



0.07 In 1912 ZEV EHRlich became the first family member to enter and settle in Turkish controlled Palestine. He was one of 5 children of Rachel Ferdman of Torczyn (Sracheel's daughter) and Yaakov Ehrlich of Rozysce.

As told by Surca: There was a Russian pogrom, and this was Ehrlich. Ehrlich lived in Rozysce. He went to Odessa. He ran away from home and became a Zionist; and went to those Wilds that they didn't want to stay home (became Zionists.)

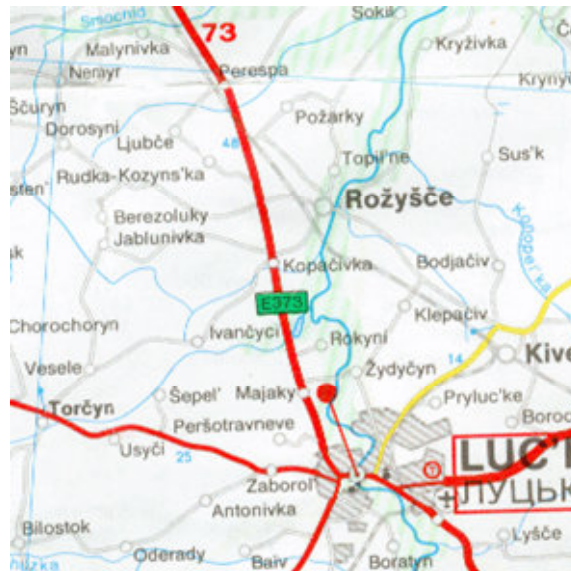
Zev Ehrlich is my father's sister's son. Her name was Rochel. She had a machine that knit stockings. Zev's father Yakov once went to Kishnev the current capital of Moldova hoping he could establish a business and make a living. His effort was unsuccessful and he returned to Rozyche.



So when that pogrom was in Russia they ran from the house. The Cossacks came in and killed the people, and they ran from their house with "their shirt on". They came to Torczyn and moved into our house. Grandpa Sracheel was still alive. Shlomo was a soft touch. My mother saw to it that Rochel got a machine so she could start knitting stockings to make a living. From that pogrom Zev Ehrlich had enough. He became a Zionist and went to Israel.

Fay: "My father's sister was married to a shochet in Rozysce. He was a real bastard. My father didn't care for him because he didn't treat his sister good. Ruchel's daughter, Raisel was married to a shochet too. She died young and left him with 4 kids.

Zev's sister Beila





Zev Ehrlich was born in 1890. He was one of 5 children of Rachel Ferdman of Torczyn (Sracheel's daughter) and Yaakov Ehrlich of Rozysce Russia. (His grandfather, Zalik, was a shochet, a learned and respected man.) Zev grew up in Rozysce.

When he was 12 ½ years old, 1902, his father died. He went to learn in the Yeerkova Yeshiva. After 12 years he quit the yeshiva. He met a Jew from Israel and he learned Russian and Hebrew (from that man.) He decided to go to the yeshiva in Lutsk, 21 km. away. He lived with a family and his mother sent food.

At age 15 he quit the yeshiva and began teaching the Russian language to Jews as a means of earning bread. On the side: he studied Hebrew and the history of the Jews. He had no money to attend university, but he read about a free Hebrew university in Odessa. At age 17 he went to Odessa and began studying there. He had many teachers—who would later become famous: Bialik, the Hebrew poet taught Hebrew; Chernovitz; Kaminetzki; Klausner who later wrote a famous book about Jesus. He studied in Odessa for 2 years.

Zev and friends in Odessa

At age 20 he considered himself a Zionist. His friends went to universities in Europe and the Middle East. At age 20-21 he was called to the Russian army. Since his mother didn't have enough money to buy his freedom, he traveled by wagon to Bermla, a town in Galicia, near the Austrian border. There he met, for the only time in his life, his mother's sister who lived there.

(Leya. Pictured at Leika's wedding above) He was smuggled across the border—he crossed with the help of a professional Jewish guide who knew how to bribe his way across.

(He had been in Galicia for a year.) He entered Austria at Broda. He took a train



to Switzerland. Then he caught a boat from Trieste to Jaffo. (This was in 1912) Someone from his party (Tzion

Hatzaeer) met him on the ship. He spent some time in Jaffo and later began to work in agriculture. His party asked him to help build a Jewish town called Ruchama (Jumama). It was founded on ground between Beersheva and Gaza. The land had been purchased with money sent by Jews from Moscow. He worked there for a while. Then he moved to Ratuvia with an important group. During the first World War he moved to Ben Shemen and finally to Nes Tziona.



In 1916 the Turks rounded up the Jews and threw them in jail in Damascus. He was incarcerated for 6-12 months. In jail people were dying like flies. Of Zev's 7 Jewish friends from Nes Tziona, only 3 survived.

Two Jews, Abraham Hartzfeld and Yitzhak Ben Yaakov bought freedom for the Jews in the Turkish prison. Zev and the other survivors walked back to Israel in less than 48 hours.



Around the time of WWI, Zev married Hannah Teper the daughter of a famous local builder, and they had 4 sons. The youngest, Ahovia was named after his wife's mother,



Ahouva, a woman that died in childbirth in Jaffa and was buried in that town's old Jewish cemetery. Ahouvia remembers his mother as a hard worker. She milked the cows, raised children and chickens. Her father Chaim deposited money in

the bank, and when a destitute Jew needed help Chaim would write him a note. The poor person would take it to the bank and get some money. In later years Hannah took on this role. She was very charitable. Hannah was born in Israel. Her parents were born in Ramla and lived in Nes Tsiona where Hannah was born. Her father had land in Nes Tsiona, some of which he gave to Hanna and some of which he gave to his grandchildren



Hannah Tepper

Chaim Teper and family



Chaim Teper Ahouva and children



An older Teper and son



