

FLORENTYNA KOSMIDER PAPERS, 1940-1947
1998.149

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives
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Inventory:

1. Identification card, Kennekarte, issued to Florentyna Solicka, the false name of Ida Kołobielska, Warsaw, Poland, March 16, 1943; includes identification photograph.
2. Photograph of Yechiel Henek Kołobielska in Stonim, Poland, circa 1940.
3. Photograph of Yechiel Henek Kołobielska, Germany, circa 1945; possibly Munich, Germany.
4. Photograph of Yechiel Henek Kołobielska, Germany, August 9, 1945; possibly Munich, Germany. Inscribed: To my dear parents, Henek. August 9, 1945.
5. Letter written in Polish by Henek Kołobielska, to his first wife Ida Kołobielska, Munich, Germany, circa 1946. Henek expresses his astonishment and happiness that Ida found him. Numeral I written on top right corner.
6. Letter written in Polish by Henek Kołobielska, to his first wife Ida Kołobielska, Munich, Germany, circa 1946. Henek asks Ida to wait for him and declares that nothing will change the fact that he is her husband. Numeral II written on top of the first page.
7. Letter written in Polish by Henek Kołobielska, to his first wife Ida Kołobielska, Munich, Germany, August 12, 1946. Henek admits feeling scruples, but hopes that Ida will forgive him. He reproaches Ida for her doubts about his intentions to return to her. He hopes for many years together and asks Ida to wait for him. Numeral III written on top of the first page.
8. Letter written in Polish by Henek Kołobielska, to his first wife Ida Kołobielska, Munich, Germany, August 21, 1946. Henek tells Ida that his first letters were written in excitement and now the situation is different. He tells her that he has been involved with his current wife of over a year and they are now expecting a child. He explains that it was a year and a half since the end of the war until he heard from her (Ida). He explains that they are both war victims and hopes that she will understand. Numeral IV written on the top of the first page.
9. Letter written in Polish by Henek Kołobielska, to his first wife Ida Kołobielska, Munich, Germany, November 4, 1946. Henek tells Ida his life has taken a positive turn and that he is waiting to immigrate to America. He asks Ida to let him know what her address will be if she immigrates to France and wishes her all the best. He asks her to rely his wishes to her rescuer, Mr. Kośmider.
10. Letter written in Polish by Henek Kołobielska, to his parents in Lublin, Poland, circa 1946. Henek writes to his parents about his comfortable living conditions with his wife (second wife). Florentyna

Kośmider notes: This was written by Henek to his parents, which I found when I was looking for him in Lublin.

11. Letter written in Polish by Dr. Kurchin, Florentyna Kośmider's maternal cousin, to Ida Kołobielska, Bordeaux, France, circa 1947. Dr. Kurchin promises to take care of Ida and bring her to America or France. He asks if her mother survived and tells her that he had looked for her for two years after his release from the military. He asks in what way he can help and provides Ida with his family's address in New York. He promises to bring her to America and ends the letter with "Courage, I will rescue you."

12. Letter written in Polish by Anna Głębocka, Florentyna Kośmider's parents former neighbor, in , Łowicz, Poland, to Florentyna Kośmider in Tarnów, Poland, October 16, 1946.

Translation: Dear Mrs. Kośmider, I am answering your letter, I am sorry to let you know that your parents met the same fate as all the other Jews. My husband met your father for the last time in the pharmacy of the city hospital on December 11, 1941. Your father didn't look well, he was depressed and told my husband that he feels that these are [the] last days of his life. A few days later your father tried to escape the city, he walked and a few kilometers beyond Słonim he was caught and brought to prison. Mr. Stefanowicz (medic and later worked in pharmacy) attests to this as well. His friends saw both your parents taken to jail, I don't know if your mother was arrested at home, but a few days later they were shot and killed. I know how difficult it is for you to read it. You have to realize that terror in Słonim was more severe than in other places. Of the physicians, only Dr. Wołkowyski, young Kremień, Dr. Smoleński, Dr. Kapliński and Dr. Wiesenfeld survived. Dr. Porecki died in the forest and [the] Kremień family perished during the "Aktion." These that were in hiding, as Klebańska, perished as well.

My husband teaches Latin in school, he even has five students from Słonim. If you need a certificate of graduation from high school in Słonim, my husband will gladly do it, just let him know when you graduated.