

(1826) Michael Bernhardowitsch Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.3.2),

(1883) Tichon Michaelowitsch Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.3.2.5),

(1918) Wera Tichonowna Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.3.2.5.2).

The following information was received 14 May 2013 from Maria Tsvetkovskaya Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.3.2.5.2-3.3) of Moscow Russia. The information was compiled by her and her mother Viktoria Starkowa Tsvetkovskaya Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.3.2.5.2-3) using memories from Wera Tichonowna Eisenbeis Starkowa (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.3.2.5.2), archives in Ukraine.

Michael Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.3.2) was born in 1826 (per a Harold Ehrman website). Michael was baptized in the Lutheran Church as Michael Eisenbeiß. His name was spelled Михаил Бернатович Эйзенбейс (Michail Bernatowitsch Eisenbeis) in Russian in 1875. Michael and his brother Jakob lived in Odessa as colonists, and had been orphaned in 1841 (this confirmed by a document from the archive). They were engaged in crafts in Odessa. Jakob was the head of the German department of gold and silver in Odessa (per the Novorossiyskiy calendar for the year 1869, Odessa). In 1869 name of Jakob was spelled as Jakow Eisenbeis in Russian.

Michael was the owner of land in Glückstal and had a home in Odessa. Michael lived in Glückstal, Odessa, and Akkerman, Odessa region.

Michael married Henrietta before 1858. Henrietta died 20 Nov 1868, in Benkendorf, Akkerman region, per Dennis Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.8.6.6-1.2). Michael then married Justinia Aleksewna ?. Her last name is unknown. She was a German. They had six children: Mark (1875-1946), Maria (* 1876), Michail, Klavdia, Tichon (1883-1930), Olga (1889-1951).

Tichon Michailowitsch Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.3.2.5) was born circa 1883 in the Odessa region. He was a good man, who loved his daughters, read a lot, and spoke excellent German. Tichon's name was spelled Тихон Михайлович Эйзенбейс in Russian.

When Tichon lived in Odessa, he worked in a foundry.

In 1913, he married Maria Jakowlewna ? (1884-1976). Her last name is unknown. Her middle name, Jakowlewna, indicates her father's name was Jakow or Jakob. Maria, in her youth, moved from Bessarabia to Odessa. She was first married to Roman Karpiy. From her first marriage, Maria had a daughter, Lydia Romanovna Karpiy (circa 1912 - 1980). Tichon and Maria raised Lydia.

Tichon Eisenbeis and Maria had four children: Wera (1918-2007), Nadezhda (circa 1920-21 - 1930), Ljubow (1923-2005), Ekaterina (1927-2003). Wera means "believe" in English, "Glaube" in German ... Nadezhda means "hope" in English, "Hoffnung" in German ... Ljubow means "love" in English, "Liebe" in German.

Tichon and his family suddenly moved from Odessa to Donbass circa 1920-1921, taking very few things with them. It was like an escape from the persecution of Soviet power. They traveled on the roof of train and walked on foot. In Marganez they met an old lady, who recommended they stay there. Tichon worked at an ore repair plant. He fished a lot to feed his family.

Tichon was killed on 3 Jan 1930 in Marganez, Ukraine, at age of 46, during Stalin's repressions against the German population of Ukraine in 1930. The death certificate of Tichon does not indicate the cause of death. The record was made a week after his death. His name was written partly in German and partly in Russian: Ейсенбейс. All facts indicate that he was killed because of Stalin's repressions.

When Tichon was killed, and his daughter Nadezhda was killed by an accident, his wife Maria suffered a strong trauma of the nose. This damage to her nose existed her entire life. After this day, his daughter Wera was ill a long time.

Tichon and his daughter Nadezhda were buried in Marganez.

On the Internet there is the following phrase of Stalin in 1928: "complicit Germans must arrest, the British do not touch". This phrase was in Stalin's correspondence concerning Shakhtinsky process of Donbass, Ukraine. In connection with the Shakhtinsky case (Shakhty process or trial) in 1928 arrested hundreds of people. (Around the years 2000-2010, all people who were arrested in connection with the Shakhtinsky process, were rehabilitated, because they were not doing crimes.)

The party congress in the USSR, in 1929, claimed the need to combat against counter-revolution among technicians and experts. Stalin urged, this Party congress, to be an active struggle for detecting counterrevolutionaries: "It is not a coincidence ... the so-called Shakhtinsky process. 'Shakhtintsy' sit up in all sectors of our industry. Many of them

were caught, but by no means all caught. Wrecking bourgeois intellectuals is one of the most dangerous forms of resistance against developing socialism. Wrecking is all the more dangerous, because it is linked to the international capital." End of Stalin quote.

Stalin said that in 1929, in the interval between Shakhtinsky case 1928 and case Industrial Party "Prompartiya" 1930. Whereupon in 1930 was the case "The Industrial Party trial" or "Trial of the Prompartiya", in respect of which have been arrested about 2,000 people.

We found in the library of the Russian-German House book of Chentsov. Book of V.V.Chentsov "The tragic fates. Political repression against the German population of Ukraine in 1920-1930 years" or "Tragicheskie sud'by – Politicheskie repressii protiv nemetskogo naseleniia Ukrainy v 1920-e-1930-e gody" published copy of the document in 1930: an indictment against engineers, stagers and technicians at area Krivoy Rog in ore industry. On the next page is copy of scheme, where there is a city Marganez. The indictment says that they want to restore the capitalist system and facilitate foreign intervention. The source of these documents is branch of the case the Industrial Party "Prompartiya".

Tichon Eisenbeis worked on the ore-repair plant in Marganez, Krivoy Rog area, Dnipropetrovsk region.

After the death of Tichon, his wife Maria Eisenbeis went to work at the mine. It was very hard work. She worked at the same level as men.

Wera Tichonowna Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.3.2.5.2) was born 17 Dec 1918 in Odessa. After the death of Tichon and Nadezhda, Wera was forced to drop out of school at the age of 11. She had completed six grades of school. Wera started work because she had two younger sisters and her mother Maria could not feed the whole family.

In 1932-1933 years in Ukraine was "Holodomor" or "Extermination by hunger" because of the policies of Stalin. A lot of people died. Wera said: "Wake up - there was not a crumb of food in the mouth and fall asleep - not a crumb of food."

In 1939, Wera graduated a two year course of medical sister in Marganez. She worked as a medical sister. It was a profession in which she was very responsive and attentive to patients. She married to Vasiliy Nikolaevich Starkow in 1946 and had two children: Vladimir (1946-2007), Viktoria (1954). The Starkow family lived two years in Sysert (Russia), then in different cities of Ukraine; Marganez, Ordzhonikidze, Gurzuf and Yalta.

Vasiliy and Wera built a large, beautiful house by their hands, with a colorful garden in Marganez (Ukraine). In 1962 their son became ill with asthma, and family moved to Yalta to be near the sea. In Yalta they also created a beautiful garden.

In the house, Wera created a perfect order and cleanliness. She sewed lots of clothes for her family. She liked to embroider. Wera died on 24 Mar 2007 in Yalta, Ukraine.