

Tamurka-German

Bessarabischer Heimatkalender—1987

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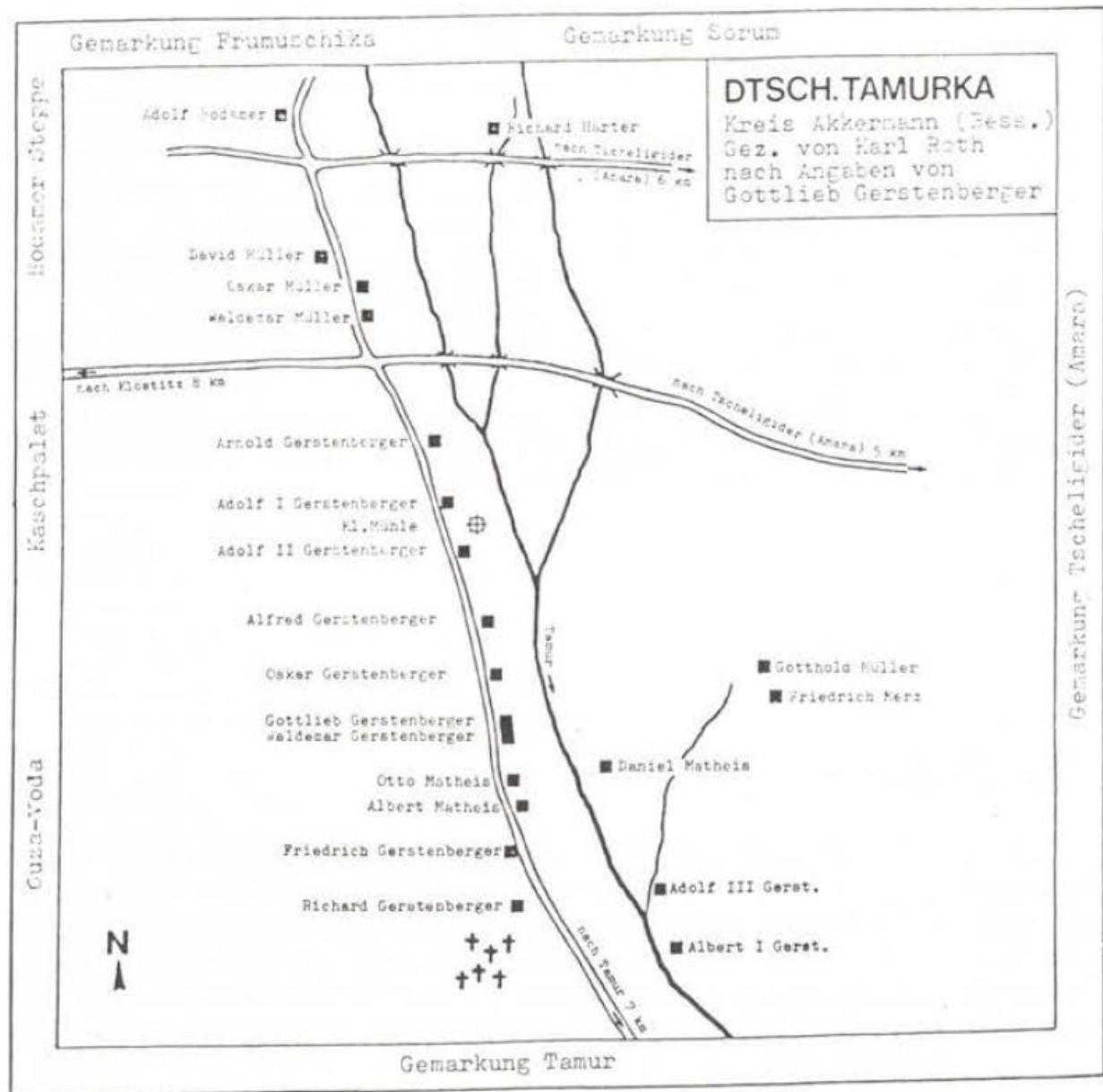
Note: This appears to be part of a series which is not featured completely in the *Bessarabischer Heimatkalender 1987*. Although titled *German Tamurka*, it consists of a village plat map of German Tamurka and of Tscheligider. Then follows with a single photo from the village of Alt-Elft, Alt-Scholtoi, Neu-Nikolajewka, Balmas, Neu-Dennewitz, Negrowo-Enßlen, Enßlen Estate, Hantscheschti, Popasdru-German, and one Location Unknown.

Information within [brackets] are comments by the translator.

[Translation Begins]

Tamurka-German

Karl Roth

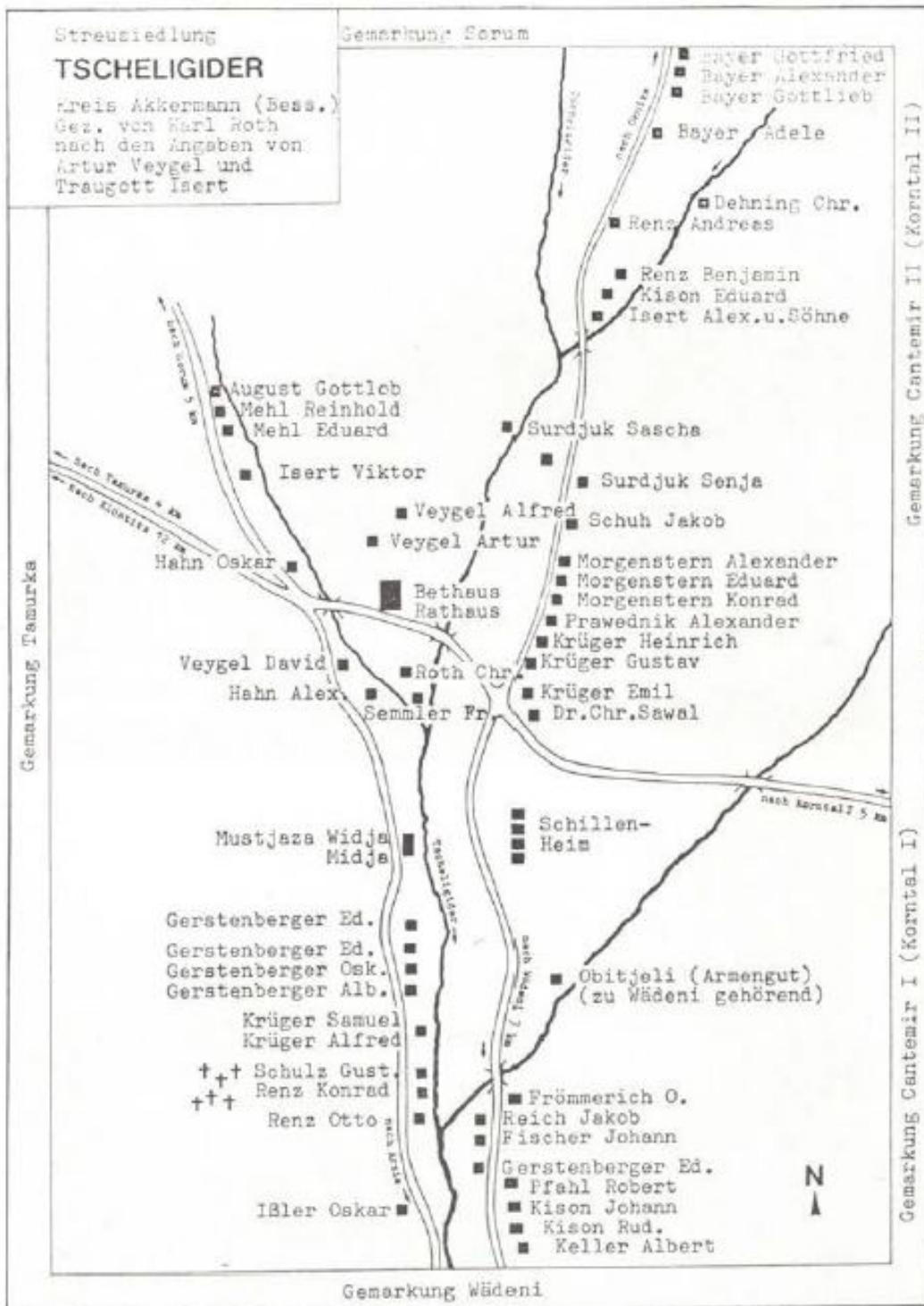


Plat Map of Deutsch-Tamurka

Consequently, there was still a Tamurka that many people knew nothing about, myself included. Its official name was Wedjenskoje. The place was located about ten kilometers [6.2 miles] north of Lichtental. However, this name was never used by the neighboring Germans; for them, the village was always just called Tamur, or Damur. It was a Russian-Tamurka, whose origin is not uninteresting. This Tamurka was originally inhabited only by Moldavians (Romanians). It was located at the mouth of the little river Tamur, where it flows into the little river Tscheligidere from the right.

There, that is to say on the left side of the Tscheligidere, the Russian government, for decades, banished citizens it found undesirable. Among the majority of Russians, the Moldavians were

gradually assimilated in their vicinity, of which their neighbors hardly took notice. When German settlers bought a landed estate north of Wedjenskoje, they called it *Deutsch-Tamurka*, because it was located on the Tamurka stream, to distinguish it from Russian-Tamurka.



Plat Map of Tscheligid

How do I know this? At the beginning of the 1980s, I was staying, as I often did, in our Alexander-Stift Nursing and Care Home. At that time, I met the lovable old gentleman Gottlieb Gerstenberger, who told me the story of *Deutsch-Tamurka*.

I reported on the details of Amara (Tscheligid) and *Deutsch-Tamurka* in the *Heimatkalender 1960*, pages 62 to 65. I also dealt with the layout plans of both settlements. Once again motivated by Hugo Häfner's *Settlement History*, I completed the started local maps for the *Kalender* editorial team.



Alt-Elft, Akkerman District, mother colony on Crown land in the south, founded in 1816, Evangelical; in the picture: residence of Albert Knodel. The building, unlike usual, does not face the street with its gable and, also as an exception, has a hipped roof.



Alt-Scholtoi, Bjeltzy District, mother colony on a lease basis in the north, after 1918 a Hectare village, founded in 1862, Evangelical; in the picture: the church, next to it the school with a bell tower.



Neu-Nikolajewka, Bendery District, daughter colony on a leasehold basis, the land was later purchased, founded in 1879, Evangelical; in the picture: view of the village. The low, elongated buildings, emphasized by the village layout in the depression, blend harmoniously into the landscape of the steppe.



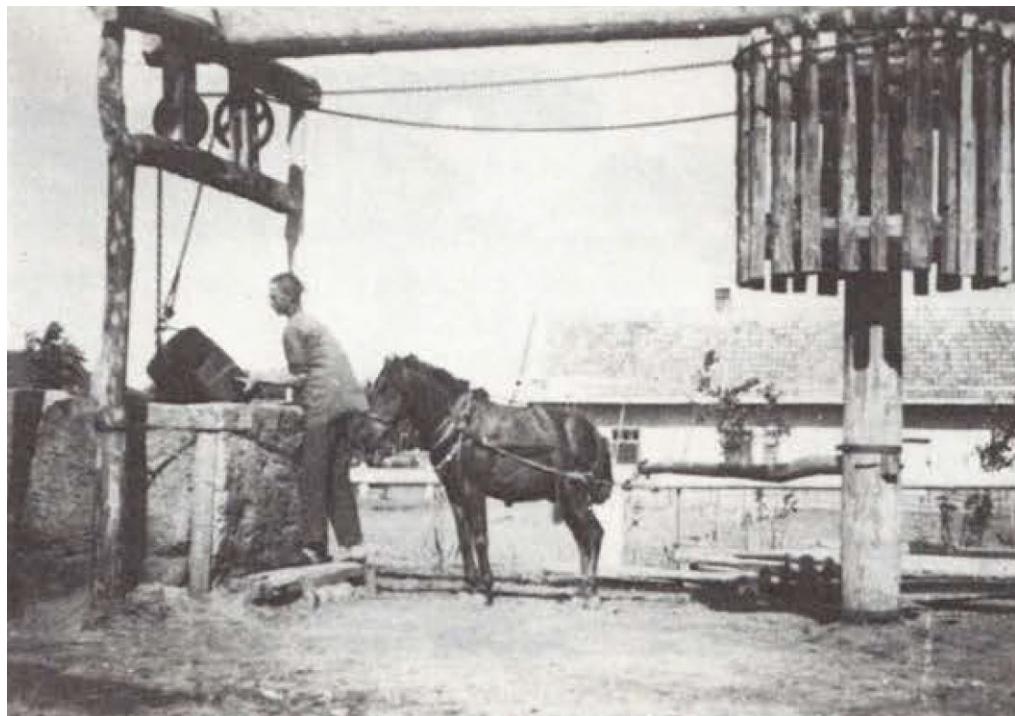
Balmas, Bendery District, daughter colony on a leasehold basis, after 1981 a Hectare village, founded in 1887, Catholic; in the picture: The village street. On both sides of it, the houses are lined up with their gables facing the street, along the rows of trees that border the sidewalk next to the house rows; typical features of the German colonist village not only in Bessarabia.



Neu-Dennewitz, Kahul District, daughter colony on purchased land, founded in 1913, Evangelical; in the picture: the school and prayer house (also a room for the community assembly) and the house of the sexton under one roof, with the bell tower in front. The first public building was established in every newly founded settlement in this way.



Negrowo-Enßlen, Akkerman District, hamlet, established on estate land, founded in 1887, Evangelical; in the picture: The homesteads in the midst of the fields. They give the impression of a natural oasis in the steppe with the greenery of the trees, created by the tree planting adapted to the surroundings.



Enßlen Estate, Ismail District, land purchase 1911, Evangelical; in the picture: well with a *Göppel* scooping device. Good drinking water in the steppe, often more than thirty meters [98.4

feet] deep in the ground, had to be lifted using horse power in a bucket holding at least forty liters [10.6 gal.].



Hantscheschti, Kischinew District, German community in a non-German location, founded in 1898, Evangelical; in the picture: The Prayer House, consisting of a building acquired in 1911, which was remodeled.



Popasdru-German, Akkerman District, Hectare village, founded in 1922, Evangelical (it is a mixed settlement, with only the Germans being Evangelical); in the picture: earth hut (white)

with a covered entrance. To the left, a covered area made of straw, most likely used as a stable or hay shed.



Unknown location; the photo was taken from an elevated point (church steeple). At the top left edge of the image, you can see the village street, along which the long buildings and farmyards are lined up on both sides. In the foreground, there is a so-called cross street laid out perpendicular to it. What is the name of the village? Please let me know!

[Translation Ends]



[Stumpf Map of Bessarabia reworked by Rolf Jethon—not in original document]