



Abe

for educational purposes only.

Laurel Lee

Time For Democracy

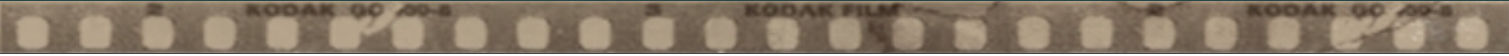
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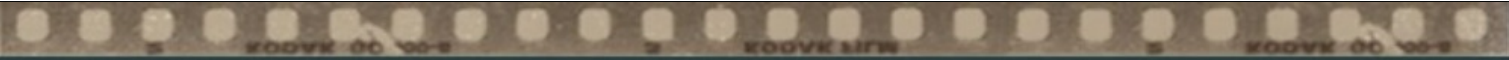
Chicago, IL 60647-0988



TEXT AND ILLUSTRATIONS

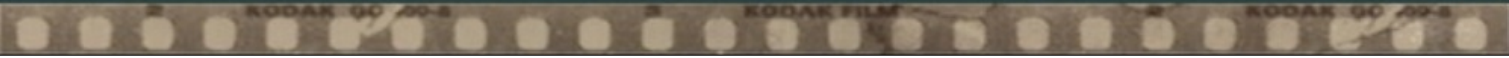
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Abe was born in 1895 in the town of Rashcov, on the Dniester River, in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains

He left Rashcov in 1913, when he was 18. He found his way to the city of Libau (Liepajas) in Latvia, and traveled to the United States in steerage on the ship Czar.





<https://www.libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-result>



Liepajas harbor, Latvia

A steam locomotive is working a train at left. No date but before WW2. See the earlier post on Liepajas/Libau.
posted Wednesday, October 31, 2012

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<https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-B04mDixSxLo/UJC6WBsKhCI/AAAAAAAAAYOs/c3pRPE-77zA/s400/LATVIA+--+Liepajas,+Libau,+harbor.jpg>



German soldiers gather in the port of Liepaja (German: Libau), Latvia, 08 May 1915. The original caption reads: "The harbor square in Libau after the occupation of the city by German troops on 08 May 1915." Photo: Sammlung Sauer - NO WIRE SERVICE

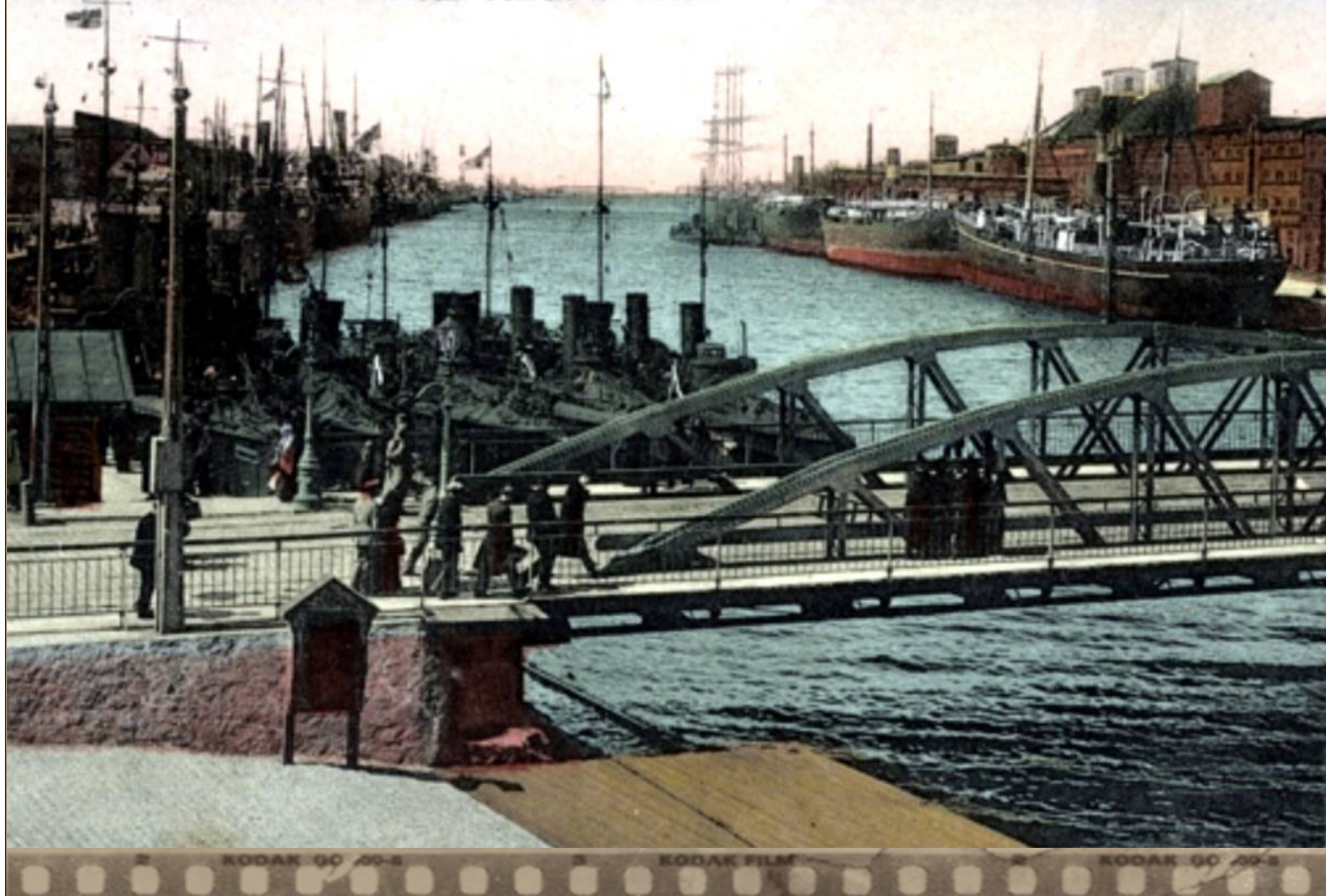
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<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-german-soldiers-gather-in-the-port-of-liepaja-german-libau-latvia-67065140.html>

Am Hafen in Libau



Goodbye to all that

Posted on September 17, 2012 by johnkowl

One hundred years ago today, my grandfather Alexej (Alex) Kowl arrived at the dock in Libau, a port city in present day Latvia. There, he waited with 130 fellow Ukrainians who had all been recruited by the Canada Pacific Railway for manual labor jobs in Canada.

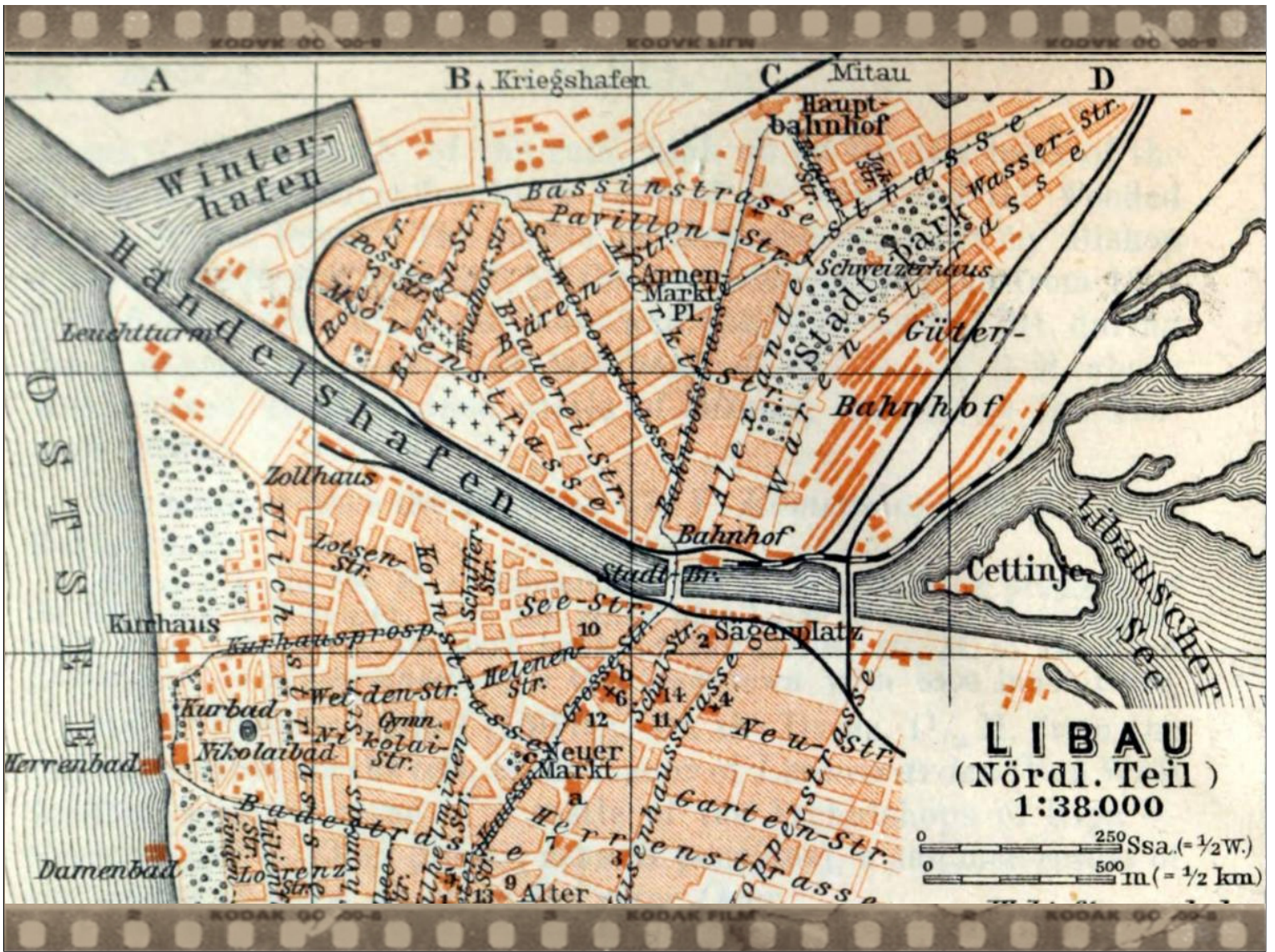
Goodbye to all that

Posted on September 17, 2012 by johnkowl

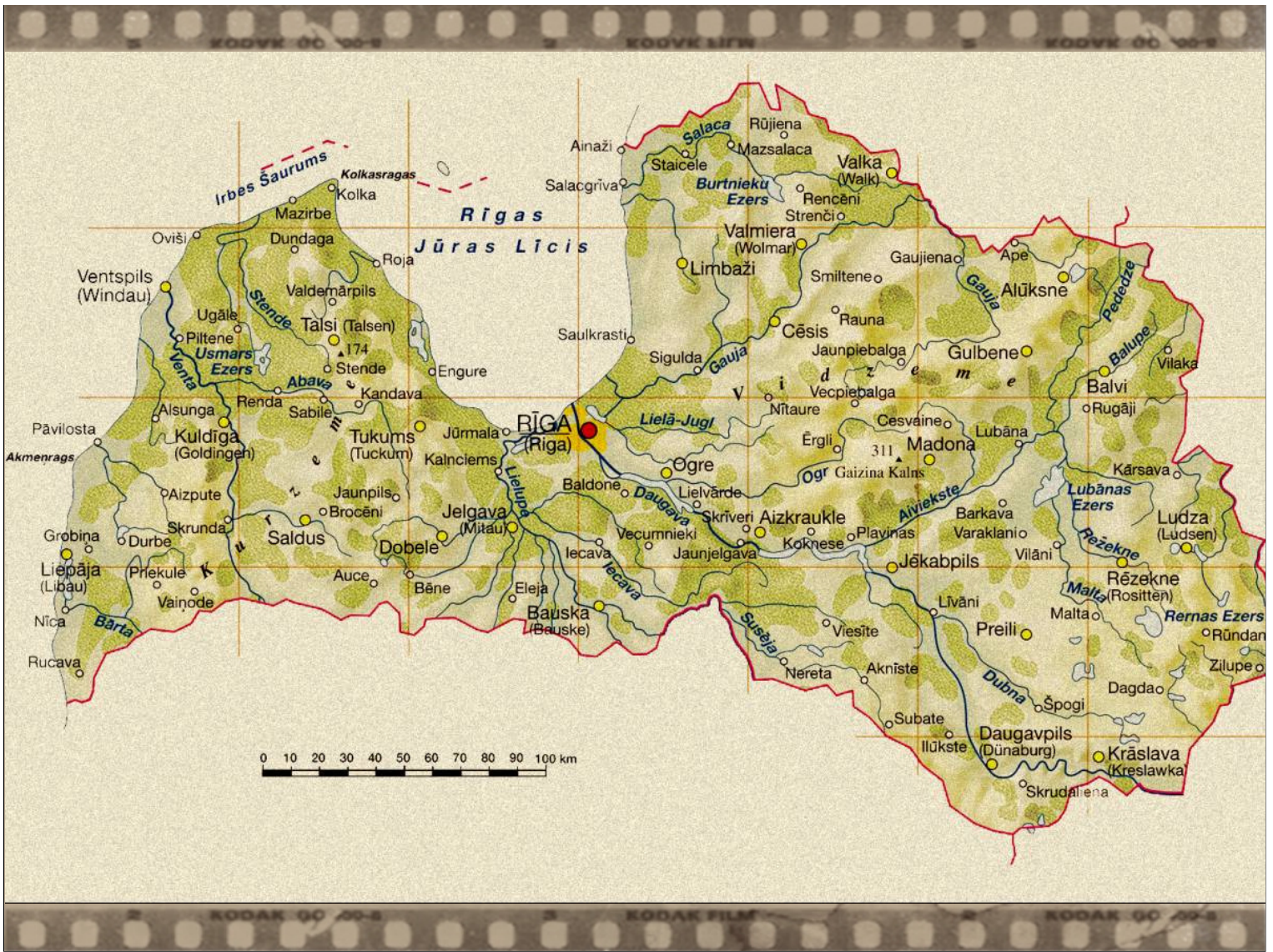
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<https://kowalfamilyhistory.wordpress.com/2012/09/17/goodbye-to-all-that/>

<https://kowalfamilyhistory.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/am-hafen-in-libau.jpg>



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/bc/BAEDEKER%281914%29_p127_Latvia%2C_%28Liep%C4%81ja%29_Libau.jpg



http://www.vidiani.com/maps/maps_of_europe/maps_of_latvia/topographical_map_of_latvia.jpg



<http://thefactfile.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Latvia-on-Map-1.png>

THIS SHEET IS FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

List **10**

STATES IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

to the United States Immigration Officer by the Commanding Officer of any vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival at a port in the United States. 40

Arriving at Port of New-York

1913, 19

No. of List.	Whether having a ticket to work for destination.	By whom was passage paid?	Whether subject to special inspection of U.S. Dept. of Health, if any, and if so, what?	Whether ever before in the United States and if so, when and where?	Whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address.	Whether a Passenger.	Whether an Anarchist.	Condition of Health, Mental and Physical.	Deformed or Crippled, Nature, length of time, and cause.	Height.		Color of—		Marks of Identification.	Place of Birth.	
										Feet.	Inches.	Hair.	Eyes.		County.	City or Town.
1	Yes	Self	No	No	Wife: S. Washburn No. 2 St. Los Angeles, Cal.	No	No	good	No	5	6	dark	dark brown	none		Alexandria, Egypt
2	Yes	husband	No	No	husband: W. Robinson	No	No	good	No	5	7	dark	dark brown	none		Autopolis
3	Yes	father	No	No	1186 W. 2nd St.	No	No	good	No							
4	Yes	father	No	No	Can. law Ohio	No	No	good	No							
5	Yes	father	No	No		No	No	good	No							
6	Yes	father	No	No	father: J. Zucenzo 70 Krummer	No	No	good	No	5	4	dark	dark brown	none		Smolensky
7	Yes	father	No	No	26 1/2 W. 1st St.	No	No	good	No	4	10	dark	dark brown	none		
8	Yes	husband	No	No	husband: M. G. Spassie 2224 Danley Ave	No	No	good	No	5	1	light	dark blue	none		St. Petersburg
9	Yes	father	No	No	Chicago Ill.	No	No	good	No							
10	Yes	uncle	No	No	uncle: F. Keller 281 Delaware St. St. Louis, Mo.	No	No	good	No	5	1	dark	dark brown	none		St. Louis, Mo.

Affidavit of Surgeon.

I, Dr. med. Head Stern, Surgeon of the "CZAR", Ship Surgeon, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare that I have had 12 years' experience as a Physician and Surgeon, and that I am entitled to practice as such by and under the authority of Russia, Imperial University, and that I have made a personal examination of each of the aliens named herein, and that the foregoing Lists or Manifest Sheets, 29 in number, are, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, full, correct, and true in all particulars, relative to the mental and physical condition of such aliens.

Dr. med. Head Stern

at New-York

U English
Immigration Officer.

"Race or people" is to be determined by the stock from which allens sprang and the language they speak. The original stock or blood shall be the basis of the classification independent of language. The mother tongue is to be used only to assist in determining the original stock.

LIST OF RACES OR PEOPLES.

African (black).	Korean.
Armenian.	Lithuanian.
Bohemian.	Magyar.
Bosnian.	Mexican.
Bulgarian.	Montenegrin.
Chinese.	Moravian.
Croatian.	Pacific Islander.
Cuban.	Polish.
Dalmatian.	Portuguese.
Dutch.	Romanian.
East Indian.	Russian.
English.	Ruthenian (Rusnik).
Finnish.	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Dane, and Swede).
Flemish.	Scotch.
French.	Serbian.
German.	Slovak.
Greek.	Slovenian.
Hebrew.	Spanish.
Horogovinian.	Spanish-American.
Irish.	Syrian.
Italian (North).	Turkish.
Italian (South).	Welsh.
Japanese.	West Indian.

1-111



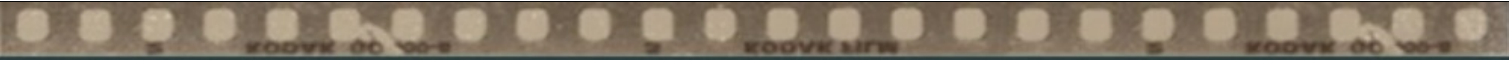
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<https://www.libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-result>



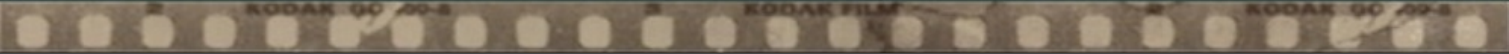
<https://www.libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger-result>



The Rashcov Abe left behind was a Jewish shtetl among many shtetls in eastern Europe.

Shtetls exist in memory and literature more than in the world of today.

Long before the Holocaust of World War II, Christian Europeans assaulted the property and persons of Jews time and again. The Holocaust was the ultimate pogrom. Abe was fortunate to survive them all.



Paleo-Balkan and Slavic contributions to the genetic pool of Moldavians: insights from the Y chromosome.

(PMID:23341985 PMCID:PMC3547065)

Alexander Varzari, 1, 2, 3, * Vladimir Kharkov, 2 Alexey G. Nikitin, 4 Florina Raicu, 5, 6 Kseniya Simonova, 2 Wolfgang Stephan, 3 Elisabeth H. Weiss, 3 and Vadim Stepanov 2, 7

Manfred Kayser, Editor

<http://europepmc.org/articles/PMC3547065>

Kurta, Florin (University of Florida) (author).

The Making of the Slavs: Slavic Ethnogenesis Revisted. (pages 277-307)

available at www.academia.com

fcurta@history.ufl.edu



RASHCOV
JEWISH HISTORY

Rashcov/ Vad Rashcov are on opposite banks of the Dniester River. Currently, one is in Moldova and the other in Transnistria. Variants of their names are: Vadul Rashkov, Rashkov, Vad-Rashkov, Vadu-Raşcov, Rashkev, Vadul-Rashkov, Vadu-Rashku, Vadu-Rashcu, Vadu-Rascu

The town of Raşcov, on the left bank of the Dniester River, is currently part of the unrecognized Pridnestrovian Republic (Transnistria), which split from Moldova in 1990–92. Only Russia recognizes its independence.

Historically Raşcov belonged to Podolia (now a part of Ukraine) and its Jewry was an integral part of it.

Simon Geissbühler, a Swiss historian and diplomat, wrote, 'There is only scarce information about Jewish Vadul-Raşcov.'

Many Jews traveled with the Romans and arrived in ancient Dacia AD 0-99. Most lived in urban areas.

The Dacian King Decebalus gave Jews some privileges in the city of Talmusa (which, according to some sources, Jews founded).

Nicolae Iorga, a Romanian historian, wrote that the majority of Jews left these places during the barbarian invasions.

According to one timeline:

0 – 400 AD. Jewish settlements appeared in Moldova, which was then in Dacia, a Roman province.

400 – 900. A part of the territory of modern Moldova belonged to Hazar Kaganai, who professed Judaism.

900 – 1200. Jews live in areas that were included in Kiev Rus and the Polish-Lithuanian Empire.

1300s. The name of Moldova appears, as does the first mention of a Jewish community in Moldova.

Moldova was located at the crossroads of important trade routes, making it attractive to Jewish merchants. They are mentioned in documents of the 1100s.

Jewish names are found in the charters of the first Moldavian rulers in the 1300s and 1400s.

<http://iajgs.org/cemetery/moldova-inc-transnistria-region/index.html>

VADUL-RAŞCOV JEWISH CEMETERY: LITTLE IS KNOWN, ALL IS VISIBLE

Posted on November 4, 2016 by Christian Herrmann under Bessarabia, Jewish Cemeteries

<https://vanishedworld.blog/2016/11/04/vadul-rascov-jewish-cemetery-little-is-known-all-is-visible/>

http://www.simongeissbuhler.ch/publikationen/Yiddish_er_Velt_1.pdf

http://www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/pinkas_romania/rom2_00350.html

<http://www.jewish.md/?start=9>

<http://jewishmemory.md/en/rashkov-ancient-synagogue/>

<https://www.jcm.md/en/jews-of-moldova/jewish-history-of-moldova>

2014 July 21

for more history, see:

<http://www.tkumatrashkov.com/truism/>

A document of 1574 establishes the existence of Jewish life in Moldova during the reigns of Roman I (1391-1394) and Alexander the Kind (1401-1433). Both these rulers issued documents that entitled Jews to live everywhere and gave them other benefits.

During the reign of Stephen the Great (1457-1504) there were Jews who traded cattle in Suceava, the capital of Moldova. Stefan the Greatest had a Jewish quartermaster named Isaac ben Benjamin Shor, who was elevated to the rank Logofet.

According to some accounts, Sephardic merchants settled in central and northern Bessarabia in the 1400s, along a trade route between the Black Sea and Poland.

At the beginning of the 1400s, immigrants from Poland and Germany increased the Jewish population of Moldova.

Stephen Young wanted to populate Moldova with Christians. He offered inducements to Christians to migrate; and they came mostly from Lviv in Ukraine. Petru Rares had already begun to introduce legal restrictions on Jews. Like Armenians, Jews had to give up their horses.

In 1579 Peter the Lame expelled the Jews from Moldova. However, the exile was short-lived.

Under Stephen Tomsha II (1612), Jews once again settled in Moldova.

Then the ruler of Immanuel-Aron took the Moldovan throne with strong support from Solomon Ashkenazi, the Jewish diplomat. Many people said the new king was himself Jewish; and he thought it was in his best interest to treat Jews with extreme cruelty.

A local Moldovan ruler named Vasile Lupu ordered some restrictions for Jews, but was generally favorable to them.

In 1648, the Cossacks, under Bogdan Khmelnytsky, arrived in Moldova and atrocities against Jews began. Jew beatings resumed in 1652 when Bogdan's son arrived to propose marriage to the daughter of Vasile Lupul.

Jews migrated out of Moldova; but they also appeared in many places in Moldova where they hadn't appeared before. There were many new settlements.

<http://iajgs.org/cemetery/moldova-inc-transnistria-region/index.html>

VADUL-RAȘCOV JEWISH CEMETERY: LITTLE IS KNOWN, ALL IS VISIBLE

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http://www.simongeissbuhler.ch/publikationen/Yiddish_er_Velt_1.pdf

http://www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/pinkas_romania/rom2_00350.html

<http://www.jewish.md/?start=9>

<http://jewishmemory.md/en/rashkov-ancient-synagogue/>

<https://www.jcm.md/en/jews-of-moldova/jewish-history-of-moldova>

2014 July 21

The timeline goes on to say:

1700s. Jewish communities existed among Russian military bases and fortresses at Dubossary, Rybnitsa, Tiraspol, etc. on the left bank of the Dniester River.

Vadul-Raşcov seems to have been the location of a Hasidic court. Writers Sergey R. Kravtsov and Vladimir Levin note that the town was an important place in the history of Hasidism. R. Shabbetai of Rashkov (1657–1745), served as a scribe of the Besht and authored one of the first Hasidic prayer books. His descendants formed the Raşcov Hasidic dynasty. R. Yaakov (Yosef of Polonne) (died 1783) wrote the first Hasidic book. He was a rabbi in Rashcov 1748–1752. His son, R. Avraham Shimshon, succeeded him. The son moved to Israel around 1759.

In the mid-1700s, according to Sulzer (*Geschichte des Transalpinischen Daciens*, II, 150), Jewish communities existed in all Moldovan cities and important places. The evidence is the large number of rabbis and dayans in Moldova during the transmitting of Bukovina to Austria.

The 1803 census listed 4,000 Jewish taxpayers. The number was probably not accurate. Some researchers think the number is exaggerated. Others are of opinion that communities were likely to under-report the true number of Jews able to pay taxes.

In 1775, throughout Moldova, the total number of taxpayers had been 70,000.

Curiously, until 1830, Moldovan laws and customs had exempted baptized Jews from paying taxes the remainder of their lives. The law of 1830 reduced the benefit to three years.

By some accounts, the first Jews settled in Vadul-Raşcov at the beginning of the 1800s. It was a typical Bessarabian shtetl, and a majority of the population was Jewish.

In 1812, about 2,000 Jews lived in Rashcov.

In 1812, five thousand Jewish families became Russians when Bessarabia joined the Russian Empire.

<http://www.jewish.md/?start=9>

<http://jewishmemory.md/en/rashkov-ancient-synagogue/>

<https://www.jcm.md/en/jews-of-moldova/jewish-history-of-moldova>

2014 July 21

Bessarabia became part of the Jewish Pale of Settlement; and many Jews migrated to Bessarabia from other parts of the Pale. When Russian governors arrived in 1812, Bessarabia had 20,000 Jews, 70 synagogues, and 16 schools with 2,100 students. The Jewish area, concentrated in Chisinau, had become a center of literature written in Hebrew and Yiddish.

Before 1835, Russian laws against Jews didn't apply in Bessarabia because it was autonomous. When the laws were extended to Bessarabia, the restrictions weren't applied strictly.

Laws of 1825, 1839 and 1858 banned and un-banned Jews from areas within 50 miles of the border.

In 1842 Jews were forbidden to buy land from landlords (rezes) that free settlers cultivated.

The May Laws of 1882 affected the ability of Jews to earn a living in villages; and they were driven out of the countryside.

Oddly, in 1836-1853, Jews established 17 agricultural settlements, mostly in the north of Bessarabia; and 10,859 Jews were farmers, comprising 12.5% of the Jewish population.

Jews continued to live in Bessarabia, despite expulsion decrees of 1869, 1879, 1886 and 1891.

The Jewish population increased from 43,062 in 1836 to 228,620 people in 1897 (11.8% of total population).

In 1898, Jews owned 29 of 38 factories in Chisinau. They owned four of the five printing houses. They specialized in sewing and woodworking.

1900. Jews were 12% of Moldova's population.

Massacres on April 6-7, 1903 spurred by a blood libel printed in a national newspaper resulted in 49 Jews killed, 500 wounded and hundreds of Jewish homes and businesses severely damaged. Czarist authorities ignored it. United States condemnation and trade restrictions against Russia resulted. Thousands of Moldovan Jews emigrated.

Massacres during the 1905 Russian Revolution killed hundreds more Jews across Moldova.

In 1920, the Jewish population of Moldova was about 267,000.

<http://www.jewish.md/?start=9>

<http://jewishmemory.md/en/rashkov-ancient-synagogue/>

<https://www.jcm.md/en/jews-of-moldova/jewish-history-of-moldova>

2014 July 21

In 1930, nearly 2,000 Jews lived in the town. Vadul-Raşcov had one church and seven synagogues before World War II.

1940. Four-hundred thousand Jews lived in Moldova.
1940-1944. Three-hundred thousand Moldovan Jews were victims of the Holocaust.

(Another account says that after the 1941 Nazi invasion, nearly 100,000 Jews died in mass shootings, deportations, ghettos, and concentration camps.)

(Fifty-three Moldovans, Righteous Among the Nations, risked their lives to save Jews. Many other Moldovans collaborated with German and Romanian forces.)

1991–1999. Local Jewish structures were established when the USSR collapsed and an independent Republic of Moldova was established.

2000-2005. Twenty-three thousand Jews lived in Moldova. Jewish life revived as migration to Israel subsided.

2005– present. 17,000 Jews live in Moldova.
No Jews live in Rashcov.

(An alternative source says 20,000 Jews live in Chisinau, 2,500-3,000 in Beltsy, and over 2,000 in Tiraspol, the capital of Transnistria. More Jews live in Bender, Orgei, Rybnitsa, Soroky, and 45 villages. Almost half of Moldovan Jews are elderly.)

No policy of anti-Semitism exists at the state level, but incidents occur.

When territory changes from one dominion to another, residents must pledge allegiance to the new dominion to keep their property. Enforcement of this Law of Nations was sometimes enforced more strictly and harshly on Jews. The Jewish community received only two of the many communal properties seized during the Soviet period.

All Jewish schools, including eight Jewish Sunday Schools, are funded in part by the Moldovan government and by the Israeli Cultural Center.

<http://www.jewish.md/?start=9>

<http://jewishmemory.md/en/rashkov-ancient-synagogue/>

<https://www.jcm.md/en/jews-of-moldova/jewish-history-of-moldova>

2014 July 21

Massacre of Jews in Rashcov, Soldanesti Region, Moldova

Summary of testimony

Ion B. (born 1926)

recorded 2013 May 19 in his native language:

There were four mills in the village and each of them had a wooden wheel.

They took down the wheels and afterward attached ropes to them and threw them in the river. Each wheel was attached by a rope and pulled by a tractor on the other bank of Dniester River.

The Jews crossed the river using the wheels over the course of two days. There were more crossings during the night because they were afraid of being bombed during the day. The tractors pulled a sortie of ferries without turning on their headlights.

Most of the Jews were killed during the bombing. Some died of hunger.

Those who remained in the village were shot by Romanian gendarmes. First, the Jews were gathered in an orchard. There were men, women, children, the elderly, and four rabbis.



The next night they were taken away and shot. There were a lot of Romanian gendarmes. They used submachine guns to shoot the Jews. The Romanian gendarmes who shot Jews at the Dniester River pushed them with bayonets into the water up to their waists. Afterwards the bodies drifted and were taken by the current to Sokole, not far from the village.

Massacre of Jews in Vadul Rascov, Soldanesti Region, Moldova

Video with English subtitles (3:24)

2013 May 19

property of the International Association Yahad In Unum

<http://yahadmap.org/#village/vadul-ra-cov-vad-rashkov-soldanesti-moldova.851>

Massacre of Jews in Rashcov, Soldanesti Region, Moldova

Summary of testimony

Akulina Mosendz (born 1929)

recorded 2007 December 1 in her native language:

She was born in Rashcov and lived in a house by the Dniester River.

Her father was drafted into the military; and she experienced German and Romanian occupation during World War II. Local people hid Jews in their houses. Romanian guards searched for Jews and Communists and shot both. There were beatings. She was afraid of the Romanian guards.

Jews lost their property. Their homes were looted. Their village was ruined.

During the bombings, Jews arrived from Bessarabia. People were evacuated to Rybnitsa and Kamenka.

She saw columns of Jews led to the Dniester to be shot. She remembers how they looked, the expressions on their faces and the things they carried. She saw the shootings and saw dead bodies in the river.



She heard more from other witnesses.

She remembers the names of Jews she knew.

Some Jews returned after the war.

The village was reconstructed.

MOSENDZ, Akulina

Video interview 21:23

(spoken in Ukrainian, no subtitles)

Moldova Documentation Project

RG-50.572*0073

<https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn45523>

Russian transcript

https://collections.ushmm.org/oh_findingaids/RG-50.572.0073_trs_ru.pdf

Jeff and Toby Herr Collection

<http://collections.ushmm.org>

reference@ushmm.org



Dubăsari (also Dubossary, Dubasari), Moldova. Holocaust execution site and memorial (1989).

<https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-B9eK7b98eT4/TdAk6as17dl/AAAAAAAAARdA/wcthd9W6QAc/s1600/009.JPG>

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 2011

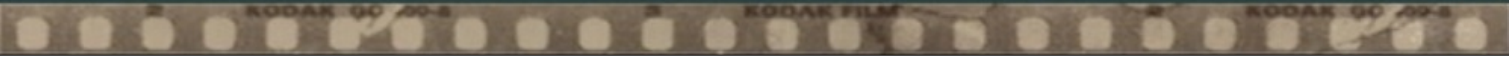
Moldova: First Survey of Moldova Jewish Sites Released

<https://samgrubersjewishartmonuments.blogspot.com/2011/05/moldova-first-survey-of-moldova-jewish.html>



WHAT A POGROM LOOKS LIKE

LVIV, UKRAINE
1941 JULY





http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2015/08/21/09/2B8813F500000578-3205754-image-a-65_1440145467969.jpg

<http://keywordsuggest.org/gallery/1356319.html>



<https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-qHJbbZVRTcc/WakDdLgxZWI/AAAAAACars/sWVEpugMcYsuvYHyTV4PQfKVQkzj2f7XgCLcB/s640/Lviv-pogroms-1941-21.jpg>
<http://keywordsuggest.org/gallery/1356319.html>



previously found at:

file name lviv4

<https://maanpuolustus.net/threads/harvinaisia-ja-erikoisia-sotakuvia.4573/page-4>



https://static.independent.co.uk/s3fs-public/styles/story_medium/public/thumbnails/image/2014/03/08/18/p35pogrom2REX.jpg

<http://keywordsuggest.org/gallery/1356319.html>

previously found at:

file name 3ec36536fc7e341540a000a3e41b3d2d

<https://maanpuolustus.net/threads/harvinaisia-ja-erikoisia-sotakuvia.4573/page-4>



http://iis.infocenters.co.il/gfh/multimedia/GFH/0000036052/0000036052_1_web.jpg

<http://keywordsuggest.org/gallery/1356319.html>

УКРАЇНСЬКА МІЛІЦІЯ
UKRAINISCHE MILIZ

Виказка міліціонера ч. 51.

Milizausweis Nr. 51.

Прізвище Печарський

Name P e t s c h a r s k y j

Імя Михайло

Vorname Michael

Службовий ступінь міліціонер

Dienstgrad Milizionär



Тогооркин Шуканов

Підпис:
Unterschrift:



The perpetrator in the photograph on the previous slide
previously found at:
file name 233474_original
<https://maanpuolustus.net/threads/harvinaisia-ja-erikoisia-sotakuvia.4573/page-4>



previously found at:
<https://maanpuolustus.net/threads/harvinaisia-ja-erikoisia-sotakuvia.4573/page-4>



previously found at:
file name wars9
<https://maanpuolustus.net/threads/harvinaisia-ja-erikoisia-sotakuvia.4573/page-4>



<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/45/1a/e0/451ae0b4069e6d65364eeb0c5c696c05.jpg>
<http://keywordsuggest.org/gallery/1356319.html>



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<https://maanpuolustus.net/threads/harvinaisia-ja-erikoisia-sotakuvia.4573/page-4>



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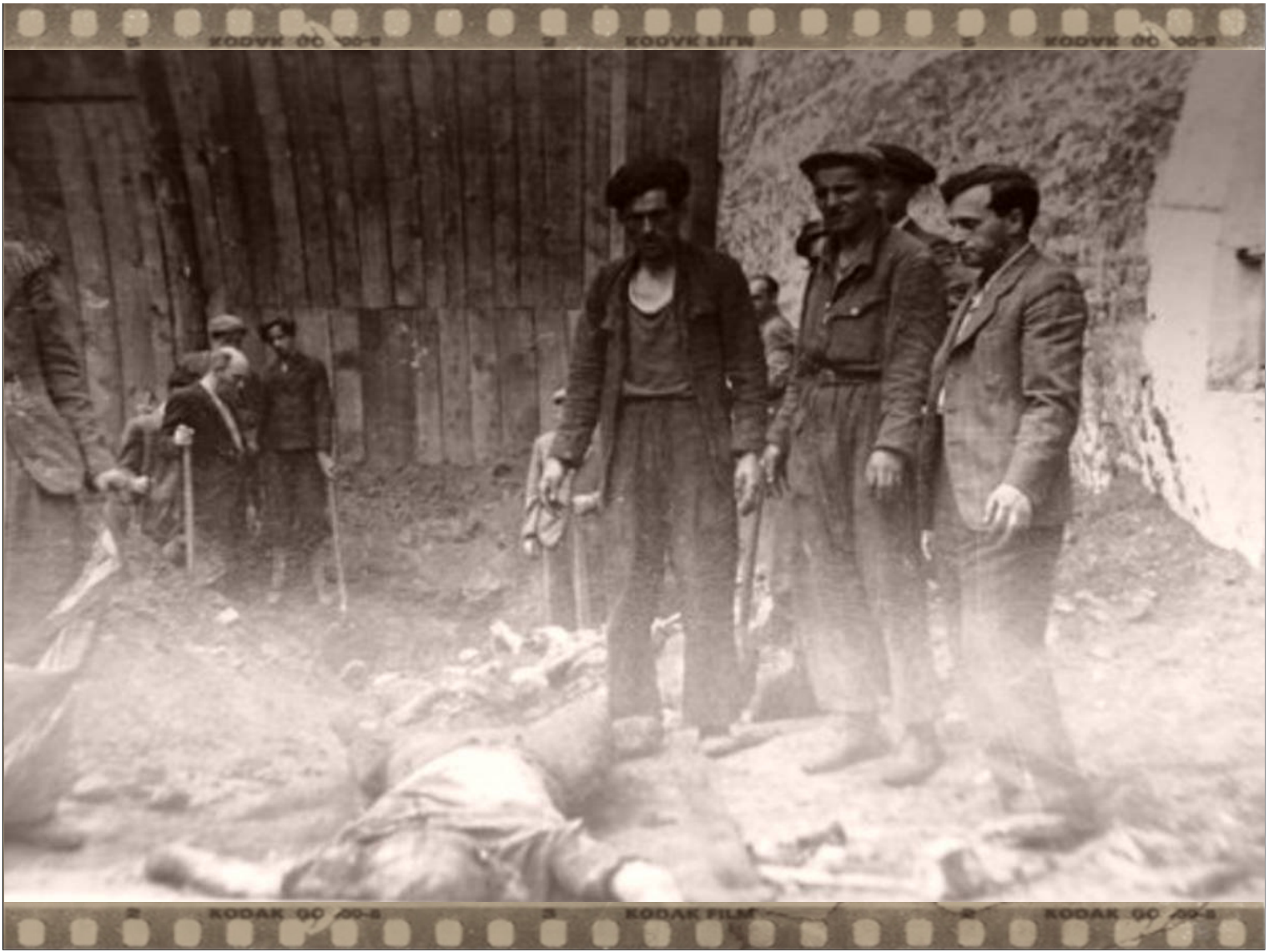
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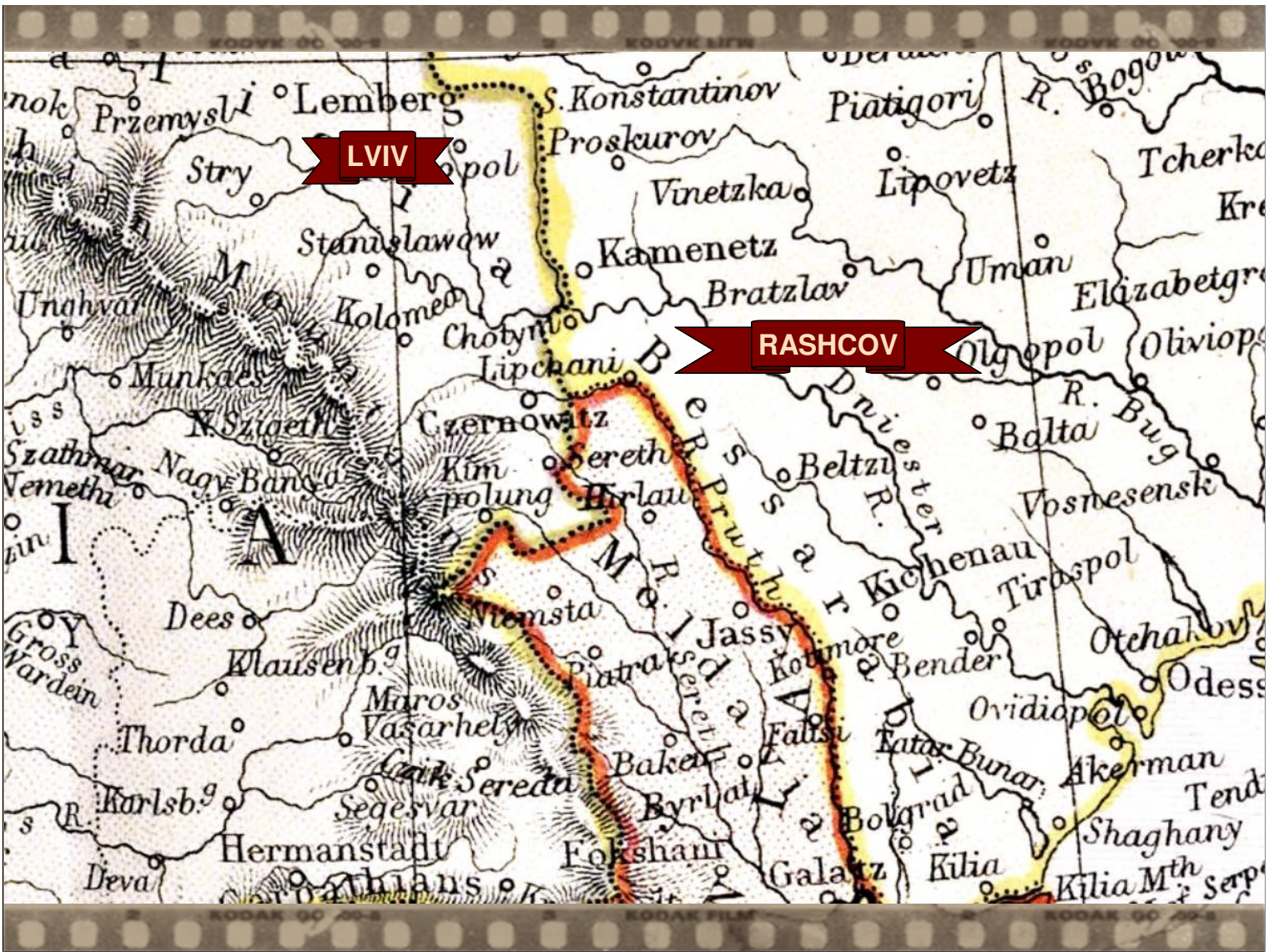
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<http://keywordsuggest.org/gallery/1356319.html>



previously found at:
<https://maanpuolustus.net/threads/harvinaisia-ja-erikoisia-sotakuvia.4573/page-4>



Jews forced to process the bodies of murdered Jews
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file name 266209_original
<https://maanpuolustus.net/threads/harvinaisia-ja-erikoisia-sotakuvia.4573/page-4>



Europe (page 3)

The Comprehensive Atlas & Geography Of The World: Comprising An Extensive Series Of Maps, A Description, Physical And Political, Of All The Countries Of The Earth; A Pronouncing Vocabulary Of Geographical Names, And A Copious Index Of Geographical Positions ... Compiled And Engraved From The Most Authentic Sources

London/ Glasgow/ Edinburgh/ Dublin: Blackie & Son (1882). Engraver/ printer: Weller, Edwd., Bartholomew, J., W.D.C. Printed by Villafield

World Atlas, 67 maps
Image No: 1589017.jp2
davidrumsey.com

A dark teal background framed by a film strip border at the top and bottom. The film strip contains the text 'KODAK 90 90-8' and 'KODAK FILM' repeated across its length.

RASHCOV

THE RUINED SYNAGOGUE

The Great Synagogue of Raşcov (Rashcov), dating from the mid-1700s, is one of the most picturesque and impressive synagogue ruins in eastern Europe. It's an impressive example of regional baroque architecture.

The synagogue was ruined in the 1930s, during an anti-religious campaign in the USSR. Only its roofless, unprotected walls remain.

Some of its elements may be reconstructed from old photographs, drawings, and memories.

The prewar gabai's son, the artist Mikhail Voronsky (1914–2014) recorded his memories in drawings and words. Another Raşcov personality, the Israeli architect Moris Kleinerman, recently produced a graphical reconstruction of the synagogue in its better days.

The synagogue was a monumental masonry edifice under a saddle roof, shielded by a shaped gable on its main, western front. The gable is gone.

The main interior was a lofty prayer hall with four pillars that supported eight groined vaults on the perimeter.

The roof hid a cupola that spanned the central bay. Panels inscribed with prayers and paintings of fantastic animals and the signs of the zodiac decorated the interior. Stained glass windows provided light. A western vestibule held a winter synagogue in the north and a council room in the south. A women's section was on the second floor. A stairwell went from the council room to the attic.

Stone carvings made the synagogue outstanding. They include a central cartouche, window hoods, the main Torah ark, and a carved bas-relief seven-branched Menorah, now lost.

The synagogue compound still includes three smaller synagogues and a well. Gone are the Talmud-Torah school, the rabbi's house, and the communal bathhouse with a mikveh.

The Great Synagogue of Raşcov was thoroughly documented on behalf of the Center for Jewish Art in 1993. The initiative group, Rascov Rebirth, was established in Israel in 2016 in order to preserve this unique synagogue. The leader of the group, Iosif Dudelzon, is seeking funds now to undertake conservation work in order to prevent the deterioration of the ruin.

Kravtsov, Sergey R. and Levin, Vladimir (auteurs).

Will the Raşcov Synagogue be Conserved?

<http://jewish-heritage-europe.eu/2017/02/26/will-or-can-the-great-synagogue-in-rascov-be-conserved/>

<https://vanishedworld.blog/category/synagogues/>

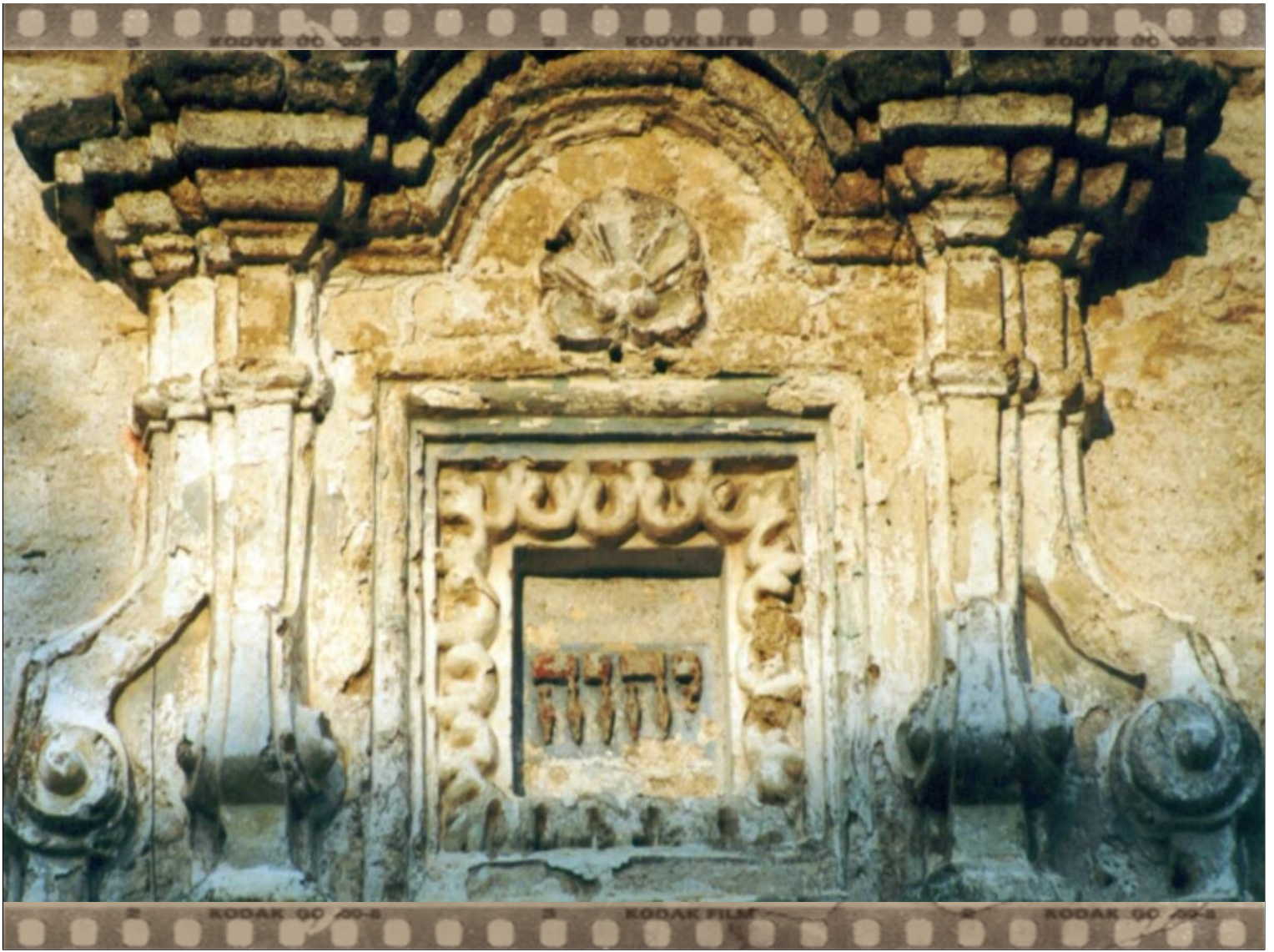


<http://jhe2018.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Rascov-synagogue-orig-792x1024.jpg>
<http://jewish-heritage-europe.eu/2017/02/26/will-or-can-the-great-synagogue-in-rascov-be-conserved/>



<http://jewish-heritage-europe.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Rascov-menorah.jpg>

<http://jewish-heritage-europe.eu/2017/02/26/will-or-can-the-great-synagogue-in-rascov-be-conserved/>



http://jewishmemory.md/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Rashkov_1-800x480.jpg



<https://ygmoldova.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/4-2.jpg>



Prodan, Alex (photographer)
Natural heritage site at Vadul-Rashcov in Moldova (2011 September 14)
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruinele_sinagogii_vechi_Rascov_Rabnita_\(2\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruinele_sinagogii_vechi_Rascov_Rabnita_(2).jpg)
ID: MD-CC-mn.A-010

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<http://jewishmemory.md/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Moldova-Rashkov-Old-Synagogue-16-800x480.jpg>



<http://jewishmemory.md/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Ras-800x480.jpg>

<http://jewishmemory.md/en/rashkov-ancient-synagogue/>



Kogan, Yefim (photographer) (2016 March 27 – 2018 February 28)

In Rashkov the impressive Baroque-style synagogue, built in 1749, is only a ruin with its outer walls and part of the Aron ha-Kodesh (Holy Ark) intact. This synagogue – even in its ruinous state – is architecturally the most impressive Jewish building in Moldova

<https://www.jewishgen.org/Bessarabia/files/cemetery/rashkov/RashkovCemetery.pdf>



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<https://ygmoldova.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/2.jpg>



<https://ygmoldova.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/6-1.jpg>

RASHCOV

THE RUINED CEMETERIES

A ruined and overgrown Jewish cemetery with about 5,000 gravestones from the 18th to the 20th centuries is located outside Rașcov.

Before 1917, Rashkov was part of the Olgopol uezd, Podolia gubernia of the Russian Empire. Now it is part of the Republic of Moldova, Transnistria region.

The 20,000 sq. meter cemetery is surrounded by a ruined stone wall. The cemetery contains more than 5,000 extant gravestones that date from the 18th to the 20th century. The site is now deserted and overgrown and more than half of the stones are toppled or broken.

Another Jewish cemetery sprawls dramatically in Vadul-Rașcov, across the river in Moldova proper.

<http://iajgs.org/cemetery/moldova-inc-transnistria-region/index.html>

<https://www.jewishgen.org/Bessarabia/files/cemetery/rashkov>

<https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-DKN36MN4a8o>



The gates to the Rashkov Jewish Cemetery
<https://www.jewishgen.org/Bessarabia/files/cemetery/rashkov/RashkovCemetery.pdf>



Rashkov, Moldova.

<https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-DKN36MN4a8o/TdAkfJwe7UI/AAAAAAAAARcl/OIRvnWZypiU/s1600/037.JPG>

<https://samgrubersjewishartmonuments.blogspot.com/2011/05/moldova-first-survey-of-moldova-jewish.html>



Kogan, Yefim (photographer) (2016 March 27 – 2018 February 28)
Lions embellish the tombstone of Rabbi Yitzchak ben Yakov Meir
<https://www.jewishgen.org/Bessarabia/files/cemetery/rashkov/RashkovCemetery.pdf>

Еврейское Кладбище,
Рашков, Молдова



Kogan, Yefim (photographer) (2016 March 27 – 2018 February 28)
Jewish cemetery at Rashcov
<https://www.jewishgen.org/Bessarabia/files/cemetery/rashkov/RashkovCemetery.pdf>



Herrmann, Christian (photographer)

Jewish cemetery at Vadul-Rascov, Moldova

<http://jewish-heritage-europe.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Vadul-Rascov-Herrmann.jpg>

<http://www.jewish-heritage-europe.eu/2016/04/25/documentary-on-jewish-cemeteries-in-moldova-highlights-challenges/%E2%80%9D>

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Jewish cemetery at Vadul-Rashkov

https://vanishedworld.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/vadul-rashkov-2016_01_09.jpg?w=1200



Jewish cemetery at Vadul-Rashkov
https://vanishedworld.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/vadul-rashkov-2016_01_07.jpg?w=1200

A Yiddish writer remembers

Summary of interviews and speeches
Yechiel Shraybman (born 1913 in Rashcov)
recorded in Yiddish with English subtitles:

The three Vadul Rascov synagogues were situated near the Dniester River. The Hasidic one, the house of study, and the big synagogue. And near Judge Street there was a small little shul - we used to call it the aristocratic coterie. It was a very nice town - full bodied and joyful, but impoverished at the same time. It was - but alas - it is no longer.

The entire Bessarabian group of writers went back to Bessarabia in 1940 when it was joined to the Soviet Union. At that time fascistic overtones were already appearing in Bucharest - the great catastrophe already hanging over our heads. Hitler-like officers were already visible in the streets, to the point where almost none of the Bessarabian residents then living in Bucharest remained there. And all the Bessarabian writers went back to Bessarabia.

The first year in Bessarabia was generally unclear. I remember the first few days of the Red Army's entrance into Bessarabia. There were Yiddish writers who came with the army.



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Sandler, Boris (director) (copyright 2014)
Yechiel Shraybman (1913-2005) (author)
<https://youtu.be/i6QSJimMykg>

This article originally appeared in the Yiddish Forverts.

This documentary is one of ten in which acclaimed Yiddish writers and cultural figures of the pre-war generation speak openly about their lives. The films (in Yiddish with English subtitles) were directed by award-winning writer and former Forverts editor Boris Sandler and produced through the Forward Association as a DVD series called "Monologues of Yiddish Writers."

Read more: <https://forward.com/culture/397725/watch-yiddish-writer-yechiel-shraybman-describes-moldovan-shtetl/>
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A Yiddish writer remembers

Yechiel Shraybman (born 1913 in Rashcov) (cont.)

Ten Bessarabian writers managed to get into the Writers' Union - two Jews and the rest Moldovans.

And then the war began. All of us had to evacuate. We Bessarabians were not sent to the front even though we were all mobilized. They took us far away past the Dniester, and then told us to go find our families and they'd re-mobilize us later. I was evacuated to an Uzbeki village near Tashkent. I worked there on a collective farm.

In 1944 we went back to Kishinev. Life was very hard then. There were years of hunger. The mood then was generally oppressive - materially and morally.

As usual, the Yiddish writer had few good days in his biography - especially the Soviet Yiddish writer. But as a result, real literature and high artistry were on everyone's mind to the extent it was possible then to free oneself of the propaganda. The Soviet Yiddish writer was not always nailed down to what was demanded.



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Sandler, Boris (director) (copyright 2014)

Yechiel Shraybman (1913-2005) (author)

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A Yiddish writer remembers

Yechiel Shraybman (born 1913 in Rashcov) (cont.)

Then, the difficult years began, those dreadful, horrific years. Not everyone was apprehended. But even those who weren't detained were more incarcerated than not. Even worse, they were shut down. Some got sick, locked in a psych ward. I didn't share the fate of being in a camp or prison, but it was very hard for me. I had very grueling years. I got sick. I'd rather not say much about it. I suffered greatly. I got locked out of the union. And so on.

I just want to say a few words about why I give so much space in my writing to my home shtetl Rashcov. I believe that every Yiddish writer must write about his shtetl that no longer exists. He must bring his shtetl back to life or at least put up a memorial to it.

An inhabitant of Rashcov would certainly have said, I could have told it better. He'd be right.

Everyone in Rashkov had a knack for storytelling. When the angel of the imagination (and there is in fact such an angel) was conveying a sack of stories to the world on his wings, the sack got caught on the point of a rock face on Rashkov's tallest mountain.



The bag tore and the stories were strewn all over Rashkov. Half of them fell into the Dniester, were engulfed in water, oscillating in the waves like paper boats, landing along the banks here and there.

The other half remained entirely with the Rashkovites.

Sandler, Boris (director) (copyright 2014)

Yechiel Shraybman (1913-2005) (author)

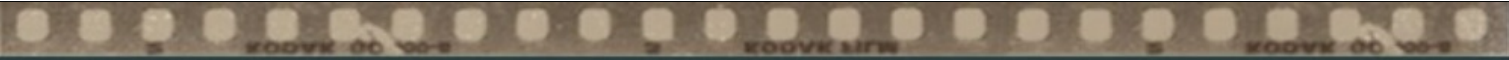
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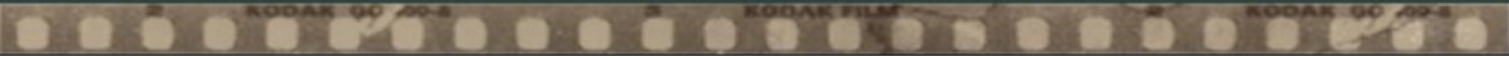


Abe retired young from his career as a Chicago newspaper reporter and devoted his life to the playing and teaching of chess. When he was in his 70s, he wrote his memories of Rashcov in English.

A Chicago Jewish newspaper published the stories without paying Abe for them. Copyright law exists solely to protect an author's income from his work. The publisher can't claim a copyright on Abe's stories.

Abe photocopied his stories on a machine at the drugstore under his chess club. He distributed the copies to his son, to me, and to a few other people.

Some of the stories are transcribed here.



The same human trait that made Reb Shloima rap the knuckles of the less well-born Velvele for something I had done, or failed to do - thereby making him a rebel for life - also caused the other villagers to treat me with affection and respect, for nothing I had done, or failed to do, from the earliest years of my memory.

Moreover, my Hebrew name - Avrum Chaim - lent itself easily to a multitude of transitions, endearments, and diminutives, in both Russian and in Yiddish, such as Avrumchik and Arumele, Chimechik and Chmelse, Avrum Chimele, and Chaim Avrumele - as against the present 'Abe' and, God forbid, 'Abie' - the English 'Abraham' being altogether too long and stuffy for everyday traffic.

All but one - may his name be stricken from the roll in heaven - and that was the wealthy 'gabbai', or president of the congregation of Israel, who sat between my grandfather (the reigning rabbi) and my father (the rabbi-to-be) against the eastern wall, facing Jerusalem, under the Ark of the Covenant, the repository of the Scrolls of the Torah, and between whom I was wedged, like a child between two parents in a street bus, not being old enough, and big enough, to merit a full seat, until after my bar mitzva.

He had no name for me, not even the one enrolled in the vital statistics of Rashcov, Podolsky Guberyny, except for a pinch on the cheek, or on the arm, or on the fleshy part of the back, leaving black and blue marks which took eons to heal.

Once upon a Passover, as I was about to squeeze into my place against the eastern wall, under the Ark of the Covenant, wearing the 'something new' for the holiday, he first pinched me, as usual, then snatched my new hat from my head and threw it a few benches westward, causing me to crawl, bareheaded in the synagog, to retrieve it.

Some people said that he did it out of meanness, others said that he did it because he liked me, and still others said that he did it because he had no son of his own - and treated me like one.

But he had a daughter of my own age, the fair Rivka, and she would sit on the high porch of their imposing house, across the street from the equally imposing rabbinical residence, for hours at a time, looking straight ahead, while the sole heir to the rabbi-to-be would crouch before the downstairs window, looking straight ahead, for hours at a time, dreaming dreams and weaving fantasies, and favoring the black and blue marks on his cheeks, or on his arm, or on the fleshy part of his back.

Avrumel, By Any Other Name - (1971 April 29)

Sometimes, of a summer morning, when the downstairs window was open, and the light curtain was fluttering in my face, and the pigeons were cooing high up on the ledges of the synagog, I would summon enough courage, under some pretense or other, to negotiate the distance from house to porch - only to be driven, pell-mell back, by two hooked fingers poised to pinch.

It all seemed so unnecessary, too.

Where was Yoina, the indefatigable 'shadchan' (marriage broker) who could sniff out a proper or improper match miles away, but couldn't see one before his very nose and eyes? True, we were both under age, Rivka and I; but wasn't my mother Gitele betrothed to my father, sight unseen, while she was still playing with her dolls in her native Marculeshti? And who wanted to be married right away, anyway? Just to be able to walk and talk with one's betrothed, and rid oneself of the excruciating pain and other indignities at the hands of his future father-in-law, and the black and blue marks which took eons to heal.

And so the years drifted on. The fair Rivka went to Odessa where she was enrolled in the Gymnasium, along with Velvele, who's father's fortune and standing in the community took a turn for the better, though still much less well-born than his competitor, and they came back during the long summer vacations, speaking nothing but Russian, and singing Revolutionary songs, which would ultimately get them in serious trouble with the Russian police authorities.

Then, too, Cousin Leah, somewhat older than I, and far more beautiful than Rivka, came to live with us, and while not promising to wait for me - until after my approaching bar mitzva - and manhood - showed all the inclinations that she might do so.

Avrumel, By Any Other Name
1971 April 29

Avrumel, By Any Other Name - (1971 April 29)

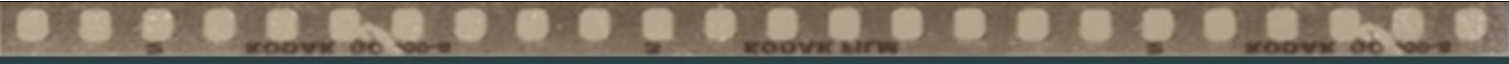
In the dead of winter - when the frost is threshing in the courtyard of the nearby sunagog, and the day is almost over before it begins; when a sickly sun seems to rise and to set in the west, and the mouse withdraws to tis dark hole before the cat can snap its jaw or flex its sharp claws within its velvet paws; and when the approaches to the well are caked with ice, and the Gentile 'hewer of wood and drawer of water' is carousing at the tavern beside a bottle of weak vodka or is lying stupefied in his one-room cottage on the outskirts of the village -

There comes a creaking and a squeaking and a grating on the unpaved street, as if an ungreased axle or a rusty gate, or the edge of a spoon on an empty plate. It is Ben Zion - a name evocative of palm trees and orange groves - and his water cart, drawn by a gray mare, with the owner walking beside her in his rawhide boots wrapped in gunnysacks and flailing his arms from side to side, to right and to left, to right and to left, in an effort to keep warm, or at least to keep from freezing.

He had somehow backed up his small wagon o the rim of the well, where he plunged in the wooden bucket, time and again, and hoisted it, time and again, with one powerful upward swoop of his arm, while the other hand caught it and emptied it into the barrel-like cart. Now he is taking the water in to his customers where it will be kept from freezing in the cellars, except for a thin ice coating.

Surely, when the crafty Gibeonites hoodwinked Joshua and his desert warriors with their tale of great distances from the scene of activities, and became 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' to the Israelites, they must have planted a seed that brought forth Ben Zion - a name evocative of palm trees and orange groves - but in the dead of a Russian winter shaming the Gentile 'hewer of wood and drawer of water', who was even then carousing at the tavern beside a bottle of weak vodka, or lying stupefied in his one-room cottage on the outskirts of the village.

Ben Zion and His Water Cart (1971 March 22)



He was a bull of a man, with a voice like a bellow, and as ignorant as they raised them in Rashcov, a village of some two thousand souls, perched precariously between the mountain and the river, at the foothills of the Carpathians.

In the synagog he held his prayer book before him, barely able to read the Hebrew words, and totally unaware of their meaning.

When called up to the Torah, he touched his place in the scroll with the edge of his prayer shawl and brought it up dutifully to his lips, but he let the cantor chant the appropriate passage for the week. When the congregation responded with the customary 'ai-ai-ai, aha-aha', his voice or bellow, like Abou Ben Adhem, led the rest.

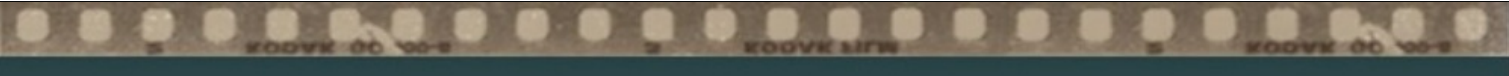
However, when factionalism raised its ugly head in the House of Jacob, and it became expedient to mingle brawn with brain, and 'grobeingen' with Talmudic scholars, the burly Ben Zion was much sought after by both factions, especially on Simhat Torah, when he would sit at the long table, not far from the spiritual leader, cracking walnuts with his strong, white teeth and washing them down with sour Bessarabian wine, and bellowing - just bellowing.

Sometimes, it was said, he managed to honor both factions, with equal fervor, on the same night.

Ben Zion and His Water Cart
1971 March 22



Ben Zion and His Water Cart (1971 March 22)



His fingers were short and thick and grubby, and his stomach, or 'pupic' protruded like that of a woman on the brink of labor - without the respite between the frequent pregnancies. But his main claim to fame was the protuberance of his navel which bulged out from the other protuberance like a bump on a log, or like a large walnut bleached under the hot Ukrainian sun.

That, of course, could not be seen, except on Friday afternoons, during the purification for the Sabbath in the community steam bath, where he could be seen on the concrete floor, with a wooden bucket of hot water in one hand, and a bundle of leafy twigs in the other hand, shouting 'hais, hais' (hot, hot), as he clambered heavily to the wooden platform which was half enveloped in steam, where he was soaped and scrubbed by an attendant, squirming and grunting like a hippopotamus in his favorite water-hole.

He lived alone in a small cottage at the edge of the village, beside a sizable stable which housed his wagon and his two horses which were the envy of the neighborhood - even of the grooms in the nearby mansion of the noble landlord, who were his friends and drinking companions in the village tavern.

When not in his wagon, carrying freight and passengers to and from the distant railroad station, or hauling logs from the forest, or carting ice from the frozen banks of the river - or wine from Bessarabia - Chaim-Leibish spent most of his time in the stable, feeding and grooming his beloved animals, stroking them affectionately on their arched necks, and slapping them equally affectionately on their fat rumps - or just talking to them and communing with them.

Once he took me on a two-day trip to Bessarabia -but that was after we had formed a fast and lasting friendship. We started from the tavern, where Chaim-Leibish gulped a few small glasses of strong vodka - putting the show on the road, I believe it is called hereabouts.

Here I must relate that I was practically weaned on strong vodka, generously diluted with 'vasser', which is Yiddish for water. When I became aware of the nature and meaning of the word, my parents switched to 'myim', which is the Hebrew word for the same thing. 'Put in some more myim,' they would say to each other; but it wasn't long before I would cry out, 'I don't want any more myim,' thereby displaying an understanding which was considered uncanny at my age.



The Chaim-Leibish Story (undated)

We crossed the river which separated us from Bessarabia - which was formerly part of Roumania, which Russia annexed as a reward for helping it to free itself from Turkey - and with the large, empty wine barrel swaying back and forth, galloped merrily over hill and dale, under a full moon which seemed to follow us, Chaim-Leibish singing both gay and melancholy Russian coachmen's songs.

It was then and there that I first heard the strains of the Song of India - or was it the Scherezade? - rolling over the Bessarabian and Moldavian mountains, and being echoed and re-echoed, under a full moon, from the not unmelodious throats of the Bessarabians, or Moldavians, as they preferred to be called.

On the way back, with the barrel full of sour, Bessarabian wine, we progressed more slowly, with Chaim-Leibish often negotiating a steep hill on foot, so to eliminate his great weight from the burden of the willing but tiring animals.

Then we would rest for several hours, the horses grinding their oats with their strong teeth - a most reassuring sound in the middle of nowhere - and the strains of the Song of India - or was it the Sherezade? - echoing and re-echoing over a distant, moonlit mountain.

Our first encounter - to get back to the proper sequence - took place when I was about three or four years old, when I ran into Chaim-Leibish in front of the synagog, and nearly toppled him over. I was promptly lifted by both ears to his ample stomach, from where I slid down with burning ears and bruised knees.

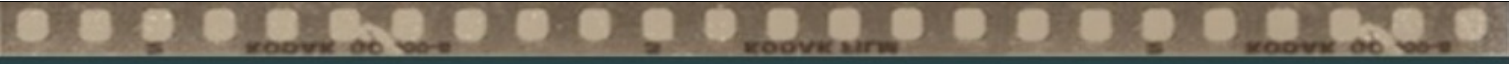
That was long before an American president played the same trick on an unoffending beagle.

Then, as the moth is drawn to the consuming flame, and the charmed bird to the consuming serpent - I repeated the intrusion for two or three times, and he repeated the chastisement, until the third or fourth time, when I prostrated myself at his feet and lay still. He bent over and grunted, and he huffed, and he puffed, but that great protuberance was in his way - my shield and my shelter. Then he laughed uproariously and kicked me gently - and we became fast and lasting friends, culminating with the two-day trip to Bessarabia and other excursions.

One day, just before my bar mitzva, and another rpromised trip to Bessarabia, they found his body in the stable, with the imprint of a well-shod horse's hoof in the center of the great protuberance.

The Chaim Leibish Story
(undated)

The Chaim-Leibish Story (undated)



You awake in the morning to a strange silence and miss the yelping and snarling of the homeless dogs in front of the nearby butcher hops over the entrails thrown to them by the hefty, red-faced men from the kosher carcasses 'of whatever parteth the hoof, and is cloven-footed, and cheweth the cud, among the beasts.'

The dog-catchers are in town!

Year in and year out, almost to the day, the two minions of the Czar descended on Rashcov, a village of some two thousand souls, midway between Moghilev and Kishinev, within the Pale, armed with long poles fitted with a noose which they threw dexterously over the head of the victim, pulling in the slack, with the end of the pole prodding it to the edge of the river, where it was clubbed to death, each pelt earning a bounty of several kopeks.

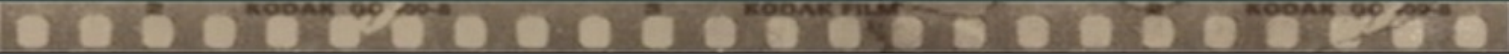
As usual, the early morning hours brought in the richest harvest in pelts, the quarry being picked off and dispatched quickly as they wrangled over the butchers' offerings; but as the day advanced, and their numbers were depleted, they became more wary of the danger lurking from the poles and the dangling ropes.

Some hid in side streets and alleys far from the market place, others fled all the way to the Gentile suburbs, and some found shelter and refuge with kind-hearted villagers.

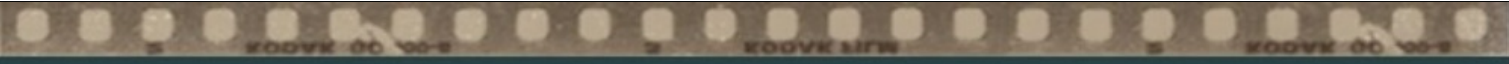
The two villains would then change their tactics. One of them would station himself at one end of a side street or alley, while the second, at the other end, would flush out and drive the culprit toward his partner, and the noose would swing over it with unerring aim.

Occasionally, a strong and spirited animal would rear on its hind legs and bite and snarl at the end of the prodding pole, and contest every inch of the way to the slaughtering place. A crowd of youngsters and even older folk, would then gather and follow the contestants to the edge of the river where, sickened by the sight of the carnage, most of them would disperse again and resume their interrupted work or idleness.

Once, a husky mongrel dog, caught near the end of the day, permitted itself to be led tamely, without prodding, and without giving its captor any trouble whatever, all the way to its appointed destiny.



The Day of The Dog-Catcher (undated)



Arriving thus, amicably - as though being taken for a pleasant walk - at the piled-up heap of bodies, as the sun was setting over vod-Rachcov, the sister-village across the Dniester, on the Bessarabian side of the river, it was given a few perfunctory blows with the club, and lay still on the ground, apparently lifeless.

But as the noose was loosened and removed from around its neck, it suddenly leaped over the prostrate bodies of its close and distant relatives, dashed into the water, and swam all the way across to well-deserved safety.

There was a cheer from the few onlookers as it reached the friendly shore, shook itself vigorously, and disappeared in the growing darkness - a cheer in which the two minions of the Czar joined wholeheartedly, although it meant a loss of face, and a few kopeks.

The next morning, one awoke to the usual and familiar sound of yelping and snarling in front of the nearby butcher shops by a sizeable remnant of Rashcov's canine population over the entrails thrown to them by the hefty, red-faced men from the kosher carcasses 'of whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is cloven-footed, and cheweth the cud, among the beasts.

The Day of The Dog Catcher
(undated)

The Day of The Dog-Catcher (undated)



It was spring again in Rashcov - an early spring, following an early winter.

The Dniester, after a few upheavals and false starts, had 'broken' and was flowing again, majestically, toward the salt waters of the Black Sea.

Our cow, big with calf, was sunning herself on the hill adjacent to the rabbinical residence, and an old sow - of all things - was wallowing in the mud in front of the nearby synagog. Small streams were cascading from the mountain and converging in the middle of the street where barefoot youngsters were searching for rusty nails which they will bury in the ground and which will turn into gold.

My bar mitzva had come and gone with little notice, except for a quaver in the cantor's voice when he called me up to the Torah and fumbled for the place which I was touch with the edge of my prayer shawl and bring it to my lips.

The Feast of Purim had come and gone, with little or no exchange of the customary gifts, and with my reading of the Megilla, or Book of Esther, before the three rebbetzens, until I came to the passage, 'Let every man hold sway in his own house, and speak in the language of his people' - when we all wept together.

Soon it would be Passover when, as the only male member of the family, I would both ask the questions, and give the answers.

But it was not to be that way!

A week or so before the holiday, the postman brought two letters. One was addressed to Leah and bore the official seal of the rabbi of Marculeshti. It told of the death, still mourned, of Aunt Sarah, while giving birth to a premature but living child. 'Abaal, boiche,' wrote Leah's brother, Eliezer, in his inimitable Hebrew, in describing later a similar occurrence. 'Vehohov someach,' the husband grieves while the father rejoices.

It was also Eliezer who wrote, in equally succinct Russian, 'Ne stalo Nietsche, poyavilsa ya! (Nietsche is gone, but here am I!)' - and got himself expelled from the yeshiva for his effort.

'For inasmuch, therefore,' the letter concluded, 'as you have also been bereft of your dear husband, our dearly beloved son Beirish, who has left no issue, and inasmuch as his brothers and other relatives are married and cannot perform the kinsman's duty, you are directed to come back to your native village as soon as possible and become a mother to the motherless child and a comfort to the undersigned.'

The other letter bore foreign stamps and was addressed to the writer of these lines. It contained a steamship ticket and railroad fare to the embarkation port of Libau, and a traveler's cheque for fifty dollars with which to convince the American immigration authorities that I was not likely to become a public burden - at least not immediately.

A few days later Yacub Stepanovich Mirny drove up to the downstairs quarters of the rabbinical residence. His was the sad office of taking Leah and me to the railroad station, and then Leah alone to her new ordeal in her native village of Marculeshti - to become a mother to the motherless child and a comfort to Rabbi Yiddel. He then entered the familiar living room and soon came out with our meagre luggage, then climbed to the high coachman's seat, so as not to witness the leave-taking.

We drove silently along the muddy road, between the mountain and the river, then turned westward toward the little station where the express train halted just long enough to take on or drop off a solitary passenger.

It was already dark when we reached the station platform, and both Leah and I, who had never seen a train before that, nearly lost our balance as the locomotive and the first cars sped past us, causing the platform to spin backward.

Yacub embraced me and kissed me on both cheeks, as the train came to a shrieking halt, then stepped back and looked the other way.

Immediately, green and red lights began flashing from one end of the train to the other, and the uniformed conductor shouted, 'all aboard.'

Leah threw her arms around me and kissed me, and whispered softly, 'I will wait for you, Chimele.'

I Will Wait For You, Chimele
(undated)

I Will Wait For You, Chimele (undated)

BEAUTIFUL RASHCOV

Things to see in Transnistria :

The locals are rightly proud of Kvint, the country's famous cognac distillery founded in 1897.

The Butylka Wine Museum has an impressive collection of more than 4000 alcoholic drinks from 70 countries housed in the world's largest bottle shaped building.

The capital, Tiraspol, has many of the country's leading museums, cultural institutions and hotels.

Kitskani Monastery is Transnistria's most significant church. It dates back to 1397. Its spectacular gardens and living history is a Must-See.

Things to do in Transnistria:

The Dniester Sanatorium is the country's oldest and largest health spa. It overlooks the picturesque Dniester River at the town of Kamenka. A German nobleman developed Kamenka as an escape for himself and other high-class people. The Kamenka escape was even more exclusive than the Swiss alternative for European nobles.

Hike and picnic in the Pridnestrovian Alps of Rashkov National Park where you can enjoy waterfalls, forests and wildlife.

The locals are highly cultured. In Tiraspol you can enjoy classical music and opera at the National Theatre.

Skate on the Dniester River in winter when it freezes over. Hockey and other ice sports are hugely popular.

The mighty Dniester River that gives Transnistria its name is a great place for canoeing, especially in the serene upper reaches of the river.



<https://ygmoldova.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/3-667x500.jpg>
<https://ygmoldova.com/rashkov-a-forgotten-place-of-tolerance-and-prosperity/>



Prodan, Alex (photographer)

Natural heritage site at Vadul-Rashcov in Moldova (2011 September 14)

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Serbinov Maria (photographer)

Natural heritage site at Rashcov

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Serbinov Maria (photographer)
Natural heritage site at Rashcov (2010 March 9)
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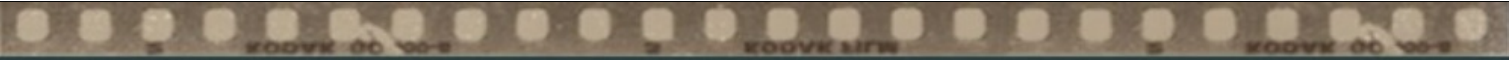
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Herrmann, Christian (photographer)

https://vanishedworld.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/vadul-rashkov-2016_02_01a.jpg?w=1200

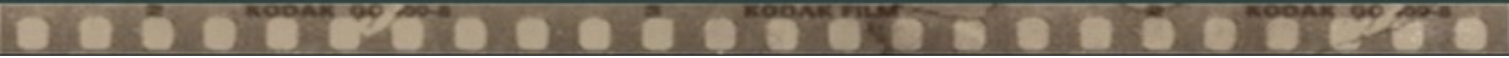


Rashcov is a town without a country.

Abe told the public he came from Russia, to simplify the problem.

He told his American family that he came from Ukraine, technically, but the people of Rashcov thought of themselves as Moldovans.

The country of Moldova appears and disappears on maps of eastern Europe, as does the town of Rashcov, while tribes and empires and history flow across the land.



Rashcov is the perfect place for human settlement.

Archeologists have found remains of settlements in the Upper Paleolithic Age near Rashcov.

Ancient Gets and Slavic tribes settled in the area. Current residents are Ukrainians, Poles, Jews, Armenians.

Rashcov's location is both blessing and curse. Being on a river, with Hadrian's Wall not far off, it was a trading center for borderlands.

Rashcov originated as a suburb of Kalaur, a fortress that Lithuanian Duke Vitovt built in 1387, making Rashcov the oldest town Transnistria.

A Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth put Rashkov under Polish control and Polish cultural influences. In 1648, Bogdan Khmelnytsky conquered the region. Bogdan's son Timosh moved to Rashkov with his wife Ruxanda, making it a princely town. Ruxanda was daughter of Vasile Lupu, the Moldovan Voivode on the other side of Dniester. Soon, Timosh was killed in battle. Legend says Ruxanda's tears made the spring, found today at the village center, near the synagogue. It is named "Pans'ka krynytsea" (lady's spring).

Rashkov was often described as the most remote Polish town. A Polish author, Henryk Sienkiewicz, wrote that Rashcov is a big town on the edge of the world. Only a few buildings and ruins remain as witnesses of the former richness of the medieval town.

The region became part of the Russian Empire when the Polish Kingdom divided in 1793. Rashcov lost its status as a town because of incursions and political instability. It thrived nonetheless. It was still a ferry point and trade center.

In 1901, Rashcov had 2,620 Orthodox Christians, 1,162 Roman Catholics and 1,500 Jews, all living peacefully next to each other.

The Soviet Union became the next powerful force to control the area. In 1930, when the USSR imposed collectivization on the people, many villagers left. After World War II, villagers who stayed in Rashcov experienced kolkhoz, electrification and soviet ideology.

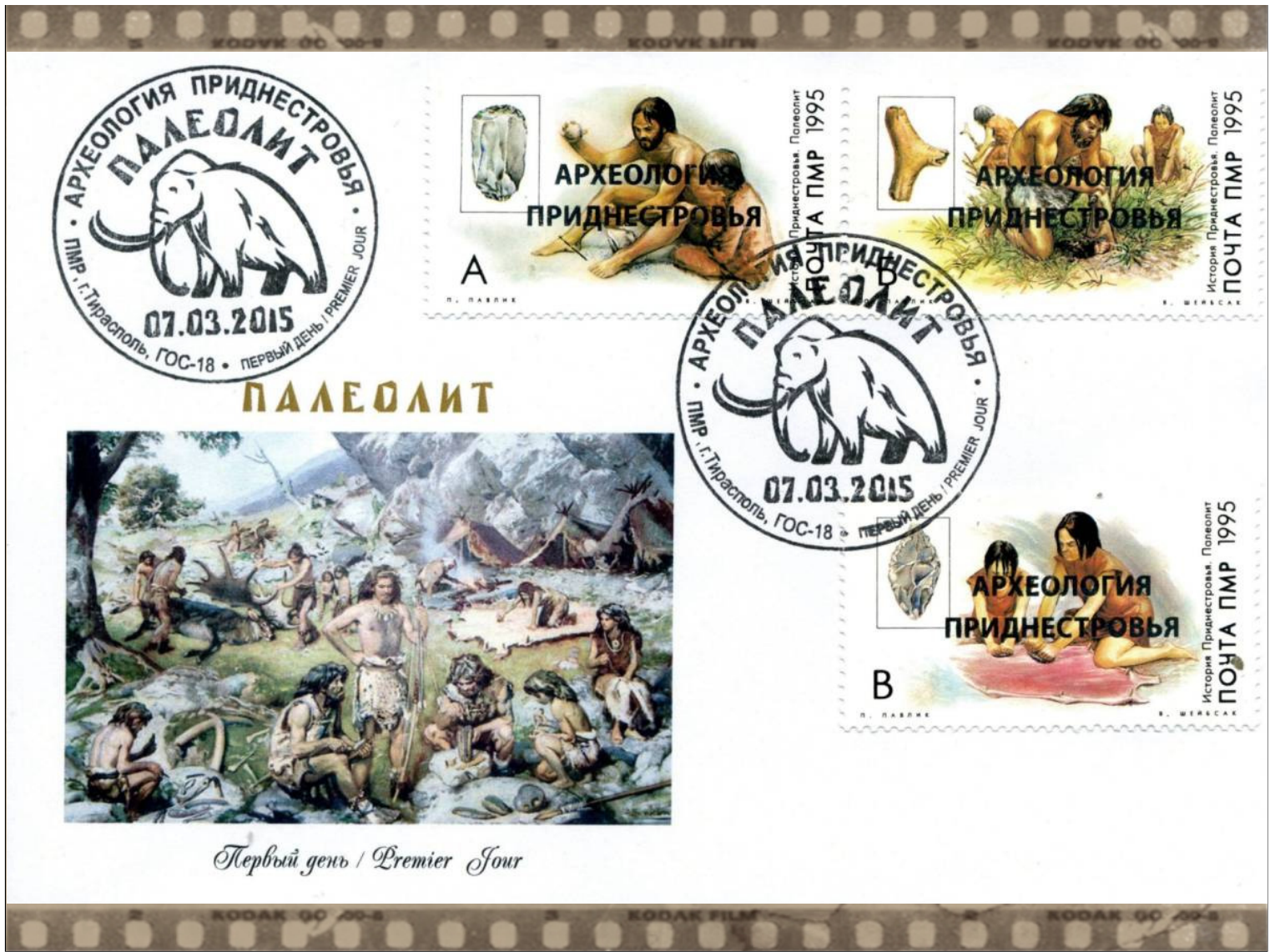
In 1990, after the USSR disbanded, Rashkov became part of the Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic (Transnistria), an unrecognized state at the eastern border of Moldova. Who knows for how long?

<https://ygmoldova.com/rashkov-a-forgotten-place-of-tolerance-and-prosperity/>

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Tel. +373 68220013



Первый день / Premier Jour

- A Siliceous scraper, people making siliceous instruments
- Б Object from antler, picking fruits
- B Siliceous scraper, working on a skin

Archeology of Transnistria stamps issued by Transnistria (2015 March 3). Palaeolithic History stamps of 1996 overprinted "Archaeology of Transnistria" (in Cyrillic) in metallic gold and silver. The set consists of five stamps depicting the life of Palaeolithic humans and objects found during archaeological excavations in Transnistria near the village Rashkov and in a grotto near the village Vyhvatinty.

The international family of nations doesn't recognize Transnistria as a nation. Therefore, the stamps can't be used for mail sent from or to places outside Transnistria. The FIP recommends collectors avoid these stamps in their collections.

Biophilately March 2015 Vol. 64
<http://www.biophilately.org/pdf/files/journal/archive/64-2/paleontology64-2.pdf>
http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/images/fdc/local/transnitria_2015_fdc.jpg



The pair of Д stamps make a composite picture.

Д Siliceous edge, hunting

Д Bone edge, hunting

Archeology of Transnistria stamps issued by Transnistria (2015 March 3). Palaeolithic History stamps of 1996 overprinted "Archaeology of Transnistria" (in Cyrillic) in metallic gold and silver. The set consists of five stamps depicting the life of Palaeolithic humans and objects found during archaeological excavations in Transnistria near the village Rashkov and in a grotto near the village Vyhvatintsy.

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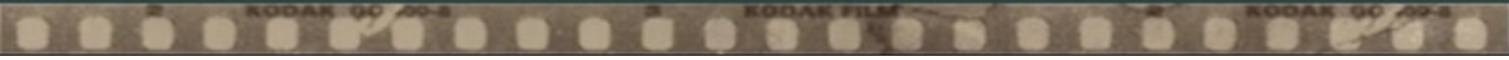


RASHCOV

HISTORY

Rashcov is two villages on the left and right banks of the Dniester River. Throughout its history, emperors and princes have fought over the surrounding territory, wishing to profit from its trade and taxation.

In 1913 Rashkovians thought of themselves as Moldavians, though Rashcov was in Ukraine at the time.





Overview of Rashkov and Vad-Rashkov on two sides of Dniester River
<https://ygmoldova.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/5-2.jpg>

The last great glacier in the area of Moldova occurred in the late Paleolithic period (BC 23000 – 10000) and the climate then improved.

After BC 18000, a warming trend reduced forest cover and increased the open landscape of the steppes. The animals they hunted changed. Mammoths and rhinoceroses disappeared. Red deer, moose and roe deer appeared. The practices of Paleolithic people weren't uniform throughout the area, but diverse. Only the people who lived along rivers collected and ate fish and shellfish.

For Paleolithic people, subsistence practices weren't restricted to hunting and gathering. Paleolithic hunters engaged in a wide range of other economic activities necessary to hunting. They manufactured tools and developed facilities to process their prey and its products. They skinned and butchered the animals. They prepared hides and leather. They worked bones and antlers. Gathering required storage and processing. Paleolithic people produced clothing, bedding, and tents. They made bags and food containers. They constructed temporary and permanent dwellings. They were also artists. They made adornments and jewelry they could carry with them.

During the Neolithic period, people of the Starčevo–Kőrös–Criş and Linear Pottery cultures settled in the Moldova area, as they also did in the Balkans and central Europe. In BC 6000-5000, they dominated the area.

Around BC 5000, the Cucuteni-Trypillia archeological complex, emerged as a fusion of several Neolithic groups.

Until BC 2750, for approximately 2,250 years, the culture covered a vast area between the Carpathian Mountains in the west to the Dnieper River in the east, and south to the shores of the Black Sea.

In BC 4400–1500, during the Eneolithic and Bronze Ages, people of the Pontic-Caspian steppes adapted to pastoral nomadism. These Kurgan people spread into southeastern and central Europe through the Moldovan territory in several waves. They probably brought the Indo-European language family to Europe.

Paleo-Balkan and Slavic contributions to the genetic pool of Moldavians: insights from the Y chromosome.

(PMID:23341985 PMID:PMC3547065)

Alexander Varzari, 1, 2, 3, * Vladimir Kharkov, 2 Alexey G. Nikitin, 4 Florina Raicu, 5, 6 Kseniya Simonova, 2 Wolfgang Stephan, 3 Elisabeth H. Weiss, 3 and Vadim Stepanov 2, 7

Manfred Kayser, Editor

<http://europepmc.org/articles/PMC3547065>

Borziyakov, Iliia Aleksandrovich (author)

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in Soffer, Olga and Praslov, N.D. (editors). From Kostenki to Clovis: Upper Paleolithic – Paleo-Indian Adaptations. New York: Plenum Press (1993). file 978-1-4899-1112-4_6

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Glacial and post-glacial adaptations of hunter-gatherers: investigating the late Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic subsistence strategies in the southern steppe of Eastern Europe (pages 192-209)

in Quaternary International, Volume 465, Part B (2018).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.qaint.2017.01.005>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1040618216308047>



Sheibsak, V. and Pavlik, P. (artists)

Archeology of Transnistria: Paleolit, set of 5 stamps

Bender: State Printing Company Polygraphist (2015 July 3)

Archeology of Transnistria stamps issued by Transnistria (2015 March 3). Palaeolithic History stamps of 1996 overprinted "Archaeology of Transnistria" (in Cyrillic) in metallic gold and silver. The set consists of five stamps depicting the life of Palaeolithic humans and objects found during archaeological excavations in Transnistria near the village Rashkov and in a grotto near the village Vyhvatintsy.

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Archeology of Transnistria: Paleolit, set of 5 stamps

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http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/description/stamps/local/transnistria_2015_1.html

http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/images/sets/local/transnistria_2015_2.jpg



Sheibsak, V. and Pavlik, P. (artists)

Archeology of Transnistria: Paleolit, set of 5 stamps

Bender: State Printing Company Polygraphist (2015 July 3)

Archeology of Transnistria stamps issued by Transnistria (2015 March 3). Palaeolithic History stamps of 1996 overprinted "Archaeology of Transnistria" (in Cyrillic) in metallic gold and silver. The set consists of five stamps depicting the life of Palaeolithic humans and objects found during archaeological excavations in Transnistria near the village Rashkov and in a grotto near the village Vyhvatinty.

The international family of nations doesn't recognize Transnistria as a nation. Therefore, the stamps can't be used for mail sent from or to places outside Transnistria. The FIP recommends collectors avoid these stamps in their collections.

http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/description/stamps/local/transnistria_2015_1.html

http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/images/sets/local/transnistria_2015_3.jpg



Sheibsak, V. and Pavlik, P. (artists)

Archeology of Transnistria: Paleolit, set of 5 stamps

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Archeology of Transnistria stamps issued by Transnistria (2015 March 3). Palaeolithic History stamps of 1996 overprinted "Archeology of Transnistria" (in Cyrillic) in metallic gold and silver. The set consists of five stamps depicting the life of Palaeolithic humans and objects found during archaeological excavations in Transnistria near the village Rashkov and in a grotto near the village Vyhvatinty.

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http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/images/sets/local/transnistria_2015_1.jpg

Shortly after AD 0, Rome conquered the Balkans and Romanized northern Thracians and other ethnic groups, exerting political and cultural influence over them.

While the Roman Empire fell back, Goths, Huns, Avars and Bulgars passed through the territory of Moldova.

In AD 600, when Slavs took up residence in the area, they interacted culturally and economically with the Romanized population.

(Because Rome had successfully Romanized the population and continued to do so, it's probably more accurate to say that Rome changed its methods of conquest. The Empire – whatever it really is - didn't really fall back or die.)

The Slavic contribution to the cultural and linguistic development of Daco-Roman ethnic groups is not in doubt, but the extent of their demographic contribution to indigenous populations of Moldova and Romania is unknown.

Around AD 540-551, Sclavene (Slavic) expeditions into the area began and were then interrupted.

By AD 560, notes the author of the pseudo-Caesarius dialogues, Sclavenes often killed their leaders, sometimes at feasts and sometimes while traveling.

In AD 570 – 590 Slavic expeditions resumed and then stopped again, probably because of a military campaign against them.

In AD 610-641, the reign of Heraclius, when Roman armies were engaged on other fronts, the Slavs first began to establish themselves in the Balkans. Slav was an umbrella term for several various tribes named Drugubites, Sagudates, Belegezites, Berzites, and Rynchines. The term Sclavene (Slav) was mostly an invention of the Byzantines.

Ethnicity was and is a construct of social and cultural norms for political purposes, as well as daily practices. It is a decision that people make to define themselves as bearers of a certain identity.

Paleo-Balkan and Slavic contributions to the genetic pool of Moldavians: insights from the Y chromosome.

(PMID:23341985 PMCID:PMC3547065)

Alexander Varzari, 1, 2, 3, * Vladimir Kharkov, 2 Alexey G. Nikitin, 4 Florina Raicu, 5, 6 Kseniya Simonova, 2 Wolfgang Stephan, 3 Elisabeth H. Weiss, 3 and Vadim Stepanov 2, 7

Manfred Kayser, Editor

<http://europepmc.org/articles/PMC3547065>

Kurta, Florin (University of Florida) (author).

The Making of the Slavs: Slavic Ethnogenesis Revisited. (pages 277-307)

available at www.academia.com

fcurta@history.ufl.edu

Many historians blame Slavs for the destruction of the Byzantine Empire in the east, just as they blame Germanic tribes for the destruction of the Roman Empire in the west. Historians see a sharp division between civilized people and barbarians; and blame barbarians for the decline of classical urban culture.

The evidence is archeological artifacts showing Slavic settlements on the ruins of Imperial outposts. However, archeologists might have dated the artifacts wrongly. Hoards of Roman coins found in the area might tell the true story, as do shards of pottery containers for trade goods, like olive oil.

Rome paid its soldiers in coin. Hoarding began when Rome reduced trade to the area for its own reasons. Rome left the tribes of the hinterlands wanting more.

The scarcity of Roman goods might have led to social competition. Three types of leaders then emerged – chiefs, big-men, and great-men.

Chiefs developed in stratified societies where the privileged few controlled wealth.

Great-men excelled in combat and other skills that gave them prestige, but not wealth.

Big-men developed in societies with an egalitarian ideology, but came to power by manipulating wealth. They threw lavish parties and wowed the people other ways. They might have multiple wives. They spoke for their people. They were probably the leaders that Slavs were reputed to have killed.

The material wealth of prestige included gold, silver, horses, weapons and other goods, such as personal adornments. Plunder might have been the main source of wealth. Adornments found in Romania are similar to those found elsewhere in the region. Manufactured goods that arrived as gifts during an intermarriage were quickly copied by local artisans.

The layout of villages revealed culture and ethnicity. Some tribes strung their houses along a river, such as at Rashcov.

Other societies built their houses around a central square in which communal activities could occur.

Though Slavs seem to have arisen in the marshes of Poland, they became defined as a people in the shadows of fortifications on the borderlands of Empire.

Kurta, Florin (University of Florida) (author).
The Making of the Slavs: Slavic Ethnogenesis Revisted. (pages 277-307)
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fcurta@history.ufl.edu

In AD 900-1100, written history began for people in the region of the Dniester River and Carpathian Mountains. The eastern part of the region was included in the state of Kiev.

In the AD 1200s, the Kiev state dissolved and an independent Galician-Volhynian principality was established. The area of Moldova was included in it.

The first signs of political unification among the Romanized Wallachians appeared. Wallachians adopted the Christian faith, the old Slavonic language, and Slavonic script from the South Slavs.

In approximately AD 1350, chronicles recorded a Moldovan principality in the Eastern Carpathian lands.

In AD 1392-1394, the voidevoda Roman expanded when it incorporated lower Danubian lands that had been controlled by the Mongols.

In AD 1420, Ottoman Turks invaded Moldovan territory for the first time. Stephen the Great (1457-1504) became a hero of Moldovans and Romanians because he put up a strong defense and held the country together for a while. However, he had to make concessions to neighbors to get their help; and Moldova lost a measure of independence.

Moldova passed from one patronage to another – Hungarian, then Polish.

In the AD 1500s, Moldova became a vassalage of the Porte.

In AD 1538, Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent captured areas between the Prut and Dniester rivers. The town of Tighin on the west bank of Dniester was renamed Bender and became a Turkish stronghold.

During AD 1650 – 1700, Moldovans migrated east across the Dniester River to areas that had been mostly unpopulated. Ukrainians migrated east to west at the same time and populated the east bank of the river.

In the early AD 1700s, several settlements (Rashkov, Rybnitsa, Dubossary and Tiraspol) existed in the area, which had been controlled by Crimean Tartars (Mongols) since 1475, when they accepted Ottoman rule.

Kolstø, Pål (University of Oslo), Yedemskii, Andrei (Institute of Slavonic and Balkan Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences) and Kalashnikova, Natalya (authors).

The Dniester conflict: Between irredentism and separatism (uncorrected version).
for publication in Europe-Asia Studies, vol. 45, (no. 6 1993) pp. 973-1000.
<https://folk.uio.no/palk/Dniestria.htm>

Also:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17601580>

Nonetheless, until AD 1711, it had been the custom of Moldovan boyars to elect their own king.

In AD 1711, the Turkish sultan deprived them of this right. The Porte then appointed the Moldovan king, choosing a Greek Phanariot.

In AD 1774, the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji ended the Russian-Turkish war. By its terms, the Wallachian and Moldovan principalities remained under Ottoman rule, but with extended political liberties. Russia received the right of patronage over all Christians in the Danubian principalities.

In AD 1787, the Porte declared another war on Russia and suffered another defeat.

In AD 1791, the Treaty of Iasi established the Dniester river as the new border between the empires of Russia and Turkey. The entire northern coast of the Black Sea from Azov to the Dniester became Russian territory. The khanate of the Crimean Tartars ceased to exist.

In AD 1793, the northern part of the left bank of the Dniester River passed from Poland to Russia. It remained in the Russian and then Soviet empires until the USSR dissolved; and is still in conflict today.

In the AD 1700s, Ukrainian peasants were the largest group on the left bank of the Dniester River. There is no historical basis to say that the area is populated by indigenous Moldavans and non-indigenous Slavs.

In AD 1812, yet another conflict between the Russian and Turkish empires ended with the Treaty of Bucharest. Turkey ceded the mesopotamia between the Prut and Dniester Rivers to Russia. It is the northern part of Moldova and became known as Bessarabia. The Treaty confirmed the vassalage of the remainder of Moldova and of Wallachia to the Porte. Military conflicts on the left bank of the Dniester River then stopped.

In AD 1878, the united and independent state of Romania was declared. Moldova disappeared from maps of Europe as a state but continued as a cultural region.

The east side of the Dniester River and Bessarabia developed differently, though both were part of Russia. Bessarabia was almost entirely agricultural. Jews, Germans and Slavs, but not Romanians inhabited the few towns that existed. Romanian-speakers were held in bondage as serfs on large estates owned by landlords with a motley ethnic background.

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On the left bank of the Dniester River, towns were more populated and trade more active. A diversity of Slavs populated the area. Some were religious refugees from Russia, such as duchobors and Old Believers. Some were black Sea cossacks. Some were soldiers assigned to garrisons at Tiraspol and Dubossary.

In AD 1918, after World War I, Russian political power was in disarray because of the new Bolshevik regime. Representatives of Bessarabia petitioned the Romanian government to annex the Bessarabian guberniya. Ukrainian, German and Bulgarian representatives of Bessarabia didn't approve the petition. Romania granted the petition anyway. Bessarabia then belonged to the Romania kingdom until 1940.

Romania also had dominion over Bukovina at this time. Bukovina also had a diverse population. Romanians were a majority in the south. Ukrainians were a majority in the north. Ukrainians wanted to be part of Ukraine. However, previously, Bukovina was a Romanian province until Austria annexed it in 1775.

In AD 1922, the left bank of the Dniester River was joined to Ukraine which became a Soviet Socialist Republic.

In AD 1924, however, the left bank (Dniestria) became the Moldavian Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic (MASSR) under the Ukraine SSR.

Moldavian (Moldavan) once again had political significance. Moscow was probably plotting a reconquest of Bessarabia. The Soviets probably fudged the percentage of ethnic Moldavans in the MASSR. In 1924, the percentage was alleged to be 14.2%, though later the same year it was said to be 58%. The 1926 census found Moldavans to be 30.1% - a number closer to the truth – and Ukrainians 48.5%, Russians 8.5%, and Jews 8.5%.

In AD 1941, Romania allied with Germany against the Soviet Union. Romania then controlled Bessarabia, Dniestria and Ukraine east to the Bug river. Transnistria became the name of Romanian administrative territory east of the Dniester River. Romania had no real interest in annexing it, according to most experts. Hitler had given it to Romania as a consolation prize after he gave northern Transylvania to Hungary.

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After World War II, territorial boundaries reverted to those of 1940. Stalin moved industrial plants to Moldova; and the Russian-speaking population increased largely. Currently, they predominate or are a large minority. New arrival Slavs have a different culture than the pre-existing Slavic population.

In AD 1991, Moldova became an independent state. It is a parliamentary republic with a president at its head. Russian and Ukrainian speakers became increasingly alarmed at the prospect of closer ties with Romania in the tumultuous twilight years of the Soviet Union.

Moldavans and Romanians speak practically the same language and share many cultural features. It's reasonable to assume that Moldavans and Romanians inherited genetic lineages from Vlachs who, in turn, received them from Paleo-Balkan tribes.

However, genetically, Moldavans and Romanians do not form a cluster that separates them from the neighboring populations. A sample of chromosomes revealed that within-group differentiation among Moldavan and Romanian populations was significantly greater than genetic differences between either Romanians or Moldavians and the whole of the Balkan population.

Sharing a language is not accompanied by specific genetic similarities between Moldavans and Romanians.

Italian populations that share the Romance/Latin language with Moldavans and Romanians show little genetic similarity with them.

Previous genetic studies had already suggested that the genetic landscape of southeast Europe was formed long before the modern linguistic/ethnic landscape was shaped.

In 1992, Transnistria (the Trans-Dniester region) declared independence from Moldova. Fierce fighting followed. No member of the family of nations has recognized Transnistria's independence. The region exists in a state of limbo.

There is general agreement that Moldova is the poorest country on earth.

The Republic of Moldova is located at a geographical intersection between eastern and southeastern Europe. It shares borders with Romania to the west and Ukraine to the north, east, and south. The country is home to approximately 4 million people, 69 percent of whom are ethnic Moldavians, with sizable minorities of Ukrainians (11%) and Russians (9%), mostly living in the eastern part of the Republic (Transnistria) and in urban areas. Moldavians speak the Moldavian language, which belongs to the Eastern Romance group of languages and is very close to the Romanian.

Paleo-Balkan and Slavic contributions to the genetic pool of Moldavians: insights from the Y chromosome.
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Lately, world-wide, the principle of territorial integrity has been eroded. The West seems to have replaced it with the principle of fait-accompli. In order to facilitate peace, the West will recognize and accept military takeovers.

In AD 1992, Victor Zaslavskya, a Soviet expert, said, 'Territorial exchanges and organized population transfers might become necessary. These issues should acquire a legitimate place on the agendas of the international community.'

It follows that a major obligation of the international community is to create effective regimes for the protection of the rights of religious, linguistic and other cultural minorities in the geopolitical divisions of the former Soviet Union, as well as everywhere else on earth.

In the Romanian language, Rashcov is Rascov and Rascu.

In Ukrainian, Rashcov is Rashkiv.

In Russian, it's Rashkovo.

In Polish, it's Raszkow

Rascov is a species of Mushroom (*Lactarius deliciosus*).

During the Middle Ages, Rashcov was one of seven major fairs in the region of the Dniester and southern Bug Rivers. The other fairs were named Mohuliv, Dubasari, Silibria, Yampil, Yaruga, and Vasilcau.

Supporters of Transnistrian separatism have published the Atlas of Pridnestrovie.

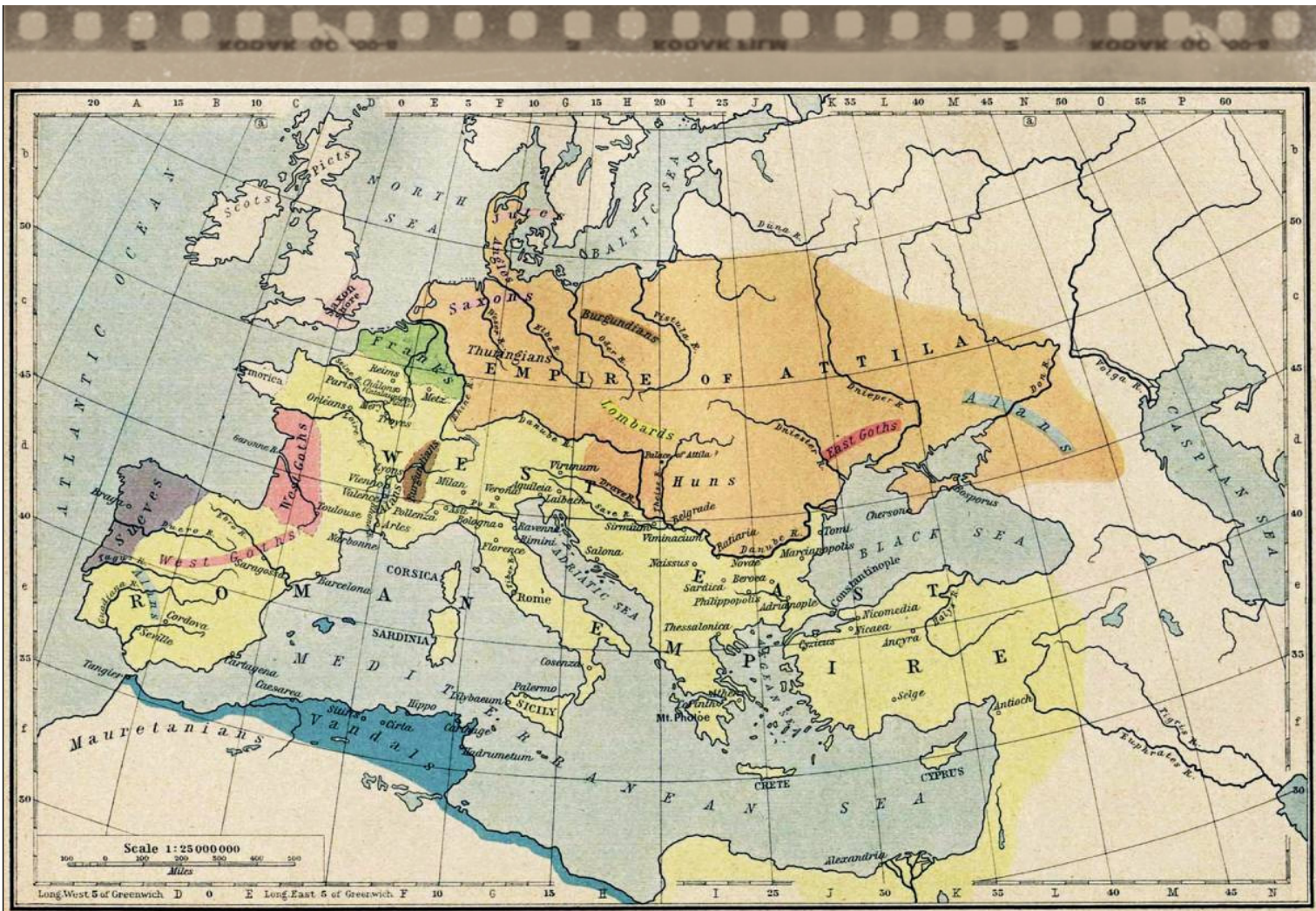
It tells of the natural beauty, culture and history of the area around Rashcov.

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whole map AD 450

Roman and Hunnic Empires about AD 450.

page 48 in Shepherd, William R. (author). Historical Atlas. New York: Henry Holt and Company (1923, 1926).

The 1911 edition of this atlas is also available.

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Rashcov AD 450

Roman and Hunnic Empires about AD 450.

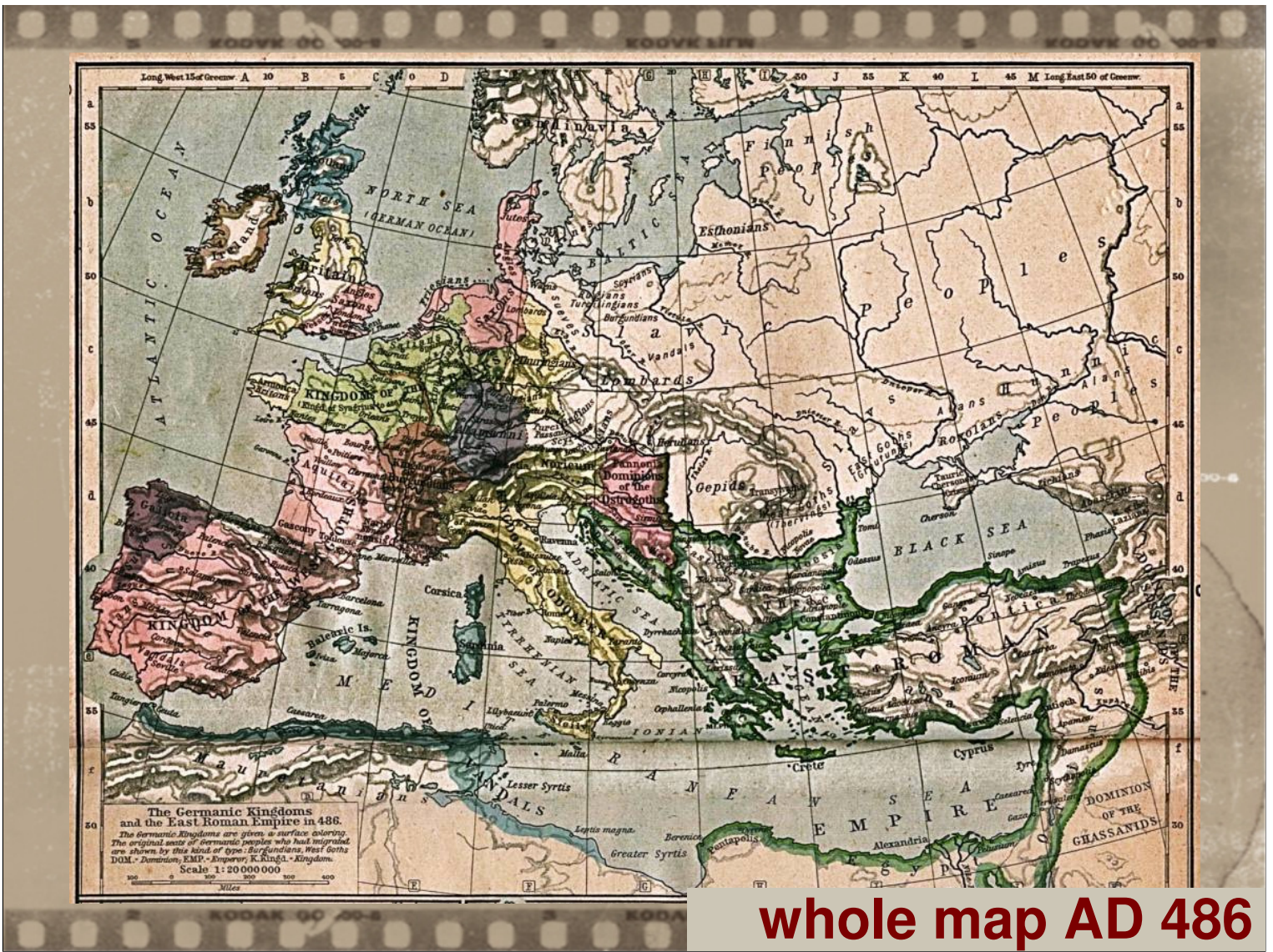
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Germanic Kingdoms and the East Roman Empire in AD 486.

page 50 in Shepherd, William R. (author). Historical Atlas. New York: Henry Holt and Company (1923, 1926).

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whole map AD 526

Germanic Kingdoms and the East Roman Empire in AD 526.

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Rashcov AD 526

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whole map AD 600

Roman Empire East and Europe AD 533-600

page 52 in Shepherd, William R. (author). Historical Atlas. New York: Henry Holt and Company (1923, 1926).

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Rashcov AD 600

Roman Empire East and Europe AD 533-600

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whole map AD 814

Carolingian and Byzantine Empires and the Caliphate about 814. Inset: Northern Austrasia about 814.

page 54-55 in Shepherd, William R. (author). Historical Atlas. New York: Henry Holt and Company (1923, 1926).

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whole map AD 1000

Europe and the Byzantine Empire about 1000

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Europe and the Byzantine Empire about 1000

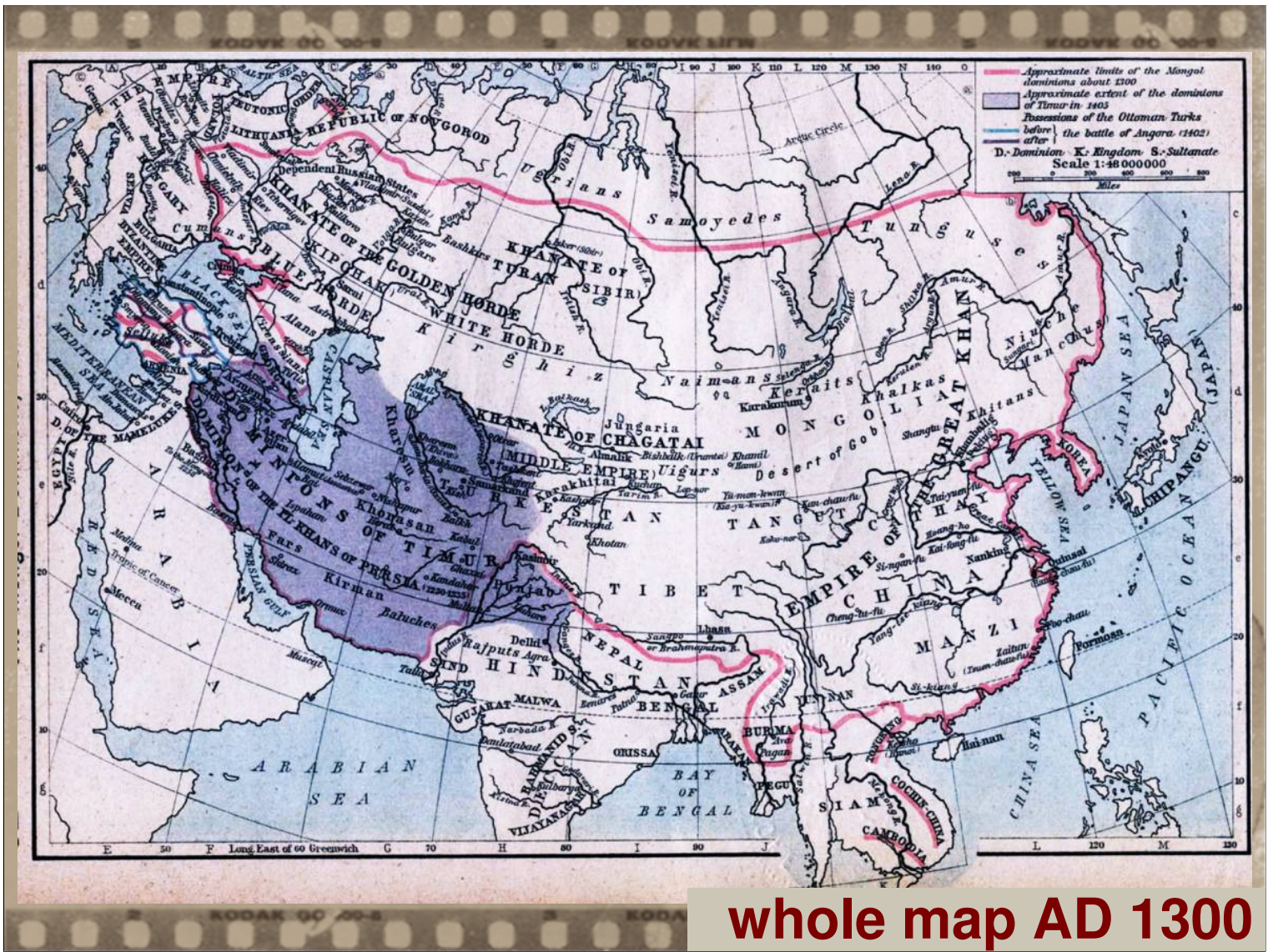
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whole map AD 1300

The Mongol Dominions, 1300-1405

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whole map AD 1683

The Ottoman Empire, 1481-1683

page 124 in Shepherd, William R. (author). Historical Atlas. New York: Henry Holt and Company (1923, 1926).
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Dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire since 1683
 Insets: Southwestern Crimea, 1854. Plan of Sevastopol, 1854-1855.

page 164 in Shepherd, William R. (author). Historical Atlas. New York: Henry Holt and Company (1923, 1926).
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war 1595

The battle of Targoviste between the troops of Michael the Brave, the Prince of Siebenburgen (Transylvania) and Sinan Pasha of the Ottoman Empire (1595 October). published in Germany (1595-1618): Schlacht zwischen Dem Fürsten Von Siebenbürg vnd Sinan Bassa mit Eroberung Tergouist un[d] Bogerist vnd Hirgro.

Fifteen Years War (1591-1606). A tent encampment outside the walled city of Targoviste and scenes of battle including firing a cannon and soldiers with pikes advancing behind an officer on horseback.

No known restrictions on publication.

Purchased 1950 from Hauslab, Franz, 1798-1883, DLC, collector
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war 1700

Tooley, Augustus (artist). Charles XII (King of Sweden) fighting Moldavian soldiers at Bender (Moldova) (Northern War, 1700-1721). (copyright 13955Z, Wm. Finley & Co., 1894).

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What is the Swedish army doing in Moldavia? Don't be fooled by Sweden's modest profile in modern times. Sweden used to be a powerhouse. A history of the Vikings by their descendants illustrates the many migrations of Scandinavian tribes out of Scandinavia for a millennia or more. The tribes migrated in two arcs. The west-southwest arc from Norway is better known than the east-southeast arc from Sweden. Norsemen raided and populated the British Isles and northwest Europe, giving Normandy its name and the British aristocracy its ambitions. Vikings were still raiding western Europe in the mid-1600s. When a plague afflicted London, the monarch moved to the countryside and had an abridged edition of the daily news printed and delivered to him. One article describes the current Viking MO. Vikings would sail a ship or more up a French river accessible from the sea. They'd park outside a walled town, and deliver a handwritten note to the town council. The note said, give us your wealth or we'll burn your town down to stubble. The method seems to have worked every time. It happens that Mongols, or alleged Mongols, had been doing something similar on horseback to the towns of eastern Europe, Turkey and Syria. The Vikings' southeast arc took them down the rivers of eastern Europe, including the Volga. The Cossacks who plagued Jews in Ukraine were transplanted Scandinavians. The rivers emptied into the Adriatic and Black Seas, putting Norsemen in the Mediterranean and giving them access to the coastlines of Italy and Spain, which they colonized as usual. Centuries later, the Roman Catholic Fish-On-Friday rule didn't originate with a plea to the Pope by Italian fishermen for financial help, but from Nordic fishermen who had a lot of North Sea cod to unload. With the Scandinavian fishermen, it was less a plea and more a demand. Russia was a piddling little kingdom in the Dark Ages. Swedes conquered it easily. A Swedish general founded the Romanov dynasty of Tsars (Czars), obviously using Julius Caesar as his role model. His empress was a prostitute that Swedish officers had passed around among themselves during the war. Russia was to Sweden what the United States was to England. A colony.



whole map AD 1740

Moldavia (1740) in

Schreiber, Johann George (1676-1750). Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and part of the coastline of the Black Sea, including Odessa and the region then known as Bessarabia (1740) (page 145, volume 2) in Atlas selectus von allen Königreichen und Ländern der Welt ...

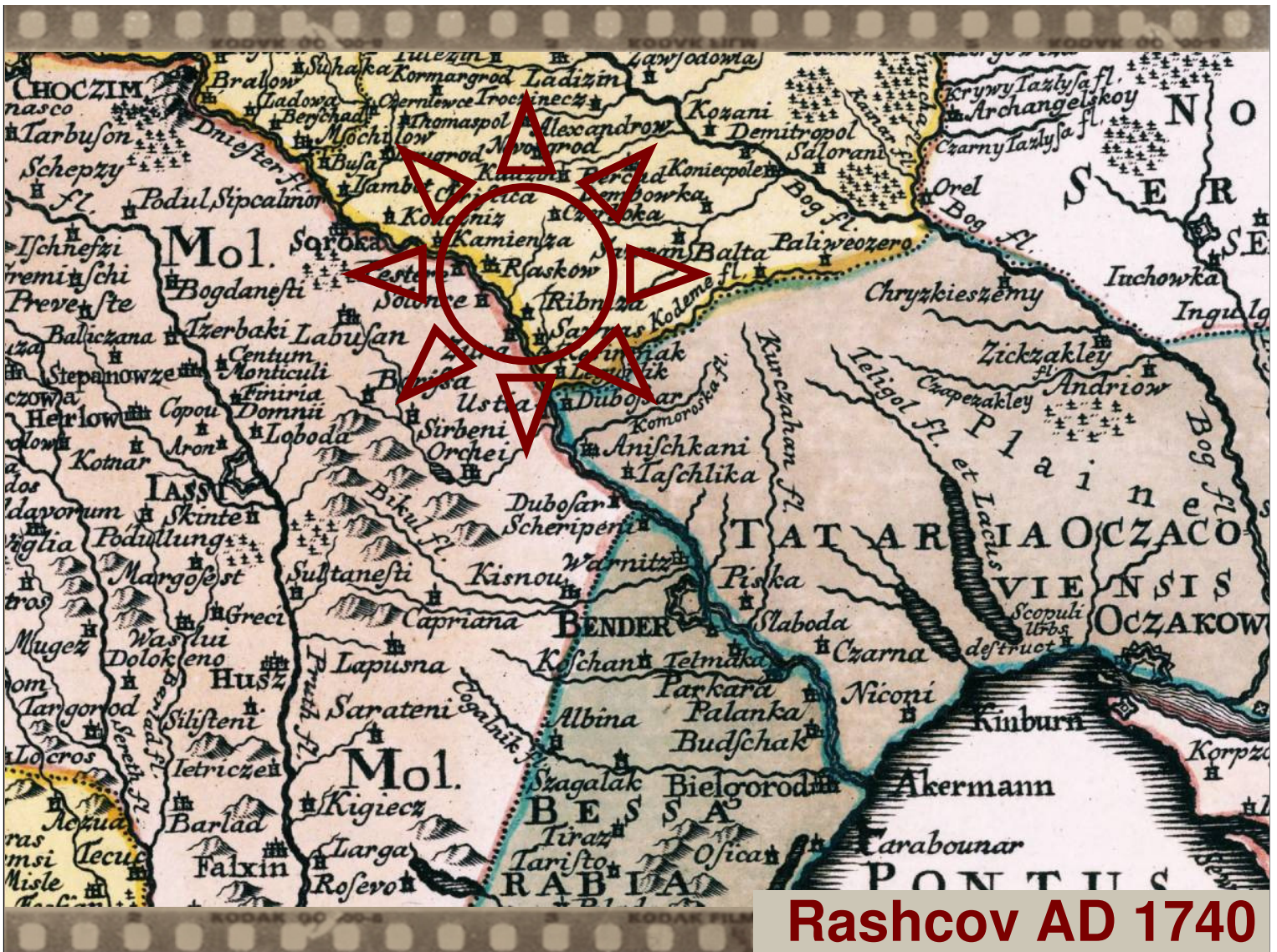
Leipzig: Johann George Schreiber

Atlas of kingdoms and countries around the world, for use in schools, on trips and while reader of newspapers. Schreiber was the first cartographer in Saxony. The Atlas Selectus was his only work. It was first published in 1740, in two volumes, and reissued 1749. Maps include a double hemisphere world, the continents, 26 maps of European countries, regional maps of Germany, the Russian Empire, the Black Sea and the Holy Land. The map of the Americas features the island of California. The maps include a text panel describing the region, showing political and administrative divisions, cities, towns and villages, rivers, lakes, forests, churches, landmarks, roads, distances and canals.

World Atlas, 148 maps

Image No: 11208146.jp2

davidrumsey.com



Rashcov AD 1740

Moldavia (1740) in

Schreiber, Johann George (1676-1750). Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and part of the coastline of the Black Sea, including Odessa and the region then known as Bessarabia (1740) (page 145, volume 2) in Atlas selectus von allen Konigreichen und Landern der Welt ...

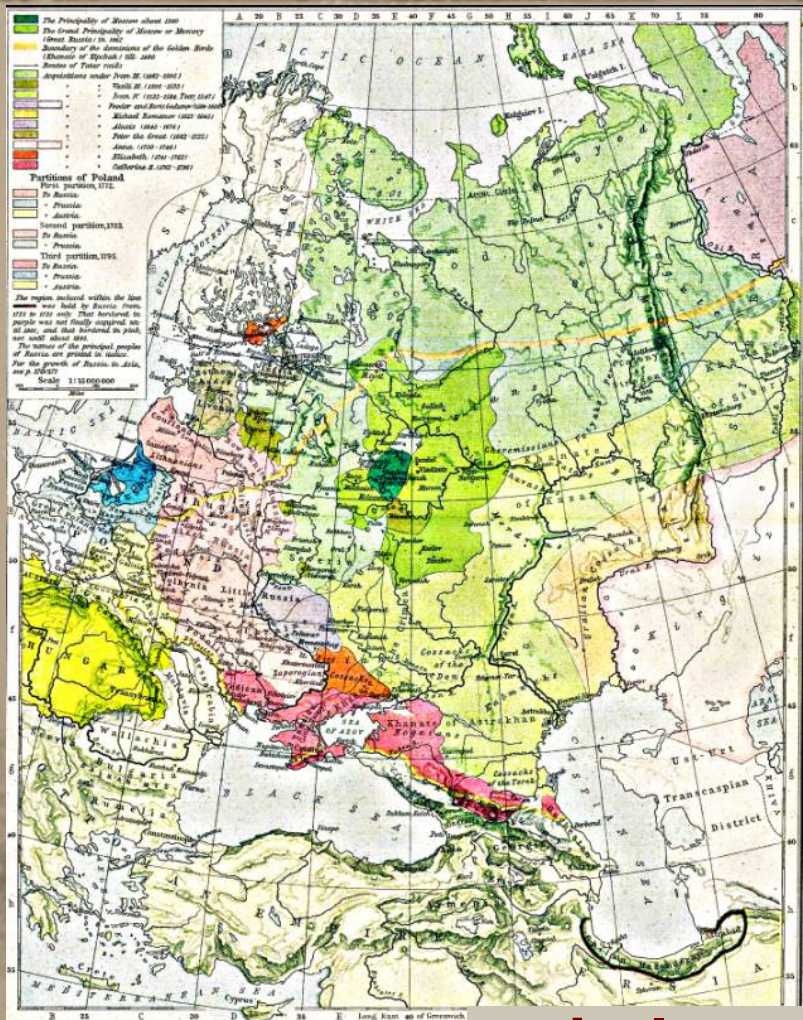
Leipzig: Johann George Schreibern

Atlas of kingdoms and countries around the world, for use in schools, on trips and while reader of newspapers. Schreiber was the first cartographer in Saxony. The Atlas Selectus was his only work. It was first published in 1740, in two volumes, and reissued 1749. Maps include a double hemisphere world, the continents, 26 maps of European countries, regional maps of Germany, the Russian Empire, the Black Sea and the Holy Land. The map of the Americas features the island of California. The maps include a text panel describing the region, showing political and administrative divisions, cities, towns and villages, rivers, lakes, forests, churches, landmarks, roads, distances and canals.

World Atlas, 148 maps

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whole map AD 1796

The Growth of Russia in Europe, 1300-1796

page 138-139 in Shepherd, William R. (author). Historical Atlas. New York: Henry Holt and Company (1923, 1926).
 The 1911 edition of this atlas is also available.
 Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection
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The Growth of Russia in Europe, 1300-1796

page 138-139 in Shepherd, William R. (author). Historical Atlas. New York: Henry Holt and Company (1923, 1926).

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Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection

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https://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/history_shepherd_1923.html



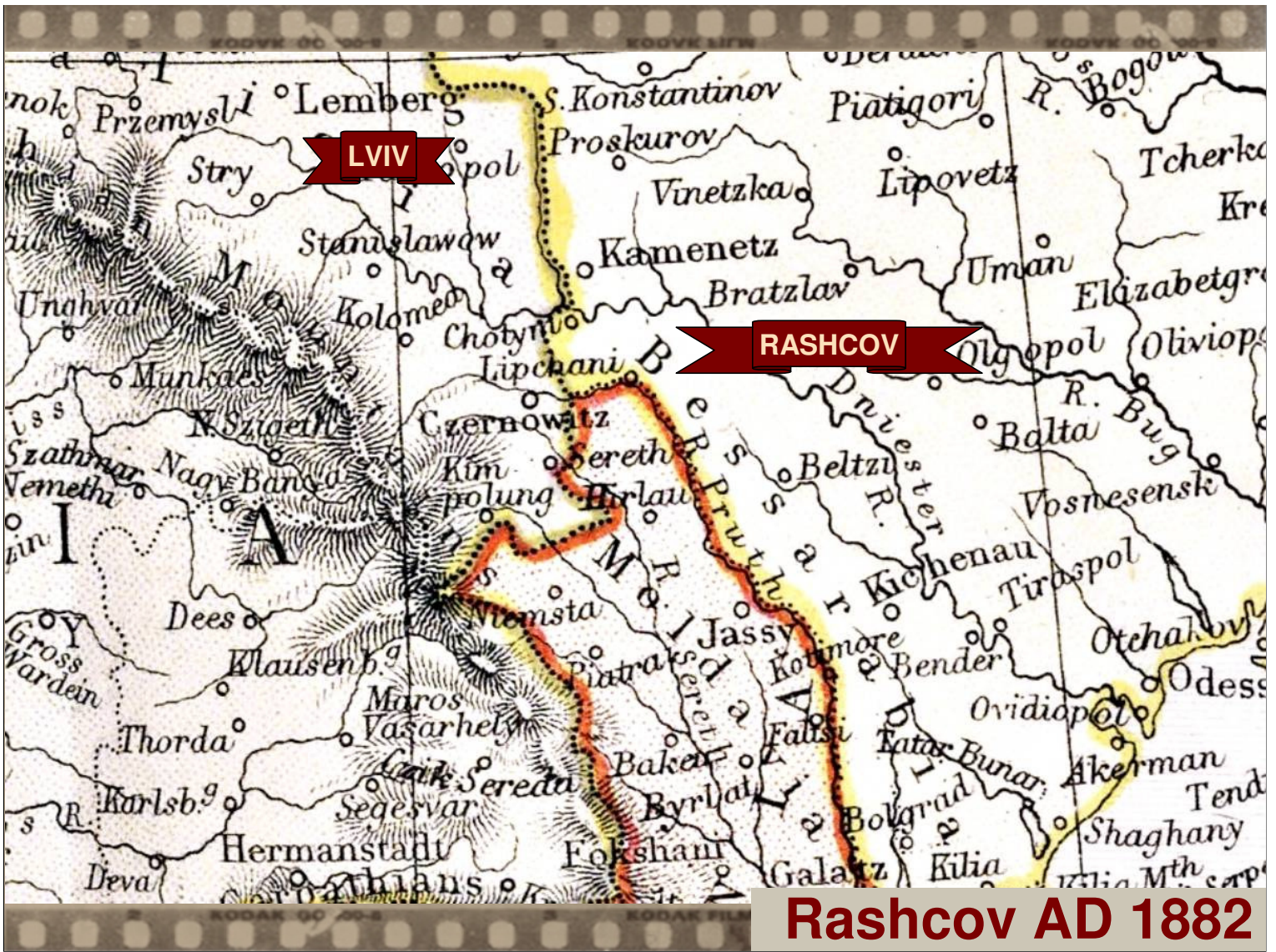
whole map AD 1882

Europe (page 3)

The Comprehensive Atlas & Geography Of The World: Comprising An Extensive Series Of Maps, A Description, Physical And Political, Of All The Countries Of The Earth; A Pronouncing Vocabulary Of Geographical Names, And A Copious Index Of Geographical Positions ... Compiled And Engraved From The Most Authentic Sources

London/ Glasgow/ Edinburgh/ Dublin: Blackie & Son (1882). Engraver/ printer: Weller, Edwd., Bartholomew, J., W.D.C. Printed by Villafield

World Atlas, 67 maps
Image No: 1589017.jp2
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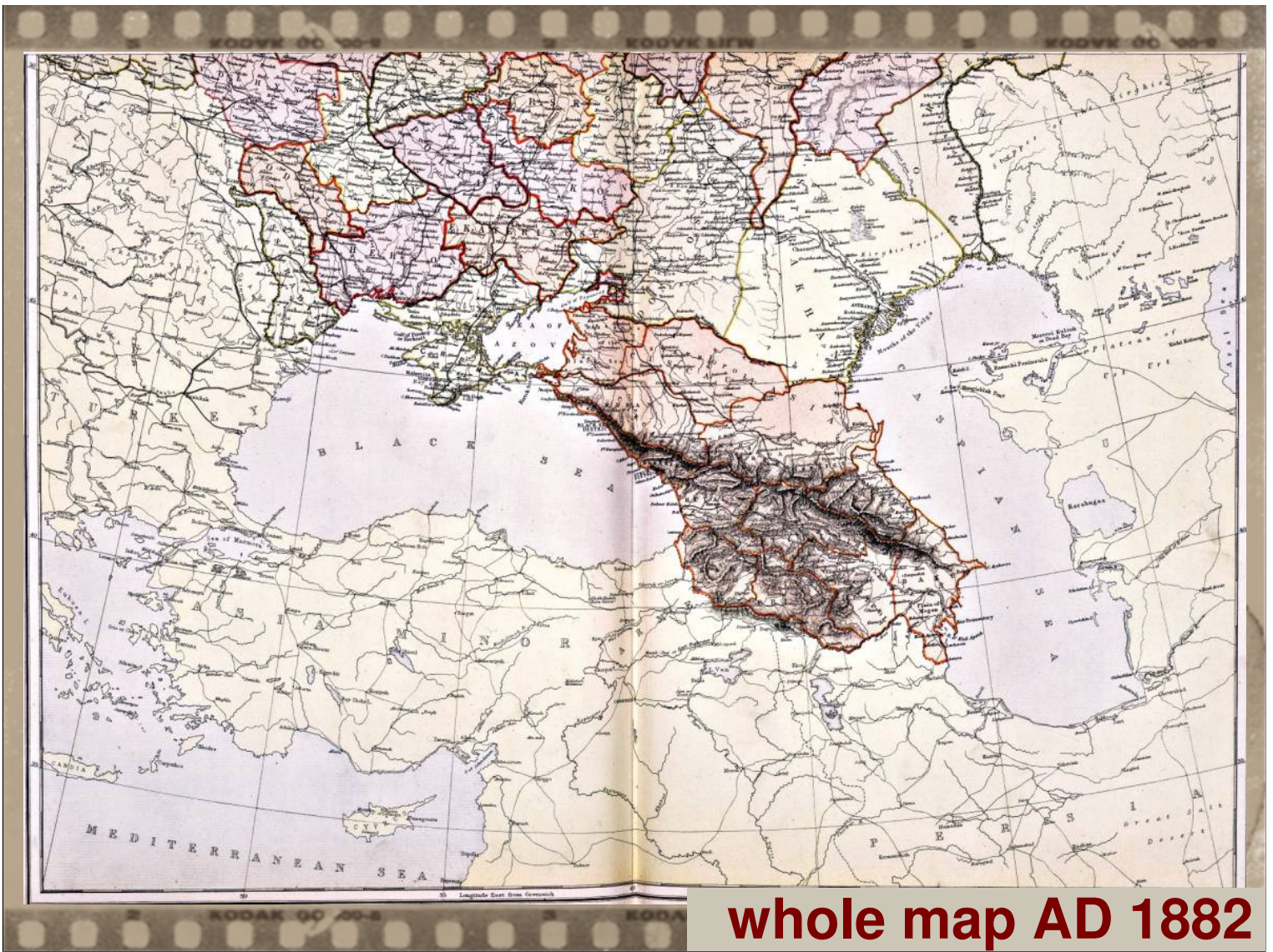
Rashcov AD 1882

Europe (page 3)

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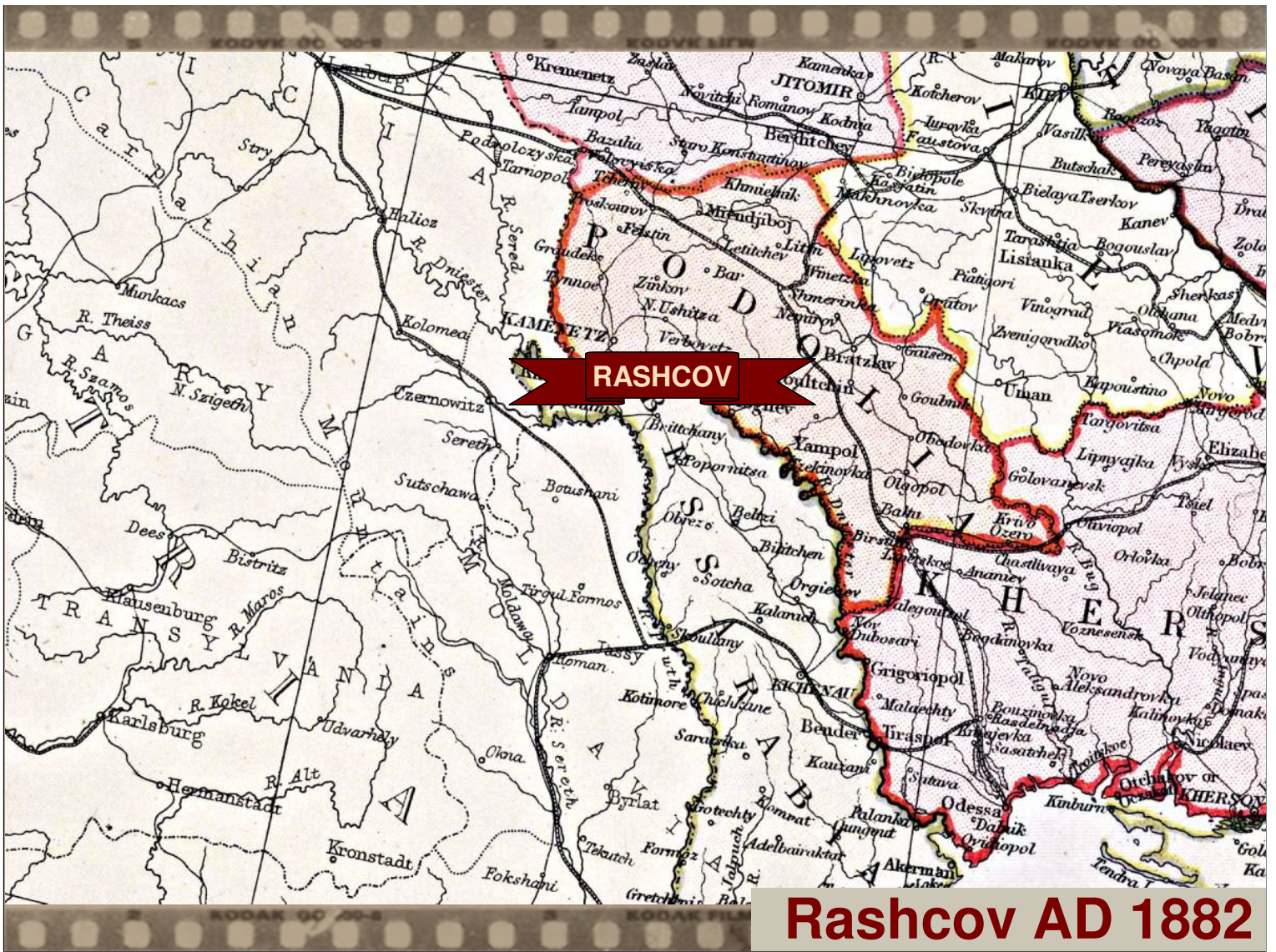


Russia, south part (page 24)

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World Atlas, 67 maps
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Russia, south part (page 24)

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World Atlas, 67 maps
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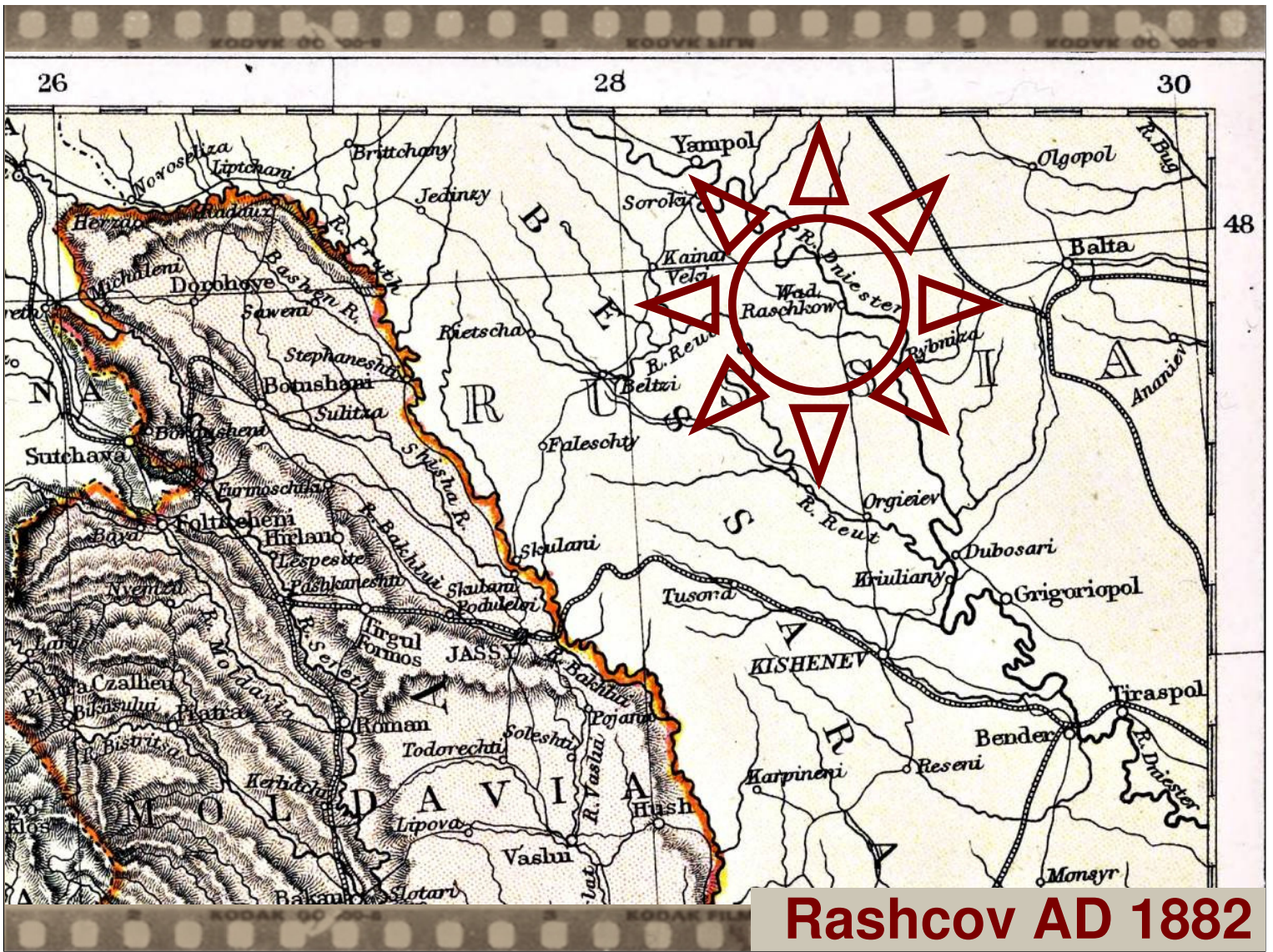
whole map AD 1882

Moldavia on map of Turkey and Greece, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Montenegro (page 25)

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World Atlas, 67 maps
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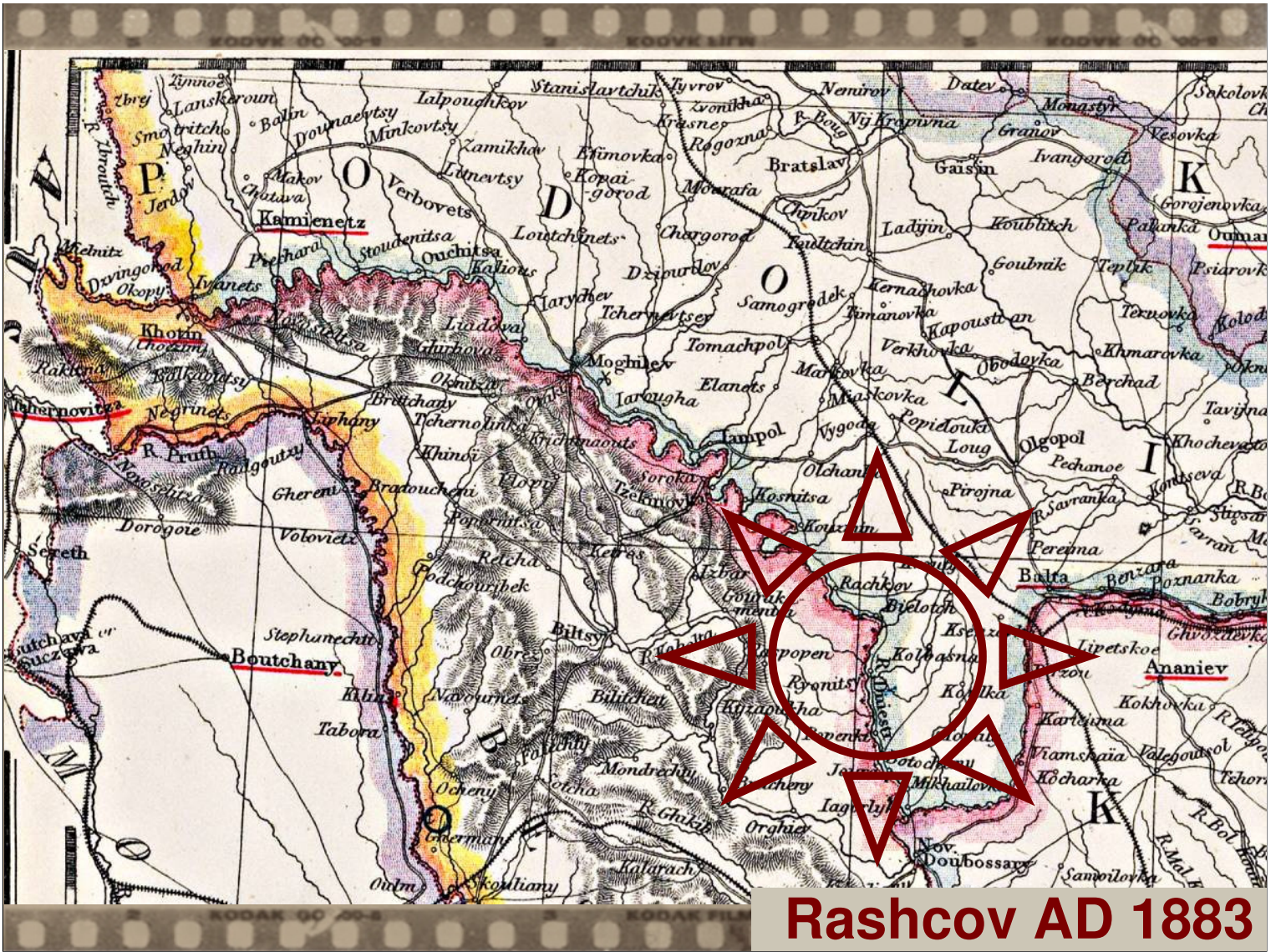
Rashcov AD 1882

Moldavia in Turkey and Greece, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Montenegro (page 25)

The Comprehensive Atlas & Geography Of The World: Comprising An Extensive Series Of Maps, A Description, Physical And Political, Of All The Countries Of The Earth; A Pronouncing Vocabulary Of Geographical Names, And A Copious Index Of Geographical Positions ... Compiled And Engraved From The Most Authentic Sources

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World Atlas, 67 maps
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Russia, southwest (Moldova, Ukraine). Sheet 8 of 9 sheets. page 69 in

Letts's popular atlas, being a series of maps delineating the whole surface of the globe, with many special and original features; and a copious index of 23,000 names. Complete edition.

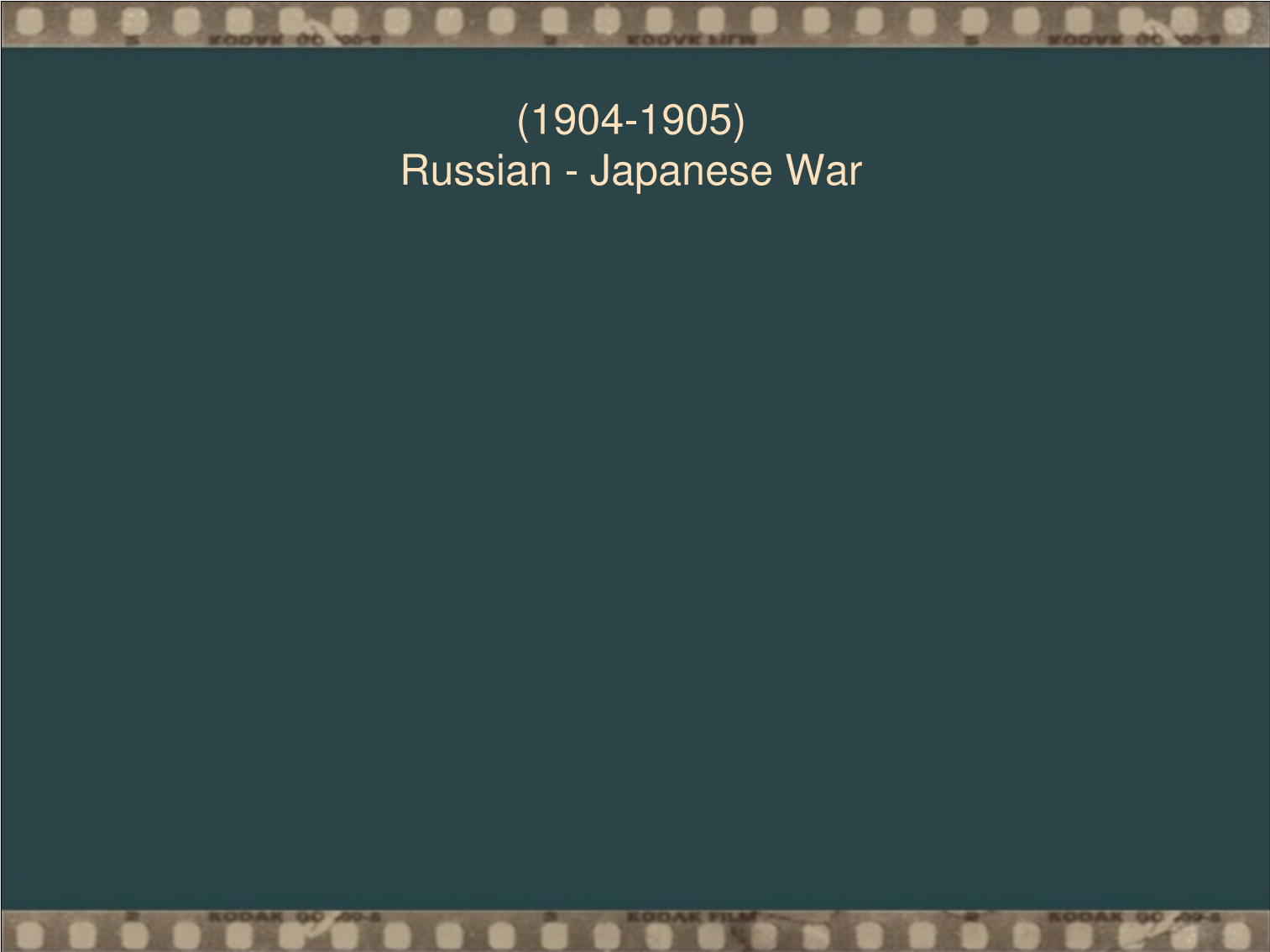
London: Letts, Son & Co., 33, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C. Factory and works at New Cross (1883)

Shows cities, British consulates, vice-consulates and consular agents, lights and lighthouses, railroads, etc. Includes statistical table and index map. Covers Podolia, Bessarabia, Kherson, Iekaterinoslav, Taurida and Crimea.

World Atlas, 153 maps

Image No: 5371064

davidrumsey.com



(1904-1905)
Russian - Japanese War



Keppler, Udo J. (1872-1956) (artist). The Yellow Peril. Centerfold in Puck, volume 55, Number 1412. New York: J. Ottmann Lithography Co., Puck Building (1904 March 23) (copyright Keppler & Schwarzmann).

Kishinev Massacre, Chişinău, Moldova, 1903. At center a man representing Russia, holding a cat-o'-nine tails labeled "Russia" with the lashes labeled "Absolutism, Persecution, [and] Tyranny", next to him, on the left, are several dead or wounded people with the word "Kish[i]neff" written on the ground, and in the background, clouds labeled "Finland" and "Poland" are hovering above large groups of people being persecuted by the Russians. The man is shielding his eyes against a burst of sunlight on the right in which is a Japanese woman labeled "Modern Japan" surrounded by the words "Justice, Progressiveness, Humaneness, Enlightenment, Tolerance [and] Religious Liberty". The figure of a Japanese man labeled "Medievalism" lies on the ground, crushed by the light of "Modern Japan".

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

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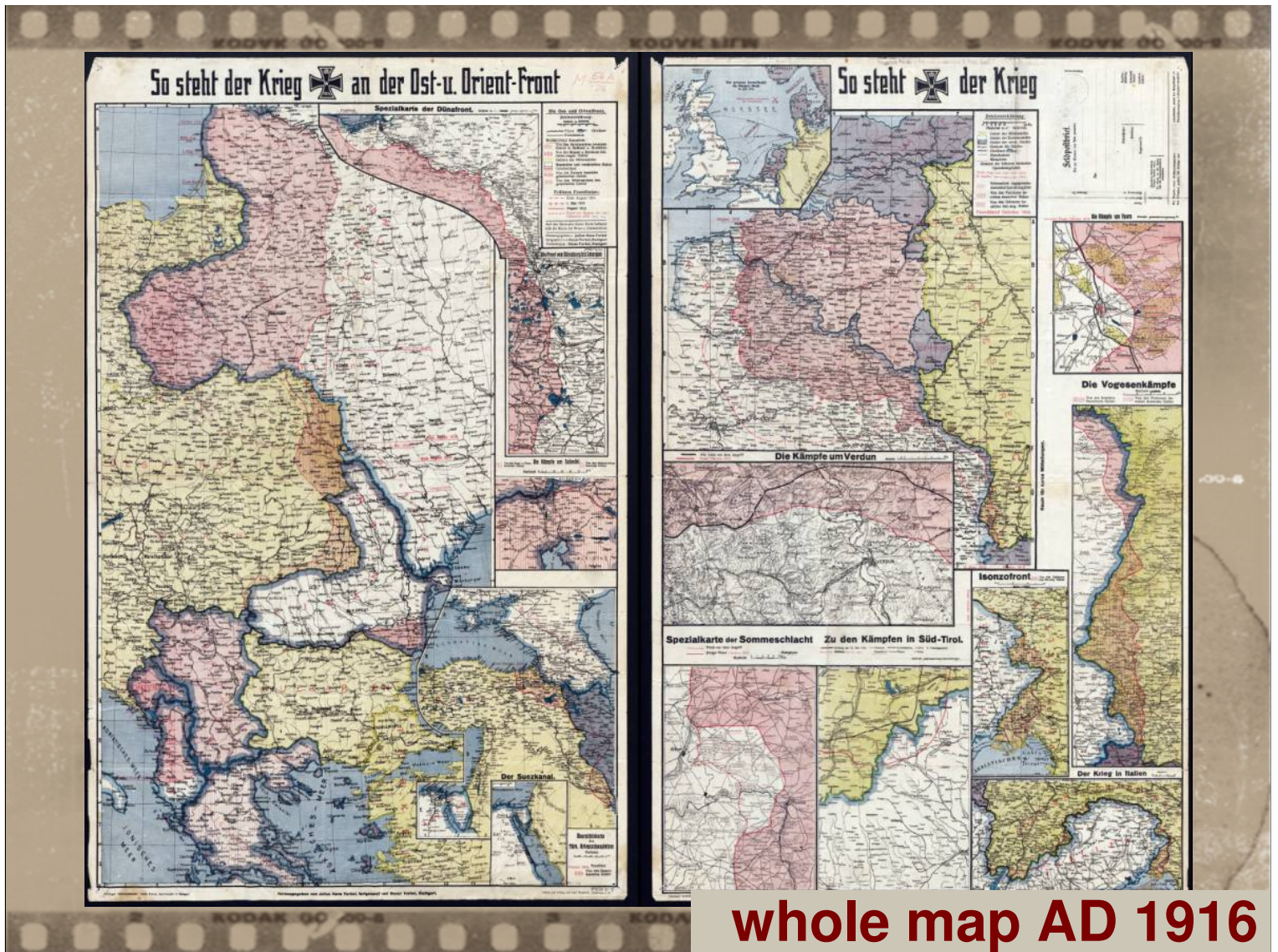


Keppler, Udo J. (1872-1956) (artist). Kishineff must be paid for - with interest. Centerfold in Puck, volume 58, Number 1488. New York: J. Ottmann Lithography Co., Puck Building (1905 September 6) (copyright Keppler & Schwarzmann).

Nicholas II, emperor of Russia, sitting on a throne, wearing a large skull topped with a cross as a crown; a Japanese man is offering him papers labeled "Peace 'with Honor'" and a Jewish man, holding bags labeled "Jewish Loans" is standing in a palace doorway in the background. There is an overflowing basket of papers labeled "Jewish Petition [and] Protest against Kishineff Massacres" piling up on the floor. A paper on a desk states "Cost of War to Russia \$1,042,500,000".

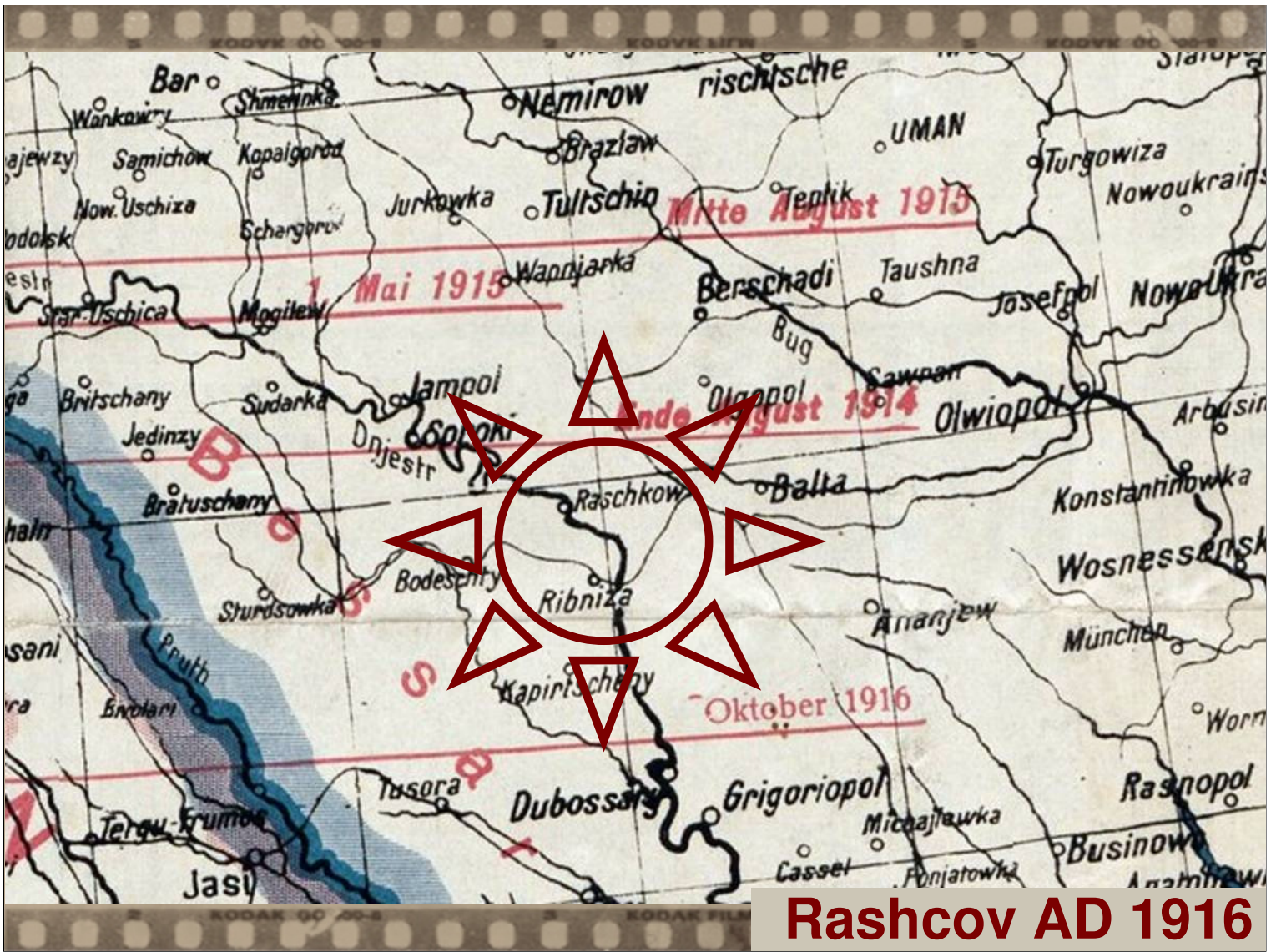
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whole map AD 1916

Forkel, Julius Hans and Oscar (Stuttgart) (authors). German war fronts, east and west (1914-1916). Heilborn: Druck und Verlag con Carl Rembold (1916)
 file: 278386_So_steht_der_Krieg_an_der_Ost-u_Orient-Front
<https://jbc.bj.uj.edu.pl/dlibra/publication/291048/edition/278386#>
 Biblioteka Jagiellońska. Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Krakow, Poland
<http://www.bj.uj.edu.pl/>
lukasz.mesek@uj.edu.pl



Rashcov AD 1916

Forkel, Julius Hans and Oscar (Stuttgart) (authors). German war fronts, east and west (1914-1916). Heilborn: Druck und Verlag con Carl Rembold (1916)
 file: 278386_So_steht_der_Krieg_an_der_Ost- u_Orient-Front
 Biblioteka Jagiellońska. Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Krakow, Poland
<https://jbc.bj.uj.edu.pl/dlibra/publication/291048/edition/278386#>
<http://www.bj.uj.edu.pl/>
lukasz.mesek@uj.edu.pl



whole map AD 1916

Allies Complete Gallipoli Evacuation

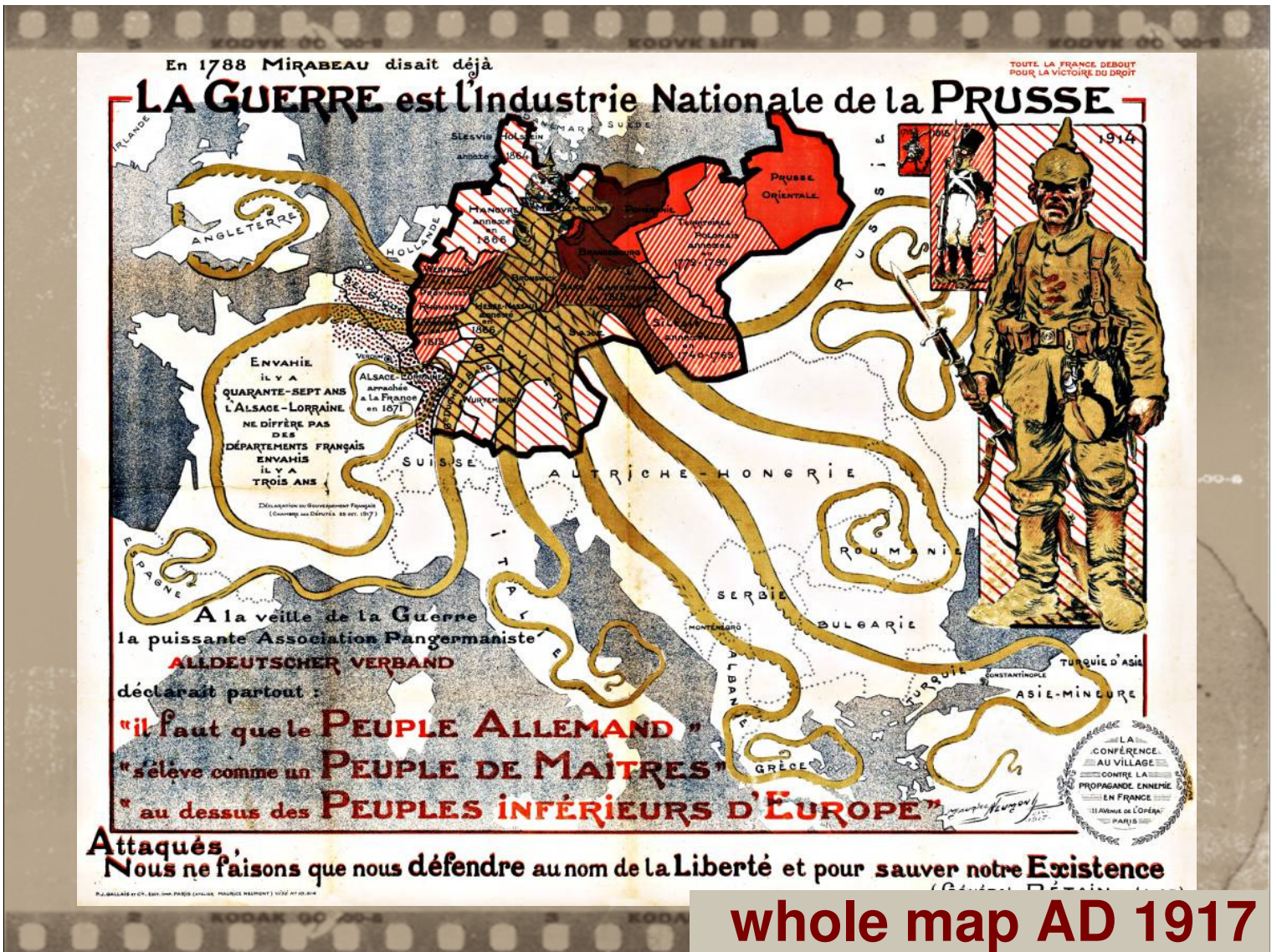
BY ERIK SASS JANUARY 8, 2016

http://images.mentalfloss.com/sites/default/files/europe_early_january_1916_1.jpeg

<http://mentalfloss.com/article/73493/wwi-centennial-allies-complete-gallipoli-evacuation>



Allies Complete Gallipoli Evacuation
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http://images.mentalfloss.com/sites/default/files/europe_early_january_1916_1.jpeg
<http://mentalfloss.com/article/73493/wwi-centennial-allies-complete-gallipoli-evacuation>



whole map AD 1917

Neumont, Maurice, Mirabeau, vicomte de, Petain, Philippe (1917). War is the National Industry of Prussia (La guerre est l'industrie nationale de la Prusse). Produced for the village conference against enemy propaganda in France.

French propaganda poster illustrating the aggressive and warlike tendencies of Prussia. Imperial Germany shown as an octopus. Map shows Prussia's territorial expansion since 1871.

Image No: 8865000.jp2
 davidrumsey.com



Neumont, Maurice, Mirabeau, vicomte de, Petain, Philippe (1917). War is the National Industry of Prussia (La guerre est l'industrie nationale de la Prusse). Produced for the village conference against enemy propaganda in France.

French propaganda poster illustrating the aggressive and warlike tendencies of Prussia. Imperial Germany shown as an octopus. Map shows Prussia's territorial expansion since 1871.

Image No: 8865000.jp2
davidrumsey.com



Pryse, Gerald Spencer (born 1882) (artist). A woman stands disconsolate, as another bends over a dead soldier; a house burns in the background. British War poster (1915).

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

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World War I

The Jews the world over love liberty, have fought for it & will fight for it. Enlist with the infantry Reinforcements. Montreal: Montreal Litho. Co. Limited (1914-1918).

A soldier cutting the bonds from a Jewish man, who strains to join a group of soldiers running in the distance and says, "You have cut my bonds and set me free - now let me help you set others free!" Above are portraits of Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, Viscount Reading, and Rt. Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, all Jewish members of the British parliament.

No known restrictions on publication.

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World War I

The American ambulance in Russia (1914, Russian caption). (published 1917?)

A figure on a galloping horse, carrying a torch, charging between a worker with tools and a warrior in armor with sword and shield.

No known restrictions on reproduction.

Willard and Dorothy Straight Collection.

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RUMANIA'S DAY



THE TWO FORCES

KAISER: "So you, too, are against me! Remember, Hindenburg fights on my side"

KING OF ROUMANIA: "Yes, but freedom and justice fight on mine"

World War I

Rumania's day. The Kaiser and the King of Romania arguing while examining a map. London: Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations (1918). Reproduced by special permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

Caption: The two forces. Kaiser: "So you, too, are against me! Remember, Hindenburg fights on my side." King of Roumania [sic]: "Yes, but freedom and justice fight on mine."

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

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<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3g10000/3g11000/3g11000/3g11057v.jpg>



World War I

Penfield, Edward (1866-1925) (artist). Romanian soldier in snow. Cover illustration. Ruhl, Arthur (author). Rumania learns what War is. Collier's magazine (1917 February 10).

Publication may be restricted. For information see, Cabinet of American Illustration

Call # CAI - Penfield, no. 74 (B size) [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Digital IDs 09926 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ds.09926

cai 2a14151 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a14151

cph 3g03049 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g03049

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Berlino fa punto di partenza, proseguendo la via pacifica, ma questa via è diventata via di divisioni e di malcontenti

World War I

Grossi, Augusto (1835-1919) (artist). Ostacoli alpinistici. Illustration in *Le perroquet*, journal politique charivarique illustré colorié. Supplemento al *Papagallo*, volume VI, number 32. Bologne (Italy): Imp. Société Azzoguidi, Lit. F. Casanova (1878 August 11).

Caption: Berlino fa punto di partenza, proseguendo la via pacifica; ma questa via è diventata via di divisioni e di malcontenti. Representatives of many of the nations involved in the Congress of Berlin and the subsequent Treaty of Berlin; they are each pursuing their own paths to peace through the mountains. On the left, a Russian man is huddled against the wall of a narrow mountain pass labeled "Russo" during a rockslide with some stones labeled "Batum" and "Rodope", the pass is blocked by a large white bull labeled "Orninetete" and a large rock labeled "Armenia". An Italian man is using his staff to fight off a two-headed vulture with a sword in one claw and "Pane" in the other; on a cliff above them is a Frenchman lying on the grass consulting his guidebook. In the lower center, a Turkish man is struggling to climb a large rock labeled "Turchia", and at top center is a man wearing a spiked helmet, sitting on a peak labeled "Prussiano", he is looking through a telescope. At right center is a man standing on rocks labeled "Inglese", taking a long drink from a bottle labeled "Cipro", ahead of him on the trail is a man resting on rocks labeled "Portocallo" with a braying donkey behind him; and at top center is a man sleeping on rocks labeled "Spagna" with an owl resting on his back. On the right is an Austrian man entangled with snakes labeled "Bosnia", "Serbia", "Trieste", "Trentino", and "Erzegovina", he is standing on rocks labeled "Austria"; further along the mountain is a man on rocks labeled "Rumeno" crawling from under a large rock labeled "Cessione della Bessarabia"; and at top right is a man standing on a mountain trail labeled "Greco", he appears to be hampered by bugs buzzing around a horn-shaped stone labeled "Questione della Tessaglia". In spite of the Treaty of Berlin, the road to peace still involved many obstacles.

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Call # PGA - Grossi (A.)--Ostacoli alpinistici (B size) [P&P]

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Romanian soldiers during World War I. Bain News Service (1915-1918).

No known restrictions on publication.

George Grantham Bain Collection (Library of Congress).
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KODAK GO SAFETY FILM
KODAK SAFETY FILM
KODAK SAFETY FILM
GERMANS IN CARPATHIANS

3793-12

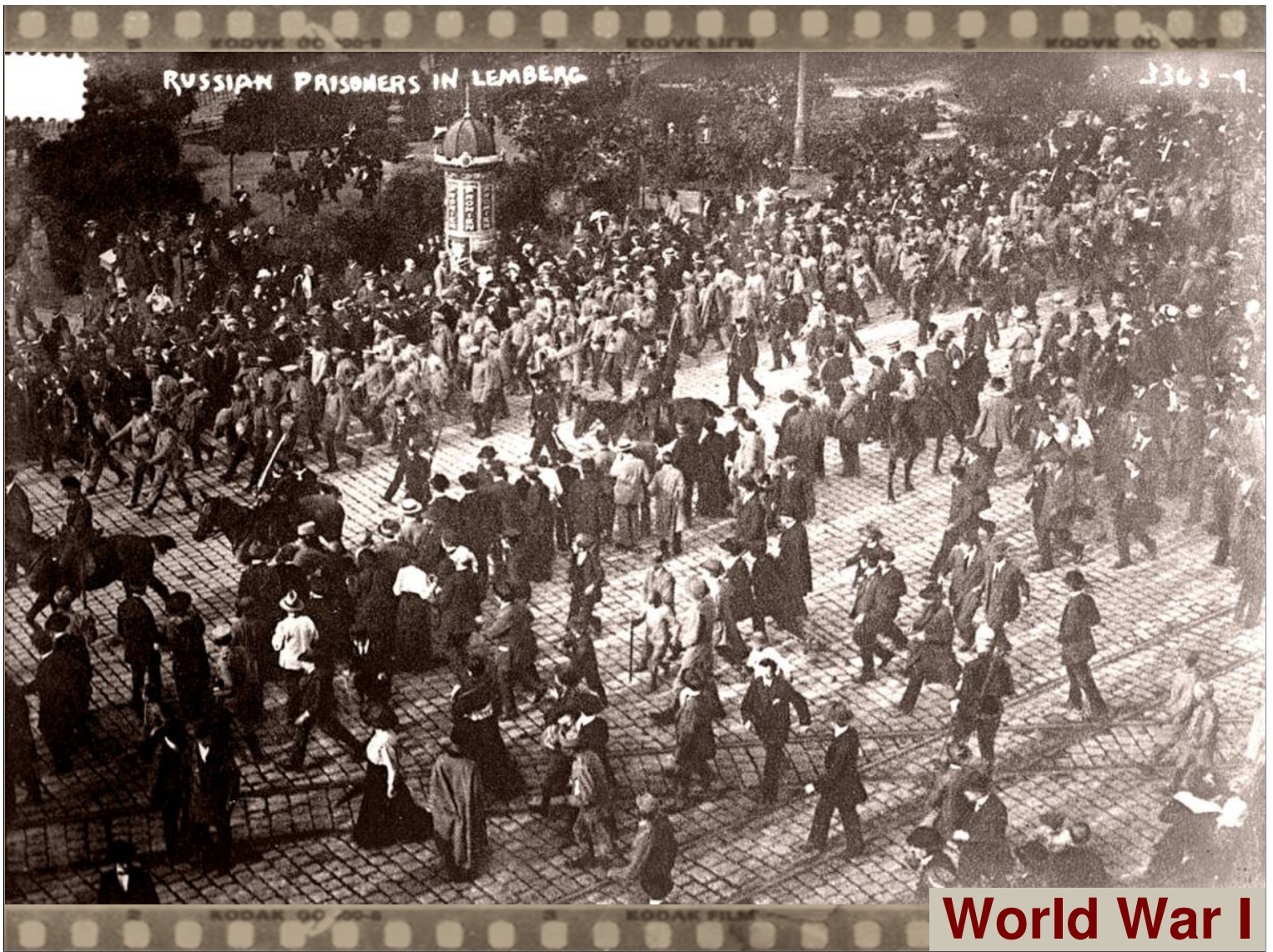


World War I

German soldiers in the Carpathian Mountains during World War I. Bain News Service (1915-1918).

No known restrictions on publication.

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World War I

Russian prisoners in Lviv (Lemberg), Ukraine during World War I. Bain News Service (1915 June 23)

Flickr Commons project, 2012)
No known restrictions on publication.

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<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ggbain/18200/18264v.jpg>



Russian prisoners. Russians, Tartars, Kirgises (Kyrgyz) etc. during World War I. Bain News Service (1914-1915)

Flickr Commons project, 2012
No known restrictions on publication.

George Grantham Bain Collection
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
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<https://ccn.loc.gov/2014698375>
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ggbain/18300/18339v.jpg>



American Red Cross, Roumanian Commission (1919 September 3). Miss Florence Patterson of Chicago, in charge of American Red Cross work for children in Bucharest (left) and Mrs. Prezan, wife of Chief of Staff of the Roumanian Army.

Note: A Red Cross observer remarked that Romanian women do the heavy lifting that men do in other countries. Even soldiers were vain and wore corsets and other devices to improve their appearance.

No known restrictions on publication.

Gift; American National Red Cross 1944 and 1952.
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American Red Cross, Paris Office (1919 September 22). Mrs. Patterson of Chicago, American Red Cross, and Mrs. Prezan, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Roumanian Army, are partners in a canteen for war orphans at Bucharest.

It is an American Red Cross activity, as is indicated by the U.S. flag over the door. Some of the children live in a government orphanage nearby, others have been adopted by poor Roumanian families in the neighborhood. The later pictures show types of children, most of them wearing American Red Cross Chapter clothes

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Marie of Romania (Marie Alexandra Victoria) (1875-1938), who was the last Queen of Romania as the wife of King Ferdinand I. Bain News Service (1915-1920).

Flickr Commons project, 2018)
No known restrictions on publication.

George Grantham Bain Collection
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American Red Cross, Paris Office (1920 February). Statue of Michael The Brave with the Russian church in the background at Bucharest, Roumania.

In 1600 Mike beat the terrible Turks and united Transylvania, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Bukovina and Mallachia into one empire. But after he died the countries became separated. Today for the first time in 300 years Roumania includes within her boundaries all these old provinces. It was "for the love of Mike" that the Roumanians claimed them at the Peace Conference. And into all of them have come Americans with Red Cross relief supplies, feeding the starving and healing the sick, in an effort to get the country back on its feet again

No known restrictions on publication.

Gift; American National Red Cross 1944 and 1952.
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<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/anrc/05500/05519v.jpg>



Orthodox church in Roumania.

Carpenter, Frank George (1855-1924) (photographer). in *European pictures* (1923). copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

Religion is not taken seriously by the upper classes of Roumania in spite of beautiful Orthodox churches.

No known restrictions on publication.

Frank and Frances Carpenter Collection

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

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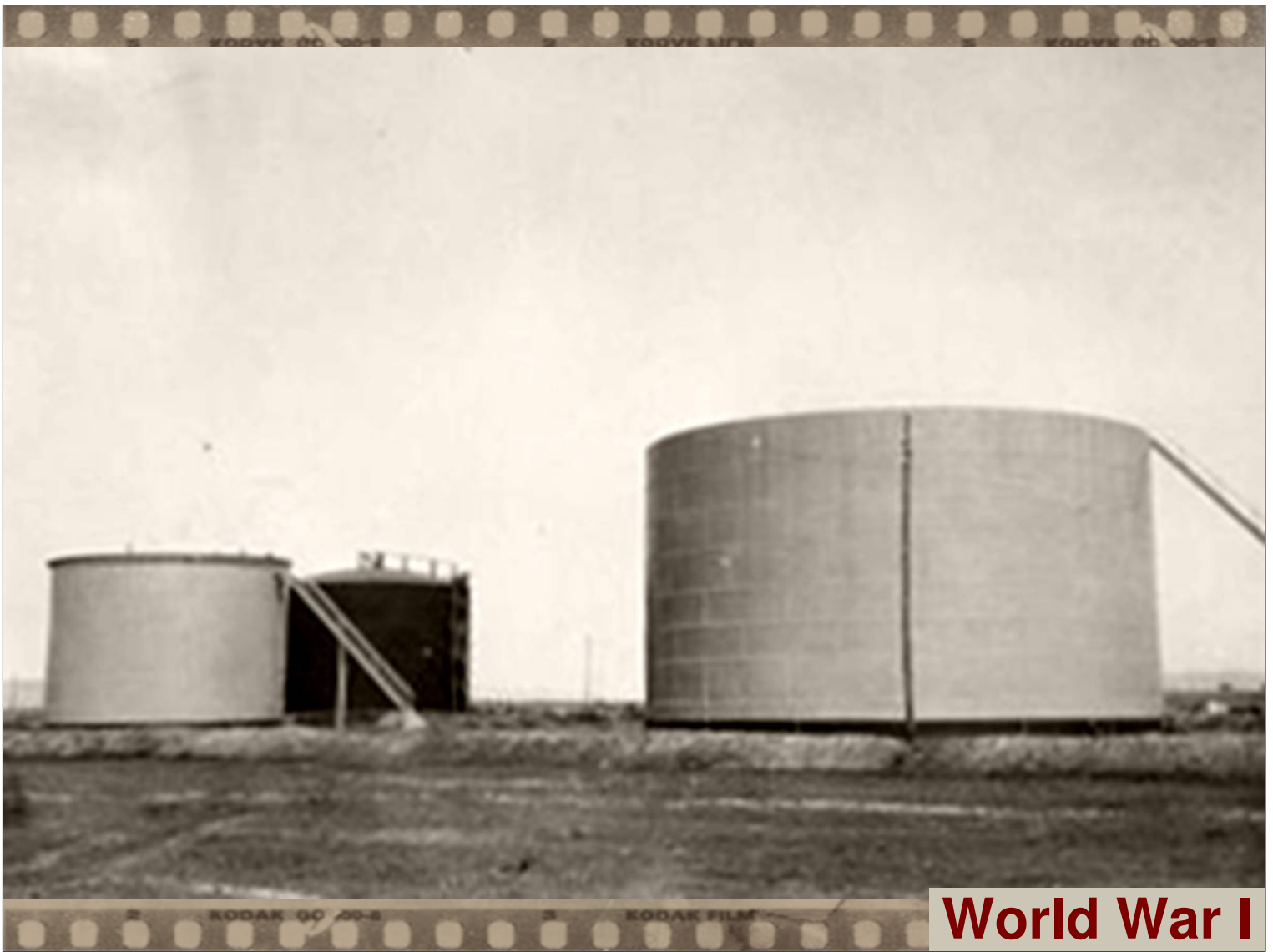


American Red Cross, Paris Office (1920 January 5). The Wealth of a Nation.

One part of the oil fields of Roumania, the greatest oil producing country for its size in the world. These wells and thousands of others have been idle for almost three years. More than \$300,000,000 worth of this property was destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the invading armies during the war. While they occupied the oil district, the Germans took millions of dollars worth of petroleum from it. Many American investors lost heavily in the misfortune which overtook this field. The loss of this wealth to Roumania for three years produced a bad state of continued want and starvation. The American Red Cross had to feed and clothe thousands as a result of the shutdown in this greatest of Roumanian industries.

No known restrictions on publication.

Gift; American National Red Cross 1944 and 1952 (item 12792).
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
Call # LC-A6195- 8210 [P&P]
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<https://lccn.loc.gov/2017670954>
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/anrc/05000/05093v.jpg>



Standard Oil tanks in Roumania. Roumania has a fleet of Black Sea boats operating from Constanza to Constantinople. On same page: The Emperor Trajan medallion on the bow of the boat which carried me to the Orient. Illustrations 1305 (top) and 1306 (bottom) (page 21) in

Carpenter, Frank George (1855-1924) (photographer). European pictures (1923). copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

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whole map 1920

National Geographic Magazine (1916-1920). Map of Europe, showing countries established at the Paris Peace Conference after World War I.

Tasker Howard Bliss collection of World War I maps and other related graphic materials. The collection was amassed by Gen. Tasker Howard Bliss (1853-1930) during his World War I military service in Europe and during his service as a U.S. Commissioner to the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, which dealt with rearranging the international boundaries of central and eastern Europe on ethnic bases.

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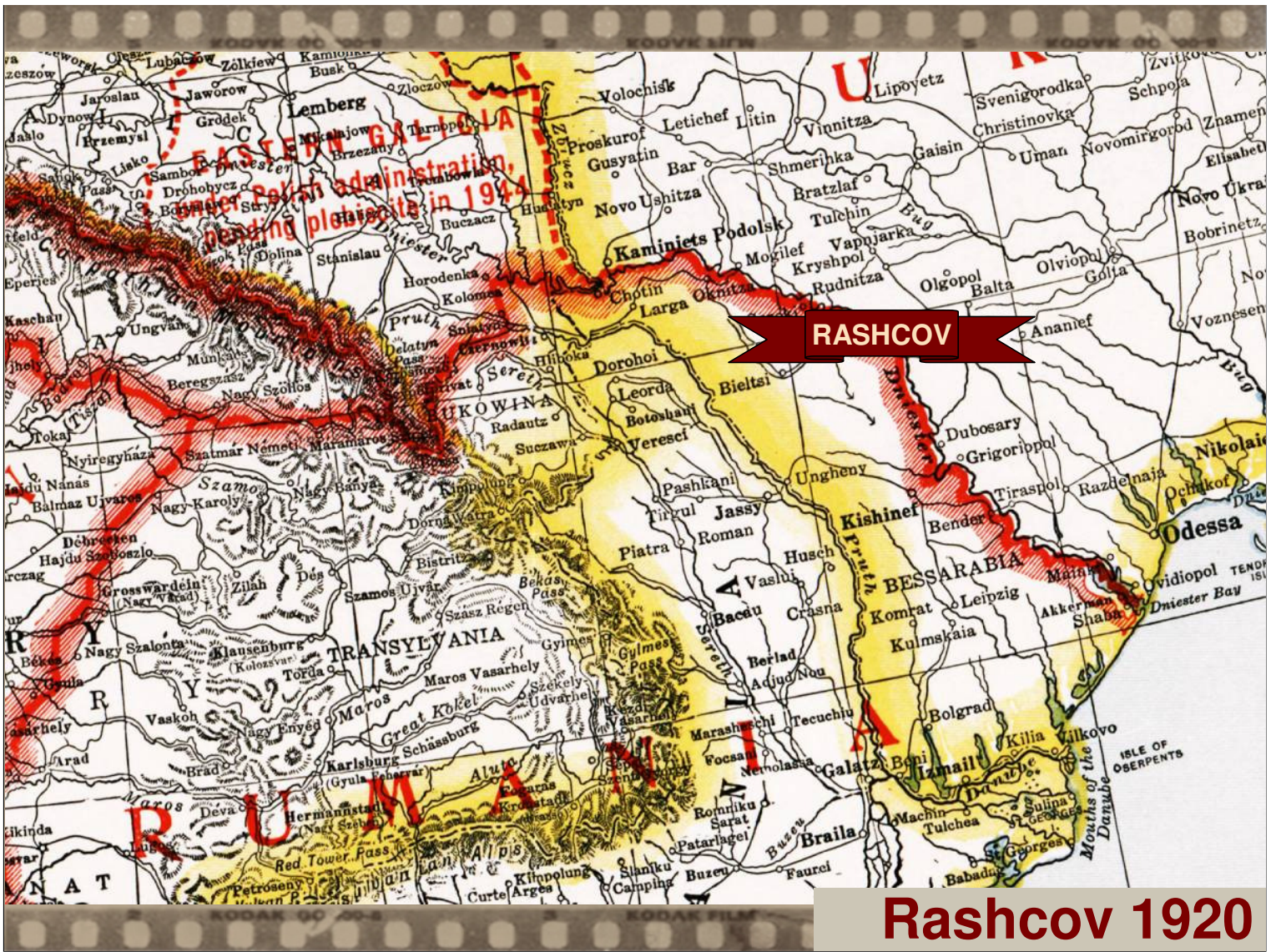
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<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g5701s.ct004275>

<https://lccn.loc.gov/2004627137>



National Geographic Magazine (1916-1920). Map of Europe.

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<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g5701s.ct004275>

<https://lccn.loc.gov/2004627137>



Romania

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/49/Greater_Romania_histprov.svg/1280px-Greater_Romania_histprov.svg.png

<https://www.jewishgen.org/romsig/RomaniaLinks.html>

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1500-1600s



Platonov, S. F. (Sergeĭ Fedorovich) (1860-1933); Okunev, Nikolaĭ L'vovich (1885-1949); Billington, James H.; A. Bashmakov
Stiĕhnnaiĕkarta Rossiĭ v XVI i XVII viekiĕ: dliĕklassnago upotrebeniĕ, prispoblennaiĕk uchebniku russkoĭ istoriĭ
S. Peterburg : Izdanĕ IA. Bashmakova i ko (1913)

Wall map of history of territorial expansion of the Russian Empire (European portion) in the 16th and 17th centuries. Covers Baltic States, Poland-Lithuania, and Moldavia.

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA

Call # G7011.S3 1913 .K3

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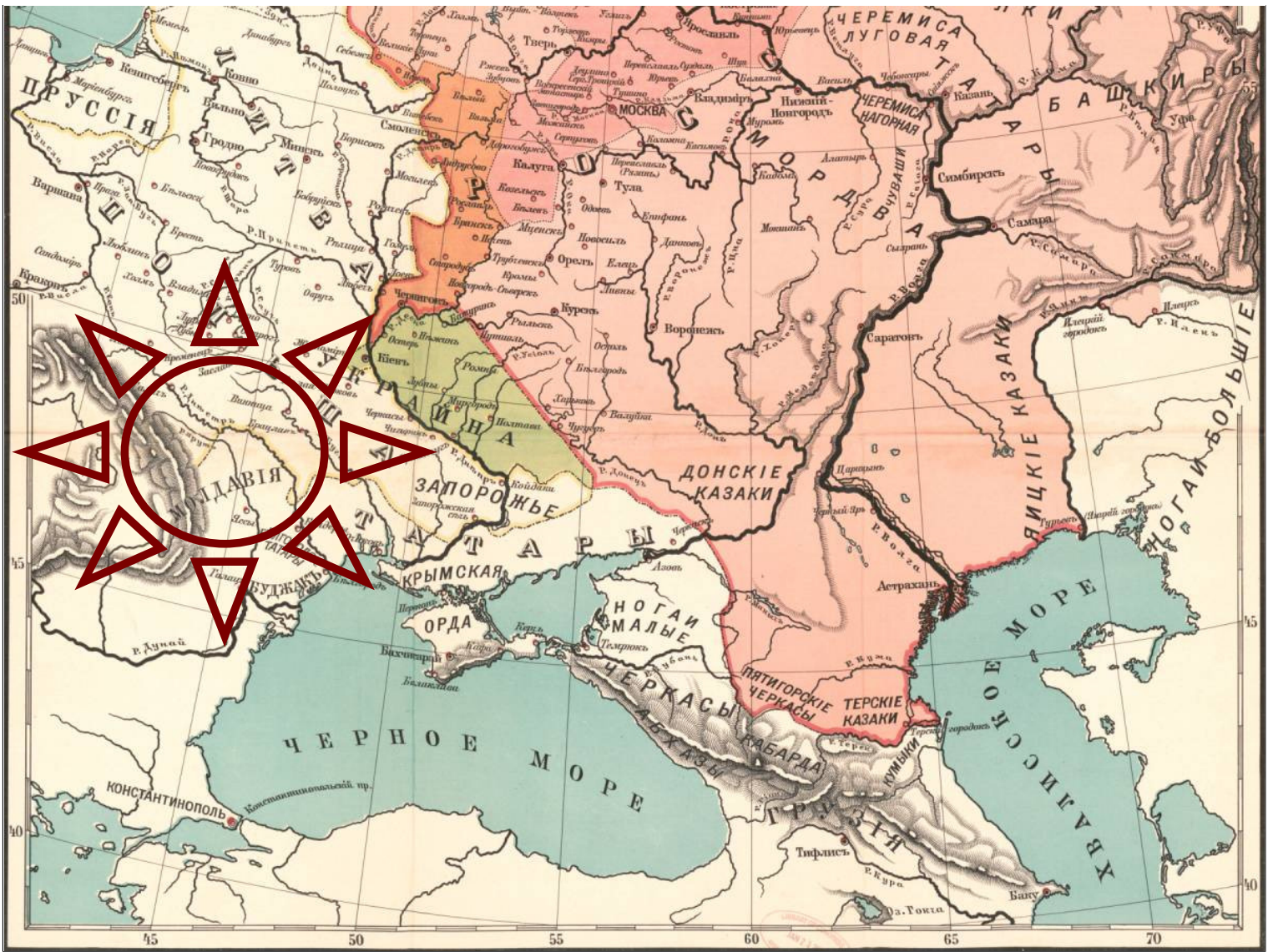
<https://lccn.loc.gov/2015585104>



Platonov, S. F. (Sergei Fedorovich) (1860-1933); Okunev, Nikolaï L'vovich (1885-1949); Billington, James H.; A. Bashmakov
 Stiĕnnaïa karta Rossiï v XVI i XVII viekiĕ: dliã klassnago upotrebeniã, prisposoblenniã k uchebniku russkoï istorii
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RASHCOV

1665



Sanson, Nicolas (1600-1667); Sanson, Guillaume (1633-1703)

Cours du Danube (Heart of the Danube) (Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Moldavia, Macedonia) (1665) (page 143)

in Maps and Tables of Geography Ancient and Modern or Methods for Easy Instruction of the Geography and Understanding of Empires, Monarchies, Kingdoms, States, Republics, and Peoples

Paris: Cloistre de S Nicolas du Louvre (1697)

List No 9741.343

This is a very rare edition of Sanson's maps, published by his son, Guillaume Sanson. The title page is dated 1697 but the latest date on a map in the atlas is 1709. In French and Latin. Three volume set. Volume I is a huge set of hierarchies presenting the relative arrangement of thousands of places. Each page has from four to six levels of places ranging from a country level down through states and counties on down to cities and towns.

World Atlas, 227 maps

Image No 9741341.jp2

davidrumsey.com

(Stanford University Library Maps)



Sanson, Nicolas (1600-1667); Sanson, Guillaume (1633-1703)

Cours du Danube (Heart of the Danube) (Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Moldavia, Macedonia) (1665) (page 143)

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World Atlas, 227 maps

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RASHCOV

1686



Rossi, Giovanni Giacomo de (1627-1691); Cantelli, Giacomo (1643-1695); Rossi, Domenico de (1647-1729)

Descrizione delli Principati della Moldavia, e Valachia (1686) (page 158)

Mercurio Geografico overo Guida Geografica in tutte le parti del Mondo, conforme le tavole geografiche del Sansone, Baudrand e Cantelli.

Roma: Domenico de Rossi (1692)

Map of the present-day Ukraine and Romania, showing administrative divisions, cities, towns, landmarks, churches, forests, rivers and mountains. Includes dedication text: "All'illmo. e Revmo. Sigre. Pron. Colmo. Monsigr. Gio. Francesco Albani Refer. dell una, e l'altra Segnaa., e Vicario della Basilica Vaticana... Gio. Jacomo de Rossi."

A fine example of De Rossi's atlas, in 2 volumes, similar to Coronelli's atlas of the same period. Maps dated between 1669 and 1715, issued by Giov. Giac. de Rossi and Domenico de Rossi, they are mainly derived from Cantelli da Vignola's maps, an important seventeenth-century cartographer who pioneered the Italian style of fine bold engraving that would eventually be embraced and expanded upon by Vincenzo Coronelli, and Nicolas Sanson (20 December 1600 – 7 July 1667) a French cartographer, termed by some the creator of French geography. Maps engraved by Baudrand, Franciscus Donia, G.B. Falda, Jean Lhuillier, Vin Mariotti, Gasparo Pietro Santa, Salomon Rogiers, & Giorgio Widman, Lubin, Titi, Ameti, Magini and Mattei. Giovanni Giacomo De Rossi (1627 - 1691) was an Italian printer and publisher active in 17th century Rome. Giovanni inherited the important Rome based printing business originally founded by his father, Giuseppe de Rossi (1570-1639). By the mid-17th century the Rossi firm was considered the most active and important press in Rome.

List No 11438.138

World Atlas, 150 maps

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Rossi, Giovanni Giacomo de (1627-1691); Cantelli, Giacomo (1643-1695); Rossi, Domenico de (1647-1729)

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World Atlas, 150 maps

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1695



Jaillot, Alexis Hubert (1632-1712); Sanson, Nicolas (1600-1667)

Estats de l'Empire des Turqs en Europe (Greece, Macedonia, Albania, Moldavia) (1695) (page 107)

in Atlas Francois, Contenant les Cartes Geographiques dans lesquelles sont tres exactement remarquees Les Empires, Monarchies, Royaumes et Etats de Europe, de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amerique

List No 12044.130

World Atlas, 108 maps

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Jaillot, Alexis Hubert (1632-1712); Sanson, Nicolas (1600-1667)

Estats de l'Empire des Turqs en Europe (Greece, Macedonia, Albania, Moldavia) (1695) (page 107)

in Atlas Francois, Contenant les Cartes Geographiques dans lesquelles sont tres exactement remarquez Les Empires, Monarchies, Royaumes et Etats de Europe, de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amerique

List No 12044.130

World Atlas, 108 maps

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Jaillot, Alexis Hubert (1632-1712); Sanson, Nicolas (1600-1667)

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List No 12044.130

World Atlas, 108 maps

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RASHCOV

1698



Sanson, Nicolas (1600-1667); Sanson, Guillaume (1633-1703)

Northern Part of Turkey in Europe (Romania, Moldavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia) (1698) (page 141)

in Maps and Tables of Geography Ancient and Modern or Methods for Easy Instruction of the Geography and Understanding of Empires, Monarchies, Kingdoms, States, Republics, and Peoples

Paris: Cloistre de S Nicolas du Louvre (1697)

List No 9741.341

This is a very rare edition of Sanson's maps, published by his son, Guillaume Sanson. The title page is dated 1697 but the latest date on a map in the atlas is 1709. In French and Latin. Three volume set. Volume I is a huge set of hierarchies presenting the relative arrangement of thousands of places ranging from a country level down through states and counties on down to cities and towns.

World Atlas, 227 maps

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Sanson, Nicolas (1600-1667); Sanson, Guillaume (1633-1703)

Northern Part of Turkey in Europe (Romania, Moldavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia) (1698) (page 141)

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Paris: Cloistre de S Nicolas du Louvre (1697)

List No 9741.341

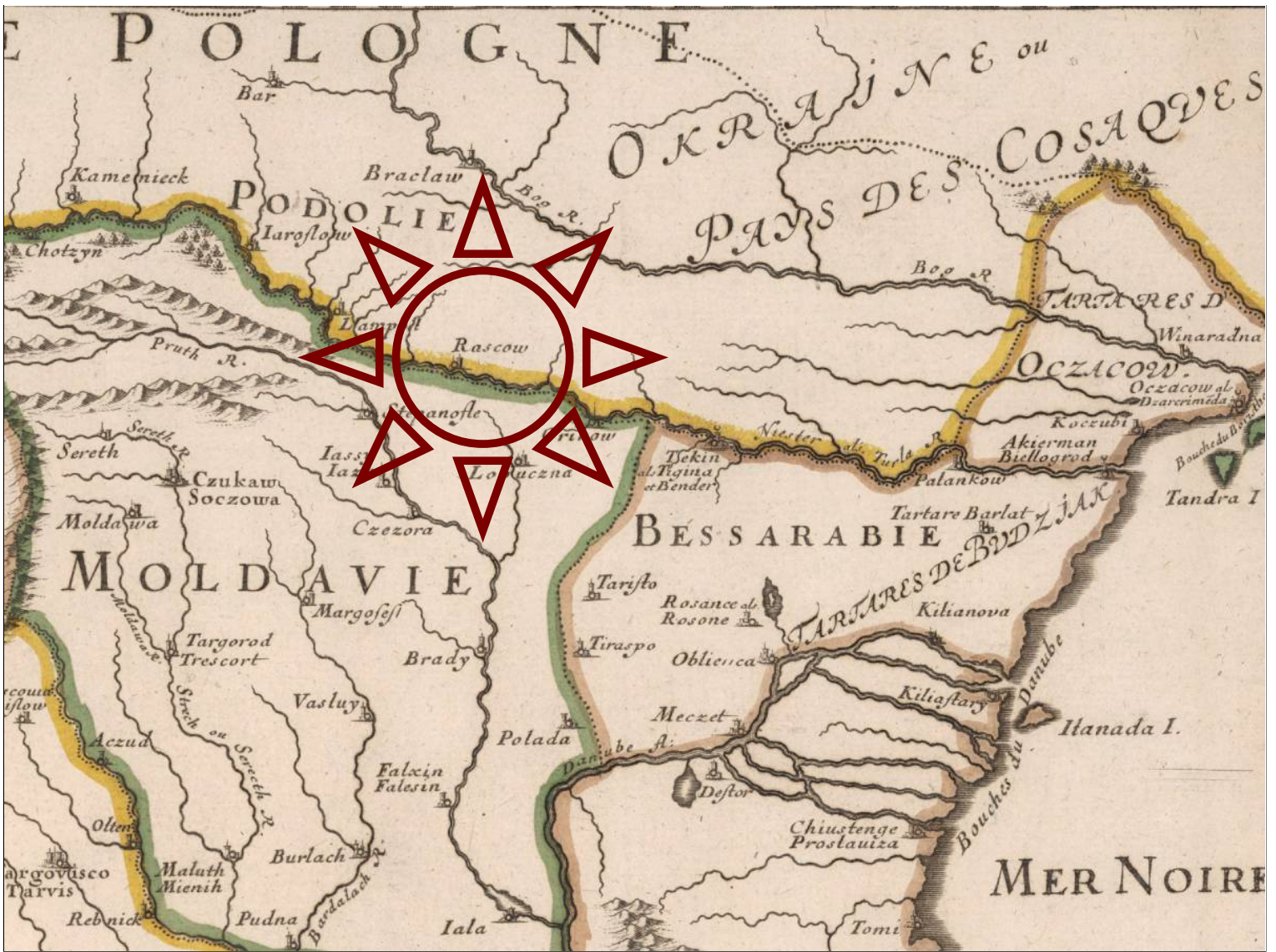
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World Atlas, 227 maps

Image No 9741341.jp2

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(Stanford University Library Maps)

RASHCOV

1700



Wells, Edward (1667-1727) (artist); Benjamin (engraver)

A new map of present Poland, Hungary, Walachia, Moldavia, Little Tartary &c. (1700) (page 24)
in A new sett of maps both of antient and present geography

London: T.W. for Walthoe, J.; Wilkin, R.; Bonwicke, J. and J.; Birt, S.; Ward, T.; Wicksteed, E.; Cole
List No 11181.027

The Oxford scholar Wells produced these maps for the education of his young pupil William, Duke of Gloucester, the son of Queen Anne and George, Prince of Denmark. William suffered from encephalitis and died in 1700 at the age of eleven. Wells dedicated and published the atlas as a tribute to the Duke. The atlas contains, in most cases, two of each map to compare the ancient and modern configurations. Showing boundaries, major cities and towns, rivers, mountains, churches and fortifications. Each map carries a dedication "To his Highness William Duke of Gloucester." The maps are highly decorative, with elaborate title cartouches surrounded by coats of arms, putti, or allegorical figures. The two world maps feature the island of California, a partially explored Australia, and numerous notations of parts as yet undiscovered. The Americas stand on their own, with a single map each for North America and South America, as well as one for the English Plantations in America. The map of North America also depicts the island of California and Florida encompasses the entire south. This edition is identical to the first edition of 1700 save the date on the title page.

School Atlas, 41 maps

Image No 11181027.jp2

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(Stanford University Library Maps)



Wells, Edward (1667-1727) (artist); Benjamin (engraver)

A new map of present Poland, Hungary, Walachia, Moldavia, Little Tartary &c. (1700) (page 24)

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London: T.W. for Walthoe, J.; Wilkin, R.; Bonwicke, J. and J.; Birt, S.; Ward, T.; Wicksteed, E.; Cole

List No 11181.027

The Oxford scholar Wells produced these maps for the education of his young pupil William, Duke of Gloucester, the son of Queen Anne and George, Prince of Denmark. William suffered from encephalitis and died in 1700 at the age of eleven. Wells dedicated and published the atlas as a tribute to the Duke. The atlas contains, in most cases, two of each map to compare the ancient and modern configurations. Showing boundaries, major cities and towns, rivers, mountains, churches and fortifications. Each map carries a dedication "To his Highness William Duke of Gloucester." The maps are highly decorative, with elaborate title cartouches surrounded by coats of arms, putti, or allegorical figures. The two world maps feature the island of California, a partially explored Australia, and numerous notations of parts as yet undiscovered. The Americas stand on their own, with a single map each for North America and South America, as well as one for the English Plantations in America. The map of North America also depicts the island of California and Florida encompasses the entire south. This edition is identical to the first edition of 1700 save the date on the title page.

School Atlas, 41 maps

Image No 11181027.jp2

davidrumsey.com

(Stanford University Library Maps)

RASHCOV

1739



A Prussian general (Munich) led Russian forces against Turkish and Tartar (Mongol) armies

The victims of Mongols called the horde 'Tartars' because Tartar means Hell.
Mongol territories are labelled Tartary on old maps.

L'Isle, Joseph Nicolas de; Akademiia nauk SSSR; Academie der Wissenschaften; Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; engraved by Ellinger, Unversagt, Zubov, Rostovtsev

Battle Plan at Stovutschane, Moldau (Plan Batalii pri Stavuchanakh v Moldavii) (August 1739) during Russo-Turkish War (1736-1739) (page 31)

A Prussian general (Munich) led Russian forces against Turkish and Mongol (Tartar) armies

in (Atlas Russicus) Russischer Atlas : Welcher in einer General-Charte und neunzehn Special-Charten das gesamte Russische Reich und dessen angraentzende Laender, nach den Regeln der Erd-Beschreibung und den ne Academie der Wissenschaften

St. Petersburg: Kayserl. Academie der Wissenschaften (1745)

List No 5825.037

The first atlas of Russia, published by the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, expanding on the cartographic work done previously by Ivan K. Kirilov. Postnikov: "It brings together all the geographical discoveries of the early 18th century to give a fuller picture of the entire Empire than shown in the so-called Kirilov atlas. The maps were mostly based on instrumental surveys, geographical descriptions and maps compiled by the Petrine geologists and their successors." Normally the atlas includes 20 maps; this copy is special in adding an additional 17 maps and 2 text pages, including plans of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Maps have titles in German, Latin; place names in Russian and Latin alphabet. Also issued in French and in Russian with title Atlas Russicus and Atlas Rossiiskoi.

National Atlas, 37 maps

Image No 5825037

davidrumsey.com

(Stanford University Library Maps)



L'Isle, Joseph Nicolas de; Akademiia nauk SSSR; Academie der Wissenschaften; Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; engraved by Ellinger, Unversagt, Zubov, Rostovtsev

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National Atlas, 37 maps
 Image No 5825037
 davidrumsey.com
 (Stanford University Library Maps)

RASHCOV

1777



Santini, Paolo

Carte de la Partie Septentrionale de L'Empire Otoman (northwest sheet) La Moldavie, la Valakie, et la Transilvanie, avec partie de la Bulgarie, de la Hongrie, et de la Pologne (Romania, Ukraine, Moldavia) (1777) (page 56)

in Atlas Universel dresse sur des Meilleures Cartes Modernes (1784)

Venice: Remondini

List No 12039.070

Paulo Santini was a Venetian cartographer who reissued the work of the brothers Gilles and Didier Robert de Vaugondy. This atlas is a reissue, with some new maps added, of the Atlas Universel by the Robert de Vaugondys

World Atlas, 141 maps

Image No 12039070.jp2

davidrumsey.com

(Stanford University Library Maps)



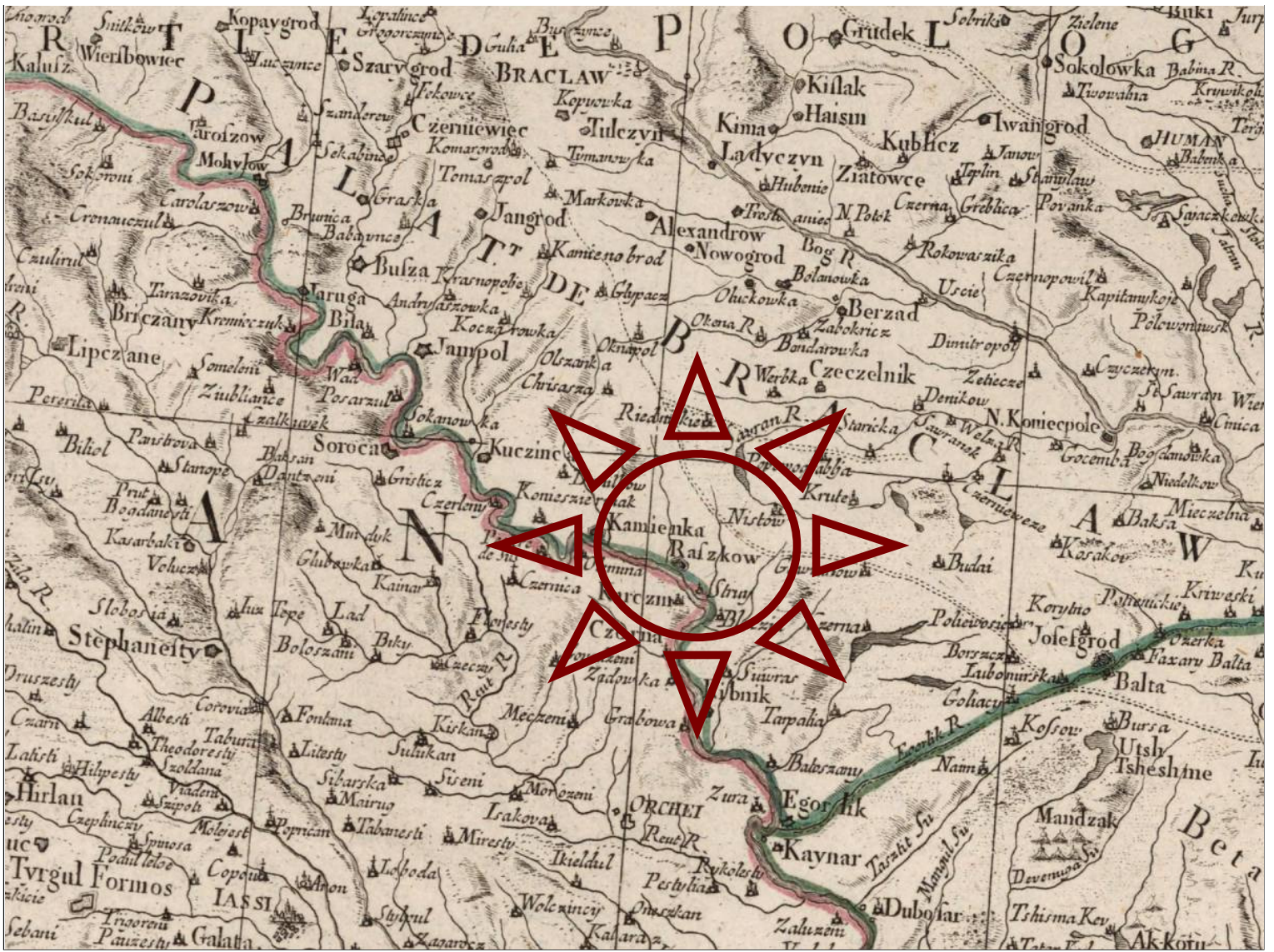
Santini, Paolo

Carte de la Partie Septentrionale de L'Empire Otoman (northwest sheet) La Moldavie, la Valakie, et la Transilvanie, avec partie de la Bulgarie, de la Hongrie, et de la Pologne (Romania, Ukraine, Moldavia) (1777) (page 56)

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World Atlas, 141 maps
 Image No 12039070.jp2
 davidrumsey.com
 (Stanford University Library Maps)



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World Atlas, 141 maps

Image No 12039070.jp2

davidrumsey.com

(Stanford University Library Maps)

RASHCOV

1782



Zatta, Antonio (active 1757-1797); Zuliani, Giuliano; Pitteri, Giovanni; Rizzi-Zannoni, Giovanni Antonio
Principati di Moldavia, e Vallachia Trattati dalle Carte dell'Impero Ottomano (1782) (page 50)
in Atlante novissimo, illustrato ed accresciuto sulle osservazioni, e scoperte fatte dai piu celebri e piu recenti geografi.
Venice: Presso Antonio Zatta (1779-1784)
List No 11598.134

Zatta's atlas in 4 volumes. The most comprehensive world atlas issued in Italy in the 18th. century, based on observations and discoveries made by the most famous and most recent geographers. Volumes 2-4 have full engraved title pages, including borders with geographical instruments and maps, seaside scenes at bottom with a large globe and several putti engaged in mapmaking and observation and a scene in the center. Vol. I, has decorated engraved title page/frontispiece dedicated to a Sua Eccellenza il Signor Carlo Spinola ..." Cartouches showing vignettes of topographical and historic scenes, dated 1774-1788. Some maps engraved by Giovanni Marco Pitteri, Giuliano Zuliani, and Pietro Antonio Novelli. Shows political and administrative divisions, cities, villages, landmarks, rivers, lakes, and mountains. Maps of the New World and the Pacific reflect the most recent explorations and discoveries in those areas. Zatta includes 12 maps in reference to the United States "Colonie Uniti", dated 1778, which he also published in "Storia Dell' America Settentrionale Del Signor Abate Raynal"

World Atlas, 217 maps
Image No 11598134.jp2
davidrumsey.com
(Stanford University Library Maps)



Zatta, Antonio (active 1757-1797); Zuliani, Giuliano; Pitteri, Giovanni; Rizzi-Zannoni, Giovanni Antonio
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World Atlas, 217 maps
 Image No 11598134.jp2
 davidrumsey.com
 (Stanford University Library Maps)

RASHCOV

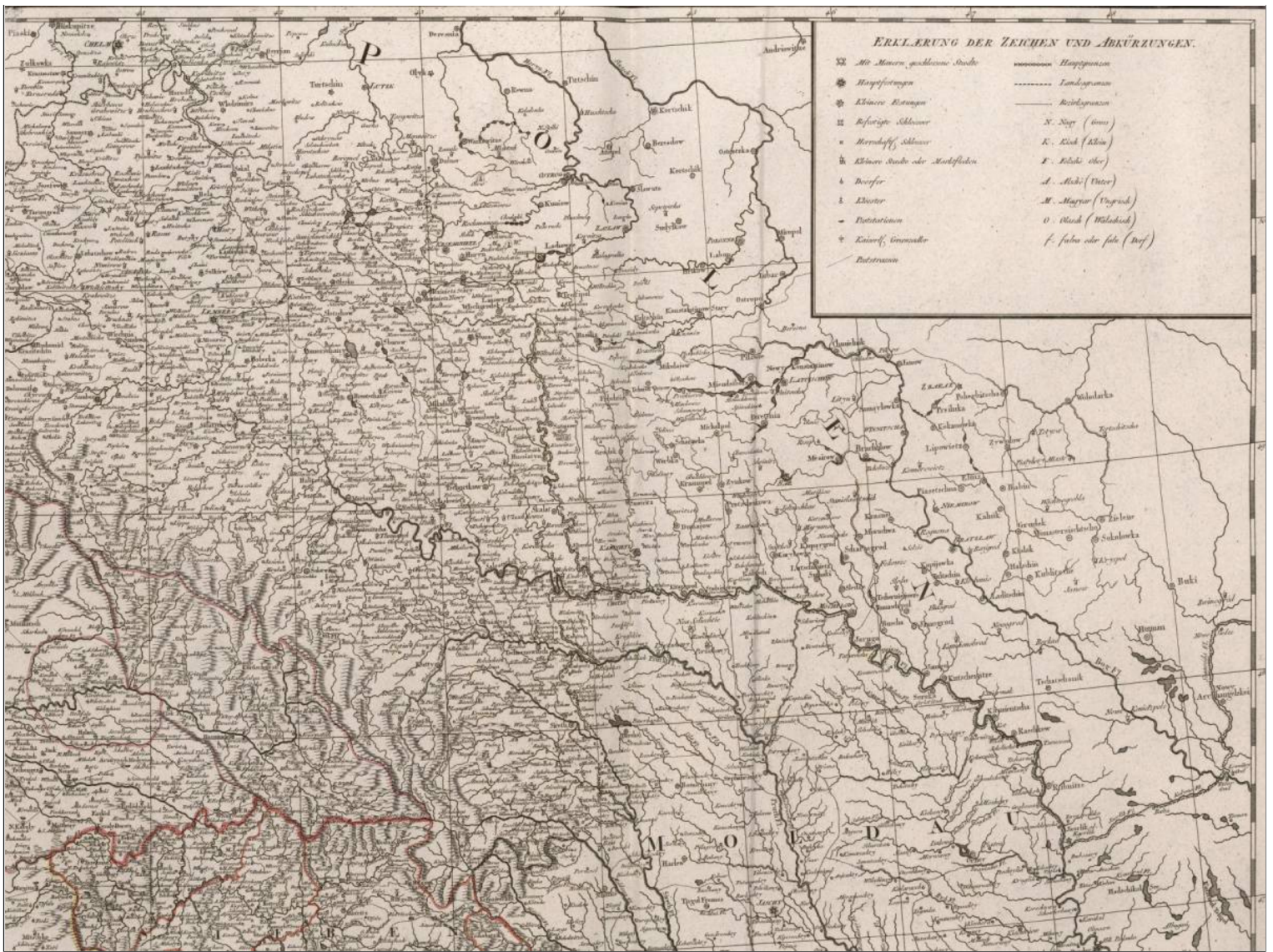
1790



Schraembl, Franz Anton; Wussin, I.; Wenzely, A. von; Hell; Liesganig
Generalkarten von Urgarn Siebenburfen, Sclavonien && (northeast sheet) (Hungary, Romania, Moldavia, Croatia)
(1790) .(plate 72E)
in Allgemeiner Grosser Atlas Herausgegeben von F. A. Schraembl im Verlage bey Phil. Jos. Schalbacher in Wien (1800)
Vienna: Joseph Philipp Schalbacher
Engravers/ PrintersL H. Benedicti; Mikowiny; Iskenief
List No 12498.110

Massive atlas of German language maps covering the world. Apparently these maps were based on the best available maps from all sources and languages.

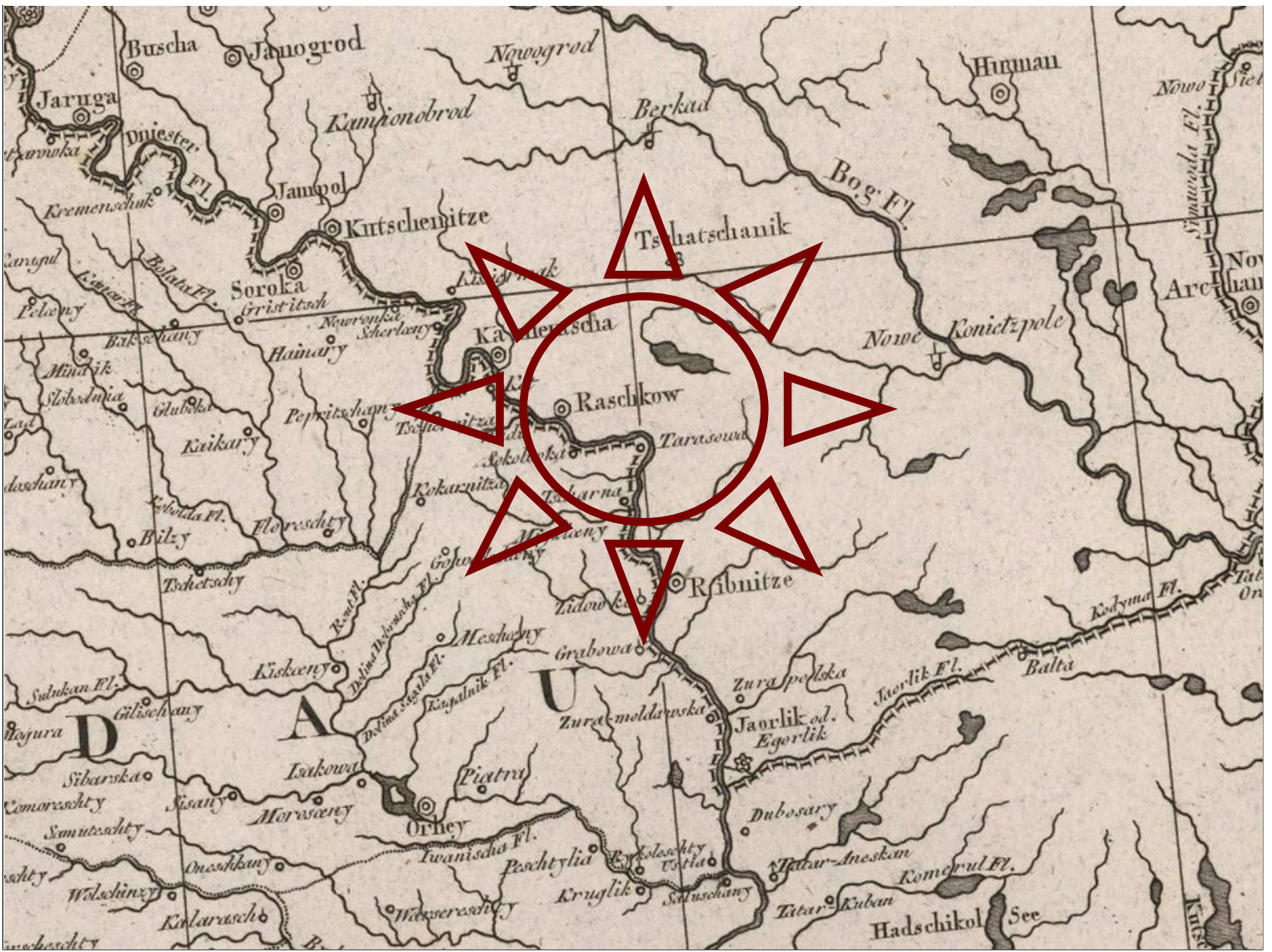
World Atlas, 138 maps
Image No 12498110.jp2
davidrumsey.com
(Stanford University Library Maps)



Schraembl, Franz Anton; Wussin, I.; Wenzely, A. von; Hell; Liesganig
 Generalkarten von Urgarn Siebenburfen, Slavonien && (northeast sheet) (Hungary, Romania, Moldavia, Croatia)
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World Atlas, 138 maps
Image No 12498110.jp2
davidrumsey.com
(Stanford University Library Maps)

RASHCOV

1800



Schraembl, Franz Anton; Schmid, I.F.

94. Karte von der Walachel Moldau und Bessarabien (Moldavia, Ukraine) (1800) (page 94)

Allgemeiner Grosser Atlass Herausgegeben von F. A. Schraembl im Verlage bey Phil. Jos. Schalbacher in Wien (1800).

Vienna: Joseph Philipp Schalbacher

List No 12498.145

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World Atlas, 138 maps

Image No 12498145.jp2

davidrumsey.com

(Stanford University Library Maps)



Schraembl, Franz Anton; Schmid, I.F.

94. Karte von der Walachel Moldau und Bessarabien (Moldavia, Ukraine) (1800) (page 94)

Allgemeiner Grosser Atlass Herausgegeben von F. A. Schraembl im Verlage bey Phil. Jos. Schalbacher in Wien (1800).

Vienna: Joseph Philipp Schalbacher

List No 12498.145

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World Atlas, 138 maps

Image No 12498145.jp2

davidrumsey.com

(Stanford University Library Maps)



Schraembl, Franz Anton; Schmid, I.F.

94. Karte von der Walachel Moldau und Bessarabien (Moldavia, Ukraine) (1800) (page 94)

Allgemeiner Grosser Atlass Herausgegeben von F. A. Schraembl im Verlage bey Phil. Jos. Schalbacher in Wien (1800).

Vienna: Joseph Philipp Schalbacher

List No 12498.145

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World Atlas, 138 maps

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(Stanford University Library Maps)

RASHCOV

1852



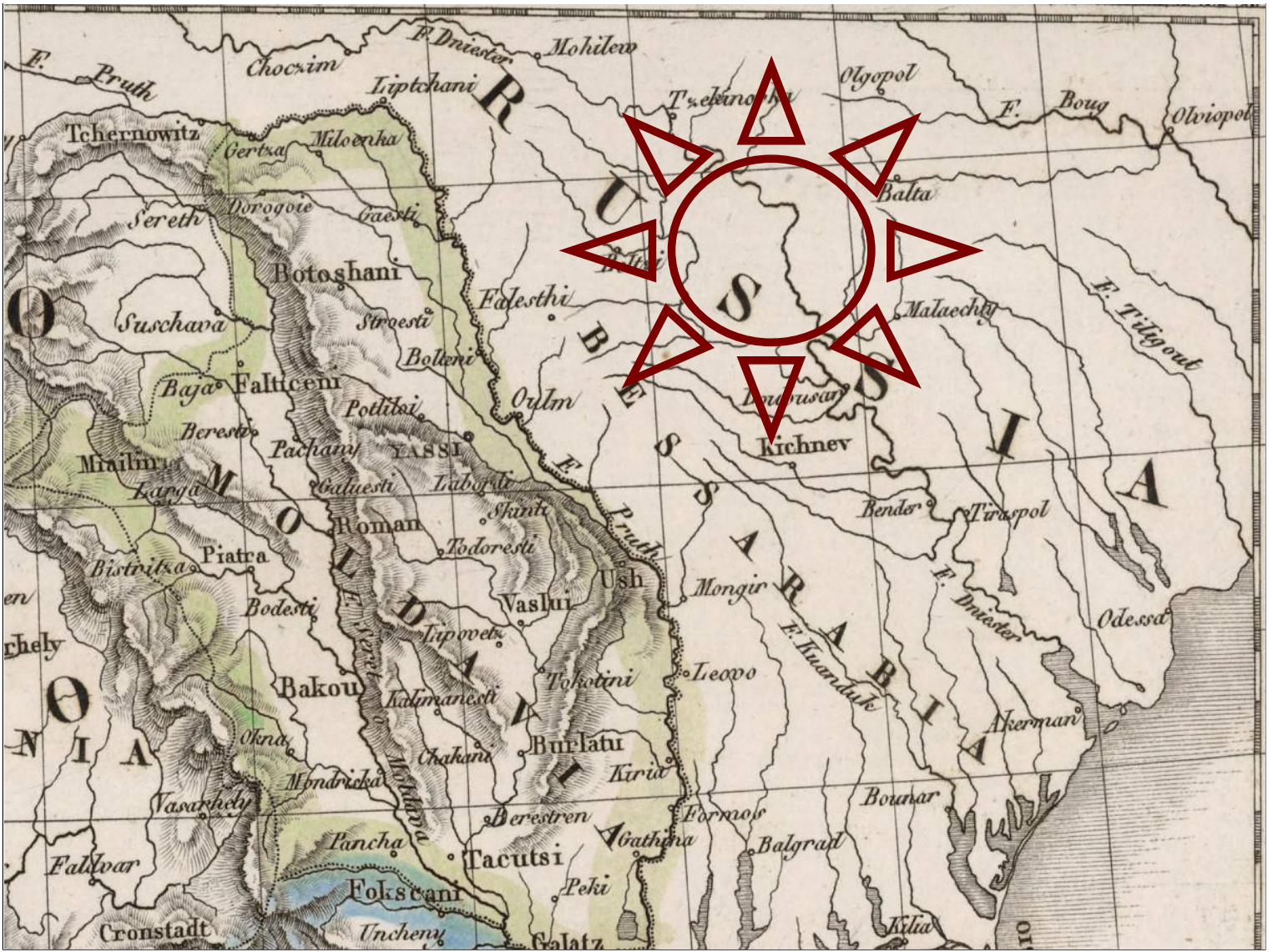
Rodini, Giuseppe
Carta Generale della Turchia Europea della Grecia de Principati di Servia Valachia e Moldavia (1852)
in Atlante del Rodini.
Naples: Giuseppe Rodini (1859)
List No 12502.019

World Atlas, 19 maps
Image No 12502019.jp2
davidrumsey.com
(Stanford University Library Maps)



Rodini, Giuseppe
 Carta Generale della Turchia Europea della Grecia de Principati di Serbia Valachia e Moldavia (1852)
 in Atlante del Rodini.
 Naples: Giuseppe Rodini (1859)
 List No 12502.019

World Atlas, 19 maps
 Image No 12502019.jp2
 davidrumsey.com
 (Stanford University Library Maps)



Rodini, Giuseppe
Carta Generale della Turchia Europea della Grecia de Principati di Servia Valachia e Moldavia (1852)
in Atlante del Rodini.
Naples: Giuseppe Rodini (1859)
List No 12502.019

World Atlas, 19 maps
Image No 12502019.jp2
davidrumsey.com
(Stanford University Library Maps)

RASHCOV

1866



Weimar Geographisches Institut

Das Konigreich Ungarn mit seinen Nebenländern und Galizien (Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia, Montenegro, Herzegovina, Bosnia, Serbia, Wallachia, and Moldavia) (1866) (plate 17)

in Hand - Atlas Der Erde Und Des Himmels

Weimar (Germany): Geographisches Institut (1867)

engravers/ printers: Adolf Graf; Carl Graf; Th. Luther; Dietrich; Biederman; V. Geyer; C. Hensgen; W. Kratz; Schonfelder

List No 2595.020

The 42nd edition was completed in 1861. In almost all of the years 1862-1869 revised printings of the 42nd edition were published. For example the Italian unification has been incorporated in later printings. After the Austro-Prussian War in 1866, the maps of Central Europe have a different order, where Germany precedes Austria.

World Atlas, 70 maps

Image No 2595020.jp2

davidrumsey.com

(Stanford University Library Maps)



Weimar Geographisches Institut

Das Königreich Ungarn mit seinen Nebeländern und Galizien (Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia, Montenegro, Herzegovina, Bosnia, Serbia, Wallachia, and Moldavia) (1866) (plate 17)

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List No 2595.020

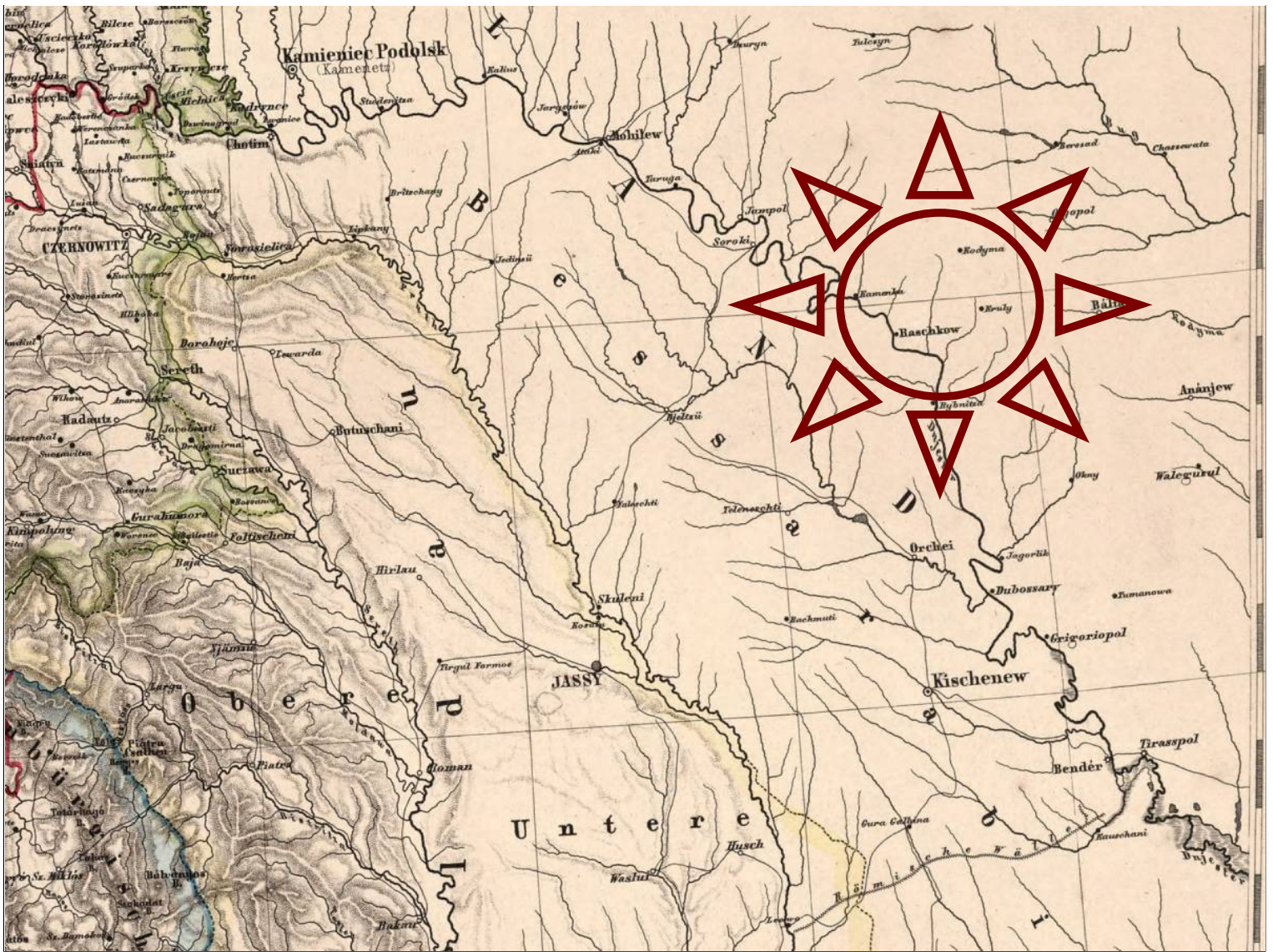
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World Atlas, 70 maps

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(Stanford University Library Maps)

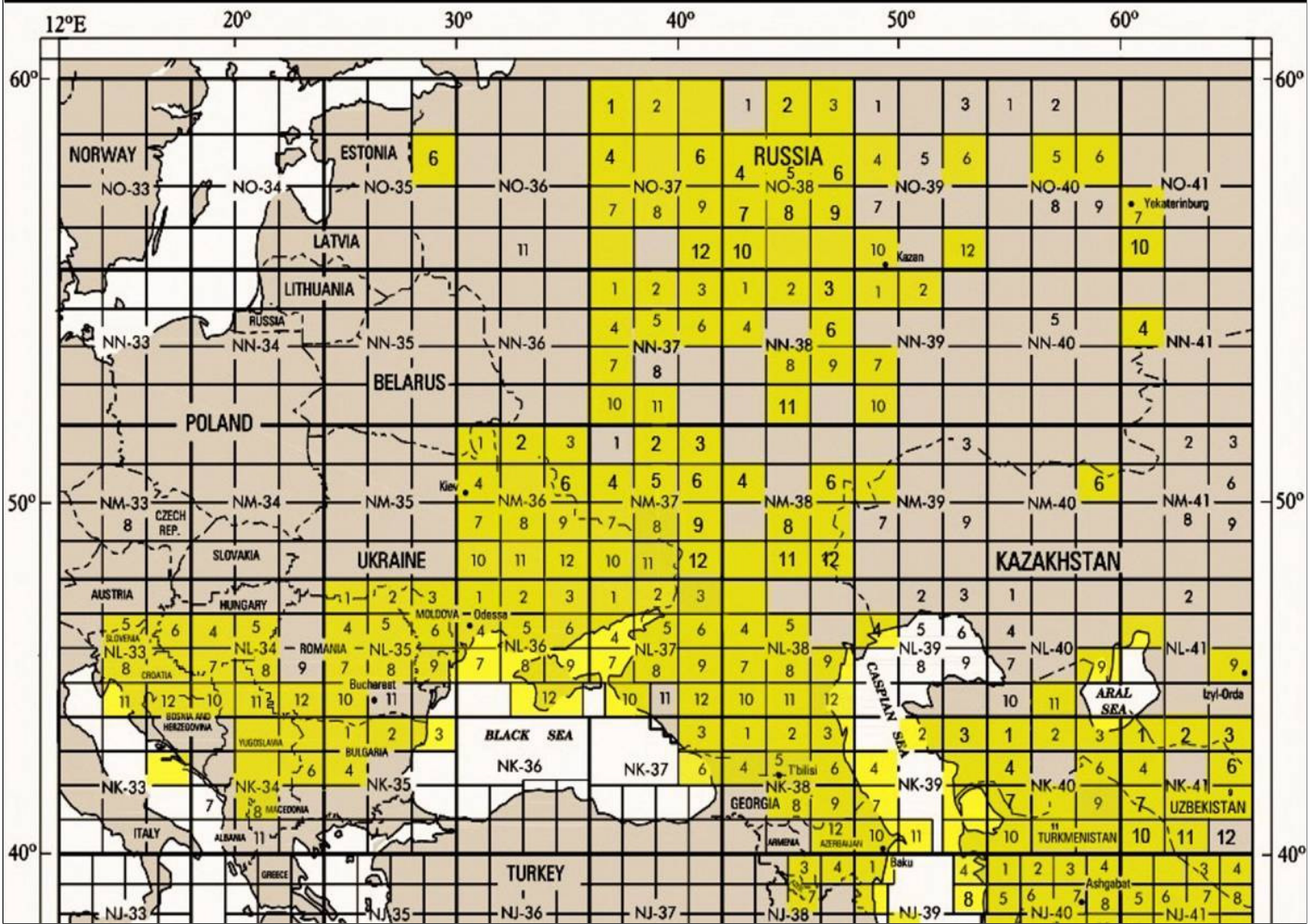
RASHCOV

1954



us military maps (1954)
moldavia, rashcov area
txu-oclc-6519747-nl35-3
http://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/eastern_europe/txu-oclc-6519747-nl35-3.jpg

JOINT OPERATIONS GRAPHICS – AIR



us military maps (1954)

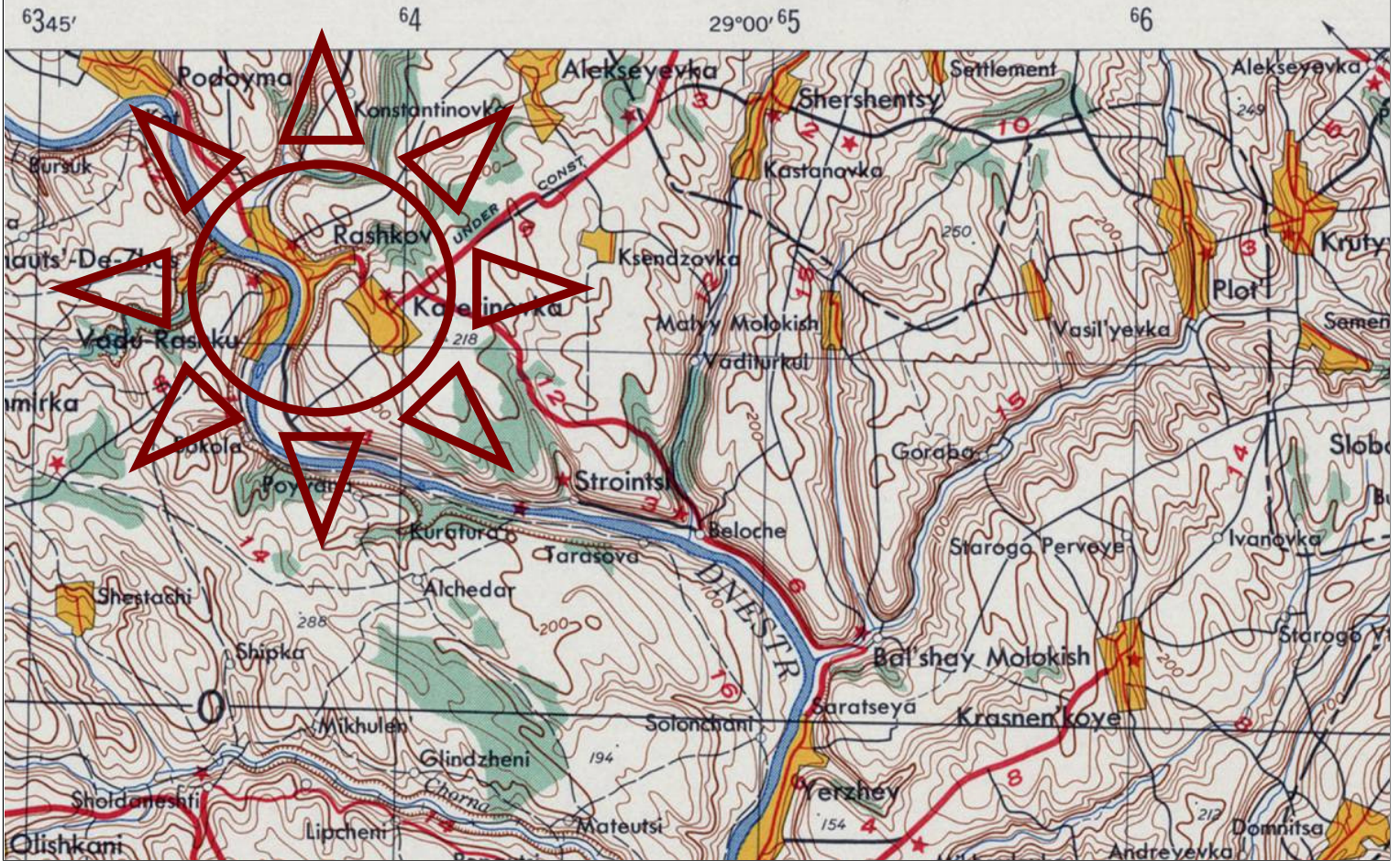
index map for eastern europe

http://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/jog/russia/russia-europe_index.html

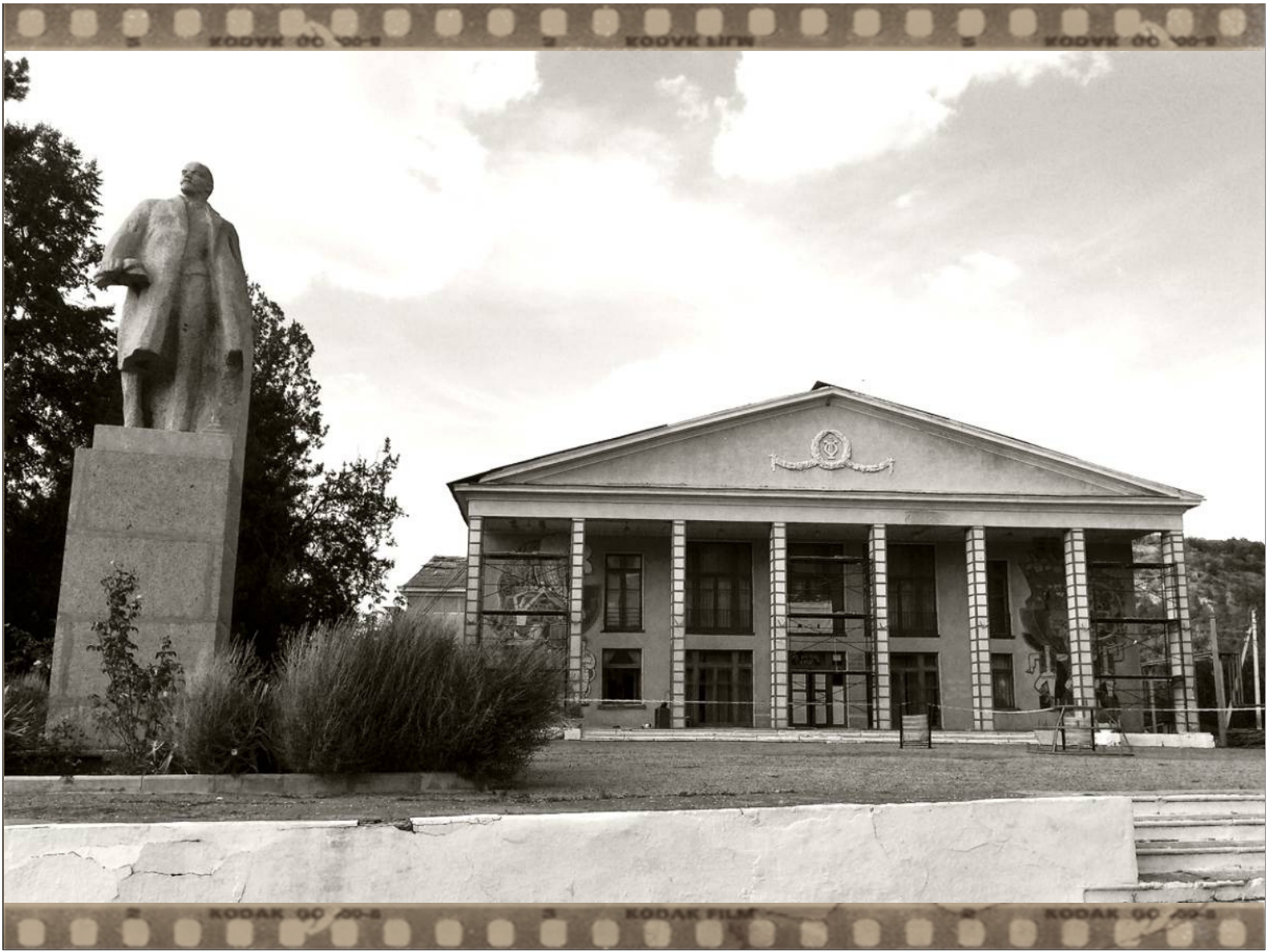


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KODYMA 13 KM.



us military maps (1954)
moldavia, rashcov area
sector nl35-3
http://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/eastern_europe/txu-oclc-6519747-nl35-3.jpg



Strom, Yale (photographer)
Lenin's Statue in Rashkov, Transneister (2016)
<https://yalestrom.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/gallery4-1.jpg>
<https://yalestrom.com/gallery/>



ABE IN AMERICA

1913 - 1938



Delaroche, Paul (French) (1797-1856) (illustrator). Miriam and Moses (frontispiece). in Stowe, Harriet Beecher (1873) (author). *Woman In Sacred History: A Series of Sketches Drawn From Scriptural, Historical, and Legendary Sources*. New York: John B. Alden, Publisher (1888). Copyright J.B. Ford & Co. (1873).

(Introductory Note) The pen of Mrs. Stowe is, perhaps, unequalled among living women in picturing personages and scenes of such transcendent interest, and needs no aid from the painter's brush; yet the graceful scene on the Nile, where Miriam watches little Moses, exposed in the bulrushes, will please the eye of every one. The original painting has been often engraved, but its freshness and beauty are best shown by reproducing its soft and delicate coloring. The careful sister, watching through the rushes, and the indistinct form of the mother on the bank above, are in exquisite contrast to the quietude of the babe in his basket on the waters of the placid Nile.

Abe was the son and grandson of small-town rabbis. His father was sickly, probably with tuberculosis, and died when Abe was a teenager.

Rabbis were usually the best-educated inhabitants of their shtetls. Their education included rote memory of the Torah as well as constant analysis of the passages in it. A rabbi was expected to spend much of his time seated in a prescribed position and bent over an open Torah. He was to rock back and forth rhythmically as he read, and if a hair fell out of his beard or off his head, he was to put it in the crack between the pages he was reading at the time.

Shtetl inhabitants couldn't afford to pay their rabbis well for their services, such as validating kosher meat, performing weddings, and presiding at funerals.

Rabbis who wanted families often married a daughter of a merchant and relied on the father-in-law for support as much as possible. The rabbi's wife was expected to be skilled in providing for her family. She interacted with the community to acquire food and other things the family needed. She tended to the tasks of daily living.

Abe was the youngest of his parents' eight children. He was also their first-born and only son.

When Abe was born, the Russian Czar ruled the territory in which Rashcov is located.

Russian Czars and their advisors seem to have taken a page out of the playbook of ancient Egyptian Pharaohs. The Russian aristocracy didn't kill first-born Jewish sons outright, but did draft them for long military service. The term was long enough for many first-born sons to be involved in active warfare and be killed.

Abe said military service for first-born Jewish sons was 20 years at the time he left Rashcov.

Deborah G. Glassman, an online researcher, wrote about the Russian 25-year conscription act of 1828. She said it was reformed in 1870 to a few years of service.

(www.kenilalinks.jewishgen.org/lyakhovichi/JewishRecords.htm).

Perhaps the draft law was revised again and the term of service increased. A reason for a longer, more punitive draft would be the many young Jewish men who became involved in revolutionary activities against the Czar.

When the family planned Abe's escape, he had three uncles who lived abroad.

One uncle edited a Zionist newspaper in Jerusalem. Being an intellectual, he was probably an uncle on Abe's father's side.

Two uncles lived in the United States. One uncle was a dry goods merchant in New York city. The other uncle was a rag dealer on Maxwell Street in Chicago. Abe was a bit of a snob about money-grubbing. He enjoyed a social life with prosperous people, but didn't even think about doing what has to be done to get money for the support of his family and himself.

Nonetheless, and even though Abe wound up being a newspaper man himself, he chose to migrate to the United States.

Abe was personable and made friends easily.

Among his friends in Rashcov was the chauffeur of the local prince. The young man had attended university. He introduced Abe to American writers in Russian translation. Abe liked James Fennimore Cooper's books about the Pathfinder. He also liked Hamlin Garland's books about the cowboy West.

Abe's family sent him out of Russia to save his life.

Abe came to the United States to be an Indian scout or a cowboy. He wasn't sure which.

He stewed with his uncle in New York for as short a time as possible. He then headed west to Omaha, Nebraska. It was known as Cow Town at the time because of its stockyards, though it also industrialized and had a lot of factories. Sioux Indians lived on nearby reservations and came to town when they pleased.

Abe didn't meet his third uncle until he was married, had children, and came to Chicago for a newspaper job. He wrote that he felt ashamed of the rag dealer and had nothing to do with him.

Abe carried himself as an orphan, though he had a lot of family until the Holocaust; and it was his choice to remain aloof from his family in America.

He made a surrogate family of the friends that he and his wife made separately and together. Their self-made family filled their lives.

A blank exists where mention should be made of how Abe earned a living after he arrived in Omaha.

He attended the Kellom School. The Kellom School originated as a school for adult immigrants where they could learn English and become Americanized.

His future wife was his teacher. He said they fell in love over romantic English poets.

Pearl died at age 43 in 1938, according to her newspaper obituary. It indicates that she was also born in 1895. Yet, in family discussions, she was said to be from seven to twelve years older than Abe.

It's possible that Abe lied about his age when he arranged to migrate to the United States and boarded the ship, Czar. However, he said he migrated after his bar mitzvah, but wasn't sure by how many years. If he lied, he added no more than two or three years to his age.

Cousin Leah, whom Abe wrote and spoke of as the great love of his life, was seven (or twelve) years older than Abe. He also had seven older sisters. I imagine that for Abe, the entire female gender coalesced into one older, doting woman who hovered between sister and mother, regardless of a particular woman's relationship to Abe and her age.

However, the 1910 Omaha census says Pearl was born in 1889. Census data for some of my other relatives is unreliable. Newspapers aren't always reliable, either. One of my great-grandmothers was born and married several different places and years.

Early phonebooks provide employment information as well as phone numbers and addresses.

Pearl's father was a steam pipe fitter. Her mother was a housewife. Her two younger brothers worked in factories, both as office clerks. The brothers never married.

The family home was a few blocks from the Kellom School, which is on the edge of the campus of Creighton University.

Pearl was a talented girl. She played the violin in the Omaha Young Women's Orchestra. She wrote poems which she published in hardbound books in the vanity press. Early in the Abe-Pearl relationship, she was inspired to write a novel about an immigrant Russian Jewish boy, and it was published in the Jewish press. Her interest in immigrants was typical of educated middle and upper class women of her day, though her own family was working class. She attended university before and after her marriage to Abe.

World War I broke the couple apart.

Though Abe came to the United States as a draft dodger, understandably, he wound up in the US Army and back in Europe for the war. It's possible he volunteered and wasn't drafted; and that he volunteered to get US citizenship. He didn't marry Pearl to get a green card.

During basic, a sergeant told Abe to do something Abe didn't want to do. The sergeant had a fit of apoplexy and wanted to bust Abe down. But there's no place further down to bust a recruit in basic.

The sergeant transferred Abe to a unit of black recruits for punishment and Abe traveled to Europe with them. The US Army avoided giving black men rifles until World War II. Abe didn't mention of his black unit dug trenches or fought in them.

The white lieutenant who commanded the black unit was uncomfortable at the sight of a little white man alone in a unit of big black men. The lieutenant arranged for Abe to live in the home of a widow in the French town nearby. Abe didn't dig or fight in trenches.

The Army issued packages of condoms and chocolates to its soldiers. Abe was faithful to Pearl and didn't need the condoms. Chocolate had some value for him. He traded condoms for chocolates with the black soldiers, and people were happy all around.

While Abe was overseas, Pearl increased her teaching load at first. In addition to working at Kellom School days, she volunteered evenings in a Salvation Army program for adult immigrants.

Then she left Omaha and attended university in Boulder, Colorado.

When the war was over, Abe joined her in Boulder and they got married.

Abe and Pearl seem to have gotten married twice.

A document in the Hebrew language records a Jewish wedding, and it probably occurred first.

A wedding book in the English language records a Christian ceremony at the home of one of Pearl's friends in Boulder. The newspaper announcement describes Abe as Russian and a graduate of the University of Moscow. It doesn't mention that he's Jewish and the couple had a Jewish wedding, too. All the names on the guest list are WASP. Pearl's parents and brothers didn't sign it.

Pearl's parents' surnames are common WASP names. Both names have been given to characters on American television sitcoms. The current head of the Ku Klux Klan or American Nazi Party (I forgot which) has Pearl's mother's maiden name.

Pearl's family's home was in an area devastated by a tornado. Though it might have been re-built later, it vanished forever when the area was gouged out for an expressway.

From Boulder, Pearl and Abe moved to Columbia, Missouri, where both of them attended the University of Missouri School of Journalism. It is highly regarded by newspaper men.

Their first child, a girl, was born just moments after the end of a school year and didn't interrupt Pearl's education even a little.

Her parents lived the Bohemian lifestyle. They made a bassinet of a dresser drawer. Fraternity boys babysat when Pearl attended class. Pearl put her baby girl in a backpack and hiked up mountains with the ladies' mountaineering club.

When Pearl earned her Journalism degree, she also won a fellowship to continue her education in New York. She and Abe lived with the Bohemians in Greenwich Village while she attended Columbia University and Abe attended New York University. They went to spaghetti dinner house parties that helped feed and pay rent for starving artists. They socialized with well-known writers.

They had their second and last child, a boy.

Harriet Monroe had launched Poetry magazine in Chicago. Chicago was a good place to go next; and one of the news wire services gave Abe a job.

Abe went to work. Pearl stayed home, took care of the children, and wrote short stories. She isn't listed in dictionaries of American writers, but she did earn a living by supplying popular magazines with pulp fiction. The names of some of the magazines are Argosy, Cassell's, Love Story, Oriental Stories, and Weird Tales.

Abe graduated to a full-time job with a daily newspaper. He was assigned to the the Chicago Board of Education and federal court. He covered Al Capone's tax evasion trial; and got the coveted last interview during Capone's ride to prison.

The children were academically gifted. The daughter skipped one grade. The son skipped two and was then only a year behind his older sister in school.

At first, the family lived in the Field Garden Apartments. They are a large block of apartment buildings around a central courtyard. Many tenants were artists and writers who lived the Bohemian life. They lived cooperatively and had their own school.

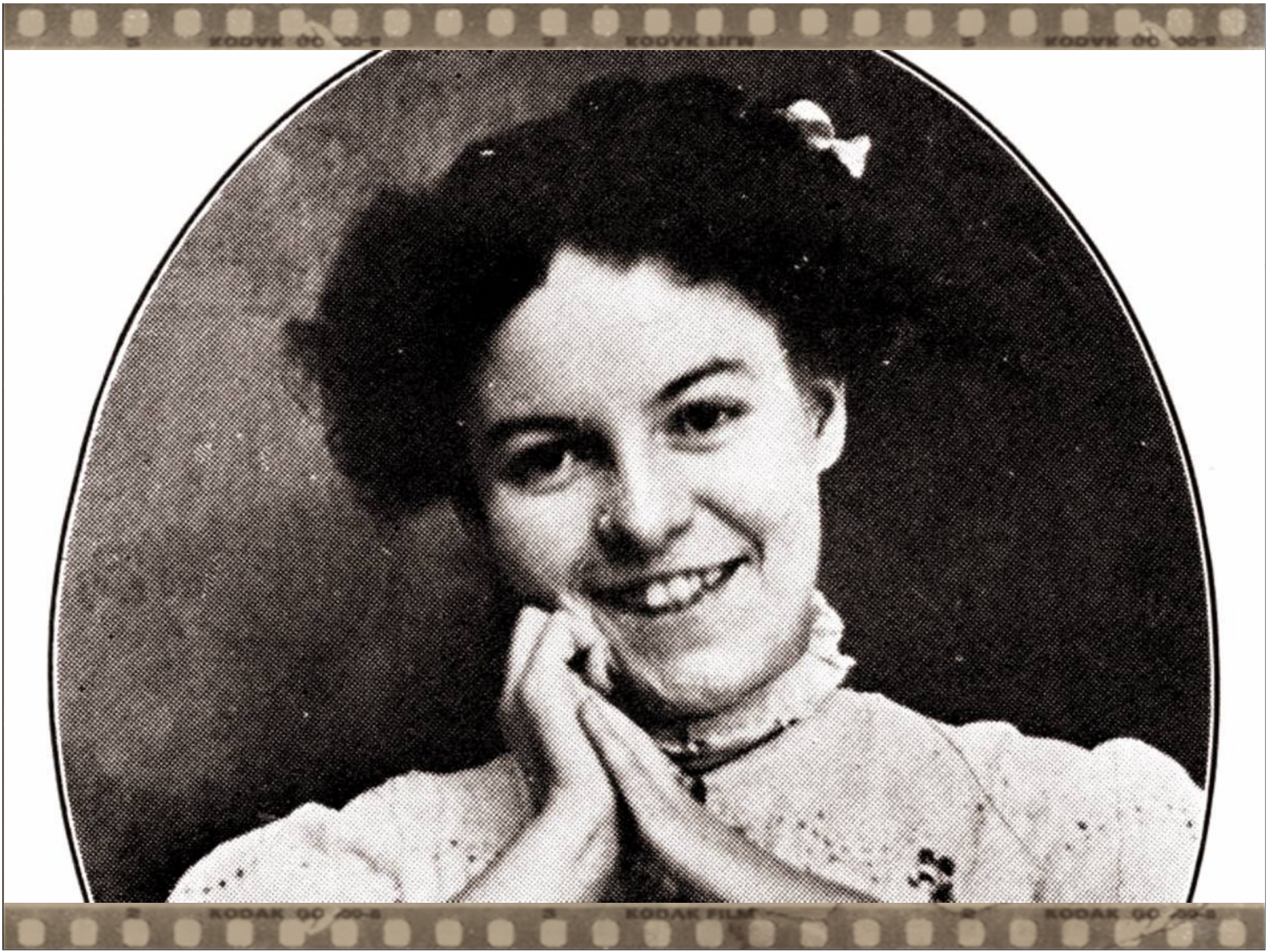
After the family lived in several other apartments, Abe and Pearl bought a substantial house in Rogers Park, a couple blocks from Lake Michigan.

The daughter attended the School of Journalism at a well-known university and became a sorority girl. She refused to take two courses required for graduation and didn't become a writer like her parents. However, Abe reported that the Dean of the Journalism School said she was the best and brightest student the school had ever had.

She minored in Labor Relations; and reported that she was happiest and most comfortable among working class people.

The son won a full-scholarship to a highly-ranked engineering school and went on to a brilliant career in the Department of Defense and as a private consultant.

To the family, he's best known as the boy who built a sailboat in the basement of the Rogers Park house only to discover that it wouldn't fit out the door when finished.



Pearl. Frontispiece of a book of her poems published in 1916

THE IMMIGRANT

HE comes with his heart aleap,
With a fire in the blood of his veins.
Though an unknown language fetters his
tongue,
His heart knows the patriot's pains.

But life full of plenty and ease
Is not his in the Land of the Free.
It is battle for life and meagre bread,
In the new home 'cross the sea.

Oft the toil, the curse, and the strife,
And the sweat of a laborer's day;
The heat and the stench of summer nights,
And the winters that pinch him gray.

And out of it all he strides,
With the look of a man fresh-purged
By the white-hot fires of seething life
That over him have surged.

And,— he stays, and yearningly loves
The land he espoused years ago;
“O God, in Thy mercy,” he prays,
“Keep this land where I'm free to fight on.”

[36]

OUR NEW STORY

A new story by a new author will be published in these columns beginning with Tuesday's issue. "The Road to Paradise" is the title, and the author Miss Pearl L. hails from Omaha, Nebraska.

It is the story of David Mendel, who "out-Americanized the Americans." But you will want to read what happened to him. Make sure to get Tuesday's JEWISH DAILY NEWS and every day the story continues its run.

By the way, tell your friends about it. We know they will be glad to read this story and they will become permanent readers of the JEWISH DAILY NEWS. *Congratulations* —

Omaha Teacher Writes Story.

"The Road to Paradise" is the title of a serial being published by the New York Jewish Daily News, the author of which is Miss Pearl L.

, teacher of the ungraded room at Kellom school. The story deals with a young Russian Jewish immigrant, who is depicted as "out-Americanizing the Americans."



Ker, William Balfour (artist). Buy United States government war savings stamps Your money back with interest from the United States Treasury. (Number S-11). Cincinnati/ New York: Strobridge Litho. Co. (1917)

A variety of people lined up at a window tended by Uncle Sam, beneath a sign "W.S.S. for sale here"; a little girl waves the American flag in the foreground.

No known restrictions on reproduction.

Willard and Dorothy Straight Collection.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

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Digital ID cph 3g08888 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g08888

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<https://lccn.loc.gov/2001700121>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3g00000/3g08000/3g08800/3g08888v.jpg>



Ingres, Maurice (artist). Let's end it - quick, with Liberty Bonds. Cleveland (OH): The Central Litho. Co. (copyright 1917).

Poster for Liberty Bonds showing a figure of Liberty with a war-ravaged landscape background.

No known restrictions on publication.

Willard and Dorothy Straight Collection.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Call # POS - WWI - US, no. 419 (C size) [P&P]

Digital ID cph 3g09462 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g09462

Reproduction # LC-USZC4-9462 (color film copy transparency)

<https://lccn.loc.gov/2002695578>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3g00000/3g09000/3g09400/3g09462v.jpg>



Nikolaki, Z.P. (artist). Hello! This is liberty speaking - billions of dollars are needed and needed now (1918).

Statue of Liberty on telephone.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Call # POS - WWI - US, no. 229 (C size) [P&P]

Digital IDs [11736 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ds.11736](https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ds.11736);

[cph 3g08046 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g08046](https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g08046);

[cph 3c07238 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3c07238](https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3c07238)

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LC-USZ62-107238 (b&w film copy neg.)

<https://lccn.loc.gov/93502270>

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Johnson, Riddle & Co., Ltd. (artist). Daddy, what did you do in the great war?. (Poster 79). London: Parliamentary Recruiting Committee (1915).

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

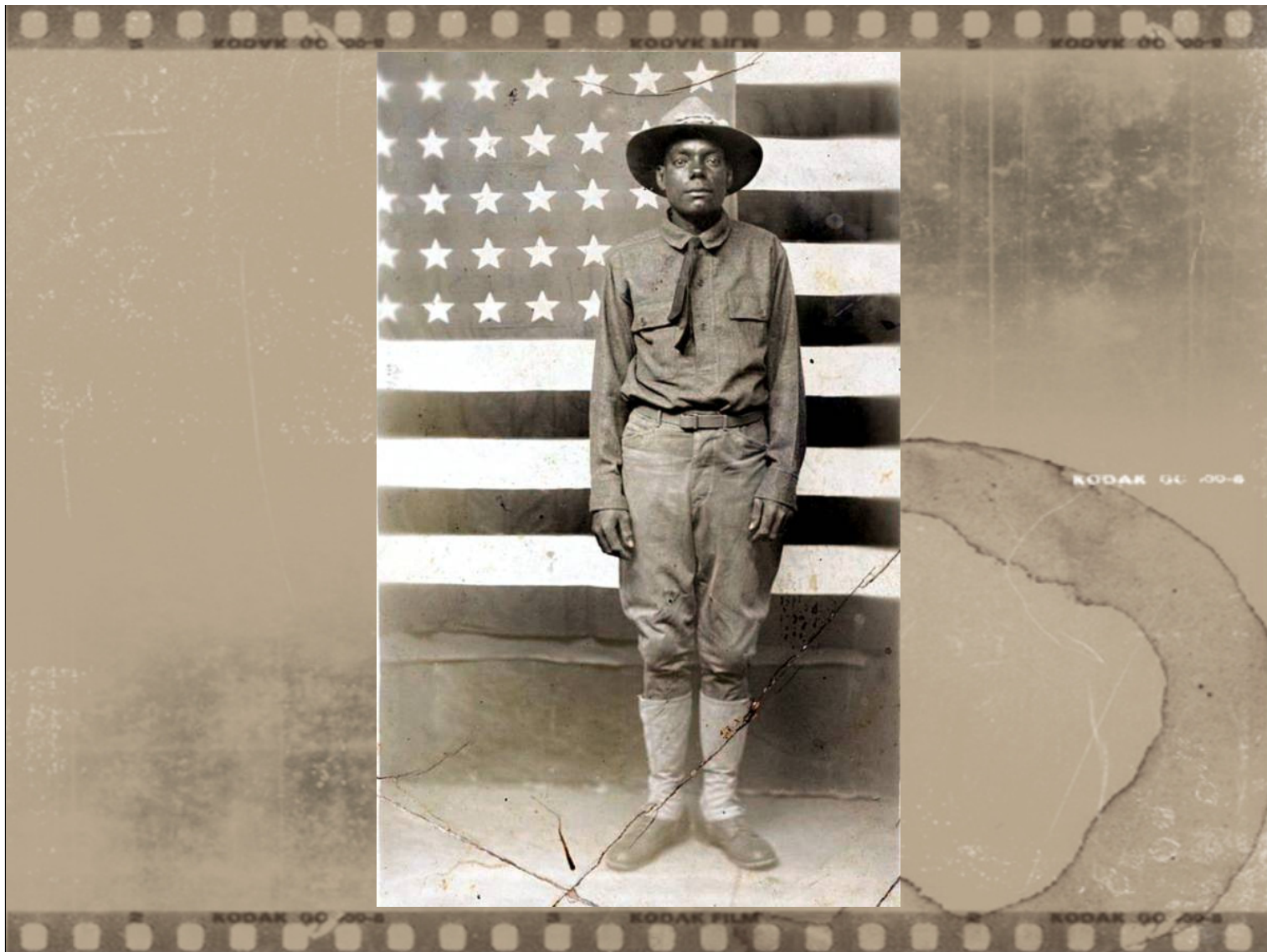
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<https://lccn.loc.gov/2003663090>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3g10000/3g10000/3g10900/3g10923v.jpg>



World War I soldier (African American) with American flag in background (1914-1918)

Gladstone's inventory code and notes: M57.

"Eugene Jones" inscribed on back of postcard in pencil.

"[Auntie(?) or Annie(?)] Thomas" inscribed on back of postcard in ink.

No known restrictions on publication.

Purchase; William A. Gladstone; 1995; (DLC/PP-1995:113.273) (inventory code M57).

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Call # LOT 14024, no. 31 [P&P]

Digital ID ppmsca 11404 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ppmsca.11404; ppmsca 11405 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ppmsca.11405

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-11404 (digital file from original item, front) LC-DIG-ppmsca-11405 (digital file from original item, back)

<https://lccn.loc.gov/2010651602>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/11400/11404v.jpg>



World War I Infantry soldiers (African-American), standing in front of photographers backdrop (1914-1918)

Purchase; William A. Gladstone; 1995; (DLC/PP-1995:113.282) (inventory code M71)

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Call # LOT 14024, no. 34 [P&P]

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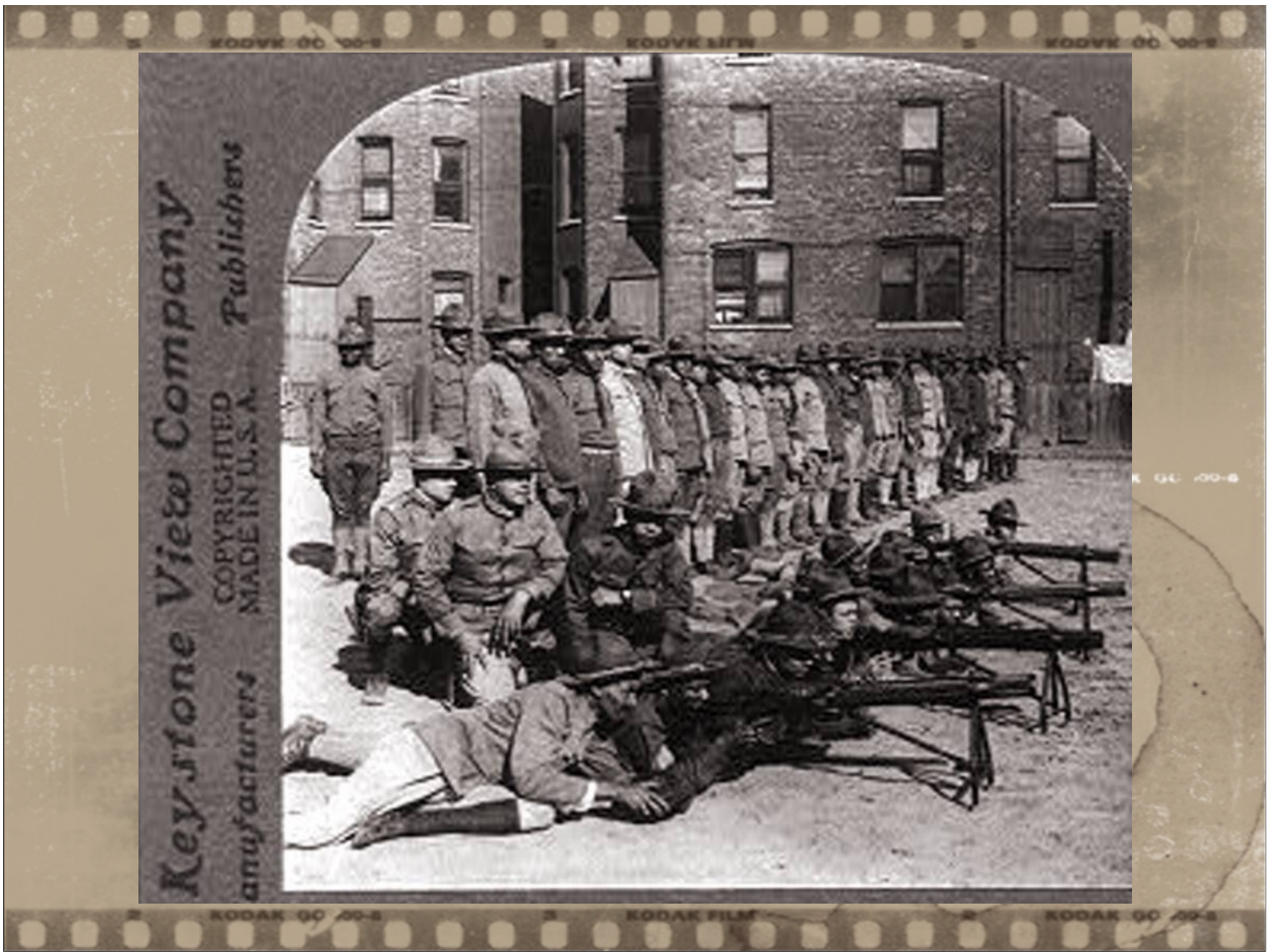
[ppmsca 11423 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ppmsca.11423](https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ppmsca.11423)

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<https://lccn.loc.gov/2010651603>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/11400/11422v.jpg>



Machine Gun Co., Chicago Regiment of Colored Soldiers, 8th Illinois Infantry. (copyright J239229, Keystone View Co., 1920 January 24)

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Keystone No. 19172.

Call # STEREO SUBJ FILE - African Americans--Military [item] [P&P]

Digital ID cph 3b46907 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b46907>

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-57080 (b&w film copy neg.)

<https://ccn.loc.gov/2004682831>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3b40000/3b46000/3b46900/3b46907r.jpg>



U.S. Army Infantry troops, African American unit, marching northwest of Verdun, France, in World War I. US Army Signal Corps. (No. 25042) (1918 November 5)

Call # LOT 8876-A [item] [P&P]

Digital ID cph 3c16442 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3c16442

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-116442 (b&w film copy neg.)

<https://lcn.loc.gov/96510701>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3c10000/3c16000/3c16400/3c16442v.jpg>



Jonas, Lucien (1880-1947) (artist). An infantry attack in woods at Argonne front. (copyright Wendell Westover 1927)

Soldiers running during a battle in World War I.

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

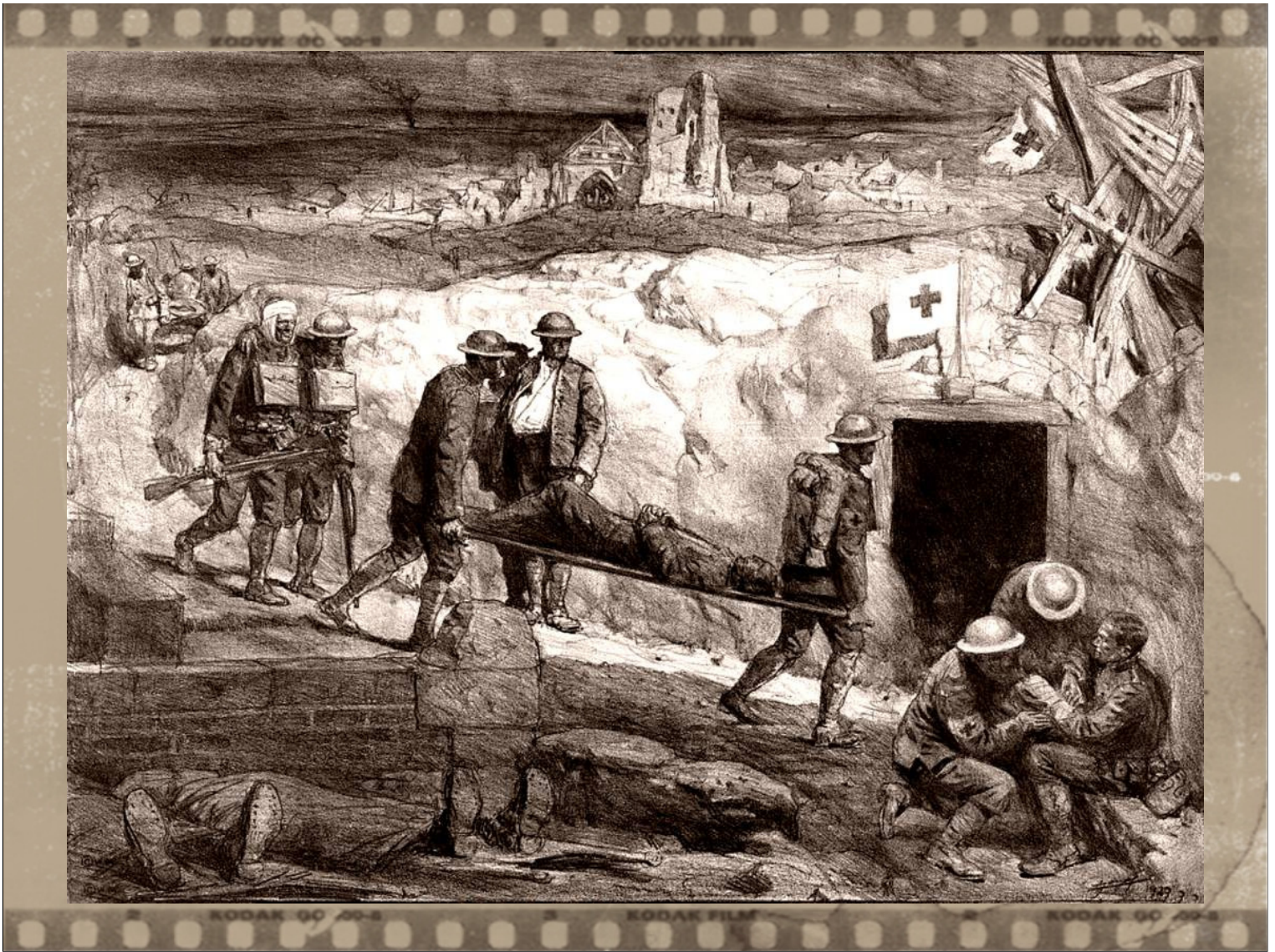
Call # PGA - Jonas--Infantry attack in woods at Argonne front (C size) [P&P]

Digital ID pga 03879 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pga.03879

Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-03879 (digital file from original print)

<https://lccn.loc.gov/2004670601>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/03800/03879v.jpg>



Jonas, Lucien (1880-1947) (artist). A first aid station. (copyright Wendell Westover 1927)

Wounded soldiers entering an aid station during World War I.

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Call # PGA - Jonas--First aid station (C size) [P&P]

Digital ID pga 03878 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pga.03878

Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-03878 (digital file from original print)

<https://lccn.loc.gov/2004670600>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/03800/03878v.jpg>



Jonas, Lucien (1880-1947) (artist). No man's land. (copyright Wendell Westover 1927)

Soldiers during a battle in World War I.

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Call # PGA - Jonas--No man's land (C size) [P&P]

Digital ID [pga 03885 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pga.03885](https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pga.03885); [cph 3a25153 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a25153](https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a25153)

Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-03885 (digital file from original print) LC-USZ62-24205 (b&w film copy neg.)

<https://lccn.loc.gov/2004670697>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/03800/03885v.jpg>



World War I: Removing the dead from the trenches (France). Keystone View Company (copyright 18702 1919 September 18)

No known restrictions on publication.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Call # LOT 11527 [item] [P&P]

Digital ID cph 3b10296 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b10296>

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-62655 (b&w film copy neg. of half stereo)

<https://ccn.loc.gov/2005683713>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3b10000/3b10000/3b10200/3b10296r.jpg>



Highsmith, Carol M. (born 1946) (photographer). World War I Memorial, Jackson, Mississippi (2008 October 9).

No known restrictions on publication.

Carol M. Highsmith's America, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Gift and purchase; Carol M. Highsmith; 2009; (DLC/PP-2010:031).

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Call # LC-DIG-highsm- 04381 (ONLINE) [P&P]

Digital ID highsm 04381 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/highsm.04381

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<https://lcn.loc.gov/2010630369>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/04300/04381v.jpg>



Highsmith, Carol M. (born 1946) (photographer). World War I Memorial, Jackson, Mississippi (2008 October 9).

No known restrictions on publication.

Carol M. Highsmith's America, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Gift and purchase; Carol M. Highsmith; 2009; (DLC/PP-2010:031).

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

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Digital ID highsm 04690 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/highsm.04690

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<https://lccn.loc.gov/2010630674>

<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/04600/04690v.jpg>

SUNSET WEDDING SOLEMNIZED AT FINCH HOME

Last evening the lovely sunken garden at the E. J. Finch home, 1243 Grandview avenue, was the scene of a very unusual wedding, when Miss Pearl L. became the bride of Abe

The bride is an Omaha girl, a teacher in the Omaha schools, and has been attending the summer school at the university and making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Finch. The groom is a Russian by birth and education. He is a graduate of the University of Moscow and is master of six languages. He returned to this country from France the first of July and hurried to Boulder and his fiance at once. They were married on Monday by the Russian service, and last evening at 7:30 o'clock standing in the rays of the setting sun they were united in marriage by the Rev. E. R. Curry of the Baptist church, of which church Mrs. Swet is a member.

At exactly 7:30 o'clock the bride and groom came down the garden steps to the processional wedding march, played by Miss Jessie Howard, and took their places at one end of the garden against a screen of old-fashioned pink hollyhocks. The bride wore a girlish and pretty frock of white net and satin. She was attended by Mrs. Mamie Bush, of Omaha. The ring service was used. A group of sixteen friends were the guests at this happy wedding. Following the ceremony, an informal reception was held in the garden. Mrs. Mamie Bush presided at the table, and delicious refreshments were served, the color scheme being in pink to harmonize with the idea of the sunset wedding. Misses Florence and Helen Creswell, Miss Louise Dobbs, and little Miss Frances Finch assisted the hostess in serving.

Mr. and Mrs. left directly after the ceremony for "The Alps," in Boulder canon, where they will spend their honeymoon.



Pearl on her wedding day.

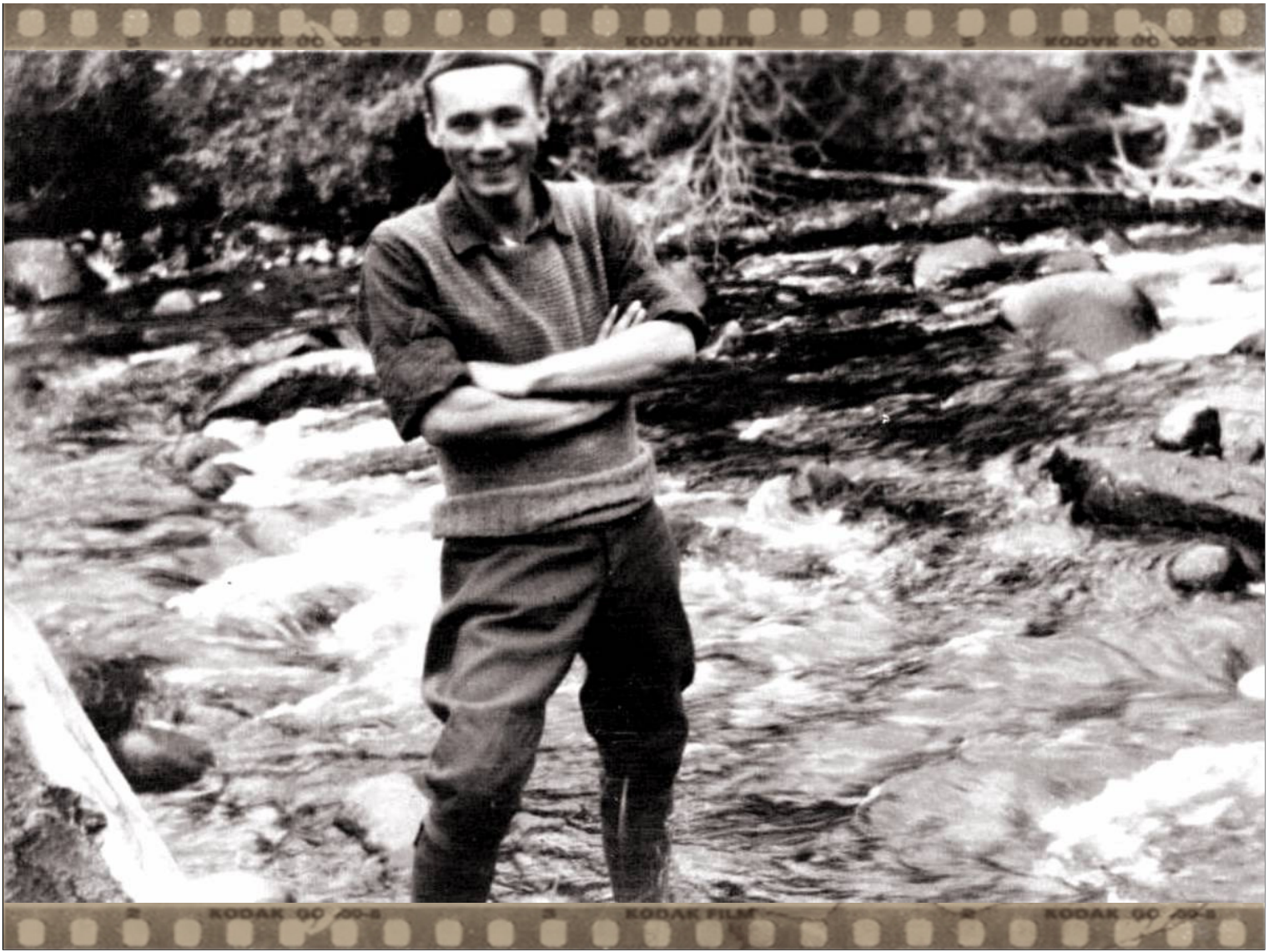
קול שישון וקול שמחה קול חתן וקול כלה



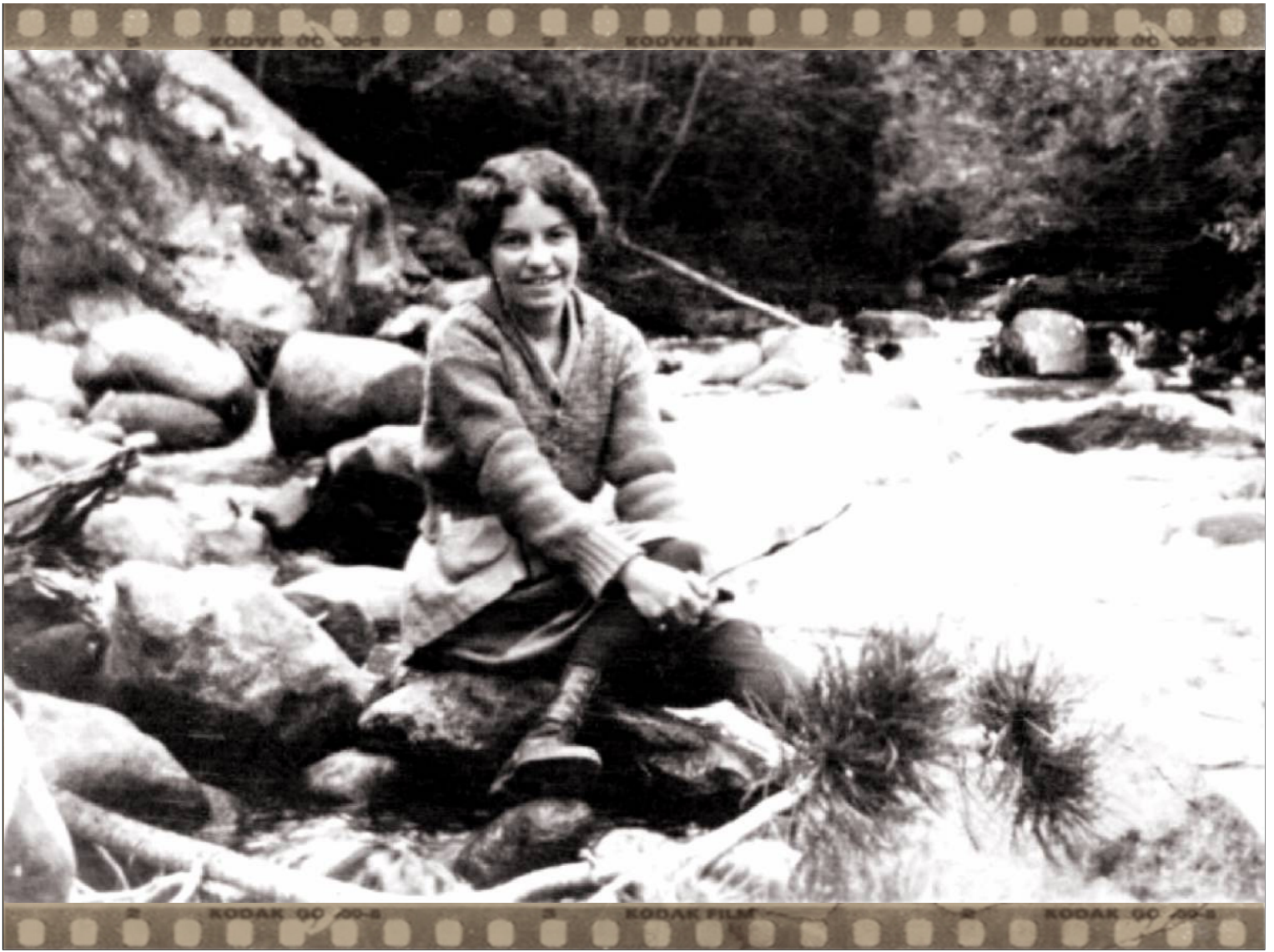
ביום קדש... בשבת... ליל יום... לחדש... שנת חמשת אלפים
 ושש מאות... אלף... לבריאת עולם למנין שאנו מונין כאן... קאמערקא



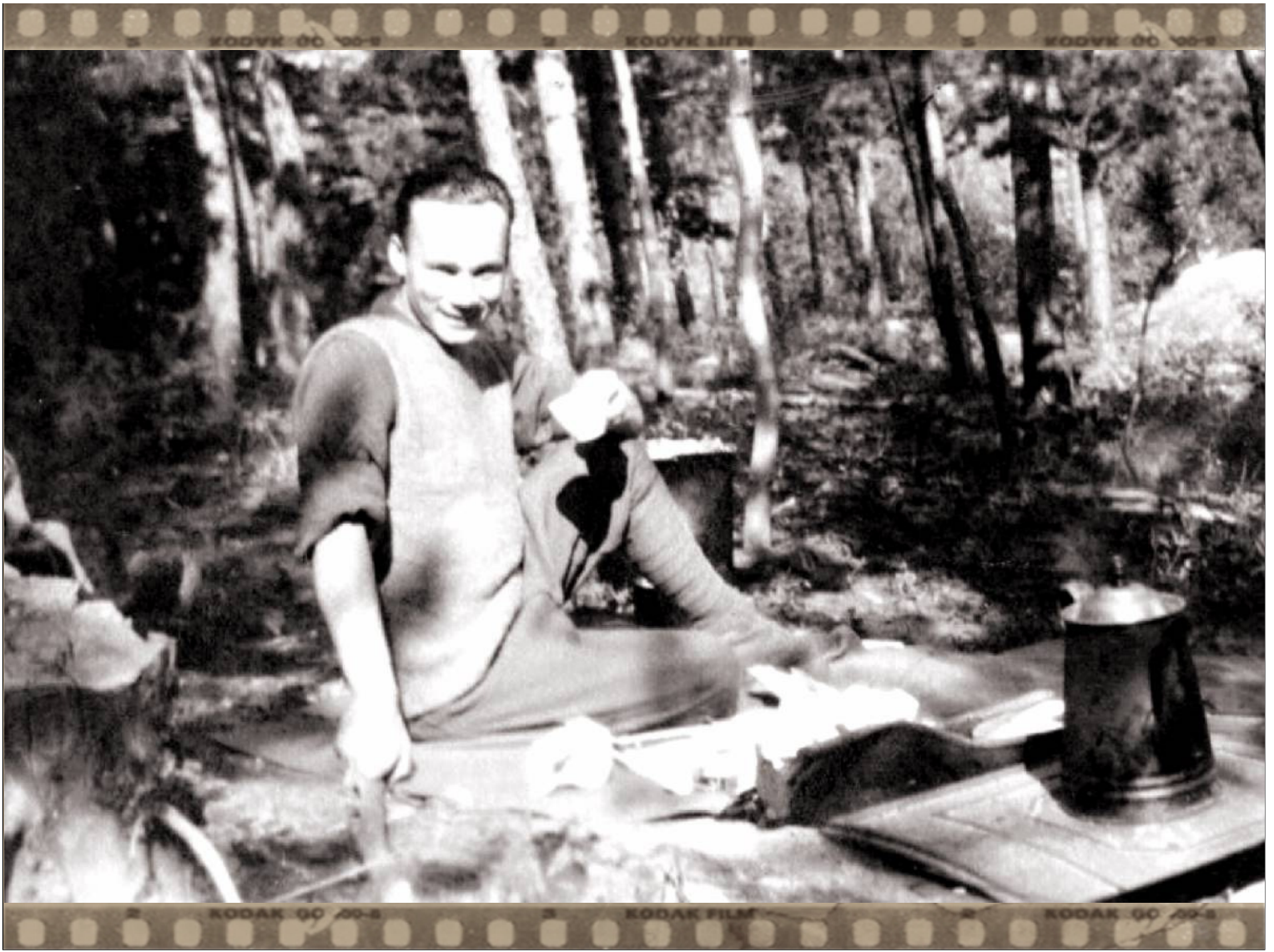
Finch home, Boulder, Colorado



Abe on his honeymoon in Nederlands, Colorado



Pearl on her honeymoon in Nederlands, Colorado



Abe on his honeymoon in Nederlands, Colorado



Pearl on her honeymoon in Nederlands, Colorado



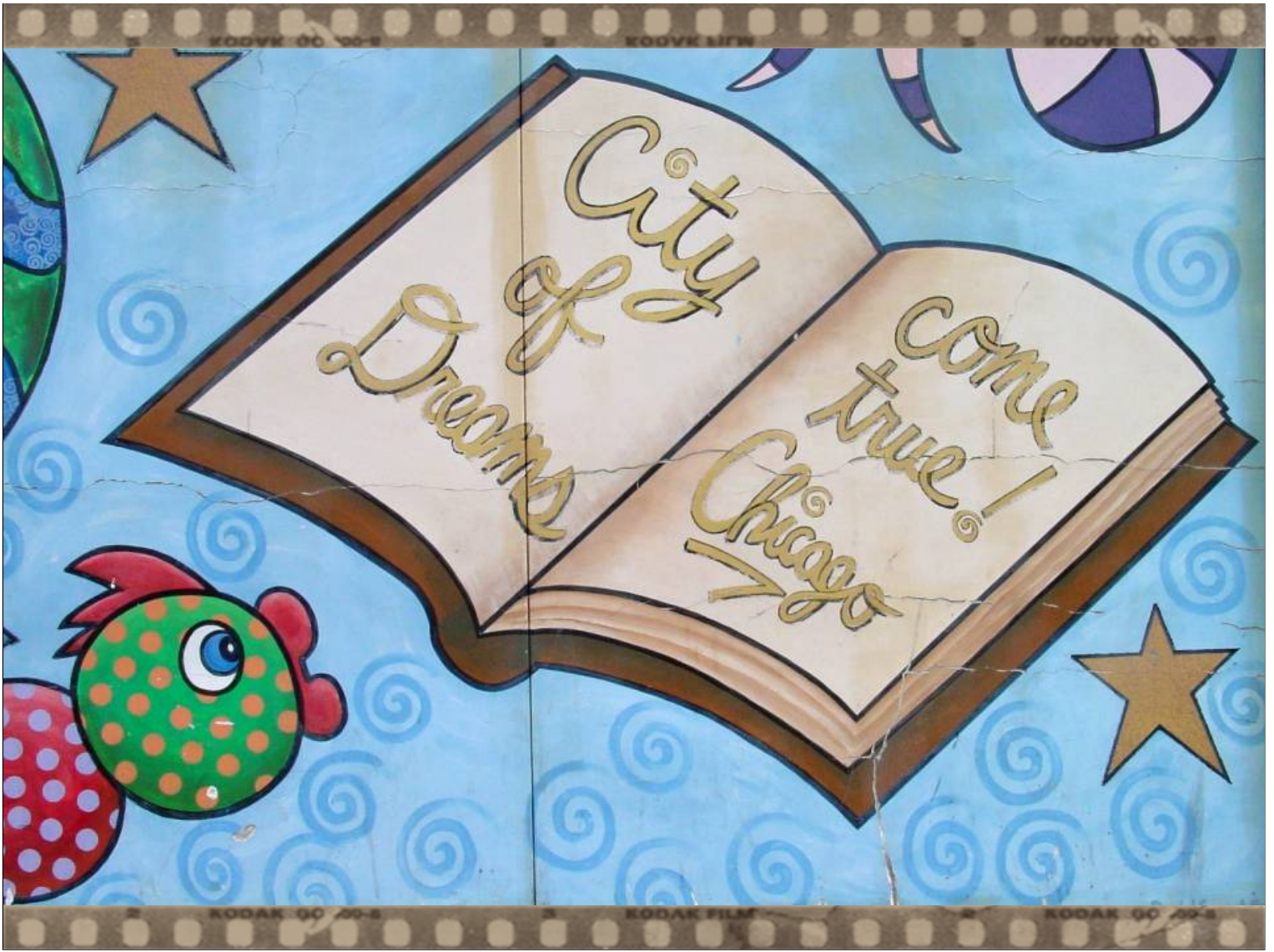
Pearl with her son and daughter



Mural, unidentified location, Chicago, Illinois



Mural, unidentified location, Chicago, Illinois



Mural, unidentified location, Chicago, Illinois



Marshall Field Garden Apartments, Blackhawk at Sedgwick. Chicago, Illinois. (2013 July 26)

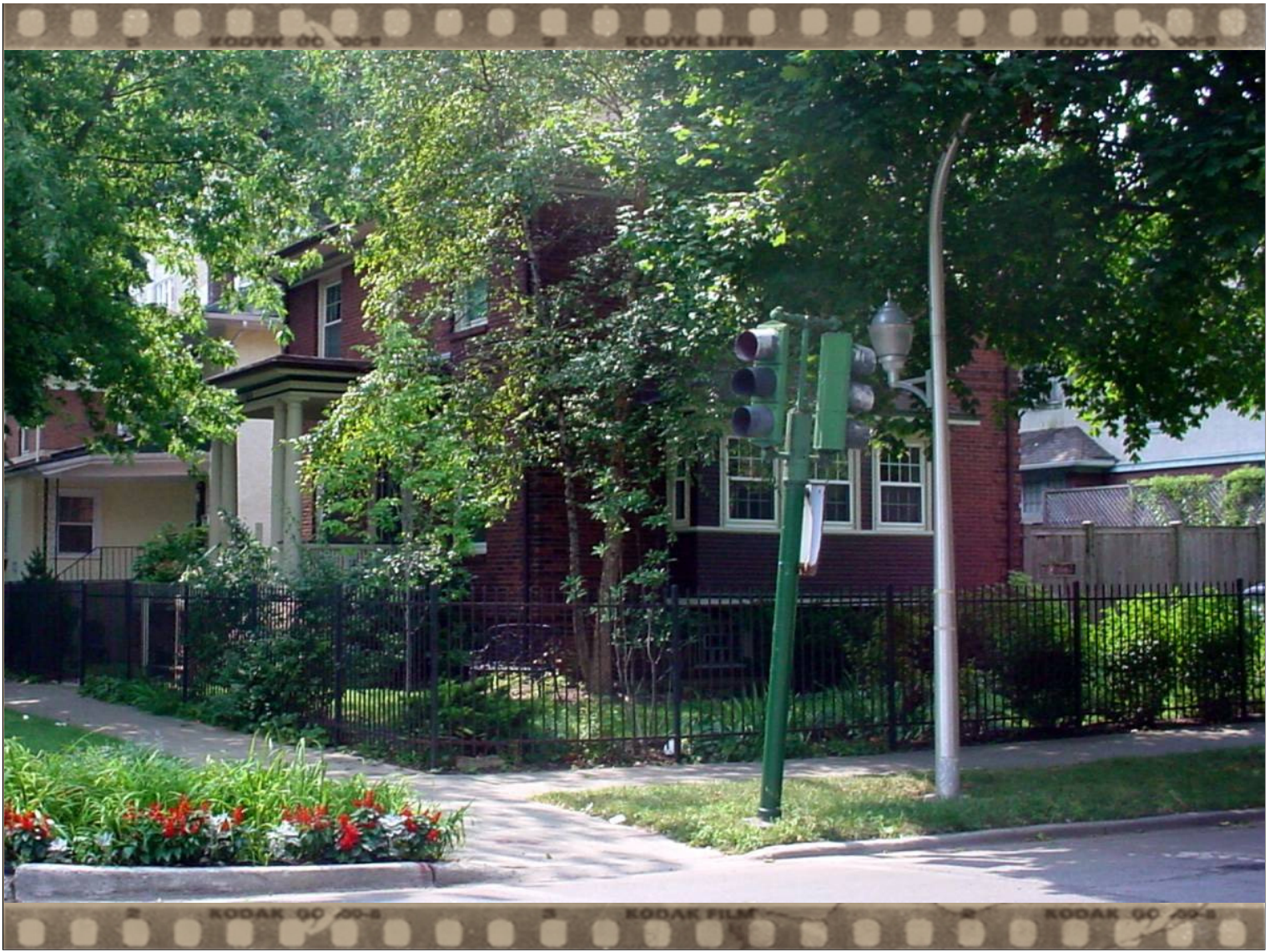


Al Capone being taken to Federal prison in Atlanta, Georgia (1932). Abe is at the far right.

[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDA2WDUwMA==/z/MMMAAOxyJs5Rbc58/\\$T2eC16N,lyME9s5qF80uBRbc58eGVw~~60_35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDA2WDUwMA==/z/MMMAAOxyJs5Rbc58/$T2eC16N,lyME9s5qF80uBRbc58eGVw~~60_35.JPG)



The house in Rogers Park, front view.



The house in Rogers Park, side view.



Abe and Pearl's son: a high school junior in Engineering Club. He was also in ROTC and the Honor Society.



ROTC



Lake Michigan beach in Rogers Park.



Mayer, Herbert (artist). Our country needs ships to carry our boys "Over There" and keep them well supplied with food, clothing, and the munitions of war. for US Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation (Philadelphia: Publications Section). Baltimore/ New York: Thomsen-Ellis Co. (1917)

The product made in this plant is used for building ships. The ships can be completed only as fast as the material and equipment for each ship arrives at the shipyard. If every man does a better day's work every day, the ships can be built faster. Be true to the boys who are giving their lives for you.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

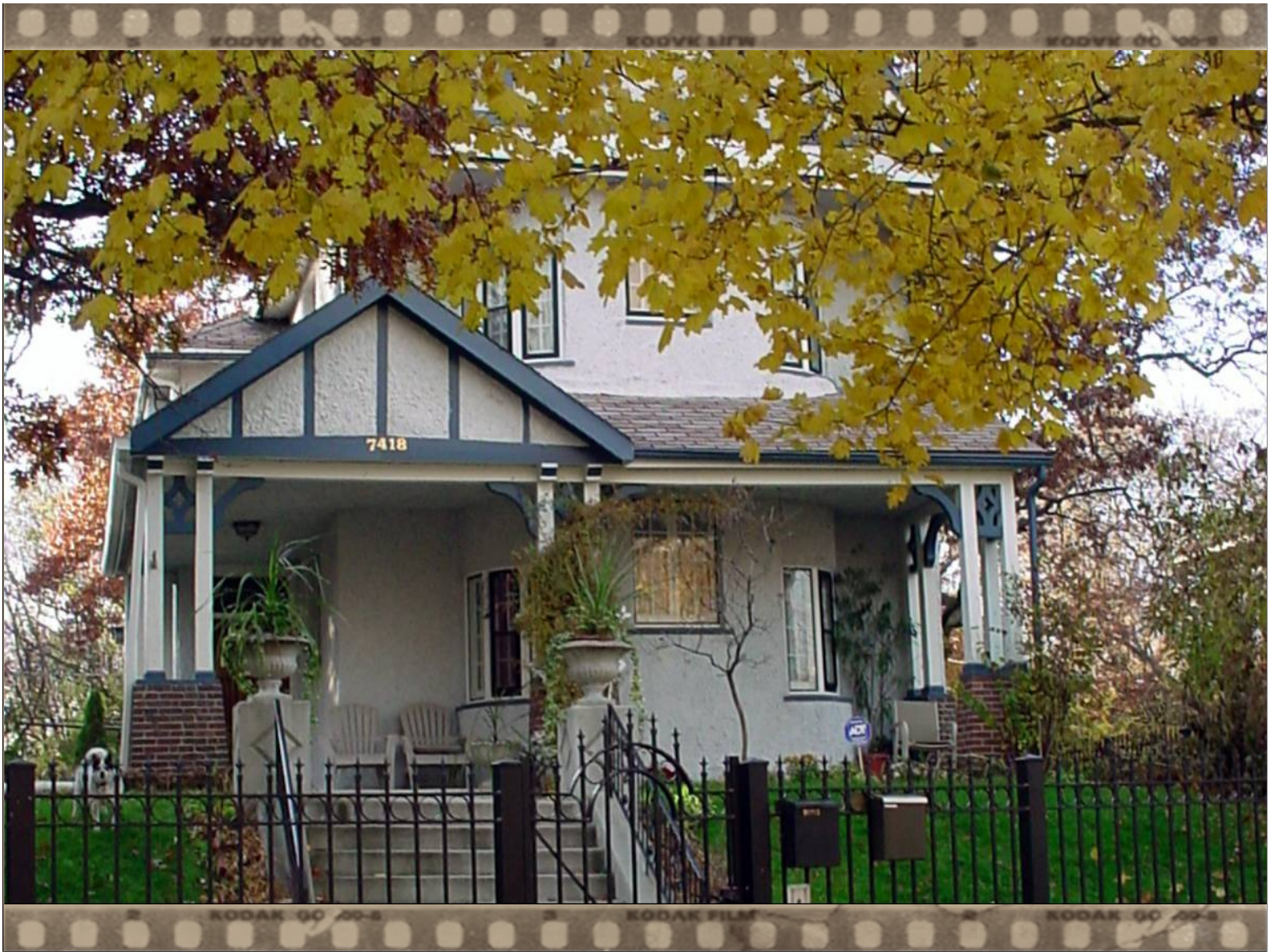
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Her best friend in high school and sorority sister in college was the daughter of a banker and lived here. When Abe & Pearl's daughter's life fell apart a few years after Pearl's death, her baby grand piano lived here, too.



Abe and Pearl's daughter: a high school senior in the Honor Society. She was also in the Travel, Ushers', and Clean-Up Clubs, as well as a city-wide music club.

There was nothing so high
that she couldn't set
her ladder to ...



Senior yearbook photo and caption.

Pearl , Writer, Dies

Ex-Omahan's Funeral Here Today

Mrs. Pearl _____ 43, author, poet, former Omaha school teacher, died in Chicago late Thursday, after an illness of two years.

The body was accompanied here today by the husband, Ab _____, Chicago newspaperman, former Omahan. Services were to be held at the C. C. Haynes chapel at 3 p. m. today. Burial will be at West Lawn cemetery.

Survivors include a son, Charles, 16, and a daughter, Eunice, 18, of Chicago; her mother, Mrs. Charles _____, and two brothers, Leo and Donald _____, all three of Omaha.

Met Husband as Student

Mrs. _____ and her future husband met when she was teaching at Kellom school and he, a young immigrant from Russia, was a student in her "ungraded" room. He went to France during the war, and after his return they were married in 1919 at Boulder, Colo., where she was attending university.

Both studied journalism at the University of Missouri. For 15 years he has been United States courthouse reporter for the city news bureau in Chicago.

Wrote Almost to Death

Best known of Mrs. _____'s works was her book, "The Isle of Dreams," poems and short stories, published in 1917.

She continued her work almost to the time of death and, while suffering from a malignant disease, she wrote her last poem August 27.

Pearl 1938

34

The story she liked best.

Government Cleans House; Mike's Chaos Turns to Order

These are happy days for Michael Tadeja, as he contemplates serenely row upon row of neatly numbered steel cabinets in the spacious file room on the second floor of the United States Courthouse.

Through the casement-like windows and frosted skylights, the slanting rays of the sun play upon polished metal and varnished wood. At a near-by table a studious patron is poring over the files of a long-forgotten case, mildly surprised at their orderly array.

Not Unhappy Before.

Not that Mike had been entirely unhappy as file room clerk through the years of dust and grime and semidarkness that preceded the new order of things—when musty records were scattered throughout the building and attorneys and court attaches despaired of ever remedying the intolerable confusion. Even in those days, Mike's calm shuffling figure—he has been a cripple since infancy—behind a hand truck or atop a rickety ladder had been a source of inspiration to his coworkers and superiors.

Then a benevolent government, in the course of spending untold millions on a thousand varied projects, bethought itself of the deplorable working and housing conditions in its own domain.

One day, not long ago, nearly a score of WPA workers invaded Mike's gloomy headquarters on the seventh floor of the ancient structure. They were somewhat exacting at first, and a bit officious at times. But as the work of cleaning, sorting and cataloguing progressed, order began to emerge gradually from the long prevalent chaos.

The New Order Comes.

Soon the steel cabinets arrived and the entire north wing of the second floor of the remodeled interior of the building was turned into one long, neat, well-lit file room.

And so there is happiness in the heart of the veteran clerk as he rummages among his beloved files—a neatly dressed, quiet man, finally divested of—the old "monkey-suit"—and those who know him best are happy because Mike is happy.

Pearl's favorite of Abe's work as a newspaperman.



ABE IN AMERICA

1939 - 1987

The newspaper Abe worked for merged with another Chicago daily; and the editorial staff of the other paper took over.

Abe didn't like his new editors and retired.

During World War, an epidemic had killed more people than the war. Abe had caught the disease and survived, but suffered life-long complications. He qualified for a small army pension, and survived on it the rest of his life.

After his son went to the east coast for college, he gave up the family home in Rogers Park and the relationship with his daughter went from bad to worse.

She married a young man she met at a college dance.

Like her brother, he was an engineering student. The US entered World War II and he enlisted. The Army valued his skills, sent him to Burma to lead a company of Chinese soldiers against the Japanese invader, and kept him the entirety of World War II.

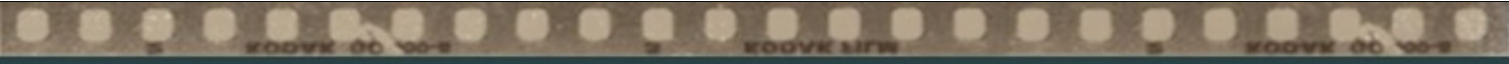
The separation was more than Abe's daughter and the daughter's mother-in-law could bear.

Abe's daughter had lost her mother, her home, her sense of well-being and her husband in a very short time. She didn't like Abe's womanizing after her mother's death. Perhaps he womanized before her mother's death; and she blamed the death on him.

For his part, Abe lost a wife, a career, and knew his birth family was being destroyed in his homeland.

He had no patience for his daughter and committed her to a mental hospital. She was able to leave, but never recovered from the experience. Though she'd been an outstanding journalism student only a few years earlier, she lost her voice and never found it again.

The US Army gave her three years with her husband which was long enough to have Abe's first grandchild, a girl. Then the Army called Abe's son-in-law back to active duty for the Korean War and he couldn't pursue his career. At the same time that the nation took too much from Abe's daughter and son-in-law, their families gave them too little. Their lives were shattered. They lived in poverty and as transients the next 20 years.



Abe's son did well at his engineering school. The Navy snapped him up and his career trajectory soared.

He met and married the widow of a Navy flyer who'd been shot down during the War. She came from a prestigious east coast family and had a small inheritance in cash from an aunt; and her parents' two houses in Spain.

They began making a family. Abe moved to the east coast to live with them while the first three of their five children were infants and toddlers.

Abe moved back to Chicago when the Navy put his son in charge of a project on the west coast.

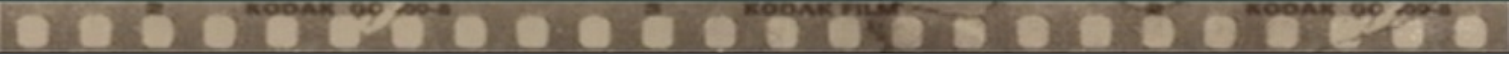
Back in Chicago, Abe lived at the Lawson YMCA on the near north side and taught chess.

He also joined a chapter of the Great Books Club that met at the main Chicago Public Library.

He met and married Ruth, a divorced woman with a young daughter. The daughter was a tantrum-thrower and more violent than Ruth could handle and still hold down a demanding full-time job. Ruth sent the girl to live with a brother and sister-in-law in Joliet. They had no children of their own. The girl grew up to be well-educated and well-employed, but she was still throwing violent tantrums when she was middle-aged.

Ruth was of English descent and one of five siblings who'd grown up on a working farm in Grundy county. The widow and children gave up the farm when her father died; and they dispersed, but not too far.

Ruth spent World War II in the chemistry department of a Gary steel mill. She spent the remainder of her working life as the administrative assistant to a German engineer in the Chicago office of a multi-national corporation.



Ruth and Abe moved into a studio apartment on the top floor of a three-story Victorian row house on the near north side, a block from Lake Michigan.

They settled into a life of cocktails and a light dinner when Ruth came home from work. They dined out at expensive restaurants Saturday night. They met frequently with friends they made at the Great Books Club to talk about books and play bridge.

Abe played chess at the Y, at the club near the studio apartment, and at the Chess Pavilion near North Avenue Beach after the city of Chicago built it.

He was obsessed with games and he didn't see the hours fly by. He worried Ruth when he didn't come home long after dark. He forgot about family gatherings, and his granddaughter had to fetch him home from the pavilion on the Lake.

His eyes were as blue as the water and his hair as white as the clouds that floated above it.

His son visited when he passed through Chicago on business. His daughter-in-law and all five of her children visited once on the way back from the west coast to the east coast.

They bought a farm near Washington, DC, and settled into a life of country charm.

Three of the children visited Abe individually.

The oldest of Abe's son's children was a girl. She had artistic talent, but dropped out of art school and went to Haight-Asbury in San Francisco when it was America's trendiest intersection. Another student from the art school followed her west. They became a couple and made a family in a barn they converted to a home on her parents' farm. They eased away from oriental religions of Hippies and into charismatic Christianity and speaking in tongues. The granddaughter's husband had been born and raised an Orthodox Jew. The granddaughter had been raised a Quaker. They joined a Jews For Jesus sect and it became their career. They moved to Tel Aviv to be missionaries of their faith and might still be there. Abe supported their Zionism and gave them State of Israel bonds for their children.

The other four children of Abe's son were boys.

His daughter-in-law said of the three oldest that they drove her nuts. If she gave something to one child, they all had to have it. She thought she could appease them if she bought three identical items, but they weren't appeased. All three wanted the one thing that the one child got for birthday, or Christmas, or another occasion. The problem was less a wish of the children to all have what one had, and more a wish that the one child not have it. It was a case study in jealousy.

The second-born child and first-born boy dogged the first-born daughter's trail the entirety of their lives.

He went west and founded an ashram. An ashram in California wasn't good enough, so he went to Mexico and founded one there. He then went back east, followed his sister to church, and spoke much better in tongues. He went to art school and became an award-winning world-class artist. He moved into the barn house when his sister moved out. He married, but had no children. It was the one accomplishment of his sister's that he didn't copy.

As he approached old age, he fretted about being Jewish.

Jewishness is inherited through mothers, not fathers. His cousin by his father's sister was Jewish because their mutual grandmother had done whatever necessary to be married to their mutual grandfather in a Jewish ceremony, but his father had no Jewishness to pass to him, nor did his mother.

His mother's mother had been born in Cuba. He became interested in the Spanish Inquisition and conversos. Conversos were Semitic people who'd lived in Spain since the pre-Christian Roman Empire or the Muslim invasion of 700 AD. The Spanish Inquisitors allowed both Jewish and Muslim Semites to convert to the Roman Catholic faith to preserve their lives and property, and many did so. Many Conversos then migrated to Spanish colonies.

Abe's oldest grandson hoped his Cuban grandmother, whom he never met and knew little about, was a Jewish Converso. If so, he had a thread of maternal Jewish inheritance.

When Christopher Columbus sailed for the Americas, 80% of the world's Jews lived in Spain and Portugal and were known as Sephardic Jews. The other 20% lived in eastern Europe, the middle east, and other areas. They were known as Ashkenazi.

Sephardic Jews tended to be straightforward in religion as in life. They were craftsmen, farmers and businessmen. The Ashkenazi tended more towards small sects with charismatic leaders. Some sects took God's words about dancing to heart and danced in church, not exactly like Holy Rollers, but similar. Ashkenazi had to work for a living, same as everyone else, and some had good minds for business. Nonetheless, they fell into the arts and revolution more readily than the Sephardics.

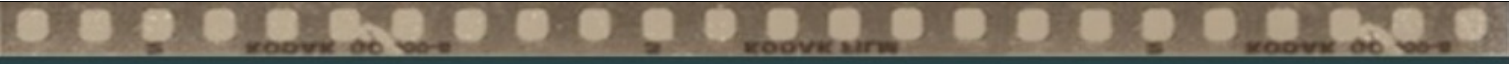
Abe's oldest grandson hasn't communicated with me since I told him that the Inquisition targeted Muslims more than Jews because they were more numerous than Jews and had a high birth rate. Therefore, if his maternal grandmother was descended from Conversos, they were more likely Arabs than Jews.

In politics, Abe's party was Studs Terkel, a Chicago Jewish writer with a talk show on WFMT, one of Chicago's classical music stations. Ruth went to college with Ronald Reagan and dated his older brother when she was young. She was a Republican. Studs was a Democrat more or less.

Abe and Ruth had only the radio until Ruth retired in the mid-1970s. Then she got a record player. They never owned a television and probably never watched one.

Ruth filled their studio apartment with American antique furniture and an upright piano. They slept on a hideabed couch. She had a half dozen or more bookcases that stood on the floor and she had bookshelves built over the two large windows that faced the street. She subscribed to middlebrow magazines like the New Yorker and Atlantic Monthly. She enjoyed doublecrostic puzzles.

A clothes closet about six feet long had been built out of the apartment wall with the fireplace. The doors were mirrored. Ruth shopped at a Michigan Avenue store twice a year. She had no room for last season's clothes and handed them down.



She died of a heart attack on a Saturday evening, dressed in her going out clothes, on their way to their favorite Gold Coast restaurant, as they crossed Oak Street at the intersection with Michigan Avenue, where both streets are at their poshest.

Abe and Ruth weren't rich. They didn't even have the money to be middle-class. But they lived well, and Ruth died doing what she loved to do.

Abe immediately took up with a woman their Great Books Club friends invited over to be a fourth at bridge. She and her sister had been an international dance act in the years before World War II. They'd danced for Hitler. She was the widow of a major league baseball player. She drove a Cadillac. In her old age, she wore floor length gowns covered in sequins to casual family dinners. Abe was bedazzled and had a hard time letting go when she moved on.

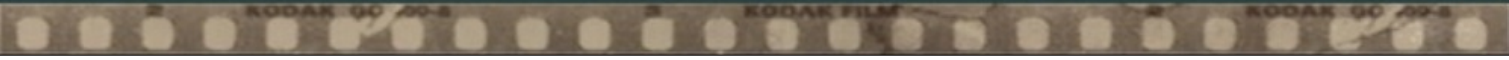
His next affair was of shorter duration, on the woman's part, but not on Abe's.

With no family to take care of him in Chicago, his son came and took him to the farm. Abe didn't like the farm. Abe missed Chicago and his woman friend.

After the second or third time his son received a call from the bus station that Abe had run away yet again, his son brought him back to Chicago and put him in a nursing home.

He died there, alone.

His estate divided up at approximately \$70 per heir.

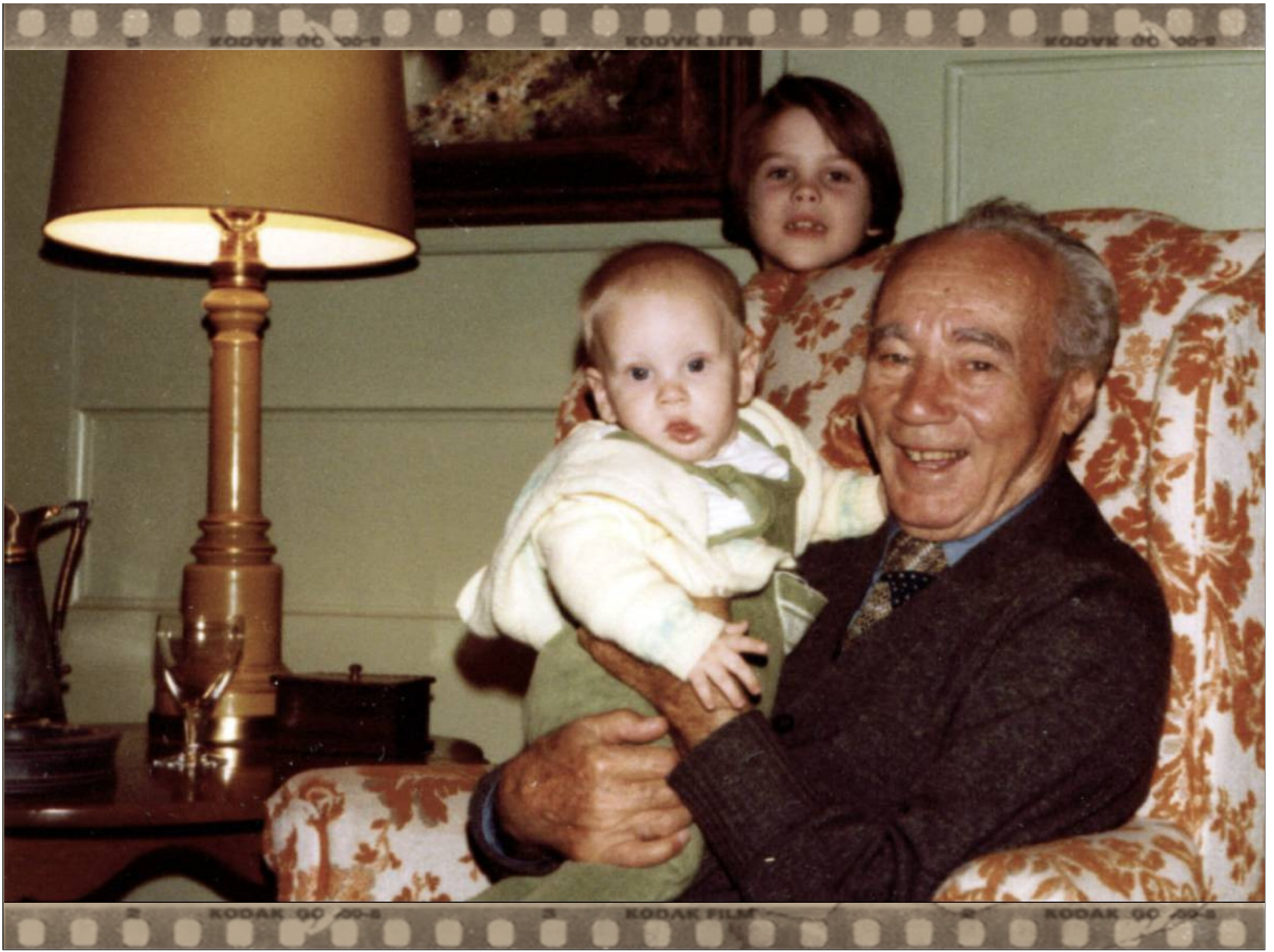




The studio apartment by the Lake on the Gold Coast.



The windows of the studio apartment on the top floor of a Victorian row house.



Abe at Thanksgiving dinner a few days after Ruth died. Ruth's granddaughter behind him. One of his great-grandsons in his arms. He said the baby looked like a Cossack, sworn enemies of Ashkenazi Jews and perpetrators of many pogroms.



Abe plays chess with a Texas-Mexican friend at a granddaughter's home.