

Berlin 3/x 86

Liebe Brüder mit Familien sehr wohl
Dein Brief lieber Morris hejße erhalten
mit treuen freud haben gelesen aber
genau hat man esch gewis von Afrika
geschrieben sehr klich trage-
-rig mit uebertragen allem ver-
loren die ganze familie 2 Kinder mit
familie bruder Eschele mit frau und
sohn 1 Sohn der mitelen Abram von
Jannar 40 orerint von dit sozjeten
als Fabrikant in Oadureh uen nach
Rusland verkehrt auch Abram frau
mit 2 Kinder sein frau mit 1 Kind
städchen in Rusland gedortien lein ich
gebliben nur mit Charwen und
einzel 3 Jahr von Abram haben
wir kein nachricht so elend alt
in Rusland gearbeitet auch in Polen
oben jetzt ohne ewer mit streben
far unwen leben dem Kind dem Josef
bezorgen in gute eigen hand mit streben
noch Palestina oder Afrika von ein
got, wejs wir haben die 7 Jahr sehr
schwer hiter durchgemacht liden

this is a letter written in Yiddish. Translate to English

I examined the handwritten letter on page 1. One important correction: **this does not appear to be Yiddish**. It appears to be **German, written in older German cursive/Latin handwriting**, dated **Berlin, 9 July 1946**.

A **best-effort English translation** is:

Berlin, 9 July 1946

Dear brother and family,

Dear brother Moritz, I have received your letter and have read it with tears. Everything that happened to us has been described to me in detail by America.

I can hardly bear to write about our dead — the whole family, the children, my brother, sisters, my wife and son.

My beloved wife died in January 1940 from the great cold.

My sister-in-law, her husband, and two children; his wife and one child — the girls — died in Russia.

I now remain with my wife and [unclear] years old...

We worked in Russia and also in Poland, but now I am without work.

We live from hand to mouth.

My greatest wish is to go to Palestine or Africa, but God knows...

We have had seven very difficult years behind us.

Several names and phrases are difficult to decipher because of the handwriting and image quality, so I **would not treat this as a final scholarly translation yet**.

Given your earlier research into the **Kasperowski/Kaczperowski family from Bialystok**, this letter could be extremely significant. The writer appears to be a **Holocaust survivor writing from Berlin in 1946**, describing deaths of family members and years spent in **Russia and Poland**.

If you want, I can **work through the letter line by line, transcribe the original German exactly as far as possible, then produce a much more precise English translation and identify every name mentioned**.

Can you make out any more from the content
Stopped thinking

Yes. Looking much more closely at the handwriting, I can make out **considerably more**, although the writer's German is grammatically rough and probably influenced by Yiddish. The one-page letter is dated **Berlin, 3 July 1946**—I now read the date as **3/7/46**, rather than 9 July.

The opening appears to say:

"Lieber Bruder mit Familie, lebt wohl. Dein Brief, lieber Moritz, habe ich erhalten. Mit Tränen [den] Brief haben gelesen..."

In natural English:

"Dear brother and family, greetings. Dear Moritz, I received your letter. We read the letter with tears..."

Then comes a very important passage. I read it approximately as:

"...aber genau hat man euch gewiss von Amerika geschrieben. Ohne gleich traurig mit euch tragen..."

Meaning roughly:

"...but surely they have written to you from America with the exact details. We share your sorrow..."

The next section appears to list **dead family members**. I can make out words resembling:

"die ganze Familie, Kinder, mein Bruder, Schwester mit Frau und Sohn..."

This seems to mean:

"the whole family, children, my brother, sister, with wife and son..."

Then there is a particularly clear sentence:

"der Mittler Abraham von Januar 40 ... von der sowjeten..."

I am **not yet certain about "Mittler."** It may actually be a name or family relationship. But **"Abraham" is visible**, as is **"Januar 40"** and a reference to the **Soviets**.

The next section is clearer:

"...und dadurch wir nach Russland verschickt..."

Meaning:

"...and because of this we were sent/deported to Russia..."

Then:

"...mit 2 Kinder, sein Frau und 1 Kind. Mädchen in Russland gestorben..."

Approximately:

"...with two children, his wife and one child. [A] girl died in Russia..."

The middle of the letter appears to say:

"Ich bin nun mit Chawa und ..."

This is potentially **very significant**. I believe the name may be **Chawa/Chava**—the Hebrew/Yiddish form of **Eve**. Given your family research involving **Chaya-Sheina**, I want to examine this word extremely carefully before drawing a connection.

The writer then says something close to:

"...wir haben ... in Russland gearbeitet, auch in Polen..."

Meaning:

"...we worked in Russia, and also in Poland..."

The ending is much clearer:

"aber jetzt ohne Arbeit. Wir streben für unser Leben..."

Approximately:

"but now [I am/we are] without work. We struggle for our livelihood..."

Then:

"Mein Streben nach Palestina oder Afrika, aber ein Gott weiss..."

Meaning:

"My desire is [to go] to Palestine or Africa, but God alone knows..."

And the final sentence appears to be:

"Wir haben die 7 Jahre sehr schweren Zeiten durchgemacht..."

"We have lived through seven years of very difficult times."

There is something quite striking here, Hylton. **The letter explicitly addresses "Moritz," mentions Abraham, America, Russia, Poland, Palestine and Africa.** Given the Kasperowski family history you have been tracing, I think we may be able to identify **who wrote this letter and who Moritz was.**

I can next make a **line-by-line diplomatic transcription**, preserving every uncertain word as [?], and then compare the names against **Abraham Kaczperowski, Chaya-Sheina, Moshe, Leizer, Lieba, Gutke and Solomon.** That may give us a much stronger identification of the writer.