

THE IVANSK PROJECT e-NEWSLETTER

Issue Number 11

March - April 2005

CONTENTS

- **Return to Iwaniska, April 2005** by Norton Taichman
Our crew of 2nd and 3rd generation Ivansker descendents journeyed to Iwaniska to continue researching the history of our ancestors, to advance the restoration of the Jewish Cemetery and to promote closer relations between Ivanskers and Iwaniskers.
- **1929 Polish Business Directory for Iwaniska**
The 1929 Business Directory provides valuable insights into the character of the shtetl 10 years before the outbreak of World War II.
- **A proposal to Revise the Business Directory for Iwaniska**
The project aims to obtain more information on the names and occupations of Ivanskers during the first four decades of the 20th century.
- **Update on the Campaign to Restore the Ivansk Cemetery**
We're more than half way in reaching our target of \$50,000.00 (USD). The final phase of the restoration is about to begin. Your gift is needed now to complete the project.

Return to Iwaniska, April 2005

by Norton Taichman Narberth, Pennsylvania, USA

In November 2004 I reported on my trip to Poland to begin the reclamation of our cemetery in Iwaniska and to gather testimony from town elders who still remembered the time when our people lived there. The journey was a resounding success, and I was eager to return. After the heavy snows had melted, we set out in early April to continue our work; the team included **Grzegorz (Greg) Gregorczyk**, **David Blumenfeld**; his father, **Morry Blumenfeld**; my son, **Darren** and my daughter, **Leslie**. We spent four days in Iwaniska (Morry was only able to be with us for a couple of days before returning to Israel).

Our arrival in Warsaw coincided with the burial of **Pope John Paul II**. The reverence and respect in which the pope was held by his people was evident everywhere: his image was displayed on billboards and in the windows of homes and shops; thousands of memorial candles had been kindled and placed at public monuments and at the entrances to churches and cathedrals, which were overflowing with worshippers.

John Paul II worked passionately to make the world a better place. His vision profoundly altered the destructive paradigm that had long governed the attitude and behavior of the Catholic Church towards the Jewish People. Could our ancestor's have ever imagined that a pope would seek pardon and forgiveness for the Church's discrimination against Jews? Could they have conceived that the leader of the Catholic Church would come to pray at the Western Wall and in a synagogue? In their wildest dreams could they have predicted that a Polish pope would refer

to us as “brothers”, stating unequivocally that anti-Semitism had no place in church doctrine and that Jews had the right to their own homeland in Israel? After almost 2,000 years Karol Jozef Wojtyla fostered a new era of cooperation and mutual respect between Catholics and Jews. Hopefully, his successor, **Pope Benedict XVI**, will to continue to work towards mutual recognition and reconciliation.

Before leaving Warsaw for the south, Leslie and I visited with **Rabbi Michael Schudrich** who had attended the pope’s funeral and had just returned from Rome. American-born Michael Schudrich is dedicated to rekindling Jewish Life in Poland. Recently, he was appointed as the Chief Rabbi of Poland and we spoke about the emerging Polish Jewish community and some of the problems it faces. Although anti-Semitism still remains an issue for Polish Jews, it is not fashionable anymore.



Rabbi Schudrich serves as the Executive Coordinator of Halachic Affairs on the Poland Jewish Cemetery Restoration Project (PJCRP). He praised our work on the Ivansk Jewish Cemetery and asked whether we would be willing to place a memorial plaque on the wall of the cemetery dedicated to the Viennese Jews who had been deported to Iwaniska during WWII. These people were confined to Ivansk until 1942 when all the town’s Jews were sent to Treblinka. I must admit that the idea of honoring these people had not occurred to me, and I unhesitatingly agreed to Rabbi Schudrich’s request. Apparently, the Austrian government may offer to provide funding for this aspect of the project but we’ll go ahead even without their help.

Late Monday afternoon (11 April) we left Warsaw heading south via Radom, Ostrowiec Swietokryski and Opatow. Somewhere along the back roads we enjoyed a sumptuous dinner in a restaurant known only to Greg and reached Iwaniska in darkness at about 10:00 pm. The town appeared completely deserted; no one was about. Only the church was illuminated. Years ago Jewish children would cower if they were outside at this time of night because ghosts and goblins lurked in the shadows. We pressed on to Staszow where we had booked rooms in the Gwarek Hotel. Although there are a couple of bed-and-breakfasts in Iwaniska, the nearest hotels catering to foreign tourists are in Sandomierz, a 45 min drive from Iwaniska. The Gwarek sits on the central square and provides basic accommodation. The staff is very friendly, but no one speaks English.



We gathered at breakfast the following morning to enjoy strong coffee; freshly baked, crusty buns; sweet creamery butter and the most delicious scrambled eggs I’ve ever tasted. It’s been years since I’ve eaten real scrambled eggs. Back home my obsession with cholesterol has banished bona fide eggs from my diet. Instead, I use egg whites or “egg substitutes” that I drown in ketchup to make them palatable. In Staszow no one has heard of egg substitutes and I would have been locked up if I poured ketchup on those incredible scrambled eggs. What a heavy price we pay to live a few days longer.

Satiated with scrambled eggs and ready to set off for Iwaniska are (left to right): Norton Taichman, Darren Taichman, Leslie Taichman, Morry Blumenfeld, David Blumenfeld, and Grzegorz (Greg) Gregorczyk

Staszow (*Stashev*) is a large market town, about 15 km south of Ivansk. Prior to WWII about 5,000 Jews lived there. Today the town has little to recommend it. Commercial activity is centered around the town square, bordered on all sides by small shops selling shoes, magazines, dry goods, women's fashions, hardware, computers and fast foods. I counted 2 churches and 3 banks. In the morning people crisscross the square on their way to work or school. The community is served by public transport (mostly aging, gasping Russian-built buses) and by a string of taxis lined up across from the "Roodhaus", which stands in the middle of the square. Postcards from the past show that the Roodhaus once housed shops and stables and was the focus of trade in the town. Now it's a ghost of its former self and is primarily occupied by a large, full service restaurant. The food is forgettable, but it's the only eatery for miles around; so, we took our suppers there. Food is relatively inexpensive in Poland and in general is well prepared. If you're kosher you'll find many suitable of choices in most restaurants.

Staszow is Judenrein (free of Jews). But one of its citizens has organized a one-room museum that houses a collection of local Jewish memorabilia. Unfortunately, we did not set aside time to visit this attraction. We did, however, spend about an hour in the former Jewish Cemetery. Jack Goldfarb of Philadelphia, whose parents emigrated from Stashev, renovated the cemetery largely at his own expense. He rescued 155 gravestones, including his grandfather's matzeva. An article describing his work can be viewed on the web:

<http://www.thejewishweek.com/news/newscontent.php3?artid=7925>

As we wandered amongst the rows of matzevot, a group of about 20 school children (about 10 years of age) accompanied by two teachers entered the burial ground. I could not understand what was being said but it was obvious that they were on an educational tour of the cemetery. Their teachers spoke in hushed tones presumably about the people who once shared their town. The kids listened intently and respectfully and asked many questions. We were very moved by this unexpected encounter. The sight of Polish kids being told of the vanished Jewish World reinforced our determination to make our cemetery a vehicle to help Poles and Jews find common ground for a better future.



To begin our first full day of work, we drove to the Ivansk Jewish Cemetery. Bouncing along the gravel lane leading to the cemetery, I peered ahead anxious to catch sight of "cemetery hill". I was confused because the vista had changed dramatically since our visit in November, and for a moment I did not recognize where we were. Trees and bramble no longer crowned the hill: now, half of the slope was devoid of vegetation exposing the ground where our ancestors lie buried. The parcel looked much larger than we had imagined before the cleanup. For the first time it dawned on me that there was no turning back. We had unearthed the cemetery that had been hidden and neglected for over 60 years, and from now on we were obligated to treasure and care for it.

During the initial cleanup overgrown vegetation was removed down to ground level. The roots of trees and bushes were left in place so as not to disturb buried bones; the stumps will be treated with salt to accelerate decomposition. Partially buried fragments of matzevot were scattered over the plot. These will be collected and placed in the new perimeter wall. In addition, the land will be graded and some sort of ground cover will be established. Perhaps we will be able to place a couple of benches in the cemetery. Finally, we are considering various ways to assure long-term maintenance and security of the cemetery; these ideas will be discussed in a future issue of the e-Newsletter.



Darren has found a fragment of a matzeva. Many other remnants of our ancestors' tombstones are scattered throughout the cemetery.

The architects responsible for designing the cemetery wall and gates have yet to submit their plans but we met with them to discuss some of their ideas. The wall will be constructed of fieldstone obtained from a local quarry. Several people told us that the original wall was made of brick but this was ruled out for our project because the cost of duplicating the original would be prohibitive. The original gate(s) was made of wood but we have no clear idea of what it looked like. Even if we did, it would probably not be advisable to try to recreate the original wooden structure. Instead, the architects propose iron gates. Based on historical data from other cemeteries, 2 gates are visualized. Individuals used the smaller gate while the larger, double gate permitted the funeral cortège to enter the grounds. An architectural drawing of such a structure was presented for our consideration and is shown above.



The target for completing the restoration is the end of June. However, it would be premature to set a date for the official dedication ceremony. Delays are possible and we want to assure that everything is in order before we issue invitations. If necessary, we are prepared to postpone the dedication ceremony until next year. I shall keep you abreast of relevant developments.

During our visit we met with various local officials. In Opatow (Apt) we revisited Mr. Kazimierz Kotowski, the District Manager who coordinates the administrative functions of several towns in the region, including Iwaniska. His position carries considerable authority. He and his staff have facilitated all the paperwork and other bureaucratic matters that need to be addressed during cemetery reconstruction. Mr. Kotowski expressed the hope that descendents of the Apter Jewish community would one day undertake a project similar to ours. He informed us that the dirt road leading to our cemetery would be improved in time for the dedication ceremonies. This came as a pleasant surprise and we are grateful for Mr. Kotowski's kind consideration.

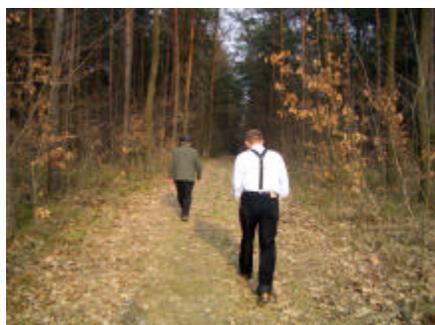
It was a pleasure to once again have tea with Father Stanislaw Kolasa, the Parish Priest of Iwaniska. He had just returned from Rome where he attended the pope's funeral. Father Kolasa has been monitoring progress of the restoration and said he would appeal to his

parishioners to return any artifacts taken from the cemetery. He also said he had been searching church archives for information bearing on Jewish history in the shtetl but thus far found nothing of consequence. We presented him with a copy of the Kesten-Brauner map of Iwaniska drawn by Ruth Kesten and Jack Brauner illustrating the location of many Jewish residences and shops in and around the market square during the 1930s (copies of the map will be made available to our readers in the future). Father Kolasa was intrigued by the document. I got the feeling that this was the first time he had really been able to grasp the magnitude of the Jewish presence and influence in the town.

In a small place like Iwaniska it is not uncommon to encounter many familiar faces. Several people who we had met in November, including Mayor Zoltek, greeted us on the street or opened their doors with a warm, "Gen Dobry!" My daughter Audrey, who was with us on our last trip, had taken numerous photos of the townsfolk. Audrey printed out the images and we presented their photos to many of the subjects. It was a sure-fire way to generate warm smiles.

Speaking of familiar faces, we were anxious to once again meet Stefan Viktor who had been so helpful in November. We came upon him by chance, and as before he went out of his way to help us fill in some of the blanks in our knowledge of Jewish Life in Ivansk. For instance, he showed us where the mikveh and the tannery once stood. In testimony obtained from 1st generation Ivanskers we were told that the mikveh was outside the town and that you had to pass the tannery on the way to the bathhouse. Apparently, the tannery gave off an offensive stench and you had to hold your breath as you walked by. Those who worked there were permeated with the smell and no one could sit near them in shul. I had imagined that the tannery was far from sight and smell of the town. But in reality it was only a 2-3 minute walk from the square and stood beside the stream that runs along the northern boundary of Iwaniska. And the mikveh was only a few meters from the tannery on the opposite side of the stream. In the context of a small shtetl, I guess one's perceptions of relative distances are much different from those who live in large cities.

Mr Viktor also described what happened to the shul: it was destroyed in 1944 by Russian fighter-bombers as they attacked Germans who were stationed in the town.



Stefan Viktor took us to see where the Glik family tried to hide from the Germans and escape deportation. We drove about 5-10 minutes out of town on secondary roads in the general direction of Opatow. The road deteriorated until we

could go no further. Leaving the car behind we hiked deep into a dense pine forest. The Glik family had a bunker constructed somewhere deep in these woods. One can imagine how desperate they were and how difficult it must have been to live under these conditions. They relied on neighboring farmers to provide food which was handed over to them at night at the edge of the forest. They were safe until betrayed by a local man. After capture the family was taken to a clearing and executed by the Germans. Apparently, the informer was not regarded as a hero in the town. Someone placed a revolver on his property and told the Germans that he was a member of the underground. The Germans arrested the informer and put him to death. Some day we'll find the time to record these and as well other stories that we've accumulated from that terrible time.

By far the highlight of our visit to Iwaniska was spending a morning in the newly constructed local junior high school. High school students must be transported to neighboring town to continue their studies. We met with the school's administrative officers. **Ewa Malinos**, the Director, expressed her support for the idea to establish a scholarship in the school to promote awareness of the history of Polish Jews in general and the Jews of Iwansk in particular. An annual essay contest was one mechanism to further this goal but we invited the school to propose other ideas.

Then, we were let loose on a group of 14-15 year old students who were just terrific to be with. I summarized the history of the Ivansker Jewish Community and told them about the scholarship. I urged them to make the world a better place for people of different persuasions. After the formalities, we joined together in an informal free-for-all exchanging ideas, jokes and addresses. They treated us to singing all the verses of the Polish National Anthem, "Dabrowki's Mazurek". And David taught them how to say, "Shalom!" and they taught us, "Do widzenia!" It was a wonderful morning and we were upbeat for the rest of the day!



Left: Norton speaking before a captive audience.

Right: David and Darren pose with the class for a group photo.

To summarize, our time in Iwaniska was well spent. We continue to be impressed by the warm way we are received by the community and the interest and cooperation of the townsfolk in helping us discover and honor our past. David has amassed over 35 hours of film for his documentary and we have many hours of testimony that must be translated and transcribed into English. Finally, we are grateful for the sustained encouragement and support of **Wojtek Brochwicz-Lewinski**, **Andrzej Omasta** and **Norman Weinberg** of the Poland Jewish Cemetery Restoration Project (PJCRP). We are looking forward to returning to Iwaniska soon!

A more detailed photographic summary of our journey can be found on the web:

<http://nortontaichman.photosite.com/Ivansk/Iwaniska2005/>

Click on individual photos to enlarge them.

Also, you can view the photographs in the SlideShow mode.

1929 Polish Business Directory for Iwaniska

In the 1920s and 1930s the Polish Government issued a series of business directories that provide us with important insights into the way our ancestors earned a living. The directories cataloged those engaged in business life in cities and towns throughout the nation. Presented below is the 1929 Business Directory for Iwaniska.

The original document can be viewed on the Internet on the Jewish Genealogy web site: <http://www.jewishgen.org/jri-pl/bizdir/start.htm> .

The original listings provide the last name and the first initial of the proprietor together with his/her occupation (presented in Polish and in French). We have organized the listings in alphabetical order and according to occupation. Both Polish and Jewish business people are listed in the Iwaniska directory; this provides an overall perspective on the contribution of the Jews to the shtetl economy. Occupations have been translated from Polish into English but in some instances it was difficult to know exactly how to categorize the business. There are many examples: for instance, "Articles of Food" is recorded as an occupation in the original but there are many possible interpretations for this designation. We chose to use "Groceries, Foodstuffs". Likewise, "Mixed Goods" and "Grains" are ill defined, and we were not able to characterize these occupations in a more concrete manner.

Not everyone who worked in Iwaniska is listed in the directory!!

It might be that the listings included only business people, such as storekeepers and merchants who were registered or licensed to carry on their trade or profession. No doubt many small cottage industries and artisans as well as other wage earners contributed to the town's economy. The policeman, water carrier, rabbi, priest, cheder and secular school teachers, market-stall operator, matchmaker; moyel (circumciser); wagon master; stevedore, laborer, apprentice to the baker, blacksmith, tailor, shoemaker and so on played their part.

Below, you will have an opportunity to correct any information and fill in the names of those who have been left out of the 1929 Directory.

When you study the list it will be clear that 1929 Iwaniska looked more as if it belonged to the 19th rather than the 20th century. The writing was on the wall: the shtetl and its economy had long ago reached its zenith and was living on borrowed time. In the 1920s and 1930s Jews were leaving Iwansk in increasing numbers in search of more promising opportunities in the big cities and in other countries. Even if the Shoah had not intervened, it is unlikely that shtetl life and culture would have survived more than a few decades.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING

NAME	BUSINESS/OCCUPATION
Ajelkopf, R.	Shoemaker
Apolet, H.	Shoemaker
Ausdajczner, M.	Hairdresser
Baran, S.	Groceries, Foodstuffs
Barański, W.	Mason, Artisan, Journeyman
Baroński, W.	Cooper, Barrel Maker
Barwiński, L.	Butcher
Bednarsk, J.	Windmill
Blajberg, H.	Clock & Watch Maker
Blumenfeld, B.	Fancy Goods, Notions
Blumenfeld, M.	Fancy Goods, Notions
Borensztejn, M.	Butcher
Boroński, J.	Cabinet, Furniture Maker
Broner, M.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Broner, Sz.	Milk Products (Butter, Cream, Cheese)
Brukiew, I.	Miller
Brygider, M.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Brygider, M.	Tobacco Goods
Ciezkowski, J.	Mason, Artisan, Journeyman
Czereceni, J.	Saddler, Leather Cutter
Czereceni, M.	Smith, Blacksmith
Czernikowski, B.	Fabrics, Textiles, Dry Goods
Drozdiewicz	Butcher
Druba, A.	Tobacco Goods
Dudek, S.	Dairyman
Dyzenhaus, B.	Linens
Cyzenhaus, Sz.	Leather Manufacturing
Erllich, Ch.	Saddler, Leather Cutter
Fajntuch, J.	Planing Mill, Saw Mill
Fańtuch, H.	Cabinet, Furniture Maker
Fitek, J.	Carpenter
Floderwasser, W.	Baker
Frymerman, L.	Smith, Blacksmith
Fuks, Ch.	Cap Maker
Gajefogiel, A.	Baker
Gawlik	Tavern
Gielbaum, A.	Ready Made Suits & Clothing
Glat, E.	Mixed Goods
Glibowski, Wacl.	Solicitor, Lawyer
Glik, I.	Medical Assistant, Paramedic (Feltcher, Barber Surgeon)
Goldhar, J.	Iron Goods, Hardware
Goldhar, R.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Goldman, Ch.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Goldman, L.	Tobacco Goods
Goldminc, K.	Tailor
Goldsztajn, B.	Fabrics, Textiles, Dry Goods
Goldwasser, Ch.	Shaft, Handle or Shoe Peg Maker
Goldwasser, Sz.	Leather Manufacturing
Grinblat, R.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Grinszpan, S.	Cattle Dealer, Cattle Trader

Grynberg, J.	Shoe Peg Maker; Rubber Overshoes
Grynblat, A.	Tailor
Grynszpan	Butcher
Gula, Ch.	Shoemaker
Gutman, Ch.	Grains
Hiszman, W.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Hochman, N.	Baker
Iwaniski, J.	Shoemaker
Iwańska, R.	Mixed Goods
Iwański, B.	Baker
Jagielski, L.	Cooper, Barrel Maker
Jagielski, W.	Cooper, Barrel Maker
Jezierscy, A. IJ.	Miller
Kabaciński, J.	Mason, Artisan, Journeyman
Kabaciński, S.	Shoemaker
Kargulewicz, P.	Butcher
Karwacki, S.	Cabinet, Furniture Maker
Kijanka, A.	Smith, Blacksmith
Kijanka, F.	Baker
Klajman, F.	Fabrics
Kona, M.	Tannery
Koperszyk, M.	Baker
Kowalczewski	Pharmacist
Kro	Mason, Artisan, Journeyman
Królikowski, W.	Mason, Artisan, Journeyman
Krysztl, I.	Cabinet, Furniture Maker
Laufer, J.	Tailor
Lederman, B.	Iron Goods, Hardware
Lederman, H.	Fabrics, Textiles, Dry Goods
Lederman, J.	Fabrics, Textiles, Dry Goods
Lenard, J.	Stone Quarry
Lenart, J.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Lipowicz, J.	Grains
Lipowicz, K.	Baker
Majerczyk, S.	Fabrics, Textiles, Dry Goods
Majerowicz, A.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Majerowicz, M.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Malczyk, T.	Shoemaker
Milgram, S.	Cabinet, Furniture Maker
Mlodyński, S.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Najman, M.	Iron Goods; Hardware
Nowakowski, P.	Cabinet, Furniture Maker
Organek, B.	Tailor
Pepc, I.	Cattle dealer; Cattle Trader
Pilcmacher, L.	Restaurant
Podeszwa, F.	Linens
Pokrzewnicki, M.	Shoemaker
Pomykala, J.	Veterinary Assistant
Potocki, W.	Smith, Blacksmith
Pracownik, G.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Rotenberg, H.	Leather Manufacturing
Rotenberg, M.	Leather Manufacturing
Rotenberg, S.	Tobacco Goods
Rotenberg, Z.	Leather Manufacturing
Rottenberg, J.	Fabrics
Rozenbaum, W.	Shoemaker

Ruciński, J.	Shoemaker
Rusek, J.	Shoemaker
Sejmicki	Shoemaker
Sejmicki, J.	Wheelwright
Sejmicki, S.	Mason, Artisan, Journeyman
Serwinowski, J.	Shoemaker
Serwinowski, S.	Wheelwright
Serwiski, P.	Carpenter
Slawski, S.	Shoemaker
Strak, J.	Butcher
Szmuklerz, M.	Grains
Sztajman, M.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Sztajman, M.	Grains
Sztajnberg, L.	Baker
Sztarman, J.	Saddler, Leather Cutter
Sztokman, Abr dr.	Physician
Szucht, J.	Medical Assistant, Paramedic (Feltcher, Barber Surgeon)
Teperman	Tailor
Uchański, S.	Butcher
Urman, J.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Wachocki, W.	Mason, Artisan, Journeyman
Wajanberg, A.	Tanner, Tannery
Wajs, M.	Fabrics, Textiles, Dry Goods
Wajsdorf, M.	Fabrics, Textiles, Dry Goods
Wajsdorf, Sz.	Baker
Walzdorf, M.	Smith, Blacksmith
Watman, M.	Leather Manufacturing
Watman, Sz.	Shoemaker
Weigman, Ch.	Grains
Wisniewoeki, S.	Wheelwright
Wolańska, M.	Midwife
Wolański, R.	Restaurant
Woskownik, S.	Baker
Zajdenwar, T.	Groceries & Foodstuffs
Zalcman, L.	Iron Goods, Hardware
Zalcman, M.	Fancy Goods, Notions
Zalcman, N.	Grains
Zdyb, W.	Carpenter
Zygarowski, W.	Restaurant

LISTING BY OCCUPATION

BUSINESS / OCCUPATION	NAME
Baker	Floderwasser, W.
	Gajefogiel, A.
	Hochman, N.
	Iwański, B.
	Kijanka, F.
	Koperszyk, M.
	Lipowicz, K.
	Sztajnberg, L.
	Wajsdorf, Sz.
Woskownik, S.	
Tavern	Gawlik
Butcher	Barwiński, L.
	Borensztein, M.
	Drozdziwicz
	Grynszpan
	Kargulewicz, P.
	Strak, J.
Cabinet, Furniture Maker	Uchański, S.
	Boroński, J.
	Fańtuch, H.
	Karwacki, S.
	Krysztl, I.
	Milgram, S.
Cap Maker	Nowakowski, P.
	Fuks, Ch.
Carpenter	Fitek, J.
	Serwiski, P.
	Zdyb, W.
Cattle Dealer, Cattle Trader	Grinszpan, S.
	Pepc, I.
Clock & Watch Maker	Blajberg, H.
Cooper, Barrel Maker	Baroński, W.
	Jagielski, L.
	Jagielski, W.
Dairyman	Dudek, S.

Fabrics, Textiles, Dry Goods	Czernikowski, B.
	Goldsztajn, B.
	Klajman, F.
	Lederman, H.
	Lederman, J.
	Majerczyk, S.
	Rottenberg, J.
	Wajs, M.
Fancy Goods	Wajsdorf, M.
	Blumenfeld, B.
	Blumenfeld, M.
Grains	Zalcman, M.
	Gutman, Ch.
	Lipowicz, J.
	Szmuklerz, M.
	Sztajman, M.
	Zalcman, N.
Groceries, Foodstuffs	Weigman, Ch.
	Broner, M.
	Brygider, M.
	Goldhar, R.
	Goldman, Ch.
	Grinblat, R.
	Hiszman, W.
	Lenart, J.
	Majerowicz, A.
	Majerowicz, M.
	Mlodyński, S.
	Pracownik, G.
	Sztajman, M.
	Urman, J.
	Zajdenwar, T.
Baran, S.	
Hairdresser	Ausdajczer, M.
Iron Goods; Hardware	Goldhar, J.
	Lederman, B.
	Zalcman, L.
	Najman, M.
Leather Manufacturing	Cyzenhaus, Sz.
	Goldwasser, Sz.
	Rotenberg, H.
	Rotenberg, M.
	Rotenberg, Z.
Linens	Watman, M.
	Dyzenhaus, B.
	Podeszwa, F.

Mason, Artisan, Journeyman	Barański, W.
	Ciezkowski, J.
	Kabaciński, J.
	Kro
	Królikowski, W.
	Sejmicki, S.
	Wachocki, W.
Medical Assistant, Paramedic (Feltcher, Barber Surgeon)	Glik, I. Szucht, J.
Midwife	Wolańska, M
Milk Products (Butter, Cream, Cheese)	Broner, Sz.
Miller	Brukiew, I.
	Jezieryscy, A. IJ.
Mixed Goods	Glat, E.
	Iwańska, R.
Pharmacist	Kowalczewski
Physician	Sztokman, Abr dr.
Planing Mill, Saw Mill	Fajntuch, J.
Ready Made Suits	Gielbaum, A.
Restaurant	Pilcmacher, L.
	Wolański, R.
	Zygarowski, W.
Saddler, Leather Cutter	Czerepai, J.
	Erlich, Ch.
	Sztarman, J.
Shoe Peg Maker; Rubber Overshoes	Goldwasser, Ch.
	Grynberg, J.

Shoemaker	Ajelkopf, R.
	Apolet, H.
	Gula, Ch.
	Iwaniski, J.
	Kabaciński, S.
	Malczyk, T.
	Pokrzewnicki, M.
	Rozenbaum, W.
	Ruciński, J.
	Rusek, J.
	Sejmicki
	Serwinowski, J.
	Slawski, S.
Watman, Sz.	
Smith, Blacksmith	Czerepai, M.
	Frymerman, L.
	Kijanka, A.
	Potocki, W.
Walzdorf, M.	
Solicitor, Lawyer	Glibowski, Wacl.
Stone Quarry	Lenard, J.
Tailor	Goldmenc, K.
	Grynblat, A.
	Laufer, J.
	Organek, B.
	Teperman
Tanner, Tannery	Wajanberg, A.
	Kona, M.
Tobacco Goods	Brygider, M.
	Druba, A.
	Goldman, L.
	Rotenberg, S.
Veterinary Assistant	Pomykala, J.
Wheelwright	Sejmicki, J.
	Serwinowski, S.
	Wisniewski, S.
Windmill	Bednarsk, J.

Revising the Iwaniska Business Directory

A more comprehensive picture of the lives of our people could be developed if we added to the information recorded in the 1929 Polish Business Directory of Iwaniska.

In this regard, here is a list of the information that would be useful:

- Corrections to the entries in the 1929 Business Directory.
- Addition of names and occupations not listed in the 1929 directory (ie, names of people who lived and worked in the shtetl)
- Entering the first or given names of individuals on the list
- Providing additional information to clarify what they did to earn a living
- Expanding the time frame of the survey to include the first 4 decades of the 20th century.
- The approximate date of birth and date of death of the individual.

Please take a few moments to remember your people in the shtetl and fill out the information requested on the next page.

If you can't complete the entire survey, do the best you can and use a separate sheet for each person.

In the "**Additional insights and comments**" section add any information that would help define the nature of the person's occupation more completely.

Your responses will be incorporated into a revised document that will be published in a future issue of the e-Newsletter.

Send your response to:

Norton Taichman, 51 Wynnedale Road, Narberth, PA 19072, USA or
nstaichman@comcast.net

**Revised Iwaniska Business Directory
use separate sheets for each person**

Name of person (if possible, provide given names as well as surname)	
Is this person listed in the 1929 Iwaniska Business Directory?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is this person male or female?	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
What was this person's occupation?	
When was this person born? Provide exact date if you know it.	<input type="checkbox"/> before 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> 1901-1910 <input type="checkbox"/> 1911-1920 <input type="checkbox"/> 1921-1930 <input type="checkbox"/> 1931-1939 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know
When was this person in business in Ivansk? Check all decades that apply	<input type="checkbox"/> before 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> 1901-1910 <input type="checkbox"/> 1911-1920 <input type="checkbox"/> 1921-1930 <input type="checkbox"/> 1931-1939 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know
Did he/she die in Ivansk before WWII?? Provide exact date if you know it.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know
Was he/she murdered during the war?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know
If this person survived WWII, where did he/she immigrate to after the war?	_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know
Additional insights and comments	

Update on the Campaign to Restore the Ivansk Cemetery

The fund raising campaign needs your gift to reach its goal of \$50,000 (USD). To date we have received approximately \$32,000 and have pledges totaling \$2,000. Gifts from individuals range from \$18.00 to \$5,000.00. Your donation, whatever the amount, adds up. Please do your part!!

CANADIAN DONORS

Cheques should be payable to:

The United Jewish Welfare Fund of Toronto

Mail to: c/o Jewish Foundation of Greater Toronto

Attention: Angela D'Aversa

4600 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario M2R3V2

In the cheque's memo line, be sure to insert: "for Ivansk Cemetery Restoration Project"

- Donations can also be made on VISA or MasterCard. Telephone Janice Benatar at 416-631-5847 or by sending the information in writing including your Name, Card Number, Expiry Date and the amount of your donation.
- You may designate a person you wish to honour, and a card will be sent to this person or the family to acknowledge your gift.
- The Jewish Foundation of Greater Toronto will deposit all donations to a special account dedicated to the Ivansk Cemetery Restoration Project. You will receive a tax receipt from the Foundation.

US DONORS

Checks should be made payable to:

The Foundation for Jewish Philanthropies

PJCRP Account

787 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14209

In the check's memo line, be sure to insert: "for Ivansk Cemetery Restoration Project"

You Can Donate On Line: < www.jewishphilanthropies.org >

- You will be asked to specify which agency and which fund you want to support.
 - **For agency, select Poland Jewish Cemetery Restoration Project.**
 - **For fund, type in "Ivansk Cemetery Restoration Project".**

You can honor someone or send a memorial gift via this site, and the funds will be credited to the Ivansk Project. Your donation will be acknowledged by the Foundation and a tax receipt will be forwarded to you.