

The Jews Of Ioannina

"A journey through time to a precious Romanote Greek-Jewish community that no longer exists, destroyed by the Holocaust in 1944. Frozen in time, recorded by one who lived and loved it, the "journey" captures a life that is no more and, until now with the publication of this book, ran the risk of disappearing from memory forever."--Back cover.

The Ionian Islands stretch south from the Adriatic, where Corfu’ s Pantokrator mountain overlooks Albania across narrow straits, along the western coast of mainland Greece through Paxi, Kefhalonia, Ithaca, Lefkada and Zakynthos, to Kythira, midway between Athens and Crete. Three crucial sea-battles were fought here – Sybota (the first recorded), Actium and Lepanto - an indication of the Ionians’ role as an East-West crossroads, between Western Christendom and the Orthodox and Islamic East. Ruled by Venice in her Stato da Mar (sea-empire), the islands became an independent state, as the Septinsular Republic and then, under British Protection, as the United States of the Ionian Islands. Before the mainland Greeks had a State, the Ionian people were proud of having a university - from 1824 - in Corfu town, a World Heritage Site. The islands were united with the Kingdom of Greece in 1864 - the first addition to its territory. This book (with over thirty illustrations) explores the history, archaeology, languages, customs and culture of the Ionian Islands. Without venturing far from the islands, readers will learn much about this distinctive part of the Mediterranean and Greek world. The chapters range from the mythology of the Bronze Age (Homer’ s Schemta, where Odysseus staided Nausicaa as she bathed) to today, concentrating particularly on the British Protectorate (1815-1864). One, illustrated by contemporary maps, deals with descriptions of the islands by a fourteenth-century Venetian writing in Latin. The roles of Jews, Soulti refugees, Greek revolutionaries, rebel peasants in Cephalonia, and workers in Corfu’ s port suburb of Mandouki are examined in detail. There are contributions on religion and philosophy, as well as literature, music, painting, and the folk-art of carved walking-canes.

The Encyclopedia of Modern Jewish Culture is an extensively updated revision of the very successful Companion to Jewish Culture published in 1989 and has now been updated throughout. Experts from all over the world contribute entries ranging from 200 to 1000 words broadly, covering the humanities, arts, social sciences, sport and popular culture, and 5000-word essays contextualize the shorter entries, and provide overviews to aspects of culture in the Jewish world. Ideal for student and general readers, the articles and biographies have been written by scholars and academics, musicians, artists and writers, and the book now contains up-to-date bibliographies, suggestions for further reading, comprehensive cross referencing, and a full index. This is a resource, no student of Jewish history will want to go without.

The Jewish community of Ioannina, in Northwestern Greece, traces its roots to Byzantine times if not earlier. In the early 20th century, at least half of the community’s population emigrated to settle in Athens, Israel, and the United States because of economic and religious reasons. The cataclysm of the Holocaust dramatically dethroned the community. This steady outward movement created an abrupt rupture of their patterns of traditional culture. We are Few brings this unique community to life in a series of ethnographic sketches of history and traditional culture in order to understand its intense allegiance to ethnic identity. Dr. Annette Fromm explores the decreasing inventory of cultural traditions from the patterns of daily life to the rituals and customs associated with life cycle events and holiday celebrations. Through the periodic return of individuals associated with the Jews of Ioannina, pilgrims, a new avenue of the expression of ethnic identity has been created. These visits reassure residents that the Jewish community of Ioannina still exists no matter how dispersed. This study is useful for graduate level students and researchers of Anthropology and Jewish Studies.

Cookbook of the Jews of Greece

Jewish Salonica

The Story of the Greek Jews During the Second World War

Hadassah Magazine’s Guide to the World’s Jewish Communities and Sights

The Jewish Communities of Southeastern Europe

Aspects of their History and Culture

Titled as the "Invasion of the Balkans," the Mediterranean port city of Salonica (Thessaloniki) was once home to the largest Sephardic Jewish community in the world. The collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the city's incorporation into Greece in 1912 provoked a major upheaval that compelled Salonica's Jews to reimagine their community and status as citizens of a nation-state. Jewish Salonica is the first book to tell the story of this tumultuous transition through the voices and perspectives of Salonican Jews as they forged a new place for themselves in Greek society. Devin E. Nisar traveled the globe, from New York to Salonica, Jerusalem, and Moscow, to excavate archives once confiscated by the Nazis. Writers in Ladino, Greek, French, and Hebrew, these archives, combined with local newspapers, reveal how Salonica's Jews fashioned a new hybrid identity as Hellenic Jews during a period marked by rising nationalism and economic crisis as well as unprecedented Jewish cultural and political vibrancy. Salonica's Jews—Zionists, assimilationists, and socialists—reinvigorated their connection to the city and claimed it as their own until the Holocaust. Through the case of Salonica's Jews, Nisar recovers the diverse experiences of a lost religious, linguistic, and national minority at the crossroads of Europe and the Middle East.

What Papa Told Me, written by the granddaughter of Holocaust survivors, is the story of Murray, a young Jewish boy from Poland whose courage and sheer will to live helped him survive eight different labor and concentration camps in the Holocaust, start a new life in America, and keep a family intact in the aftermath of his wife's suicide - one of the Nazis' last victims.

This comprehensive survey of Jewish-Greek society's development examines the exchange of language, religious traditions, literature and archaeology.

The expulsion of the Jews, and later the Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula marked the beginning of a new era in the life of the Mediterranean world. The articles in this volume discuss the aftermath of the crucial historical events that took place in the Mediterranean world in 1492, focusing on the social, economic and cultural consequences of these occurrences.

The Ottoman Empire, the Balkans, the Greek Lands

Reactions to the Anti-Jewish Persecution, 1942–1943

From Iberia to Diaspora

Folklore and Ethnic Identity of the Jewish Community of Ioannina, Greece

The Holocaust in Greece

The Jewish Traveler

Vol. 4 covers the late Roman period to the rise of Islam. Focuses especially on the growth and development of rabbinic Judaism and of the major classical rabbinic sources such as the Mishnah, Jerusalem Talmud, Babylonian Talmud and various Midrashic collections.

The Jews of IoanninaPhiladelphia, Pa. : Cadmus Press

"Six-year-old Yolanda Avram is rescued by righteous strangers during the Holocaust in Greece. This is her story of courage and survival in the context of dozens of other rescues and shows Jews saving themselves and others in audacious and often heroic ways. Her story is uplifting and focuses on those flickers of light in the vast darkness of evil, known in Greece as the Persecution. This little-known saga of the common folk outwitting the Third Reich is a powerful and important story, told simply and movingly in cinematic episodes. The book is incandescent with empathy and gratitude. "What a powerful and moving story it is."--Sir Martin Gilbert, official biographer of Winston Churchill, knighted by Queen Elizabeth II, and author of eighty-eight historical books "A Hidden Child in Greece is a monumental story that documents her family’s miraculous survival in a unique and moving way. It gives life to the principle of human dignity and courage as a universal precept ...

This rich, interdisciplinary collection of articles offers fascinating new insights into the history and culture of Sephardic Jewry both in pre-Expulsion Iberia and throughout the far-flung diaspora.

A Rmaniote Jewish Pasha in Ioannina

Trained to be an OSS Spy

A Hidden Child in Greece

The Agony of Greek Jews, 1940-1945

Urban Art and the City

The Illusion of Safety

Ali Pasha of Ioannina (1750-1822), the Ottoman-appointed governor of the northern mainland of Greece, was a towering figure in Ottoman, Greek, and European history. Based on an array of literatures, paintings, and musical scores, this is the first English-language critical biography about him in recent decades. K. E. Fleming shows that the British and French diplomatic experience of Ali was at odds with the "orientalist" literatures that he inspired. Dubbed by Byron the "Muslim Bonaparte," Ali enjoyed a position of diplomatic strength in the eastern Adriatic; in his attempt to secede from the Ottoman state, he cleverly took advantage of the diplomatic relations of Britain, Russia, France, and Venice. As he reached the peak of his powers, however, European accounts of him portrayed him in ever more "orientalist" terms—as irrational, despotic, cruel, and undependable. Fleming focuses on the tension between these two experiences of Ali—the diplomatic and the cultural. She also places the history of modern Greece in the context of European history, as well as that of Ottoman decline, and demonstrates the ways in which contemporary European visions of Greece, particularly those generated by Romanticist philhellenism, contributed to a unique form of "orientalism" in the south Balkans. Greece, a territory never formally colonized by Western Europe, was subject instead to a surrogate form of colonial control—one in which the country's history and culture, rather than its actual land, was annexed, invaded, and colonized. Originally published in 1999. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police) was the political police of the German Army during World War Two. Its members were drawn from both the regular German police, including detectives, as well as personnel from various Nazi security organizations. The mission of the GFP was numerous: protecting important political and military leaders, investigating black market activities, as well as acts of sabotage and espionage; tracking down deserters, examining anti-German activists, and hunting down partisans and partisan suspects. An additional role of the GFP was to act as liaison between the German Army and the Nazi SS. While performing some of these duties, members of the GFP eventually involved themselves directly in criminal activities. The GFP committed numerous crimes to both the Jewish community and the general population of Greece. Its leadership cadre was composed of dedicated Nazis and in one instance, included a former concentration camp commander! As the war progressed, their crimes in Greece increased in intensity and volume. The behavior of the GFP in Greece was a combination of the manner in which they operated in the West and East.

"On March 25, 1944, the Jewish Community of Ioannina, Greece, was rounded up and deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau. Of the 1,960 deported, 1,850 would never return. They would perish in the Nazi death camps. Now, on the 60th anniversary of the demise of the Jewish Community of Ioannina, Kehila Kedosha Janina Synagogue and Museum, founded in 1927 by Jews of Ioannina, Greece, is fulfilling its obligation to both those who perished, and those who survived, by publishing this memorial book."-- Introduction page i.

In this ground-breaking work on the Ottoman town of Manastir (Bitola), Robert Mihajovski, provides a detailed account of the development of Islamic, Christian and Sephardic religious architecture and culture as it manifested in the town and precincts.

A Journey to the Past

Yannina

Jews, Christians, and Muslims in the Mediterranean World After 1492

What Papa Told Me

We are Few

The German Secret Field Police in Greece, 1941-1944

Founded in the Mahoning Valley during 1837, a tiny settlement of secular German immigrants grew into one of the most influential centers of Jewish life in the Midwest. Home to nationally renowned rabbis and Zionist firebrands alike, the community produced an astonishing array of leaders in an impressive range of fields throughout the twentieth century. This notable legacy ranges from the entertainment juggernaut of Warner Brothers to the Arby's fast-food empire and the prominent Youngstown Sheet & Tube, among many others. Authors Thomas Welsh, Joshua Foster and Gordon F. Morgan trace the unique history of one of Ohio's oldest Jewish communities from its humble beginnings into the challenging climate of the new millennium.

This is the first systematic study of the Jews in the Greek resistance based on archival research and personal interviews. It covers Jews in various aspects of resistance in Greece and other concentration camps. The book is a contribution to the overall story of Greek resistance against the Nazi occupiers and provides hitherto unknown stories of their contributions to that fight. Based on interviews and archival research Bowman has assembled a preliminary list of over 650 individuals who fought or served with the Greek Resistance forces. These include andartes and andartissas, interpreters, recruiters, doctors, spies, nurses, organizers, and a number of non Greek Jews who volunteered or were trapped in Greece during the war years. While the murder of nearly 90% of Greek Jews by the Nazis is virtually unknown, Greek Jews actively fought in the war against the Italian and German invaders. Veterans and young Jewish males and females went to the mountains to fight or serve in various ways in the andartiko among the several Greek Resistance movements. Other Jews remained in urban areas where they joined different Resistance cells whether as active saboteurs or in leadership roles. A number of Jews appear on the payrolls of Force 133. Additionally Greek Jews participated in the Sonderkommando revolt in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp in October 1944 while others fought in the Warsaw revolt from August to October 1944.

What is there of Jewish interest to see in Bombay? In Casablanca? Where are the kosher restaurants in Seattle? How did the Jewish community in Hong Kong originate? The Jewish Traveler: Hadassah Magazine's Guide to the World's Jewish Communities and Sights provides this information and much more.

Through previously unpublished photographs and 19th century newspaper articles, we follow the eventful life of Davitson Efendi Leviz (1832-1913) and see the Greek city of Ioannina during a transitional period of its history.

The Jewish Community of Ioannina

Creating, Destroying, and Reclaiming the Sublime

Jewish Sites and Synagogues of Greece

Xenophon on Violence

Towards a Social and Economic History

Between the Ottoman Empire and Modern Greece

In Black Power TV, Devorah Heitner chronicles the emergence of Black public affairs television starting in 1968.

Imagine the Terror: On a seemingly ordinary day in May, 1941, a boy from a tiny village in Crete faces an unexpected threat - the invasion of German troops. He runs for cover - his first escape in a series of encounters with destiny. Imagine the Adventure: The boy and his brother work for the SOE, an underground branch of the English Intelligence Service. When the resistance movement is uncovered, they quickly escape through the mountains of Crete, hiding from the enemy in broad daylight. Danger looms everywhere. Imagine the Glamour: The boy trains to be a spy for the OSS (the Office of Strategic Services), the SOE's newly formed American intelligence counterpart. Imagine the Peril: While on his undercover mission in Salonica, the boy constantly risks his life, operating a wireless radio in plain view. Will the German police ever discover him? Imagine the Courage: If captured, the boy resolves to take a poison capsule that will quickly end his young life, rather than endure torture. Often, he finds himself seconds away from that dreaded event. Imagine the Victory of living to tell the tale at age 91... It's all true! No imagination is necessary. This is the stuff of movies--a must-read story about the Game of Life. The author's story, along with those of other agents, was featured in the documentary Camp X: Secret Agent School, a production by YAP Films, and was aired on HISTORY Channel in Canada and other networks worldwide.

This book offers original interdisciplinary insights into cities as a diachronic creation of urban art. It engages in a sequence of historical perspectives to examine urban space as an object of apparent quasi-cycles and processes of constitution, exaltation, imitation, contestation and redemption through art. Urban art transforms the city into a human-made sublime which is explored in the context of the Eastern Mediterranean. The book probes this process primarily through the example of Athens and Byzantine Constantinople, but also Jerusalem, Cyprus and regional cities, revealing how urban space unavoidably encompasses a spatial and temporal palimpsest which is constantly emerging. It presents new ideas for both the theorization and sensuous conception of artistic reality, architecture, and planning attributes. These extend from archaic, classical and Byzantine urban splendor to current urban decline as constitution and attack on the sublime and back. Urban processes of contestation and redemption respond recently to the new ' imperialism of debt ' and the positivist, technocratic understandings and demands of Euro-governments and neoliberal institutions, while still evoking older forms of spatial power. Offering fresh notions on art, architecture, space, antiquity, (post)-modernity and politics of the region, this book will appeal to scholars and students of geography, urban studies, art, restoration, and film theory, architecture, landscape design, planning, anthropology, sociology and history.

The book narrates the last days of the once prominent Jewish community of Thessaloniki, the overwhelming majority of which was transported to the Nazi death camp of Auschwitz in 1943. Focusing on the Holocaust of the Jews of Thessaloniki, this book maps the reactions of the authorities, the Church and the civil society as events unfolded. In so doing, it seeks to answer the questions, did the Christian society of their hometown stand up to their defense and did they try to undermine or object to the Nazi orders? Utilizing new sources and interpretation schemes, this book will be a great contribution to the local efforts underway, seeking to reconcile Thessaloniki with its Jewish past and honour the victims of the Holocaust. The first study to examine why 95 percent of the Jews of Thessaloniki perished—one of the highest percentages in Europe—this book will appeal to students and scholars of the Holocaust, European History and Jewish Studies.

Diplomacy and Orientalism in Ali Pasha's Greece

Last Century of a Sephardic Community

State, Nationalism, and the Jewish Communities of Modern Greece

Davitson Efendi

The Religious and Cultural Landscape of Ottoman Manastir

In Memory of the Jewish Community of Ioannina

The Agony of Greek Jews tells the story of modern Greek Jewry as it came under the control of the Kingdom of Greece during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In particular, it deals with the vicissitudes of those Jews who held Greek citizenship during the interwar and wartime periods. Individual chapters address the participation of Greek and Palestinian Jews in the 1941 fighting with Italy and Germany, the roles of Jews in the Greek Resistance, aid, and rescue attempts, and the problems faced by Jews who returned from the camps and the mountains in the aftermath of the German retreat. Bowman focuses on the fate of one minority group of Greek citizens during the war and explores various aspects of its relations with the conquerors, the conquered, and concerned bystanders. His book contains new archival material and interviews with survivors. It supersedes much of the general literature on the subject of Greek Jewry. This volume examines the issue of violence in Xenophon's works, who lived in circumstances of war for many years. All the papers address issues of violence from different aspects. The exclusive focus on this issue is justified, since no previous detailed study exists on the subject. Most of the chapters focus on the Hellenica, because this work records more aspects of violence than the rest of his works. The volume is more concerned with examining violence in practice rather than the theory of violence, and violent practices are more frequently recorded in the Hellenica, which is the main historical work of Xenophon.This volume attempts to provide a comprehensive study of the subject of violence in Xenophon's works and to demonstrate the coherence and consistency of his thought on it. This work aspires to be a contribution to classical scholarship since it attempts to: (1) shed further light on the literary character of Xenophon's oeuvre; (2) offer new interpretation of passages and themes; and (3) put emphasis on passages that scholars have not pointed out and which offer important insights to the thought of Xenophon.

Discusses the history of the final century of the Jewish community of Monastir (now Bitola) in Macedonia, which originated in the Ottoman Empire and ended its days under occupation by Nazi-allied Bulgaria. Ch. 9 (pp. 169-189), "The Holocaust", recounts the nazification of policies toward the Jews in Bulgarian-occupied Macedonia, where Nuremberg-like laws and ghettoization were introduced, followed by Aryanization of businesses and robbery by taxation. Registration of all Jewish adults in Bulgaria facilitated deportation which, due to protests by prominent Bulgarian non-Jews, was limited to stateless residents of Bulgarian-occupied territories. Almost all of Monastir's Jews were deported to Treblinka, where 3,276 of them were gassed. The small number who escaped deportation were spared as doctors or foreign nationals. Some Jews managed to flee and join partisan groups. Pp. 203-250 contain a list of names (with addresses, ages, and occupations) of the Jews from Monastir who were killed in Treblinka.

The Illusion of Safety chronicles the little known history of the Holocaust in Greece. Through a collection of personal memoirs of survivors and resistance fighters and wartime reports from the U.S. State Department and Great Britain, Michael Matsas recounts the tragic loss of Greek Jewry. Late in WWII, while the Allied governments knew about Hitler's "Final Solution" and had the means to disseminate information in Greece, the Greek Jews were kept uninformed of the death camps and lulled into complacency. .87% of this historic community was destroyed. In addition, the author recounts his own survival story, as a boy of 13, of his year in a mountain village with his parents and sister, the villagers, and the partisans who saved them.

The Jews of Monastir, 1839-1943

Studies in Sephardic History and Culture

From the Fifteenth Century to the End to World War II

A Journey Through Time

The Muslim Bonaparte

Jewish Resistance in Wartime Greece

The book contains Michael Matsas's personal record of his one teenage year with villagers of Psilovrahos during the second world war, and a young boy's experience with the Andartes who fought their nation's enemies.

For the sizeable Jewish community living in Greece during the 1940s, German occupation of Greece posed a distinct threat. The Nazis and their collaborators murdered around ninety percent of the Jewish population through the course of the war. This new account presents cutting edge research on four elements of the Holocaust in Greece: the level of antisemitism and question of collaboration; the fate of Jewish property before, during, and after their deportation; how the few surviving Jews were treated following their return to Greece, especially in terms of justice and restitution; and the ways in which Jewish communities rebuilt themselves both in Greece and abroad. Taken together, these elements point to who was to blame for the disaster that befell Jewish communities in Greece, and show that the occupation authorities alone could not have carried out these actions to such magnitude without the active participation of Greek Christians.

By looking at the very specific case of the Greek-speaking Rmaniote and the Ladino-speaking Sephardic communities in Southern Greece, Epirus and Macedonia, this book explores the attitudes and policies of the Greek state with regards to the Jewish communities both within its borders and in the areas of the Ottoman Empire it craved. Evdoxios Doxiadis traces the evolution of these policies from the time of Greek independence to the expansion of the Greek state in the early-20th century, telling us a great deal about the Jewish experience and the changing face of modern Greek nationalism in the process. Based on the evidence of numerous Greek consular reports, speeches, memoirs, political interlews and coverage of the status and treatment of the communities by the international Jewish press, State, Nationalism, and the Jewish Communities of Modern Greece sketches a detailed picture of the Greek political elite and the state's bureaucratic view of the various Jewish communities. By focusing on the state, though not ignoring popular attitudes, the book successfully argues that the Greek state followed policies that did not conform, and often were in opposition to, popular attitudes when it came to minorities and the Jews in particular. By focusing on the Jewish communities in modern Greece separately the book allows us to recognize how Greek governments recognized and used divisions and conflicts between the communities, and other minorities, to achieve their goals. To achieve their goals. As a result Greek state policies can be seen in a new light, providing a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the Jewish people and the Greek state. Using this case study, Doxiadis then discusses broader questions of state, nationalism and minorities in a volume of significant interest for students and scholars of modern Greek or modern Jewish history alike.

Discusses the history, religious practices, and social life of the Rmaniote Jews of Ioannina, Greece, a community which dates back at least to the 9th century. Describes the varying responses to Jews (both tolerant and intolerant) of Byzantine and other rulers until 1430. During the Ottoman period (1430-1913), Jews had the subordinate status of "dhimmi" and suffered some persecutions (such as on 15 April 1872, the eve of the Greek Easter). Under the Nazi German occupation, the majority of the 1,950 Jews of Ioannina were arrested in March 1944 and deported to Auschwitz. 112 returned, but the present Jewish community is dwindling.

Rescue in the Holocaust

The Story of the Greek Jews During World War II

The Cambridge History of Judaism: Volume 2, The Hellenistic Age

Encyclopedia of Modern Jewish Culture

History of Jewish Youngstown and the Steel Valley, A

Jewish Dedicatory Texts from Ioannina