

**RG Number:**

RG-50.632.0015

**Interview Summary:**

**1<sup>st</sup> Transcript:**

Interview conducted on July 21, 2005 in Tulchin by V. Dymshits, and S. Amosova.

**Shveibish, Rita Genekhovna**, born in 1936 in Tulchin; **and Shveibish, Isaak Peisakhovich** born in 1931 in Gorishkovka.

He was born in a village called Gorishkovka, in Tomashpolsky district, forty kilometers from Tulchin. It was a small Jewish village with 181 families. Now there is no one left. The village had a synagogue – a family rented out a house as a synagogue. There was a Jewish school. The cemetery was at Tomashpol. For “yortseit” (anniversary) he visits graves of his parents at the cemetery at Tomashpol. Gorishkovka was a Romanian village; this is why there were still some Jews left there after the war. There was a ghetto at Gorishkovka. There Jews were not taken to concentration camps. His father was a purveyor; his mother worked at a kolkhoz (collective farm). There was a Jewish kolkhoz. He worked at a shoe factory. He came to live in Tulchin beginning 1956.

She worked as a nurse.

Visits to cemetery are mostly on Mondays and Thursdays. Clothing was torn or cut at funerals. Before the war there were 10 synagogues in Tulchin.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Transcript:**

Interview conducted on July 22, 2005 in Tulchin by V. Dymshits, S. Amosova and S. Nikolaeva

**Shveibish, Rita Genekhovna**, born in 1936 in Tulchin; **and Shveibish, Isaak Peisakhovich** born in 1931 in Gorishkovka.

They have been married for 37 years.

He says that before the war 45 percent of Tulchin’s population was Jewish.

Her European name is Rita, and her Jewish name is Reyze. She has a midwife’s diploma.

By Jewish tradition the bride’s family had to buy a suit and shoes for the bridegroom, pay for the wedding, take him in and give him a job. There was also a custom that the girl’s mother must not have the same name as the boy’s mother, nor should their mothers have the same name. The bride and the groom sat at a table and after their parents agreed to the marriage, the father of the groom smashed a plate on the floor. Young people were generally married at age 22-23. After age 25 the young woman was considered an old maid and the young man after age 30. The young man was not to marry until his sisters were married. Heredity and poverty played a large role in arranging a marriage. Marriages were generally arranged by a matchmaker who was paid for her services. Jews were obliged to give 10 percent of their income to the poor.

She says that following a death in a house hold, water was poured out of a bucket and the bucket was turned upside down. The deceased has to be covered fully including his face.

### 3rd Transcript:

Interview conducted on July 22-23, 2005 in Tulchin by V. A. Dymshits, S. N. Amosova and S. V. Nikolaeva

**Shveibish, Rita Genekhovna**, born in 1936 in Tulchin; **and Shveibish, Isaak Peisakhovich** born in 1931 in village of Gorishkovka.

She says that it was important not to refuse wishes of a pregnant woman.

There were two midwives in Tulchin. There were people with an evil eye. They used to tie a red thread to the baby against the evil eye. Before putting the baby in a cradle, a cat was rocked in it.

During the first year the baby's hair was not cut.

He says that in the village of Gorishkovka the houses were placed very close together. In the center there was a market square. There was one small store. Jewish houses were different from Ukrainian. Jewish houses were built from mud and wood. The roof was usually covered with tin. Some houses had two stories. The floor was made from mud. In the bedroom there were wooden floors.

There were some shoemakers and tailors.

On Thursdays they baked bread and challah. Challah from wheat; bread from wheat and rye. Prepared various foods for Jewish holidays.

His father participated in Jewish theater.

There was a synagogue in Gorishkovka; they used to rent a house to this end. On Fridays and Saturdays there was a minyan. There was a rabbi. He wore a black kippah and had a beard.

There was a Jewish school.

### 4th Transcript:

Interview conducted on July 9, 2006 by N. Yevseenko, A. Kushkova, A. Sokolova, and M. Khakkarainen

**Shveibish, Rita Genekhovna**, born in 1936 in Tulchin; **and Shveibish, Isaak Peisakhovich** born in 1931 in village of Gorishkovka.

Language:

Russian

Yiddish

Geographic Name:

Tulchin (Ukraine)

Gorishkovka village (today Horyshkivka) (Vinnytsia district)

Tomashpil (Tomashpol) (Vinnytsia district)