CRAIDOROLT: Satu Mare County, Transylvania

The cemetery is located at Craidorolt, 3856, judet Satu Mare, <a href="http://www.jewishgen.org/cgi-bin/mapquest.pl?&lat=476167&lng=227000">4737 2242</a>, 273.6 miles NW of Bucharest and 25 km from Carei. Alternate name: Királydaroc, (Hungarian). Present town population is 1,000-5,000 with no Jews. <li>Mayor Pop Alexandru, Town Hall of Craidorolt, judet Satu Mare</li> <li>The Jewish Community of Satu Mare, Decebal Str. no. 4A, 3900 Satu Mare, Romania, tel. 0040-61-713703</li> <li>The Federation of the Jewish Communities of Romania, Sf. Vineri Str., no 9-11, Sector 3, Bucharest, Romania. </li> <li>"Dr. Moshe Carmilly" Institute for Hebrew and Jewish History, Universitatii Str., no. 7-9, room 61, 3400 Cluj Napoca, Romania, director: Ladislau Gyemant, <a href="mailto:gyemant@zortec.ro">gyemant@zortec.ro</a></li> <li>Key holder and caretaker: none</li> <li>The 1880 Jewish population by census was 94, by 1900 census was 151, and in 1930 was 109. In May 1944, the Jews were gathered in the ghetto of Carei, then in that from Satu Mare and on May 19, 22, 26, 29, 30, 31, and June 1 were deported to Auschwitz. The unlandmarked Orthodox cemetery was established in second half of the 19th century. Last known burial was inter-war period.</li> <li>The rural/agricultural flat land, separate but near other cemeteries, has no sign or marker. Reached by a public road, access is open to all. No wall, fence, or gate. Approximate pre-WWII size is unknown. Approximate post-WWII size is 40 x 30 m. 20-100 stones are visible, some not in original location. 50%-75% of the stones are toppled or broken. Location of stones removed from the cemetery is unknown. Vegetation overgrowth in the cemetery is not a problem. Water drainage is good all year. No special sections.</li> <li>The oldest known gravestone dates from second halt of the 19th century. The 19th and 20th century marble, granite, limestone, sandstone, concrete, and local stone flat shaped, smoothed and inscribed, and carved relief-decorated, and double tombstones gravestones have Hebrew and Hungarian inscriptions. The cemetery has Holocaust memorial. No known mass graves. The local Jewish community owns the property used for Jewish cemetery only. Adjacent properties are agricultural and local cemetery. Rarely, private Jewish or non-Jewish visitors stop. The never vandalized cemetery maintenance has been re-erection of stones and clearing vegetation. Current care is occasional clearing or cleaning by individuals. No structures. Security is a serious threat: broken fence, no gate. Weather erosion is a moderate threat.</li> <li>Recensamantul din 1880. Transilvania coord.: Traian Rotariu, Cluj 1997. </li> <li>Recensamantul din 1900. Transilvania</li> <li>Recensamantul general al populatiei din 29 decembrie 1930</li> <li>The General Census of the Population from December 29, 1930, vol. II, Bucuresti 1938</li> <li>Recensamintul general al populatiei din Romania din 7 ianuarie 1992</li> <li>History of the Jews of Transylvania (1623-1944),</li> <li>Bucuresti, 1994, in Romanian</li> <li>Izvoare si marturii referitoare la evreii din Romania (Sources and Testimonies on the Jews in Romania), vol. III/1-2, coord. L. Gyemant, L. Benjamin, Bucuresti, Ed. Hasefer, 1999</li> <li>Ladislau Gyemant, Evrei din Transilvania in epoca emanciparii, 1790-1867 (The Jews of Transylvania in the Age of Emancipation 1790-1867), Bucuresti, ed, Enciclopedica, 2000</li> <li>Coriolan Suciu, Dictionar istoric al localitatilor din
Microsoft Auto Route Express 1999

Claudia and Adrian Ursutiu interviewed the grandson of Supler Iosif, Ardud. [January 2003]