

Alternate names: Yosypivka [Ukr], Iosipovka [Rus, since 1944], Yuzefpol [Rus, Yid], Józefpol [Pol], Josypivka, Yosipovka, Ludvinka, Ludwinka, Lidvinka, Lyudvinka. [48°15' N, 30°47' E](#), 58 miles ENE of Balta, 43 miles SE of Uman.

- [JewishGen Ukraine SIG](#)
- [Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego \(1880-1902\), V, p. 475: "Ludwinka".](#)
- *Shtetl Finder* (1980), p. 123: "Yuzefpol, Lidvinka".
- *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life* (2001), p. 1477: "Yuzefpol".

CEMETERY:

v. IOSIPOVKA I: US Commission No. UA10170501

Alternate name: Juzefpol (Yiddish), Lidvinka (German), Yuzefpol (Polish), until 1945-Ludvinka, Yuzefpol (Russian), Yosypivka (Ukraine) and Josipovka (Hebrew). The town is located at 48°15' 30"47', 10 km from Ol'shanka and 69 km from Uman'. The mass grave is located near the entrance to village, from Ol'shanka side (southeast boundary). Present town population is 1,000-5,000 with no Jews.

- Town officials: Chairman of the Village executive soviet. Macarinsky Victor Ivanovich - Kirovogradskaya province, Ol'shansky district, v. Iosipovka [Phone: 9-34-81].
- Regional: Chairman of the State Administration, Harchenko Grigory Alecseevich, post-office Ol'shanka, Komsomol'skaya Street 5, [Phone: 9-11-32]. Chairman of the State Administration, Gromovoy Michail Philippovich of Kirovograd c., Kirov's Square [Phone: 24-03-30].
- Chairman of the Jewish Cultural Society, Elbert Leonid Solomonovich, of Kirovograd c., 50-years October c., 25, ap.33 [Phone: 23-22-83].
- Student of local history, Osadchy Yuriy Aleksandrovich [Phone: 9-11-57].

The earliest known Jewish community was beginning of the 19th century. 1939 Jewish

population was 1041. Effected Jewish Community: In 1791, colony enter into ""settle boundary""; 19th century, middle-Jewish agricultural colony forming; Civil war pogroms 1905; and Holocaust 1941-1945 years. The last known Hasidic Jewish burial was 1942. Jews from v. Dorozynka (8km away) and v.Ovsyaniki (8km away) were murdered at this unlandmarked mass grave. The isolated suburban and rural (agricultural) hillside by water has signs or plaques in Ukrainian and local language: inscription: "Fascism's Victims". The marker mentioned the Holocaust. Reached by turning directly off a public road, access is open to all. No wall, fence or gate surrounds the mass grave. 1 to 20 common tombstones, all in original location, date from 1965. The mass grave has no special sections. The site contains marked mass graves. Municipality owns the site now used for Jewish cemetery only. Adjacent properties are agricultural and residential. The mass grave boundaries is larger now than 1939. Occasionally, organized individual tours and Jewish or non-Jewish private visitors stop. This mass grave never was vandalized. Local/municipal authorities cleared vegetation and re-erected stones from 1965 until 1996. Now, authorities clear or clean occasionally. Within the limits of the mass grave are no structures. Moderate threat: uncontrolled access. Slight threat: weather erosion, vegetation, vandalism and proposed nearby development. No threat: pollution and existing nearby development.

Khodorkovskiy Yuriy Isaakovich of Kiev, Vozdukhoflotskiy Street, N37-A, apt 23 [Phone: (044) 2769505] visited site on 7/11/1996. He completed survey on 14/11/1996. Osadchy Yu. A.

[Phone: (05250) 91157] was interviewed on 7 /11/1996. Documentation: Borovoy S.Ya. *Jewish Agricultural Colonization within Old Russia*

.-M.,1928;

Kirovogradshchina during the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945

, collection of documents and materials.-Dnepropetrovsk, 1965.

v. IOSIPOVKA II: US Commission No. UA10170101

See v. IOSIPOVKA I for town information. The unlandmarked cemetery is located at south part of the village, near the center. The last known Hasidic Jewish burial was 1940. Within village, the isolated flat land and "other" has no sign or marker. Reached by turning directly off a public road, access is open to all. No wall, fence, or gate surrounds site. The approximate size of cemetery before WWII and now is 0.40 hectares. 21 to 100 common tombstones, most in their original location, date from 19th to 20th century. Location of any removed stones is unknown. The cemetery contains no known mass graves and no structures. The municipality owns the property now used for agriculture (crops or animal grazing). Adjacent properties are residential. The cemetery boundaries are unchanged since 1939. Visitors (Jewish or non-Jewish) and local residents visit rarely. The cemetery was vandalized during World War II and occasionally in the last 10 years. Absence of fences, overgrowth, large percent of ruined gravestones, and neighboring houses and kitchen gardens threaten to further destroy the cemetery. There is no maintenance. Within the limits of the cemetery are no structures. Serious threat: uncontrolled access, vegetation, and vandalism Moderate threat: weather erosion (seasonal) and pollution.

Khodorkovskiy Yuriy Isaakovich, of Kiev, Vozdukhoflotskiy Street, N37-A, Apt. 23 [Phone: (044) 2769505] visited on 7/11/1996 and interviewed Osadchy Yu.A. [Phone: (0520) 91157]. He completed survey on 14/11/1996. Documentation: *Jewish Encyclopedia*; Borovoy S.Ya. *Jewish*

Agricultural Colony within Old Russia.- M., 1928

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The history of towns and villages of the Ukrainian SSR

. Kirovogradskaya province.-Kiev, 1972.