
Kolomyia

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var DrawingManagerData = {"mapZoom":7,"mapCenter":["48.5353035129","25.2829687266"],"mapObjects":[{"title":null,"type":"marker","coordinates":["48.7337735472","25.060495582"]}]}; var GoogleMaps = { map: null, mapZoom: (DrawingManagerData == "" ? 4 : DrawingManagerData.mapZoom), mapCenter: (DrawingManagerData == "" ? new google.maps.LatLng(24.886436490787712, -70.2685546875) : new google.maps.LatLng(DrawingManagerData.mapCenter[0], DrawingManagerData.mapCenter[1])), existingAreas: (DrawingManagerData == "" ? "" : DrawingManagerData.mapObjects), renderedAreas: [], drawingManager: null, markerIcons: { "regular" : "http://icons.iconarchive.com/icons/icons-land/vista-map-markers/32/Map-Marker-Marker-Outside-Chartreuse-icon.png", "hovered" : "http://icons.iconarchive.com/icons/icons-land/vista-map-markers/64/Map-Marker-Marker-Outside-Azure-icon.png"}, init: function() { //Define Map Center View var mapOptions = { zoom: this.mapZoom, center: this.mapCenter, mapTypeControlOptions: { mapTypeId: [google.maps.MapTypeId.ROADMAP,google.maps.MapTypeId.TERRAIN, google.maps.MapTypeId.SATELLITE] }, mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.TERRAIN }; this.map = new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById('map-canvas'), mapOptions); //draw existing areas this.drawExistingAreas(); }, drawExistingAreas: function() { for (var i in this.existingAreas) { //handle polygons if ( this.existingAreas[i].type == "polygon" ) { var paths = []; for (var point in this.existingAreas[i].coordinates) { paths.push(new google.maps.LatLng ( this.existingAreas[i].coordinates[point][0], this.existingAreas[i].coordinates[point][1] ) ); } var area = new google.maps.Polygon({ paths: paths, strokeColor: '#FF0000', strokeOpacity: 0.8, strokeWeight: 2, fillColor: '#FF0000', fillOpacity: 0.35, title: this.existingAreas[i].title, type: this.existingAreas[i].type }); area.setMap(this.map); this.drawLabel(this.existingAreas[i]); } //handle markers if ( this.existingAreas[i].type == "marker" ) { var position = new google.maps.LatLng(this.existingAreas[i].coordinates[0][0], this.existingAreas[i].coordinates[0][1]); var marker = new google.maps.Marker({ position: position, icon: GoogleMaps.markerIcons.regular, title: this.existingAreas[i].title, type: this.existingAreas[i].type }); marker.setMap(this.map); this.drawLabel(this.existingAreas[i]); } } }, drawLabel: function( object ) { var marker = new MarkerWithLabel({ position: new google.maps.LatLng(object.coordinates[0][0], object.coordinates[0][1]), map: this.map, labelContent: object.title, labelAnchor: new google.maps.Point(30, 20), labelClass: "drawing_manager_read_only_label", // the CSS class for the label labelStyle: {opacity: 1}, icon: "http://placeholder.it/1x1", visible: true }); } } jQuery(function() { GoogleMaps.init(); });
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Name in Polish: Kołomyja

Name in German: Kolomea

Name in Ukrainian: Kolomyia (Коломия)

Name in Hebrew: קולומיאה

Name in Yiddish: Kolomey [קאלאמיי]

Administrative History:

Years	State	Province		D
Till 1772	Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth: Kingdom of Poland	Rus Voivodship (<i>Województwo ruskie</i>)		
1772-1914	"Hapsburg Empire", since 1804 - Austrian Empire, since 1867 - Austro-Hungarian Monarchy	Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria (<i>Königreich Galizien und Lodomerien</i>)		K
1914-1915	Under Russian occupation	General-Government Galitsiia		K
1915-1918	Austro-Hungarian Monarchy	Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria (<i>Königreich Galizien und Lodomerien</i>)		K
1918 - May 1919	West-Ukrainian People's Republic			
May 1919 - September 1939	Republic of Poland	Stanisławów województwo		K
September 1939 - June 1941	USSR: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Stanislav oblast'		K
June 1941 - July 1944	Under German occupation: General Government (<i>Das Generalgouvernement für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete</i>)	Distrikt Galizien		
1944-91	USSR: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Stanislavov (Stanislaviv) oblast'; since 1962 renamed Ivano-Frankovsk (Ivano-Frankivs'k) oblast'		K
Since 1991	Republic of Ukraine	Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast'		K

[Kolomyia. City Map 1939.](#)

Kolomea is a city located on the Prut river, 65 km from [Ivano-Frankivsk](#). The city rests approximately halfway between Lviv and Chernivtsi (Czernowitz), in the center of the historical region of

Pokuttya.

Kolomia, the most developed city in Pokuttya at the time, boasted a large Jewish community – on the eve of the Second World War its numbers reached 18,930 (out of a general population of 42,676). This community was culturally vibrant and complex, and its influence on the Jewish culture of Galicia was significant. Before the Holocaust there were approximately 50 operational synagogues in Kolomia, among them the magnificent “Die Hoiche Shul,” a Yerushalmi synagogue, diverse Hassidic *kloizes* and a Zionist synagogue. One of the central rabbinic figures of Europe, Rabbi Hillel Lichtenstein, presided as the Rabbi of the city for 23 years (1815-1895). Rabbi Lichtenstein was particularly active in the battle waged between the progressive and orthodox factions over the shaping of modern Judaism during the second half of the 19th century. Jewish political and cultural organizations which developed toward the end of the 19th century enriched communal life, and the city was home to a variety of educational institutions, reflecting a wide array of ideological stances. Between the two World Wars a public library, named after Yitzhok Leibush Peretz, operated in the city.

Kolomia’s Jews had an important role in the economic development of the region. There were many Jewish businesses in the city: flour mills, beer breweries, banks, tanneries, weaving and prayer shawls factories and brick-making factories, oil refineries and more.

Jewish printers published books and other materials, not only for Jews but also for their Christian neighbors – Polish or Ukrainian.

Beginning in the second half of the 19th centuries, Jews took an active part in the communal and political life of the city. Kolomian Jews were chosen as representatives for the Galician Sejm and the Vienna Parliament. Jews had respectable representation in municipal government and Jewish representatives were even appointed to mayoral and vice-mayoral positions.

During the Holocaust all of the Jews of Kolomia and its environs were concentrated in a ghetto comprised of three separate sections. During 1942 these sections were burned and the entire population of the ghetto was destroyed: some were murdered in the city streets, others were taken to the Belzec extermination camp, and the rest were shot in the forest adjoining the village of Sheparivtsy, near the city. Nowadays there are several dozen Jews living in Kolomia – the descendants of the families who settled in the city after its liberation by the Soviet army.

Population Data:	Year	Total	Jews	Perce
	1765	-	1,057	-
	1880	23,109	12,002	51.9%
	1890	30,235	14,927	49.3%
	1900	34,188	16,568	48.4%
	1910	42,676	18,930	44.3%
	1920	31,708	14,544	45.8%
	1931		14,332	
	1993	68,000		
	2005	61,210		

Remarks:

For photographs of Kolomea see [Gallery section](#).

Historical-cultural region: Eastern Galicia - Pokuttia

Items relevant to the community

Title	Type of item ▲	Years
Bureau for Emigration to American countries	Споруди	
House on the market square	Споруди	
Baruch Feierstein apartment	Споруди	
Ukrainian People's House.	Споруди	1902
House of Salomon	Споруди	1907
Maramorosch		
Store on the Rynek square	Споруди	
Polish Gymnasium	Споруди	1875
Apartments building on	Споруди	

Title	Type of item ▲	Years
Teatral'na		
Kolomyia, Jewish Hospital	Споруди	
Jewish public library	Споруди	
More items		

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[The Jews pf Kolomea greeting Charels the first](#)



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