

## Hungarian Holocaust Timeline

In **1934**, Baron Mór Lipót Herzog, well-known and passionate Jewish art collector, passes away.

In **1938**, the Hungarian government launches anti-Semitic legislation designed to exclude Jews from meaningful roles in Hungarian society.

In **1940**, Baron Mór Lipót Herzog's wife passes away and the family collection is inherited by and divided among their three children, Erzsébet, István and András.

In **1941**, the third major Hungarian anti-Semitic law passed. It was modeled on Germany's Nuremberg Laws and prohibited marriage between Jews and non-Jews and sexual relationship between Jewish men and Gentile women.

In **1942**, Hungary sent András Herzog to a forced labor camp.

In **1943**, András Herzog died on the Eastern Front as a Hungarian Jewish forced laborer.

In **1943**, the Herzog family attempted to save its artworks from damage and confiscation by hiding the bulk of it in the cellar of one of the family's factories at Budafok.

In **March 1944**, Nazis invade and occupy Hungary. From April 5, every Hungarian Jew had to wear a four-inch yellow Star of David on their clothing.

In **March-April 1944** the Hungarian Council of Ministers passes a series of decrees that exclude Jews from all basic necessities of living and stripping them of basic rights.

In **April 1944**, Hungarian authorities order Hungarian Jews living outside Budapest (roughly 500,000) to concentrate in certain cities, usually regional government seats. Jews were also required to register all of their property and valuable with a value in excess of 10,000 pengő.

In May **1944**, Erzsébet (Herzog) Weiss de Csepel and her children, together with other members of the Herzog and Weiss de Csepel families, flee Hungary.

On **May 15, 1944**, the mass deportation of the Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz commences.

On **May 23, 1944**, an unsigned article published in the May 23, 1944 issues of the anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi newspaper "Magyarság" quoted the director of the Hungarian Museum of Fine Arts as saying that "[t]he Mór Herzog collection contains treasures that artistic value of which exceeds that of any similar collection in the country... If the state now takes over these treasures, the Museum of Fine Arts will become a collection ranking just behind Madrid."

By **May 24, 1944** an estimated 100,000 Jews have been gassed.

Between **May 16 and May 31 of 1944**, the SS reports collecting 88 pounds of gold and white metal from the teeth of those gassed.

By the end of **June 1944**, 381,661 persons - half of the Jews in Hungary - arrive at Auschwitz.

By early **July, 1944** nearly 440,000 Jews are deported from Hungary in more than 145 trains.

By the end of **July, 1944**, the only Jewish community left in Hungary is that of Budapest.

In **November 1944**, the Arrow Cross regime orders the remaining Jews of Budapest into a ghetto which, covering an area of 0.1 square miles, became temporary residence to nearly 70,000 people.

Several thousand Budapest Jews are marched on foot under Hungarian guard to the Austrian border during **November and December, 1944**. Many who were too weak to continue marching in the bitter cold were shot along the way.

By the end of **1944**, with the Red Army quickly approaching Budapest, portions of the Herzog Collection were evacuated by the Hungarian government to the territory of the Third Reich.

The Soviet Army captures Budapest in **December 1944 – February 1945** and liberates the Budapest Ghettos on **January 16-18, 1945**.