

UKRAINIAN THATCHED ROOF CABIN

History

Ostropol (southwest of Kiev) was once the home of a thriving Jewish community and well known in much of Eastern Europe as a center of trade and learning. Historically anti-Jewish pogroms in the Russian Empire were large-scale, targeted, and repeated whenever Russia acquired territories with large Jewish populations. These territories were designated “the Pale of Settlements;” Jews were forbidden from moving to other parts of European Russia. Migration to Caucasus, Siberia, Far East or Central Asia was not restricted, nor was immigration to Canada and/or the U.S. Many did, particularly those with large families. In 1937, according to the Soviet census, the population of Ostropol was down to 1500. It was totally destroyed by the Nazis in the early 1940’s. Its Jewish were wiped out, along with that of nearby Starokonstantinov; all 5,200 people killed.

Legends & Lessons

Immigration of large families (created by the advent of immunizations) inadvertently saved many. Sarah of Ostropol, for example, in 1898.



Ethnobotanical Gardens

Native plant “starts” from Bonhoeffer Gardens (to your SW, by the I-5) illustrate 99 foods and materials available to the American peoples who lived here 10,000 years without the need to develop agriculture. Planter boxes contain:

[illegible]

The Haubarg exhibit next down the path will tell the story of Germany ethnically cleansing the once 2 southern counties of Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, in part to be able to build the Kiel Canal and greatly assist German naval commerce.

Pilchuck Learning Center's Living History Farm, Little Red Schoolhouse (preschool), and Bonhoeffer Botanical Gardens are gifts to future generations. But they also honor 4 refugee grandparents (including Sarah) of it patrons David & Sheila (Tipp) Thomsen.

