



Jewish Life in Bessarabia Through the Lens of the Shtetl Kaushany

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Kaushany website - <http://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Causeni/Kaushany.htm>

JewishGen Bessarabia SIG Coordinator- www.jewishgen.org/Bessarabia

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- I. Introduction
- II. Kaushany before 1918
- III. 1918-1940, Jewish life in shtetl Kaushany
- IV. Instead of conclusion: the end of the Jewish community in Kaushany
- V. New findings not included in the original research
- VI. What else I am looking at?

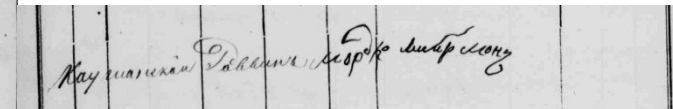
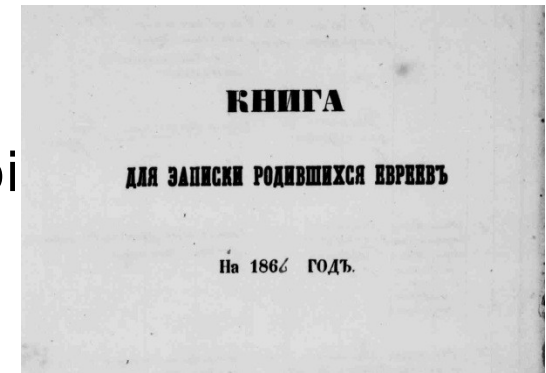
Bessarabia on a map of Europe



Shloyme Spivak

born October 10, 1866, Kaushany, Bessarabi

Часть I. О РОДИВШИХСЯ.									
№	Кто совершил	Въ какомъ родильномъ учрежденіи	Кто родился	Составъ отца, имени	Кто родился	Кто родился	Кто родился	Кто родился	Кто родился
Женщ.	Мужск.	Обрядъ-обращенія	Христіанскій.	Еврейскій.	Где родился	отца и матери.	и матери.	и матери.	и матери.
26	Шлоyme Spivak	Еврейскій	1866	10	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak
27	Шлоyme Spivak	Еврейскій	1866	10	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak
28	Шлоyme Spivak	Еврейскій	1866	10	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak
29	Шлоyme Spivak	Еврейскій	1866	10	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak	Шлоyme Spivak



At Shoyme's Brit Milah the priah was his grandfather Mendel, who was born in 1815.

1812	born	1817	1835	1853	1854	1861	1866
80 families	53 Jewish families	80 families	523 Jews granted landhold.	reclassified as petty bourgeois	Shloyme		
1864	Bessarabia became part of Russia	Agricultural colonies started	was abolished	Serfdom			

Parents of **Shloyme** Spivak: Iosko son of Mendel (1840, died before 1921) and Khayka

1840			
РЕВУДСКАЯ СКАЗКА			
1840 год Реву́да для Бессарабской Области Города			
Бессарабская Область Реву́да			
№	Мужской пол	По какой причине получил и когда был	Возраст в лет
№	Женский пол	Возраст в лет	Возраст в лет
57	Иосиф Шлоyme сын	36	57
	Анна	16	58
	Анна	17	59
	Анна	18	60
	Анна	19	61
58	Иосиф Шлоyme сын	37	58
	Анна	17	59
	Анна	18	60
	Анна	19	61
59	Иосиф Шлоyme сын	38	59
	Анна	18	60
	Анна	19	61
60	Иосиф Шлоyme сын	39	60
	Анна	19	61
	Анна	20	62
	Анна	21	63
	Анна	22	64
	Анна	23	65
	Анна	24	66
	Анна	25	67
	Анна	26	68
	Анна	27	69
	Анна	28	70
	Анна	29	71
	Анна	30	72
	Анна	31	73
	Анна	32	74
	Анна	33	75
	Анна	34	76
	Анна	35	77
	Анна	36	78
	Анна	37	79
	Анна	38	80
	Анна	39	81
	Анна	40	82
	Анна	41	83
	Анна	42	84
	Анна	43	85
	Анна	44	86
	Анна	45	87
	Анна	46	88
	Анна	47	89
	Анна	48	90
	Анна	49	91
	Анна	50	92
	Анна	51	93
	Анна	52	94
	Анна	53	95
	Анна	54	96
	Анна	55	97
	Анна	56	98
	Анна	57	99
	Анна	58	100

Malka (1817)

and Basya (1770 - died

Volko was born 641 Jews
1730 Shloyme was born 1760

Shulim was born
1765

Mendel was born
1815

Iosko was born
1866

Ottoman rule, 1840

People did not have yet the

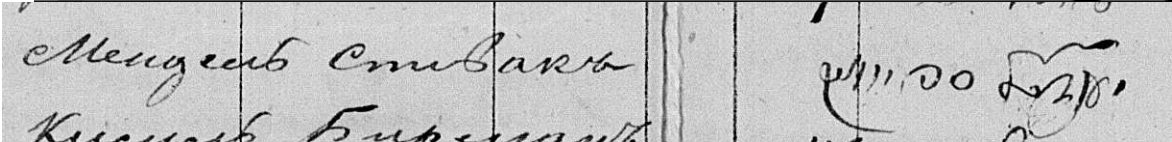
hereditary surnames
tatars had a Khan palace in Kaushany.

Transcription of Revision Lists from 1848 and 1854. The original documents are in Moldova State Archive, Kishinev. Copied by LDS church, transcribed by JewishGen.org.

Excerpt from Re

Kaushany, Bend

1854. Signature of Mendel Spinkul and other signatures of prominent Jews in the shtetl who signed the Revision List of 1854.



Mendel is **Shloyme** grandfather.

Shloyme born 1675 Jews (45% from total) Shloyme went to America, but returned Shloyme registered to vote

1866 | 1897 | 1904 | 1906-07 | 1918

Russo-Japanese Jews voting Bessarabia became

Podi



Going to America!



In 1904 Shloyme Spivak with his relative Bronshteyn left to America to get away from Russo-Japanese war. Shloyme wanted to establish himself in America first and come back for the family.

Shloyme came back for ever after half a year. My mother remembers Shloyme well and that the reason of the return was that he didn't want to work on the Sabbath. Bronshteyn, the relative, was a tailor, worked at the factory apparently on Sabbath as well, got rich, and got his own sewing factory.

Shloyme
born

1675 Jews
(45% from total)

Shloyme went to
America, but returned

Shloyme
registered to vote

1866

|1897

|1904

| 1906-07

| 1918

Russo-Japanese
War

Jews voting
in Duma

Bessarabia became
part of Romania

The Jews in the Russian Empire in 1906 and 1907 were entitled to vote for Duma representatives, the Russian Parliament. For Kaushany in this Russia Voter's list there were 101 voters in 1906 and 199 voters in 1907.

In order to vote in these elections, a person had to be male, over 24 years old, and for those who lived in small towns, be included in one of the categories: landowner, land manager (managed the land on the behalf of the owner), tenant/lessee (leases the land from the owner), clergyman, owner of immovable property (building, real estate, mills, etc.).

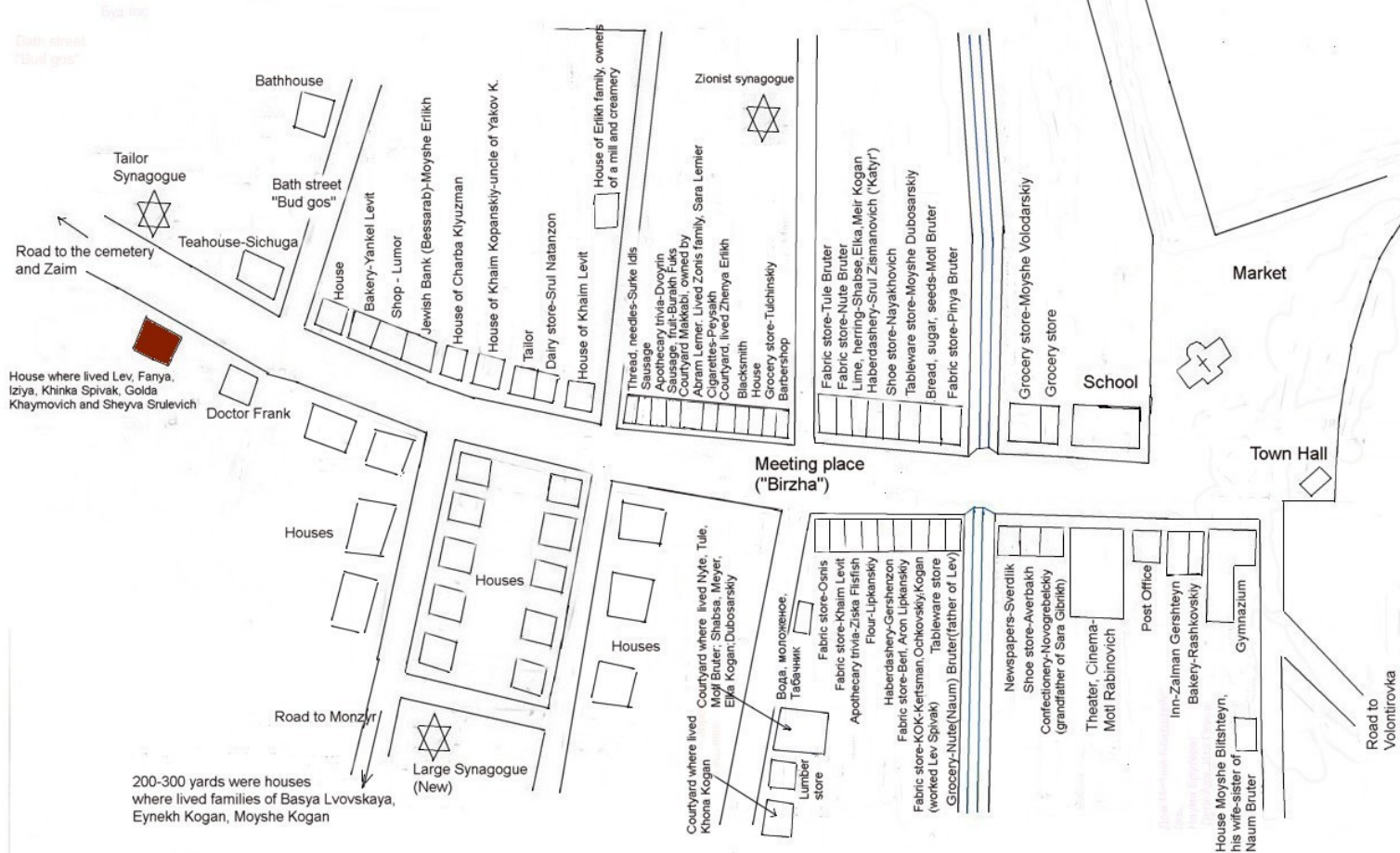
Shloyme was registered to vote in 1907, and the qualification criteria was that he owned a property with value of 95 rubels.

Kaushany

Bendery district, Romania, 1930s

Jewish Quaters

Khinka Kogan, Lev Bruter
edited by Yefim Kogan



According to the Romanian Business directory of 1924-25, Shloyme owned an inn, tavern or saloon, but later in the 30s, Shloyme did not have that business and he was described in my mother's memoirs "as a small-time merchant, that is to say, he had no money. In Kaushany, the regional bazaar was on Tuesdays and the local, on Sundays, and to buy grain from peasants you needed money. That money, Shloyme borrowed from the wealthy merchants, banker at a percentage for one day. He bought grain at one price, and sold it at a bit of a profit, thus earning a living".

Shloyme born		Shloyme - Innkeeper	Shloyme - a small merchant		
1866	1918	1924	1936	1940, June 28	1941, June 22
Bessarabia became part of Romania		Bessarabia		Soviets occupied Great Patriotic War	Beginning of

Shloyme's courtyard.

In 1930s Shloyme owned several houses in a courtyard on the main street in Kaushany.

In front of the courtyard was the house of my great grandfather Shloyme Spivak. They had 3 rooms, a corridor and a kitchen. Near their house grew four beautiful trees, and a large bench stood under them. My mother and uncle loved to sit there with their friends. At the windows of the house were wooden shutters that were closed and locked at night with hooks. Into the courtyard led a small wicket and a gate.

The other house where my grandparents and mother with her brothers lived stood on a dais. They had 2 rooms, a corridor and a kitchen. Grandfather's brother Yankel lived in a third house and the fourth was for rent. On one side of the courtyard were small sheds, where they kept wood and corncobs for heating flats in the winter. Just to note, that Kaushany did not have electricity until 1939, and they used kerosene lamps for lighting and stoves for cooking. In every Jewish courtyard was a cellar for storing vegetables, fruits, and barrels of good Moldovan wine. My great grandfather sold the grain, so their yard had a large barn, where the grain was dried before shipping to customers.



Kaushany
in 1950s

Shloyme
born

1866

USSR occupied
Bessarabia

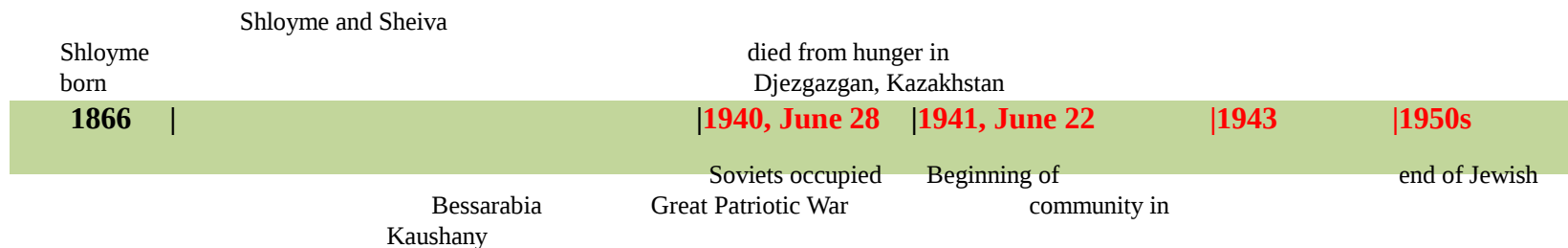
1940, June 28

Beginning of
Great Patriotic War

1941, June 22



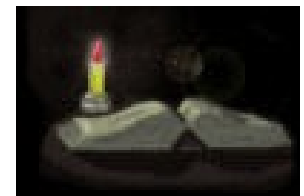
Shloyme Spivak with his wife Sheyva Spivak (Levit) and grandchildren Khinka and Isaac, 1939, Kaushany



Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)

In the beginning of July 1941 Shloyme's family evacuated to Djezgazan, Kazakhstan, where Shloyme and Sheiva died from hunger in 1943.

There are 246 records of Jews from Kaushany in the Yad Vashem Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names. Among them are those who were killed in their native town, in their own houses, people who perished during evacuation, and those who were caught and sent to Transnistria Camps.



80-100 Jews who could not evacuate to the East were killed mostly by moldovans living next door.



87 Jews from Kaushany fought in the war and were killed under Stalingrad, Sevastopol, in other major battles of WWII.

My family's good friend and distant relative Lev Bruter, born in Kaushany was saved by Ukrainians George and Varvara Feodorovna Pelin who were honored as Righteous Among the Nations by Yad Vashem in 1996.

Below is an excerpt from the Final Report of the International Commission on the Holocaust in Romania. (2004). Bucharest, Romania:

Pelin, George

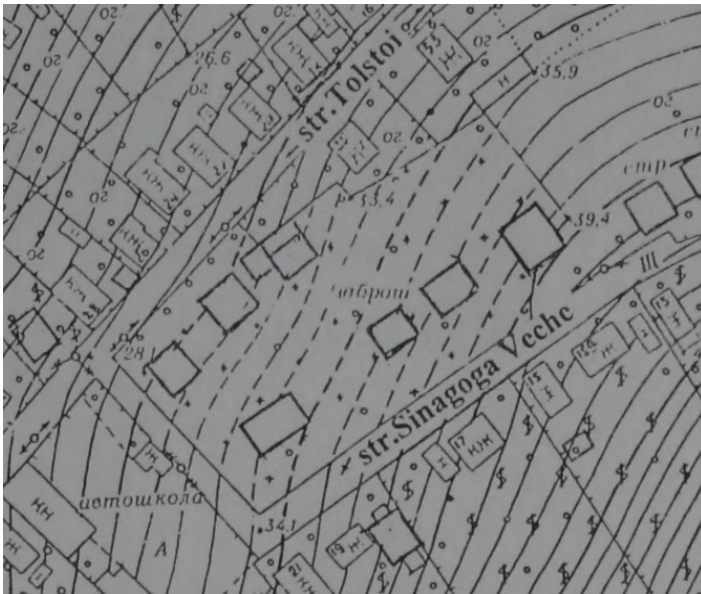
Pelin, Varvara

George and Varvara Pelin were farmers living in the village of Malayeshty in the Tiraspol district. In March 1944, they sheltered Lev Bruter in their home. Bruter was a young Jewish native of the town of Kaushany in Moldova whom they had never met before the war.

File 6853.

Kaushany, 21 century

According to my parents, relatives and friends from Kaushany, the last Jew left Kaushany in 1970s. At that time the cemetery was destroyed and farmer's houses build on top. According to statistics from 2000, there are 6 Jews living in Kaushany...





House in Kaushany, which is to this day called “Synagogue”, even though no synagogues have existed in Kaushany at least for 60 years.



A stone found not far from Kaushany in a wooded area.

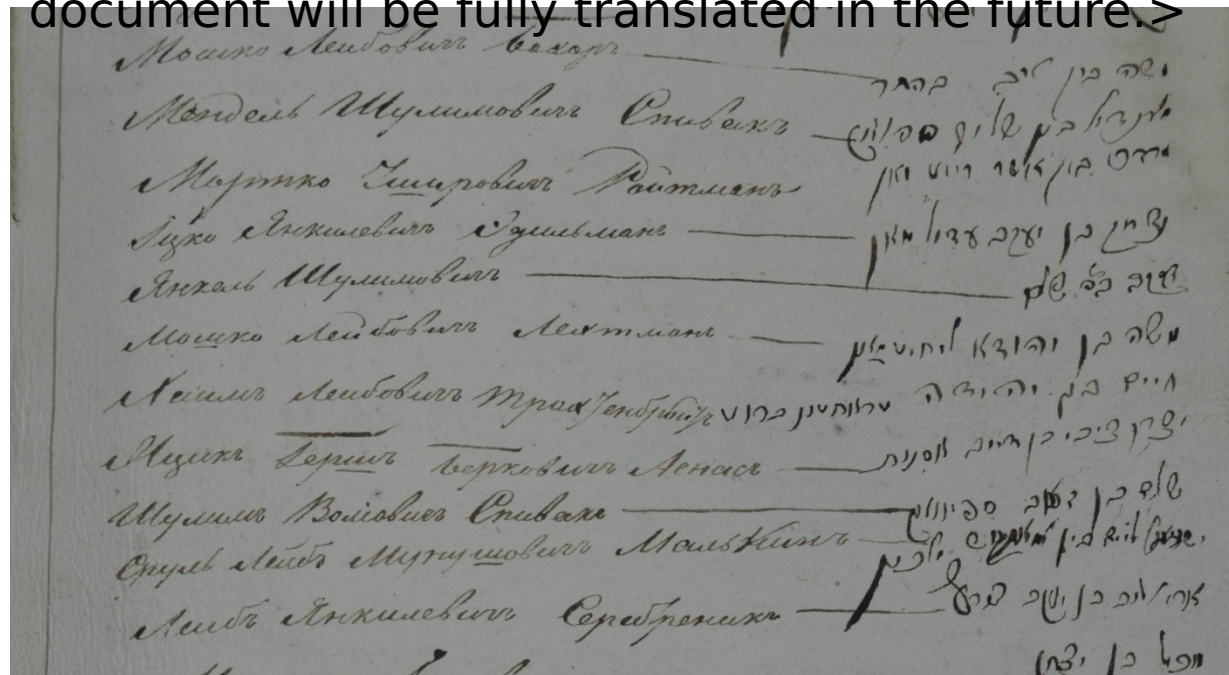
Courtesy of Sergey Daniliyck, 2012

New findings not included in the original research

- Official documents about division of land between Christians and Jews 1834-1837
- School documents from 1936
- Land documents from 1941, created by Romanian authorities during Bessarabia occupation in World War II

Official documents about division of land between Christians and Jews, 1834-1837

After 3 years of meetings with officials and writing to authorities, Jewish society of Kaushany was separated with their land! Jews will pay land taxes similar to other population in towns, and 80 existing families (according to last census) would have rights to the land in the future. 80 heads of households signed the sentence. <This long document will be fully translated in the future.>



School documents from 1936-37


136

Regiunea X Școlară Chișinău—Liceul de băieți „Ștefan cel Mare” din Tighina.
INVATAMANTUL PARTICULAR
Maticolă școlară.

Anul școlar 1936-1937
Volumul _____
Clasa 4

Sesiunea Iunie - Iulie

Elevul Cogan Abram
născut în anul 1922 luna Septembrie ziua _____ în comuna Căpâlni Noi
județul Tighina fiu al D-lui Leah P. Cogan de cetățenie Română
Naționalitatea tatălui Israelita, profesia tatălui Comerciant
religiunea tatălui Mosaică, a mamei Mosaică, a elevului Mosaică
vaccinat în anul 1933 luna Iunie ziua 7
Locuința părinților sau a tutorului este în comuna Căpâlni județul Tighina
A fost înscris ca particular în clasa _____ a acestei școli pe baza certificatului eliberat
de _____ sub Nr. _____ din _____ 1937
Se prepară la Gimnaziul Căpâlni

OBIECTELE	N O T E					Media generală	Note obținute la exam. de corigere			OBSERVAȚIUNI
	Lucrări scrise	Lucrări orale	Lucrări practice	Lucrări de laborator	Lucrări de teren		Scris	Oral	Media	
Religia	6	5	5.50	6	5.50					
Limba română	5	5	5	5	5					
- latină	5	5	5	5	5					
- elină	5	6	5.50	5	5.25					
- franceză	5	6	5.50	5	5.25					
- germană	5	6	5.50	5	5.25					
Istoria	6	6	6.50	7	6.75					
Geografia	6	6	6.50	7	6.75					
Filosofia, Sociologia	6	6	6.50	7	6.75					
Dreptul, econ. politică	6	6	6.50	7	6.75					
Matematica	6	6	6.50	7	6.75					
Științe fizico-chimice	6	6	6.50	7	6.75					
Științele naturale	6	6	6.50	7	6.75					
Igiena	6	6	6.50	7	6.75					
Muzica vocală						10				
Desenul						5				
Caligrafia										
Desenul liniar										
Gimnastica						10				
<u>Media</u>						8				

Media generală 6.84
Situția în Iunie Promovat
Situția în Septembrie _____

A fost repetent:
în cl. _____ în anul șc. 19 _____
în cl. _____ în anul șc. 19 _____
în cl. _____ în anul șc. 19 _____
în cl. _____ în anul șc. 19 _____

Partida din matricolă încheiată prin liberarea copiei mat. Nr. 316 din 28 Aug 1937

Director, H. Dănilă Secretar, _____

Nr. 1754
Data 28. VII. 1937

L. S.

Semnătura elevului,
Cogan Abram

School report card (in Romanian) for my father (z'') Abram Kogan with his photo and signature.

It says in the report that his nationality is Israelita and religion of father, mother and Abram is Mosaic. Also father's profession - commerce.

Land documents from 1941, created by Romanian authorities during Bessarabia occupation in World War II

118	Livoshii Shionna	una casa din formant acoperita cu sindrila in beciu una magazie grajd acoperit c. tigla si stuf in Căsar lăun acoperit cu stuf curtea 2000 m.p. casa compusa din 4 camere 1 bucatarie dintre	45.000
119	Kogan Eynek	una casa din formant acoperita cu sandula 2 camere 1 bucatarie in dintre una magazie din piatra 2 pereti cozi acoperita cu tabla curtea 150 m.p.	35000
		curtea 250 m.p.	60.000

227 families
owned houses
in Kaushany,
from total of
about 400-
500 families
before the
war.

Kogan Eynek

One house on the ground, covered with planks. 2 rooms and 1 kitchen, a store made of stone covered with iron. Yard 150 sq.m., 35,000 (cost).

What else I am looking at?

- Find a census of Jews from 18 century, Moldova/Ottoman Empire (it was one in 1770s done by Russian army, who stationed in Bessarabia)
- Find out when the first Jews appeared in Kaushany? (I think around 16 century)
- Find origin of these Jews in Kaushany.
- More...

*There is not a single monument,
sign,*

tablet, or reminder

of a Jewish past for the Shtetl Kaushany.

*Who will remember all who perished during
the Holocaust?*

*Who will put stones and flowers to a monument
of the Jewish residents of Kaushany?*

I will.

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the Shtetl Kaushany

Full text of the research paper is
available at:

[http://www.jewishgen.org/Bessarabia/files/FinalPaper
.pdf](http://www.jewishgen.org/Bessarabia/files/FinalPaper.pdf)

Questions ?