

## History of the Kaganskys

### A little history of our ancestors

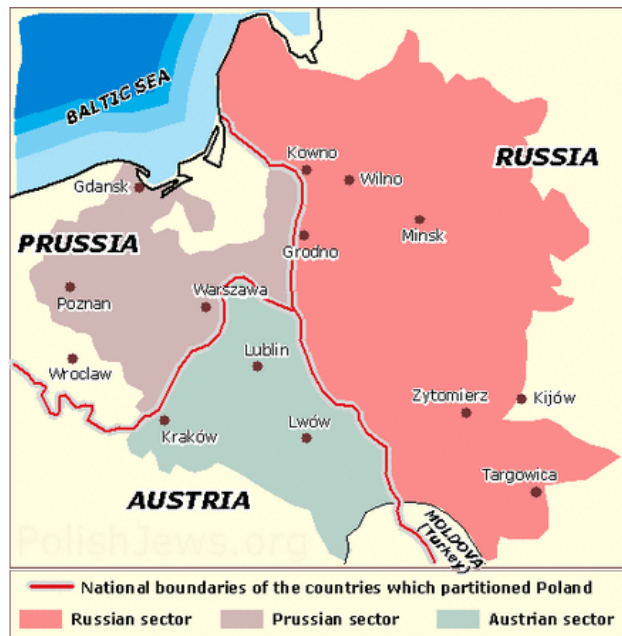
(late 18<sup>th</sup> century – early 20<sup>th</sup> century)

After the divisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1772, 1793 and 1795, the Russian Empire included vast territories with a large Jewish population (*the so-called western provinces*).

The First Partition in 1772



The Second Partition of Poland in 1793



The third Partition of Poland in 1795



In 1791, Empress Catherine II initiated the creation of the Jewish Settlement – an area where Jews were allowed to settle and conduct a wide range of economic activities. In 1795, the establishment of the Jewish Pale of Settlement began; in 1835, it included lands inherited by Russia from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Crimean Khanate.

Since 1817, Jews could live only in shtetls, mainly in the lands of Galicia, Volyn and Podolia. Ukraine, as part of the Pale of Settlement, was densely populated by Jews. In large cities such as Kyiv, Kharkov, Odessa, Jews were allowed to live if they had certain financial and social capabilities.

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According to the 1897 census, about half of the Jewish population of the Pale of Settlement lived in cities, a third in shtetls, and 18% in villages. However, if we exclude the Kingdom of Poland, then the share of Jews living in cities was 44%, in towns – 36%, and in villages – 20%.

The Pale of Settlement was officially abolished only after the February Revolution of 1917.

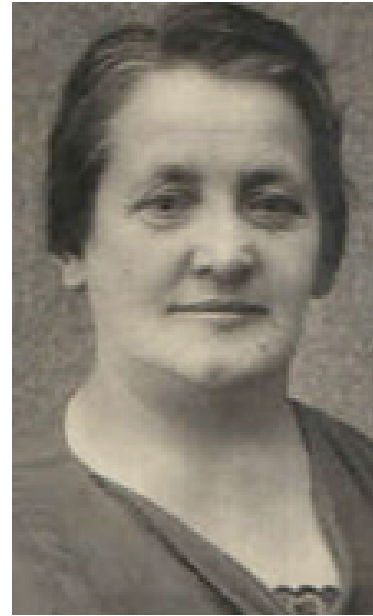
### **The story of the family of Moisei and Dvora Kagansky**



**Moisei (Moische) Kagansky**

b: 1880 Radomysl

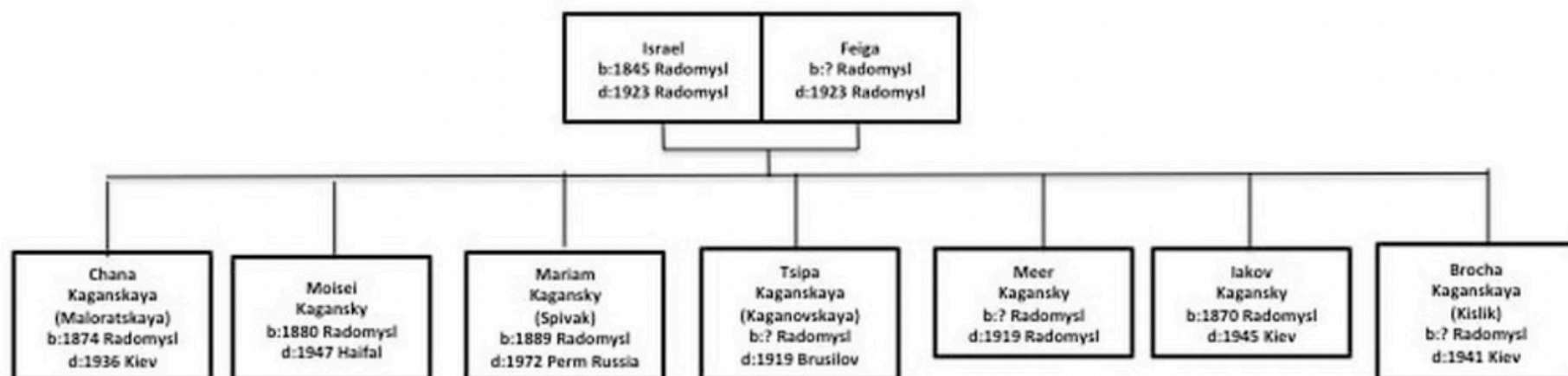
d: 1947 Chaifa



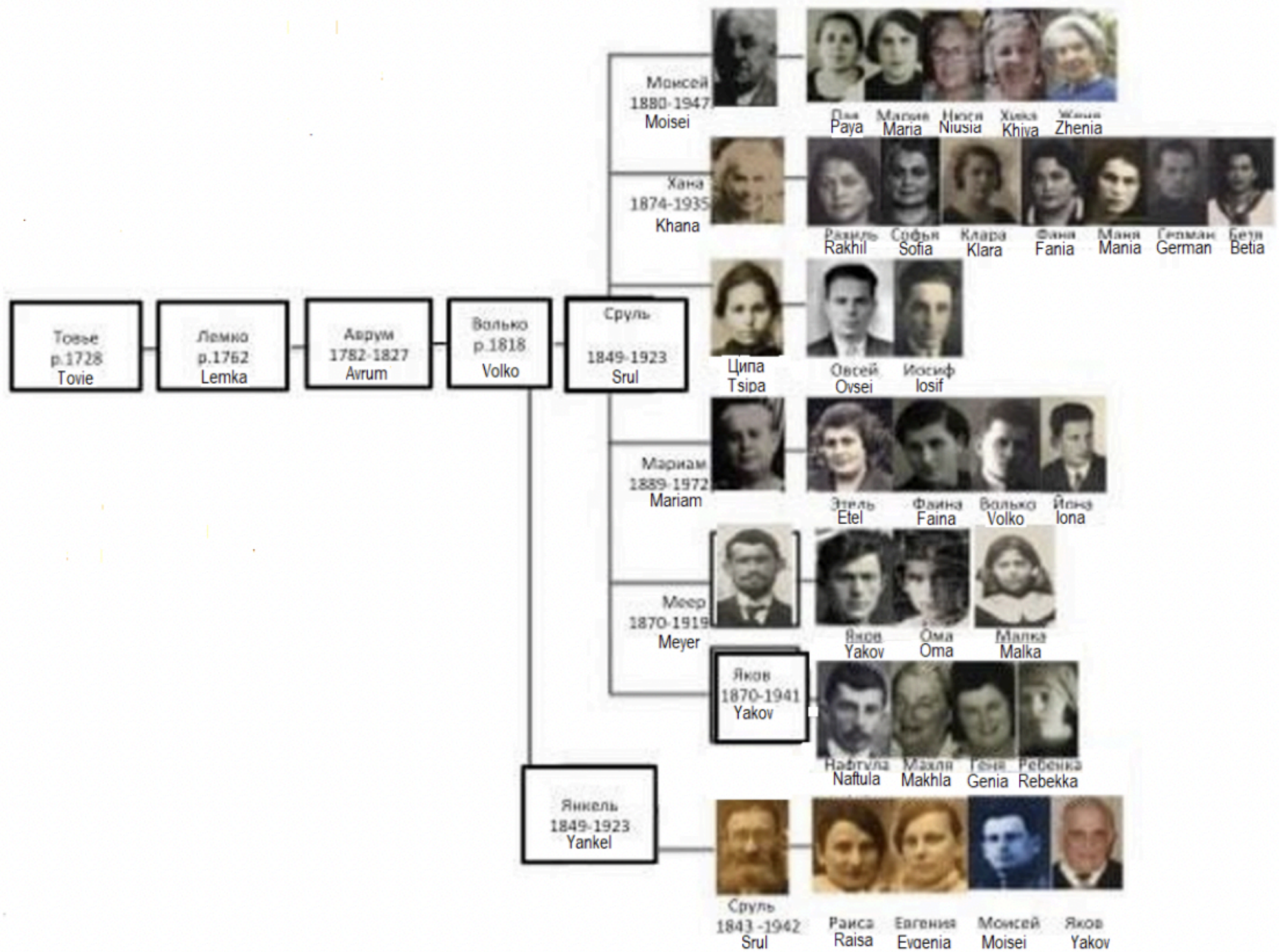
**Dvora Kaganskaya (Pergamanik)**

b: 1893 Radomysl

d: 1945 Chaifa









**Volko Avrumovich (Abramovich) Kagansky (b.1818) (grandfather of Moisei Kagansky):**

ДЕЛО 1000

43524

РЕВИЗСКАЯ СКАЗКА.			
1850 года Октября 30 дня, Волков Аврумович Радомысльский уезд, Мещанск. Мещанский волостной предводитель.			
Имя	МУЖСКОЙ ПОЛЪ	По последней ревизии состояло и послѣ оной пришло.	Изъ того числа выбыло.
№	Мещанск	Дата.	Когда вышло.
348	Мещанск	16	умеръ 1844
349	Мещанск	8	умеръ 1834
350	Мещанск	22	—
351	Мещанск	16	—
352	Мещанск	3	—
353	Мещанск	30.	—
354	Мещанск	4	—
355	Мещанск	15.	—
356	Мещанск	40	умеръ 1844
357	Мещанск	24	—
358	Мещанск	15.	—
359	Мещанск	15.	—
360	Мещанск	40	умеръ 1844
361	Мещанск	24	—
362	Мещанск	15.	—
363	Мещанск	15.	—
364	Мещанск	15.	—
365	Мещанск	15.	—
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398	Мещанск	15.	—
399	Мещанск	15.	—
400	Мещанск	15.	—

12/01/2017 10:56

- Fund 280 Inventory 2 Case 1000. Entry No. 313.

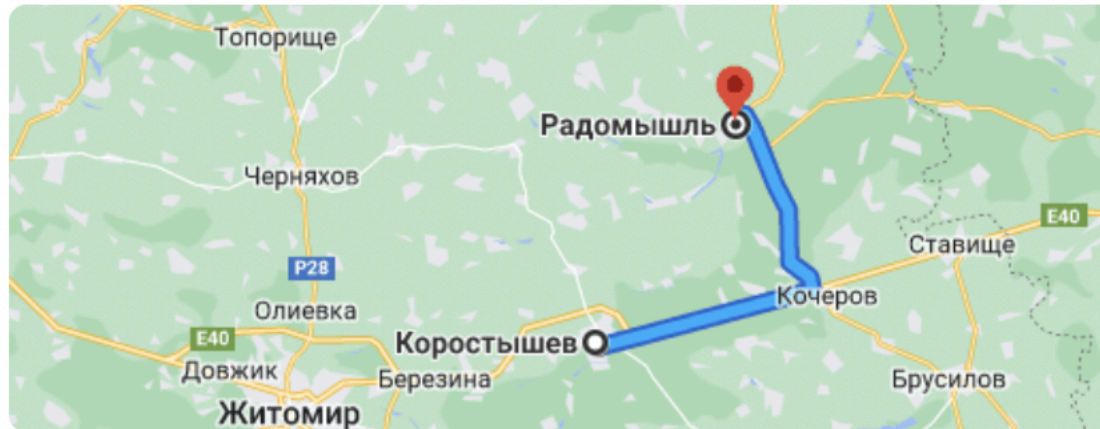
Revision tales about merchants, townspeople and Jews of Radomysl district. 1850 871 l.

In this document dated October 30, 1850, among male Jews, the family of our ancestor **Volko Abramovich Kagansky**, age 32 years old, b. in 1818,

**Volko's son: Yankel**, age 3 years, b. in 1847,

And among female Jews: **Volko Abramovich's wife is Etlya**, age 34 years old, b. in 1816, **Volko's daughter - Khaya**, age 14 years old, b. in 1836

### Places of residence of the Kaganskys: Korostyshev and Radomysl



**40 мин.** (41,3 км) Маршрут: E40/M06 и T0608

#### Korostyshev shtetl (Kagansky family nest)

“In 1765, 316 Jews lived in **Korostyshev**, in 1847 - 2657, in 1852 - 2800, in 1897 - 4160 (52.9%), Jews lived in **Korostyshev** since the 16th century. In 1602 there was a synagogue. “In 1783, in the town there were 108 houses and 600 persons of both sexes without non-believers, while there were 250 Jewish houses; therefore, at that time the Jewish population exceeded the Christian population by more than twice and the kahal, according to the terms of 1772, paid the owner of the head tax 1240 zlotys.” (*Pokhilevich L.I. Kiev and Radomysl districts, 1887*). In 1885 there were 3 synagogues in **Korostyshev**. After the second partition of Poland in 1793, **Korostyshev**, together with the entire right-bank Ukraine, became part of the Russian Empire. Since 1795, the town became the volost center of the Radomysl district of the Volyn province, and since 1797 it was transferred to the Kyiv province, which it was part of for over 120 years.

After the second partition of Poland in 1793, **Korostyshev**, as part of Right Bank Ukraine, became part of the Russian Empire. In 1795, the town became the volost center of the Radomysl district of the Volyn province, in 1797 the district was transferred to the Kyiv province.



Korostyshev Trade Square, photo 1910 - 1914



**Srul Volkovich Kagansky (1849-1923) (father of Moisei Kagansky):**

Our ancestors in **Korostyshev**

**LAYOUT**

**Korostyshevsky Bourgeois Council for 1910**

[https://uk.wikisource.org/wiki/%D0%90%D1%80%D1%85%D1%96%D0%B2:%D0%94%D0%90%D0%96%D0%9E/556/1?fbclid=IwAR3SOy7uqpNNXS92pi4Db547bujJ-TKN7yzXT\\_28KDapYXjgXik2JGWushg](https://uk.wikisource.org/wiki/%D0%90%D1%80%D1%85%D1%96%D0%B2:%D0%94%D0%90%D0%96%D0%9E/556/1?fbclid=IwAR3SOy7uqpNNXS92pi4Db547bujJ-TKN7yzXT_28KDapYXjgXik2JGWushg)

№ по записной книжке.		Наименование мѣщанъ и членовъ ихъ семействъ.	Мѣсто детства и родъ занятій.	Каковы владѣнія имуще- ствомъ, или каковъ источ- никъ дохода, отъ зарабо- тѣвъ, капиталовъ или аренды.	Отмѣтка о лицахъ, подлежащихъ особому долю отъ оцѣды съ указаніемъ причинъ.	По утвер- жденному врачебному объявленію уплатить оцѣды.		Примечанія.	По особымъ своднымъ даннымъ.		Куда и кому Указомъ или Старостой передано свѣдѣніе о раскладѣ для поземельнаго.
№ по записной книжке.	№ по записной книжке.					Руб.	Коп.		За какой годъ.	Сколько денегъ.	
365	352	Сруль Коганский бросовый; Янкель Мееръ Мошкко				1 40					
						1 5		см. 233			
						1 5		см. 235			
						1 5		см. 234			
369	389	Изра Такара				1 5				1 14	см. 232
371	391	Тохаръ Тацшунъ бросовый; Леида									
375	389	Абрамъ-Янкель Тацшунъ бросовый; Фроимъ Изра				1 40		см. 232			
						1 40		см. 234		1 14	см. 235
						1 5				2 76	
		Янкель братья:									
		Чингра-Янкель				70				2 87	
		Аронъ				70				1 14	
		Леида				70				1 59	
		Изра				70				2 48	
		Янкель-Изра				1 5				3	
376	405	Тохаръ-Изра Тацшунъ					35			2 66	
378	407	Мошкко-Янкель Тацшунъ					70			71	
380	410	Янкель-Изра Тацшунъ бросовый; Янкель				70				1 57	см. 232 см. 234
						80				2 20	

**Srul Kagansky,**

**...sons Yankel, Meer, Moshko\*)**

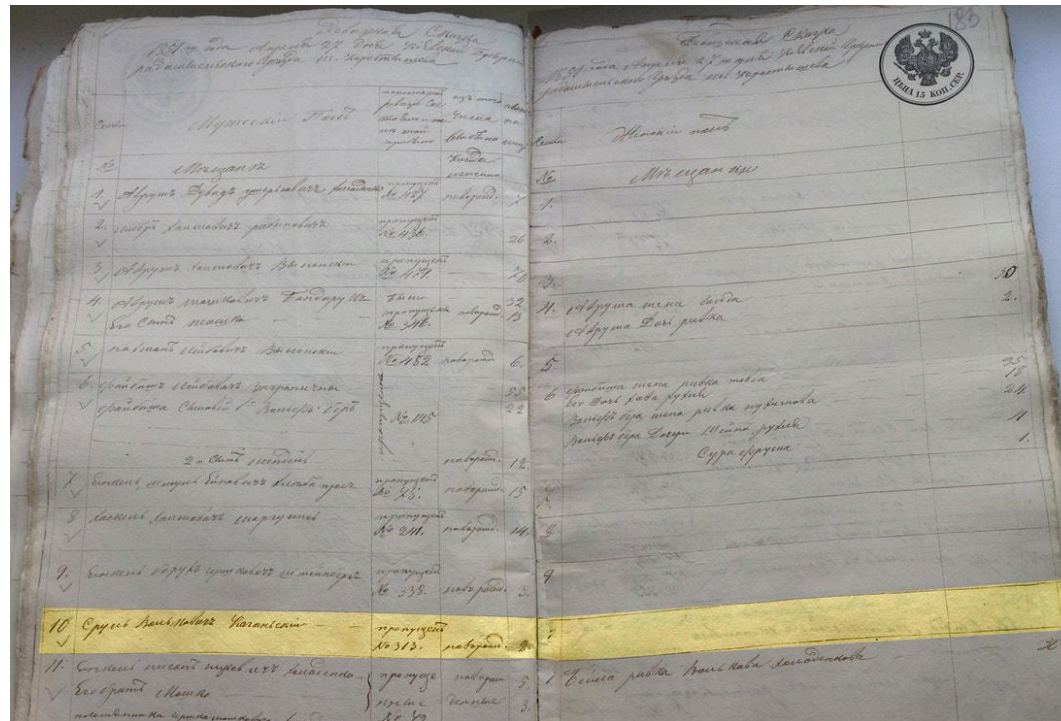
The four daughters of **Srul Kagansky (Chana, Tsipa, Meriam, Brocha)** are not listed in this document, since paying taxes was the prerogative of the male population.

\*) Among the Jews, instead of the main or holy name with which the baby is named during the religious rite of circumcision, they also give another - a popular name, which then remains with them even after reaching adulthood. Thus, the common people's name Moshko replaced the holy name Moisei. Moshko is a derived form of the name Moshe. It is translated from Hebrew as "saved from the water." In a deep sense, Moshe "pulled" the Jewish people out of slavery. This name belongs to the founder of Judaism, the legislator and prophet who united the Israelite tribes into a single people.

GAKO, Census 1897, **Korostyshev**, Radomyshl district, Jewish residents  
Fund 384 inventory 9, files from 139 to 159

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b1/%D0%9F%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BF%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%8C\\_1897\\_%D0%9A%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8B%D1%88%D0%B5%D0%B2.pdf](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b1/%D0%9F%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BF%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%8C_1897_%D0%9A%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8B%D1%88%D0%B5%D0%B2.pdf)

File 146: Belokrinitsky, Birezka, Brodsky, Vinarski, Vinitsky, Gofshtein, Grechovsky, Goldfarb, Ger, Zelman, Pollak, Kaminir, **Kagansky**, Korobeinik, Ogorodnik, Pikovsky, Perlman, Staroselsky, Tsypenyuk



- Fund 280 Inventory 2 Case 1002. Entry No. 10, addition to No. 313. Additional Revision tales about merchants, townspeople and Jews of Radomysl district. 1851 331 l.  
In this document dated April 27, 1851, among male Jews, the family of our ancestor **Srul (Israel) Volkovich Kagansky** (son of **Volko Abramovich Kagansky**) age 2 years old, b. in 1849

**Srul Volkovich Kagansky**, a newborn in 1849 in **Korostyshev**, then moved with his family to **Radomysl**, as evidenced by the following archival materials.

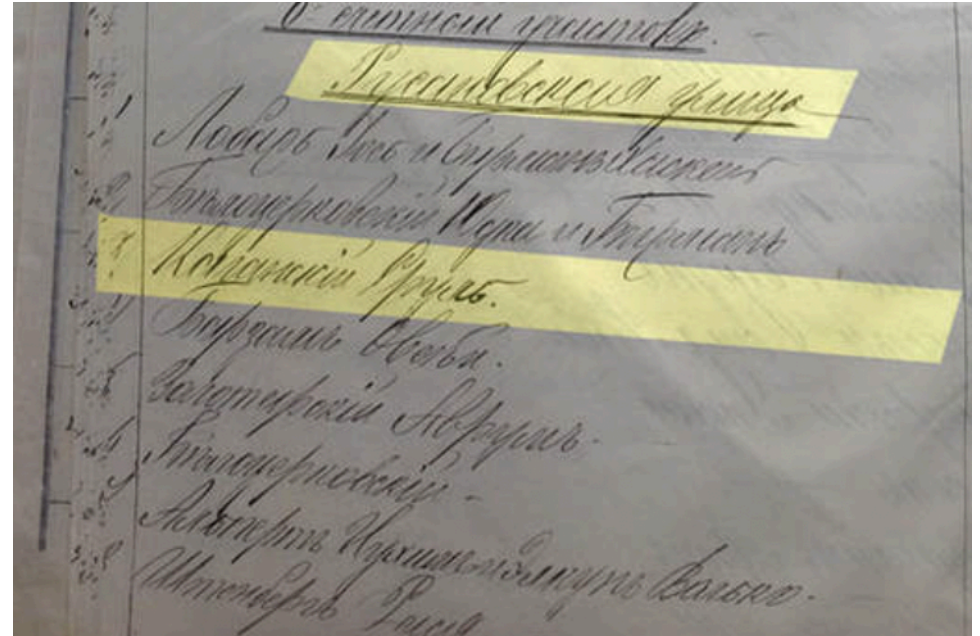


The above archival documents indicate that the family of **Srul Kagansky** lived in the borough of **Korostyshev** at least from 1897 to 1910. Then they moved to the city of **Radomysl**.

From the document "Revision tale of Radomysl district 1851" it follows that 2-year-old **Srul Volkovich Kagansky** lived in **Korostyshev**. Thus, it became clear that the father of our great-grandfather **Srul** (1849-1923) was **Volko** (b. 1819). From the middle of the 19th century, the **Kaganskys** moved from **Korostyshev** to **Radomysl**.

### **Kagansky in Radomysl**

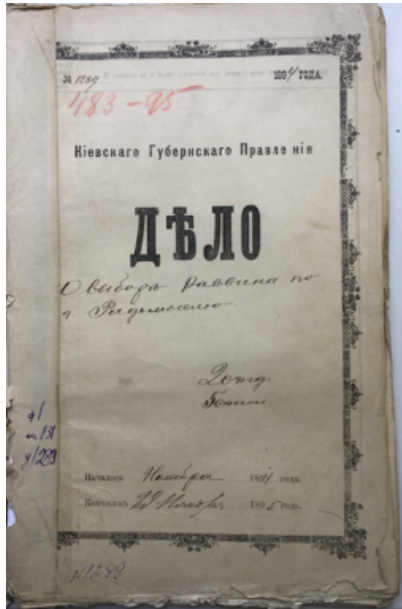
According to the general census conducted in the Russian Empire in 1897, there were 1,829 residents in **Radomysl**, of which 1,424 were Jews. And already in 1801, 14 Christian merchants, 6 Jewish merchants, 939 Christian townspeople, 1474 Jewish townspeople lived in the city. The share of the Jewish population in **Radomysl** gradually increased, although these were difficult times for Jews under tsarism.



On the card there was an error in writing: "Rugalovskaya street".

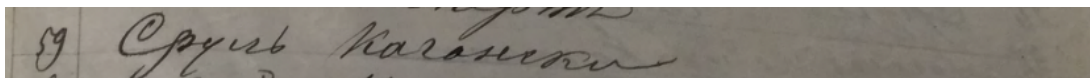
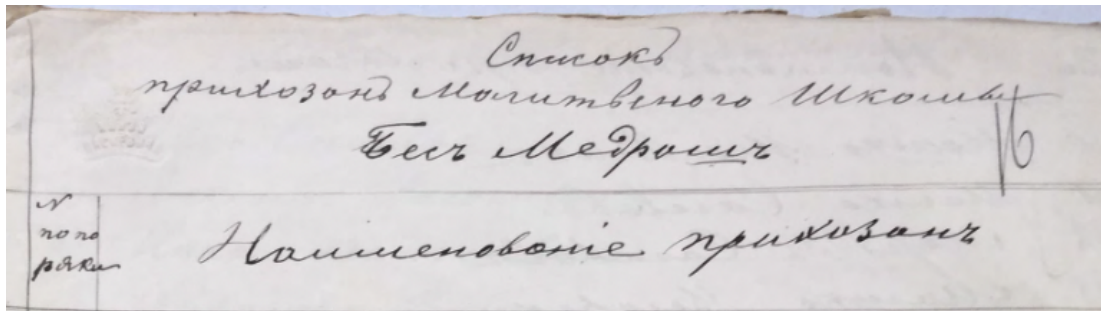
The synagogue, burned down in 1921, was located on Rusanovskaya Street. Near the synagogue was the house of **Srul Kagansky** at number 3 (see above archival document).





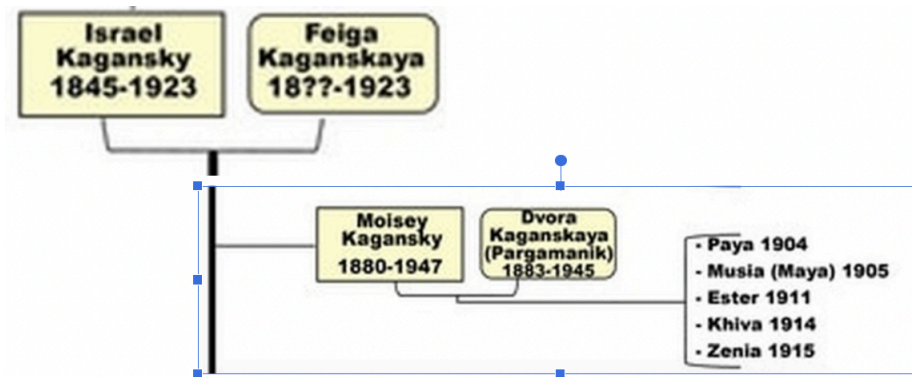
Kiev Provincial Board  
THE CASE  
of choosing a rabbi for the city of Radomysl

List of parishioners of the Ben Medrosh prayer school, 1894:



59 Srul Kagansky

Srul (Israel) Volkovich Kagansky is father of Moisei Kagansky:



Moisei Srulevich Kagansky (1880-1947)



*Note:* The above portrait diagrams do not show one of **Moisei Kagansky's** sisters, **Brocha Kaganskaya (Kislik)**, due to the lack of family photographs of her.

**Brokha (Brukha) Srulevna Kislik (Каганская)** (1873-1941), one of the daughters of **Srul Kagansky**, lived with her first husband **Kislik Moshko Elyevich** (b. 1872) and two children **Volko** (b. 1893) and **Tevele** (b. 1896) in **Korostyshev**.

In one of the issues of the newspaper "Radomysljanin" for 1917 contains a message about donations for the creation of a working club in Radomysl: "The device of the working club came from J. Lanzmann - 5 rubles., A.B. Kogan - 50 rubles, **M. Kagansky** - 65 rubles, G.N. Garbarova - 25 rubles, Anatowa - 10 rubles, J. Bukh - 5 rubles, E. Gorenshtein (should 50 rubles), Rezenfeld - 25 rubles, Economic Island of Consumers - 50 rubles, Yu. A. Kichera - 10 rubles, N. Belorusec - 50 rubles."

Among the patrons was our relative **Moisei Kagansky**, who donated the largest amount of 65 rubles). At that time **Moisei** was the director of one of the tannery in Radomysl.

<http://town-and-people.livejournal.com/32373.html>

During the period between the two world wars, more than 300 thousand Jews left Bolshevik Russia and the Soviet Union, mostly in 1918–1922. From 1919 to 1923, Jewish immigration to Palestine came mainly from Russia. The nearly 35 thousand Jews who arrived in Palestine during these years laid the foundation for industrial and agricultural production in the Jewish sector of the economy. The civil war that broke out as a result of the October Revolution of 1917 and the establishment of the Bolshevik regime placed Jews on opposite sides of the barricades and led to a noticeable reduction in the Jewish population of Radomysl. Many Jews left the city, fleeing the tyranny of the new government.

The sharp decrease in the number of Jews in 1926 (4,637) (36 percent of the total population) compared to 1913 (41,501) is associated primarily with the pogroms in Radomysl in 1919, taught by the gangs of Ataman Sokolovsky and others.

Before the revolution, a significant number of Jews worked in Radomysl in small workshops and commercial and industrial enterprises. At the beginning of the 20th century. There were three small leather factories in the city. One of the reasons for the emergence of leather production in Radomysl: the main component for tanning leather was oak bark, which was abundant in the district. The bark of all oak varieties contains tannic acid. Relict oaks grew in Radomysl. The age of the legendary oaks reached 500 years, height 35 meters, girth 5 meters 50 centimeters. This is associated with the name of the village of Dubovik, surrounded by an oak forest, as well as the Tolsty Les farm.

Leatherwork, by its very nature, is most consistent with the artisanal form: it is quite possible without the use of expensive machines and devices, does not require special experience and technical knowledge, and is almost always provided with the opportunity to find raw materials locally and sell manufactured products at a local bazaar or fair. In the south of Russia, in addition, conditions that are very favorable for the existence of handicraft tanning include, first of all, the relatively very weak capitalization of this trade here, and then the very wide demand from the local population for simple leather goods and products made from it. Thanks to all the conditions noted above, tanners - artisans - were very common in Radomysl.

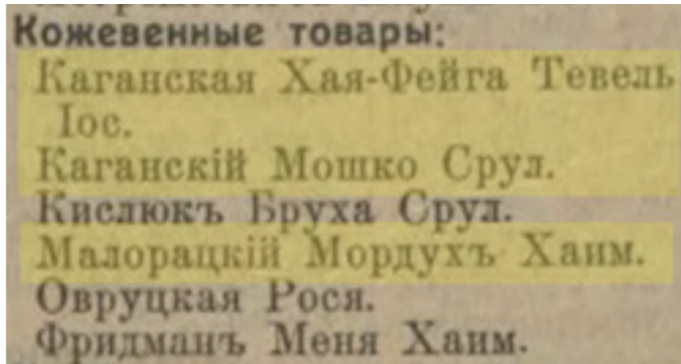
There was a special need for leather goods during the First World War and the Civil War.

In 1922, the taxable tanning industry in Radomysl was destroyed by the Soviet authorities.

In Radomysl, as we can see from the above catalog of 1913, our ancestors worked in the tanning business in Radomysl: **Mordechai (Mark) Maloratsky**, **Moshko (Moisei) Srulevich (Izrailevich) Kagansky**, **Rachil Maloratskaya**, **Kaganskaya Chaya-Feiga Tevel-Joseph** (*perhaps the daughter of Feiga and Joseph Kagansky*), **Broha Kislyuk (Kaganskaya)**. And the participation of **Kagansky** in leather production began much earlier - the source: <http://dlib.rsl.ru/viewer/01005452503#?page=114>



## RADOMYSL Business directory 1913



Tanning merchandise:

<http://freemap.com.ua/karty-ukrainy/karty-dvuxverstovki/karty-dvuxverstovki-kvadrat-29-27>

**Kaganskaya Khaya-Feiga Tevel-Iosif**  
**Kagansky Moshko Srul**

**Kislyuk (Kaganskaya) Brucha Srul**  
**Maloratsky Morduch Chaim**

Ovrutskaya Rosya  
Fridman Menya Chaim



On this map of 1867, three leather plants in the Suharka area are shown in triangles: one of them belonged to our ancestor **Moisei Kagansky**.

"Brick." – Brick factories, which in 1848 produced 50,000 bricks worth 2,144 rubles.

"Skin." – Leather factories, of which there were four in 1848 with products worth 2,144 rubles "Cl." - Cemeteries. The Jewish cemetery, located 1 km northwest of the city, contains about 3,000 graves, mostly Jewish.

"Bitch." - Cloth factory. "Papirnya" is a suburb of Radomysl, where there was a paper factory. "Forest." - forester's house.

In **Radomysl**, as was evident from the above list of 1913, our ancestors worked in the leather business: **Mordechai (Mark) Maloratsky**, **Moshko Kagansky**, **Kaganskaya Chaya-Feiga Tevel-Iosif** (probably daughter of **Feiga** and **Joseph Kagansky**), **Brocha Kislyuk (Kaganskaya)**. Besides them, **Rachil Maloratskaya** (niece **Moshko**) worked at **Moshko Kagansky**.

An interesting story about **Kagansky** (apparently **Moisei Kagansky**):

<http://cashloans24.us/?m=201401&paged=4>

"Two years ago, on a winter day, I had to repair the TV of a familiar grandmother named Zinovy." During the repair, I talked a lot with my grandmother about life and everyday problems. "After finishing the repair, closing the lid of the TV, I suddenly heard from my grandmother Zinovy, For you something interesting, do you collect antiquities? I'll give you something, maybe it will come in handy. "We went into a large bright room that served as a living room and kitchen in that old house." Help me open the cellar, she asked. After a few minutes my grandmother put a black and gray bottle in my mouth, which was clogged with a black stopper. At first it was not clear to me what it was and what; and when my grandmother wiped the dust off the bottle, it became clear that the vessel was packed full of royal banknotes. From surprise, I felt uneasy, so I just kept silent. Never in my life have I seen so much money. And where

did you get this? - only I managed to ask. This story will soon be eighty years old, finally, she said, without turning her head to me, my Mitrofanovich was then very young. He worked at a large tannery in the forest, on the river Suharka. The owner of this and other smaller skins. The factory was a rich Jew **Kagansky**. He had a big house near the synagogue. There he lived with his family. Ivan was from a poor family, his parents had twelve children, their house was on Rudna. Therefore, from the age of fifteen, Ivan went to make a living for **Kagansky**. About a month after the Bolshevik coup in Petrograd, when this news reached Radomysl, **Kagansky** told his husband that he should come to his house. This for two years of work has never happened. In the evening, as was agreed, Ivan came to **Kagansky**. On the street near his house there were six supplies, loaded with dressed skins. And **Kagansky** was already waiting for him. Take the shovel and come with me, "he said without even greeting. When they came to the garden to a large old pear, **Kagansky** showed his foot where to dig. The earth was frozen, and my Mitrofanovich longly chopped it until the spade did something about it. Soon from the pit pulled a medium-sized copan box. And in it was this bottle. **Kagansky** opened a box full of gold coins, gave two pieces to Ivan. Fortunately, they say. Then he ordered to take the bottles and hide them securely. And he will bring leather to Kiev for sale and, maybe, he will not return, and if he returns, it will be only two years later, when everything is settled. And a month later, before the New Year, the wife of the owner of the leather quietly and imperceptibly. The plant disappeared from Radomysl. Nobody heard more about him. And **Kagansky** and his family drowned in years of time. They said only that he lives in France. Listening attentively to my grandmother, I hardly pulled a cork from the bottle, and then I extracted from there tightly twisted bundles of bank notes. The banknotes were different from green treshek, blue pyatokok, red chervonets in white-green hundred and five hundred with portraits of emperors. By the way, five hundred rubles with the image of Peter the Great among the world's collectors is the standard of paper money. It was amazing how well the money was saved. They were like new ones, like they were released yesterday. Evidently, good material went to them. It's terrible to think that the regimes have changed, money reforms have taken place, there have been wars, two famines, and Ivan Mitrofanovich still keeps those bank notes, still hoping for something. I thought, maybe that money will go again. I did not know how to count them. Something felt like there was a million in the bottle. For those times, it was a fabulously large sum. And remembered heard from the old-timers. In Radomysl, where the hotel is now, there was a Podkowinsky's bakery. In it, the so-called French bun was worth a penny before dinner, and after dinner half a penny, because it was considered stale. Yes there is a bun when a cow could be bought for a trash. At parting, she added: - I have great respect for you and will only tell you that I am a hereditary noblewoman. My parents had a lot of money and not such paper, but everything went to rubble and no one's money brought benefits, and happiness ... "

*Alexander Pirogov*

Card index "Persons recognized by the Soviet authorities as unreliable on the territory of Kyiv and the Kyiv region":

Наименование госархива	Фамилия <u>Каганский</u> <sup>30-12 КЛФ</sup>
Наимен. и № фонда <u>Р-2494</u> <u>Ф. 3625 Суд. старо-</u> <u>ство Укр. держ.</u>	Имя и отчество <u>Моисей Срулев.</u>
Опись №	Год рожд. _____ Место рожд. _____
Арх. № <u>24</u>	Место службы и род занятия <u>Владельцу</u> <u>первого кожевенного завода</u> <u>в Дубровке. Колл. радомы-</u> <u>ска. в г. Радомысле.</u>
Л. Л. <u>15</u>	Соц. происхождение _____
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**АРХИВ /ТАКО /КАРТотеКА МАЙ-МАР /**  
 Картотека "Лица, признанные советской властью неблагонадежными  
 на территории Киева и Киевской области"

In 1918, **Moisei Kagansky** was the owner of the “first tannery” in the city of **Radomysl**, which employed 55 people (!) For comparison, according to the “Business catalog of the city of **Radomysl** 1913,” he employed only 5 people. In five years, the number of workers has increased 10 times!

From the above archival document concerning our ancestor **Moisei Sruelyevich Kagansky**, it becomes clear why he fled to Palestine from persecution by the Bolsheviks.

Already in 1927-1928. The Soviet government, tired of ideological retreats, launched a counterattack on the NEP. In 1931 it was completely liquidated. Private trade is prohibited, property is confiscated, arrests follow, and “class alien elements” are expelled with their families. The collapse of the NEP led to new troubles for many Jews, including those from traditional shtetls. Unemployment increased again, poverty worsened, and during the years of the Great Terror, many former NEP men were repressed.



In 1927, the Communist Party set a course for eliminating the NEP, and from 1928 a campaign of restrictions and persecution of NEPmen and all so-called “disenfranchised” (*persons deprived of the right to vote for political and economic reasons in 1918–36*) began, including including **Moshko Kagansky** (*see the above archival document “Persons recognized by the Soviet authorities as unreliable on the territory of Kiev and the Kiev region”*).

In 1928, **Moisei (Moische) Kagansky** “ran away” from the persecution of the Bolsheviks in Palestine, leaving his wife to **Dvora** and five daughters in Russia. After about 3 years, his wife, with three daughters, **Esther, Chiva** and **Zhenya**, tried to reunite with the father of the family. At that time, British services limited the entry of Jews into Palestine. Therefore, the **Dvora** with three daughters made a very difficult journey through Damascus, Beirut, contacted the smugglers who surrendered them to the British. **Moishe Kagansky**, after all, achieved their release and reunion of the **Kagansky** family. One of **Zhenya**'s daughters (*she turned 100 in September 2015*). Previously, she was engaged in teaching at the University of Jerusalem. In Radomysl there were two more daughters of **Dvora** - **Musya (Maya)** and **Paya**, who at that time were more than 18 years old (*at this age, for some reason, they did not allow resettlement to Palestine*).

**Paya** still tried to reunite with her family in Palestine, but unexpectedly on the way to the train she met a handsome, mountain Jew, fell in love, got married and stayed in Derbent. Later in 1990, two **Paya**'s grandsons **Oleg** and **Gregory** immigrated to Israel. 100th anniversary of **Zhenya Ben-Arav (Kaganskaya)**, the large family of **Kagansky** in Israel celebrated September 5, 2015.

In 1928, the number of Jews who arrived in Palestine was about two thousand, including **Moses Kagansky**. He ended up in the so-called “fourth aliyah of 1924-1929.”

After about 3 years, his wife with three daughters **Esther, Chiva** and **Zhenya** tried to reunite with the father of the family. At that time, British authorities restricted the entry of Jews into Palestine. Therefore, Dvora and her three daughters made a very difficult journey through Damascus, Beirut, and contacted smugglers who handed them over to the British. **Moisei Kagansky** eventually achieved their release and reunification with the father of the **Kagansky** family. At that time, British authorities restricted the entry of Jews into Palestine. After the publication of Churchill's White Paper in 1922, the British restricted the entry of Jews into Palestine, i. e. quotas were introduced on Jewish immigration. In response to the restrictions, illegal aliyah began through Syria and Iraq. Illegal immigration headquarters operated in Beirut. Therefore, Dvora and her three daughters (the other two older daughters remained in Russia) made a very difficult journey through Damascus, Beirut, and contacted smugglers who handed them over to the British. **Moishe Kagansky** eventually achieved their release and the reunification of the **Kagansky** family. In 1932, the **Kagansky** family was reunited in Palestine.

One of the daughters, **Zhenya** (*she turned 100 years old in September 2015*), lived in Israel on a kibbutz and died at the age of 102. She previously taught at the University of Jerusalem.

Two more daughters of **Dvora** remained in Radomysl - **Musya (Maya)** and **Paya**, who at that time were over 18 years old (*at this age, for some reason, relocation to Palestine was not allowed*). **Paya** still tried to reunite with her family in Palestine, but unexpectedly on the way on the train she met a handsome man, a Mountain Jew, fell in love, got married and stayed in Derbent.

After about 3 years, his wife with three daughters **Esther, Chiva** and **Zhenya** tried to reunite with the father of the family. At that time, British authorities restricted the entry of Jews into Palestine. After the publication of Churchill's White Paper in 1922, the British restricted the entry of Jews into Palestine, i.e., they introduced quotas on Jewish immigration. In response to the restrictions, illegal aliyah began through Syria and Iraq. Illegal immigration headquarters operated in Beirut. Therefore, **Dvora** and her three daughters (*the other two older daughters remained in Russia*) made a very difficult journey through

Damascus, Beirut, and contacted smugglers who handed them over to the British. **Moishe Kagansky** eventually achieved their release and the reunification of the **Kagansky** family. In 1932, the **Kagansky** family was reunited in Palestine.



In the lower left corner of the photo below there is an entry “photo Syria, Damascus”. Apparently, the **Kaganskys** were photographed around 1932 in Damascus, on Dvora’s way with her daughters **Esther, Khiva and Zhenya** to Palestine.

In the 1930s, about 232 thousand legal immigrants arrived in Palestine, compared to 100 thousand in the 20s. The Jewish population in 1939 numbered over 445,000 out of a total of approximately 1.5 million, or nearly 30 percent, compared with less than 10 percent 20 years earlier.

And these photographs were taken in Palestine:



**Moshe and Dvora Kagansky, Palestine, 1939.**



**Moshe and Dvora Kagansky with their daughter**



**Moshe Kagansky with his granddaughter**

*(photos from the archive of Grisha Yakubov)*





משה כהנסקי [Moshe Kagansky] Birth: Circa 1880 Death: Between Oct 30 1947 and Oct 31 1947 Burial: Kfar

Khasidim Rekhasim Common Cemetery, Rekhasim, Israel

On the tombstone written:

Moshe Kahanski

Son of late Israel HaKohen

Died on 17 Markheshvan 1947, 68 years old

Archival document	Description of the monument	Inscription on the monument
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Radomyslya

Kagansky Moshko Sruli	Moshe Kaganski	Moshe Kahanski
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b.1880 Radomysl s.	Oct 30 1947 - Oct 31 1947	
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p.1948 Haifa	Burial: Kfar Khasidim Rekhasim	d.17 Markheshvan 1948
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Common Cemetery, Rekhasim, Israel	68 years old
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## Daughters of Moisei and Dvora Kagansky



**Paya  
Kaganskaya (Safanova)**  
b: 1904, Radomysl  
d: 1983, Derbent



**Musya  
Kaganskaya (Tslenova)**  
b: 1905, Radomysl  
d: 1979, Kiev



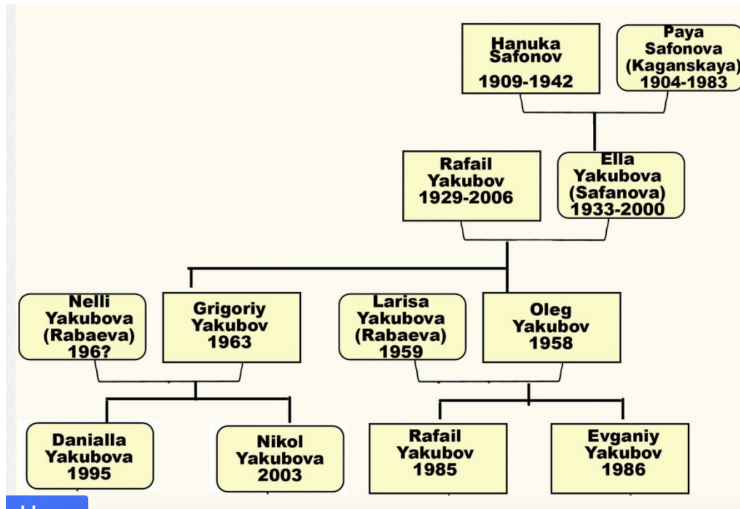
**Esther  
Kaganskaya**  
b: 1911, Radomysl



**Zhenia  
Kaganskaya (Ben-Araf).**  
b: 1915, Radomysl  
d. 2017, Israel



**Chiva  
Kaganskaya (Rosenberg)**  
b: 1914, Radomysl



**Paya Kaganskaya**  
b: 1904 Radomysl  
d: 1983 Derbent



**Chanuka Inataevich Safonov**  
(husband of **Paya Kaganskaya**)  
b: 1909 Derbent  
d: 1942 Astrakhan



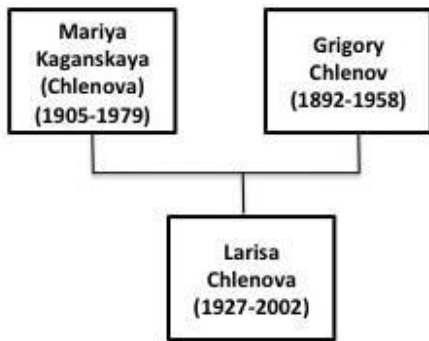
**Ella Safonova**  
(daughter of **Paya** and **Chanuka Safonov**)  
b: 1929, Derbent



**Rafail Yakubov**  
(husband of **Ella Safonova**)  
b: 1929, Derbent  
d: 2006, Israel

Before the departure of **Moisei Kagansky's** family to Palestine, **Paya** met the handsome **Chanuka Safonova** from Derbent on the train, fell in love with him and moved to him from Radomysl to Derbent. **Paya** could not join the family leaving Palestine, because at that time she was over 18 years old and, according to the then laws, she was no longer considered a member of the family.





**Musya Kaganskaya**

b: 1905, Radomysl

d: 1979, Kiev



**Gregory Chlenov**

b: 1892, Kiev

d: 1958, Kiev



**Larisa Chlenova**

b: 1927, Kiev

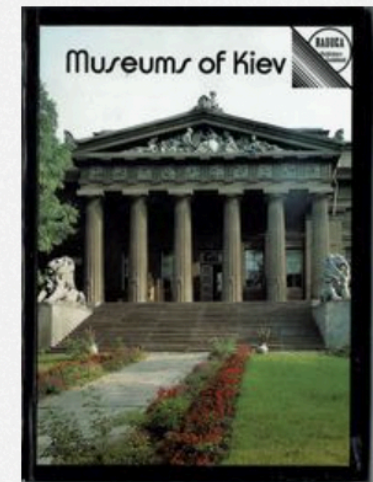
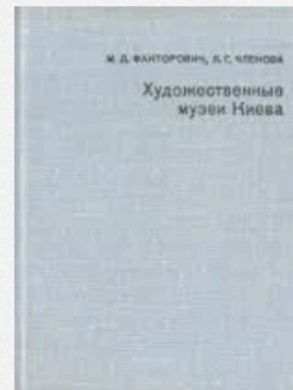
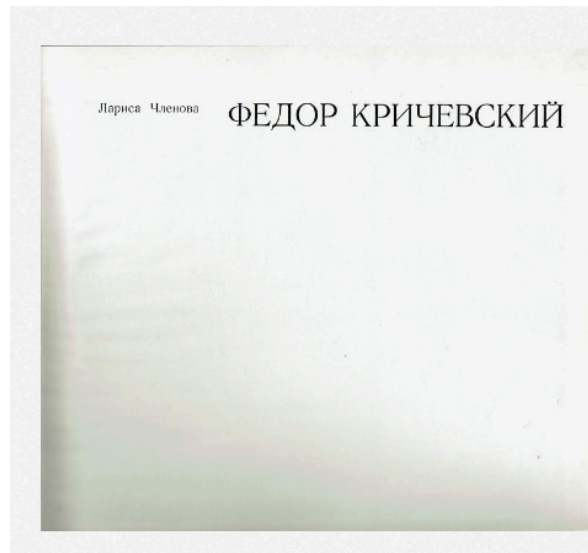
d: 2002, Kiev

**Maria (Musya) Kaganskaya** (1905-1979) - the second most senior of the five daughters of **Moisei Kagansky**, along with sister **Paya**, did not follow their family, who left for Palestine. **Musya** was unable to join the family leaving Palestine, because at that time she was over 18 years old and, according to the then laws, she was no longer considered a member of the family. Her husband **Gregory Chlenov** could barely support his family and, at times, spent money on gambling (*according to the memories of Faina Miroshnik*).

The daughter of **Maria Chlenova (Kaganskaya)** and her husband **Gregory Chlenov** - **Larisa Chlenova** (April 20, 1927, Kiev - November 19, 2002, Kiev) - scientist - art critic, honored art worker, candidate of art history. Member of the National Union of Artists of Ukraine. Head of the Department of Ancient Art of the National Art Museum of Ukraine, where she worked for more than 50 years. In 1950 she graduated from the Moscow State University named after Lomonosov. After graduation, she began working at the National Art Museum of Ukraine, first as the head of the department of Soviet and pre-revolutionary art. Since 1971, she held the post of head of the Department of Ancient Art. She was the author of numerous articles and monographs on the history and development of Ukrainian art. Participated in many international and domestic scientific conferences. Organizer of numerous exhibitions and museum expositions, scientific expeditions around Ukraine

[https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A7%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0\\_%D0%9B%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%81%D0%B0\\_%D0%93%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B3%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%96%D0%B2%D0%](https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A7%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0_%D0%9B%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%81%D0%B0_%D0%93%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B3%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%96%D0%B2%D0%)

Some books by Larisa Chlenova:

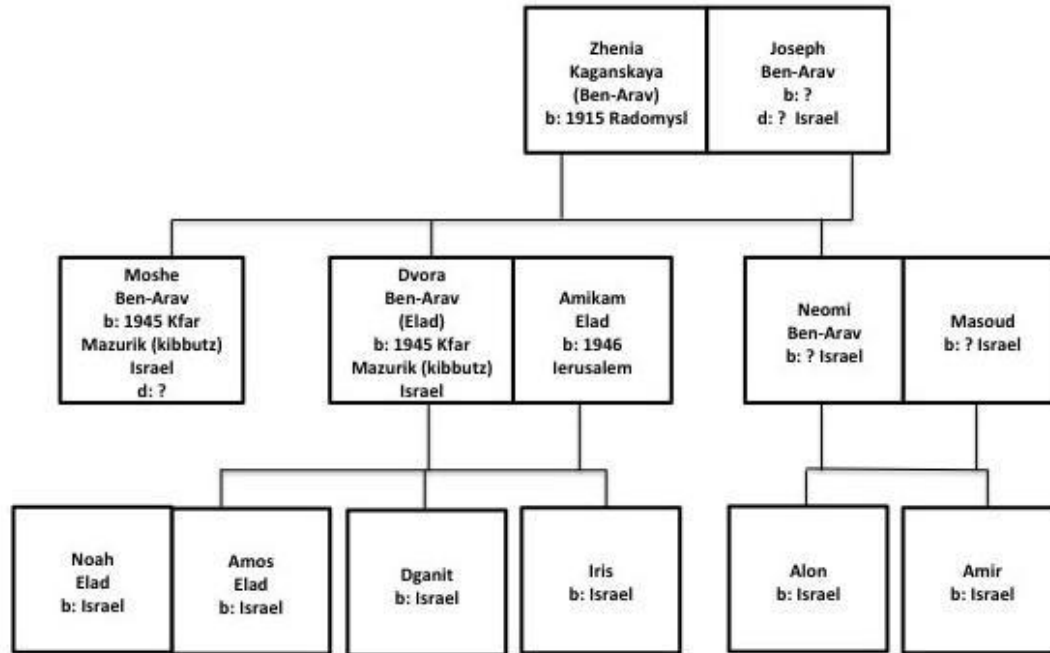


<http://ofam.od.ua/pdf/ohm2/ohm2eremina.pdf>

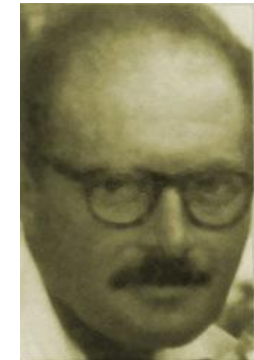
Pages of the life of the family of the artist Kiriak Konstantinovich Kostandi. From the memories of his daughter: "The letters to my father were sent to the Kiev Museum of Ukrainian Art. She was received by **L.Chlenova**" \*)

\*) **Chlenova Larisa Grigoryevna** (1927-2002), art critic, candidate of science. He is the author of a number of books on Ukrainian art. She worked at the National Museum of Ukrainian Art (Kiev) as the head of the department.

## ZHENIA KAGANSKAYA (BEN-ARAF)



**Zhenia Kaganskaya**  
b. 1915, Radomysl  
d. 2017, Israel



**Joseph Ben-Araf**

The youngest sister **Zhenya** was 14 years old when she emigrated to Palestine. She spoke six languages: Russian, Yiddish, Hebrew, English, French, Arabic. Her husband Joseph, originally from Hungary, was known in Israel as a landscape designer.

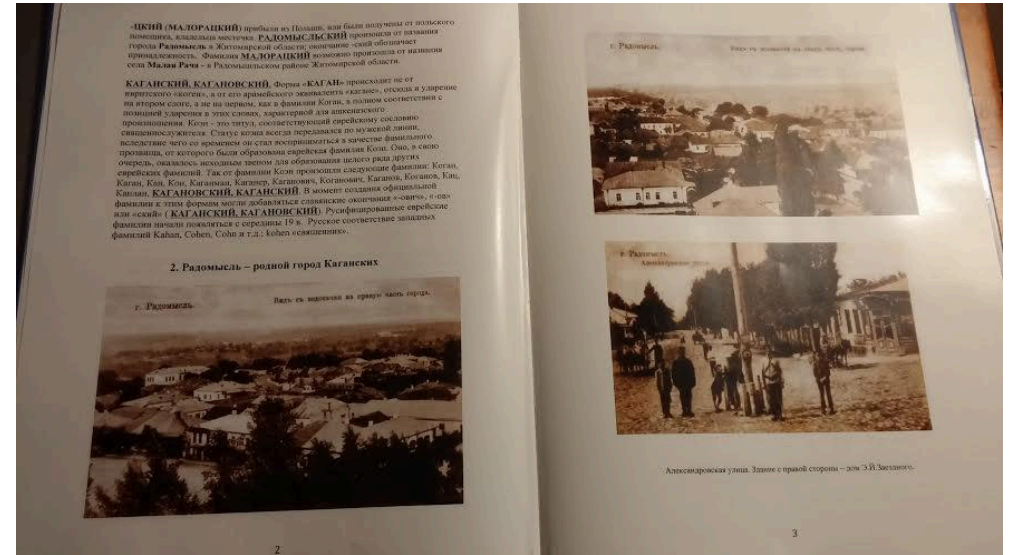
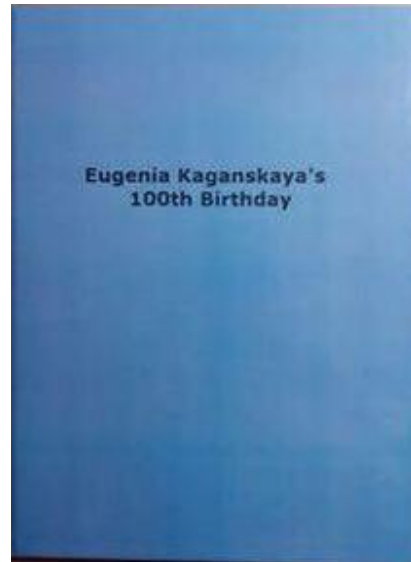


**Zhenya** and **Joseph** lived and worked in Kibbutz Kfar Masaryk.



**Joseph Ben-Arav** (*husband of Zhenia Kaganskaya*), **Faina Miroshnik**, granddaughter of **Carnel**, **Zhenia Ben-Arav (Kaganskaya)** (*daughter of Moisei Kagansky*) in kibbutz Kfar Masaryk, 1983.

And here **Zhenia Kaganskaya** 32 years later (in 2015) at her 100th anniversary; she had in her hands the book given to her by **Leo Maloratsky** about the **Kagansky** family:









**Dvora** is the eldest daughter  
of **Zhenya Kaganskaya**  
b: 1945, Kfar Mazurik (*kibbutz*)

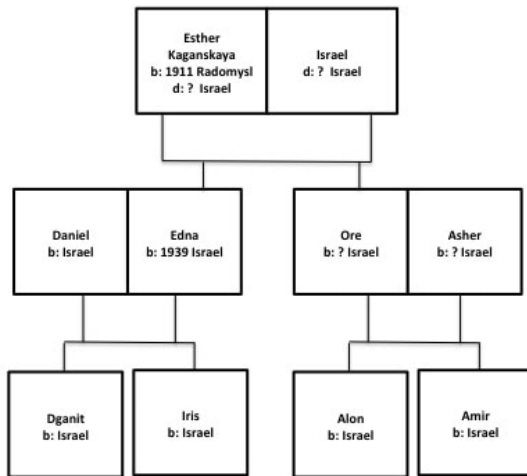


**Amikam Elad**  
(*spouse of the Dvora Kaganskaya*)  
b: 1946, Jerusalem



**Neomi**  
youngest daughter of **Zhenia Kaganskaya**

### ESTHER KAGANSKAYA



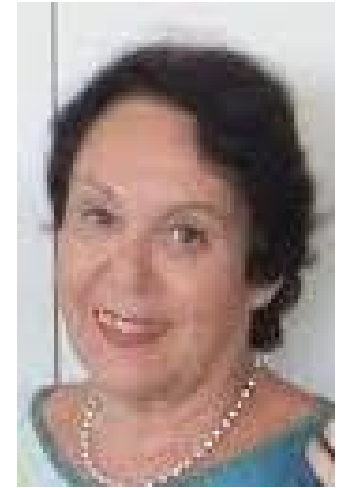
**Esther Kaganskaya**  
b: 1911, Radomysl



**Israel** (*spouse of Esther Kaganskaya*)



**Edna** – senior daughter of  
**Esther Kaganskaya**  
b: 1939



**Ore** – younger daughter  
of **Esther Kaganskaya**  
b: 1945

## YOKHOVED (CHIVA) KAGANSKAYA



**Chiva Kaganskaya**  
b: 1914, Radomysl



**Max Rosenberg** (*husband of Chiva Kaganskaya*)  
b: 1905



**Ruth Rosenberg** (*daughter of Chiva Kaganskaya*)  
b: 1945



**Daniela Rosenberg** (*youngest daughter of Chiva Kaganskaya*)  
b: 1951

In August 1963, the sisters **Kagansky - Chiva, Nyusya (Esther)** from Israel came to Moscow to visit their relatives \*). To them for a meeting in Moscow came **Musya** from Kiev, from Derbent **Paya**. Another meeting was in Kiev in the summer of 1963, at which was 15-year-old **Misha Radomyslsky (Shauli)**. At the meeting, he presented to his Israeli relatives the book of Felix Krivin.

According to the memoirs of **Misha Radomyslsky (Shauli)**, he, the Komsomol member, quite seriously asked the Israeli women how they manage to overcome the longing for their native Ukraine. **Zhenya** and **Esther** delicately evaded the answer. In 1970, **Misha** deceived **Musya** from the Israeli address of one of the sisters (**Musya** was angry, then forgave) and forwarded it with the departing zionists. A few months later, he received a call from this sister in Israel, which in 1971 allowed him to apply for exit. In May 1972, he repatriated.

\*) Such meetings became possible because of the changed situation: By the mid-1960s, serious changes had occurred in the leadership of Israel. The leader of the nation, one of the founding fathers of the Jewish state, D. Ben-Gurion, who for many years held the post of prime minister, in June 1963 finally resigned. In the Soviet Union, Ben-Gurion was considered a hostile politician who turned Israel into a foreign policy course in the appendage of imperialism in the Middle East.

Supporters of his policies were often referred to as the "Ben-Gurion clique". The coming to power of a more moderate group in the ruling Labor Party of Zionist Mapai, led by Levi Eshkol, was seen as an opportunity to improve Soviet-Israeli relations. According to the Soviet Embassy, in 1962 a thin stream of tourists from Israel to the USSR was only 700 people. But in 1963, this trickle turned into something more.



From left to right: **Paya, Musya, Nyusya, Chiva**, Moscow, August 1963 (*photo from Grisha Yakubov's archive*)

*We express our gratitude to Ilya Goldfarb for the found archival materials.*

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