester 1896

Fiksler Yeno 1873

Fridman (nee Landerman) Tsetsiliya 1904

Fuks Blima Shlomivna 1896

Fuks Shlomo 1870 r.n.

Khiimovych Abraham Bernatovych 1 U 11

Khay'movych Bernat 1883

Khay'movych Berta 1889

Khay'movych (nee Shtrobel) Hizella 1886 (1887)

Khay'movych Zheni 1895

Khay'movych Yozef Bernatovych 1910

Khay'movych (nee Pinkasovych) Laya 1875

Khay'movych Ley'ba 1911

Khay'movych Froim Bernatovych 1 909

Shaffar David Mozeshovych 1896

Shaffar Yeno Hermanovych 1916

Shaffar Rafael Dovych 1896

Shaffar (nee Wolf) Rehina 1884

Shaffar Sesiliya Hermanivna 1914

Shaffar Smil-Samuel Bernardovych 1905

Shvarts Mordekhay' Aharonovych 1897

Shvarts Pepi 1900

Shvimmer Blanka 1893

Shvimmer Ley'ba-Be' 1879

Shlomovych Hizella Yozefivna 1910

Shlomovych (nee Shaffar) Holda 1883

Shlomovych Dora 1890

Shlomovych Etel 1909

Shlomovych Ida Yozefivna 1916

Shlomovych Yozef 1878

Shlomovych (nee Wolf) Roza 1885

Shlomovych (nee Khay'movych) Khay'tsi 1888

Shlomovych Shalamon Yozefovych 1914

Shtampler Perl Mordekhay'ivna 1888

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Yakovovych Abraham Itskhakovych 1913  
Yakovovych Aladar Shmuelovych 1913  
Yakovovych Henrikh Itskhakovych 1916  
Yakovovych Ella 1913  
Yakovovych Ester 1892  
Yakovovych Ester 1914  
Yakovovych Etti 1889  
Yakovovych Yevhen 1900  
Yakovovych Yeno Shmuelovych 1900  
Yakovovych (nee Abrahamovych) Lea 1891  
Yakovovych (nee Bek) Marishka 1889  
Yakovovych Marton Shmuelovych 1912  
Yakovovych (nee Pinkasovych) Pepi 1888  
Yakovovych (nee Moderu) Roza 1878  
Yakovovych Roza 1893  
Yakovovych Strul Yozefovych 1914  
Yakovovych Khelen 1894  
Yakovovych Khelen Martonivna 1916  
Yakubovych Eliash Yozefovych 1910  
Yakubovych (nee Yakobovych) Ester 1888  
Yakubovych Etel Shmuelivna 1909  
Yakubovych Yozef 1885  
Yakubovych Rehina Martonivna 1924

The fate of another 50 individuals studied. Chief Editor