## Stanestie de Jos Unter-Stanestie A/CZ

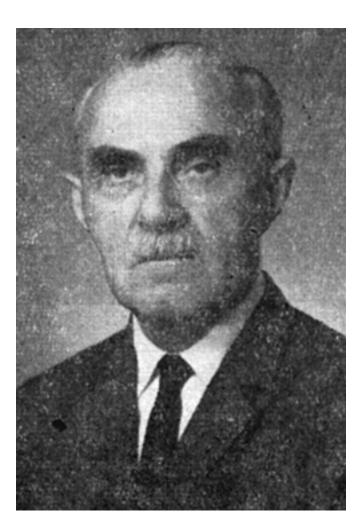
# Nizhniye Stanovtsy (Ukraine) 48°19' / 25°34'

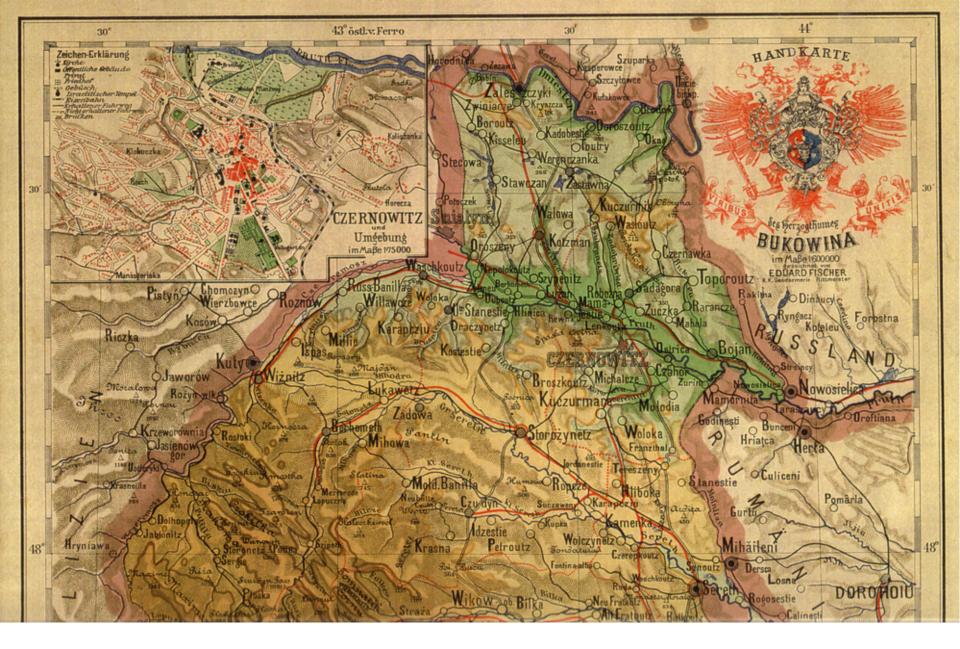
This modest Powerpoint presentation was assembled with the help of Bukowina webmaster Peter Elbau http://bukowina.info/index.php and the late Sam Elpern z''l, who was the heart and soul of the ROM-SIG.

Many of the black and white images were carefully scanned from *Die Juden in Unter Stanestie a/CZ*. The print quality in Israel at the time the book was published did not allow for reasonable reproduction of photographs. I have done my best to improve these images for this powerpoint presentation.

Irv Osterer — Ottawa, Canada irvosterer@rogers.com All "Stanestiern" owe a debt of gratitude to Josef Schapira z.l. for *Die Juden in Unter Stanestie a/CZ*. and the "*Unter Stanestie*" chapter he authored in Volume 2 of Hugo Gold's *Geschichte der Juden in der Bukowina*.

It was Mr. Schapira who took it upon himself to ensure that the Jewish community in Unter Stanestie would never be forgotten.

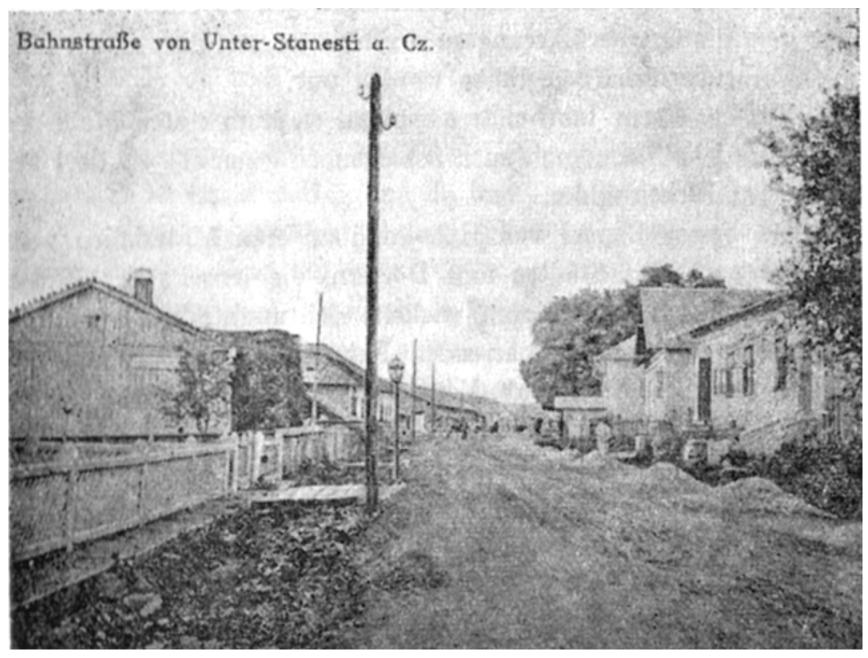




Map showing Czernowitz and surrounding area.



Detailed map showing Czernowitz and surrounding area. Stanesti de Jos is underlined in red.



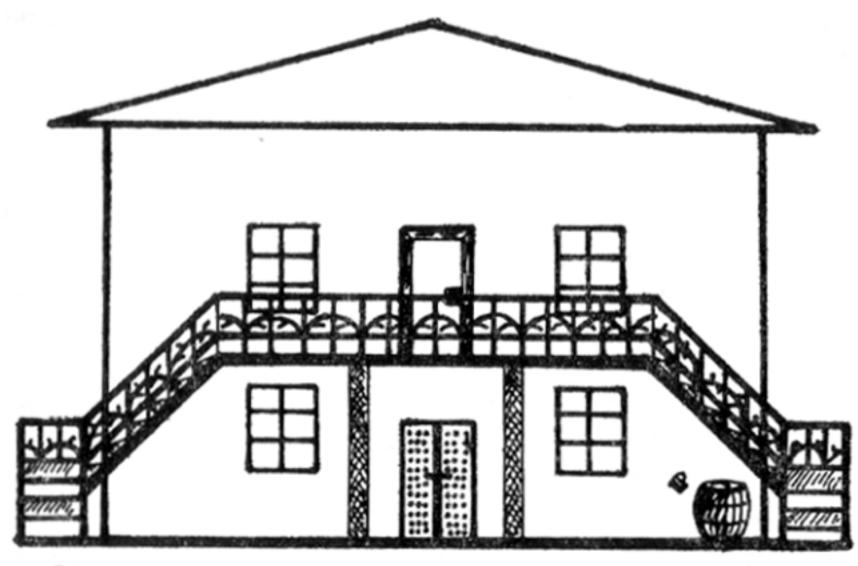
Bahnstrasse in Stanesti de Jos c. 1906 - photo from Die Juden in Unter Stanestie, page 18



February 3, 1910 postcard of main street in Stanestie de Jos. *Postcard from the collection of Peter Elbau* 



November 16, 1906 postcard "Greeting from UnterStanetie a/Cz." *Postcard from the collection of Peter Elbau* 



Eine Skizze der grossen Synagoge- Louter first in Trecon not state

Sketch by Josef Schapira of the "Bet HaKnesset HaGadol" in Stanestie. from *Die Juden in UnterStanesti*, page 98



Sketch by Josef Schapira of the cemetary in Stanestie de Jos from *Die Juden in UnterStanesti*, page 101.



Austrian stamps postmarked in Stanestie de Jos. *Stamps from the collection of Peter Elbau* 

Absender: Wasel Wolossonick in Volaca MCer p. u. Kanesti de jos

Austrian "Unter Stanestie" postmark on Romanian stamps. It took years for Romania to supply its own cancellation devices. *Envelope from the collection of Peter Elbau* 

Zu den Gemarah-Melamdim zählte man noch Moses Eisig Schulmann, der den Raschbam Midrasch, Mischna Gemara, unterrichtete und auf allen Gebieten bewandert war; nur war er ein Batlen (einer, der auf sich wenig gibt). Er pflegte in der Schil aus in Leinen gebundenen Gemaratexten und aus sonstigen liturgischen Büchern, deren Blätter schon ganz vergilbt waren, zu lehren. Späterhin war allerdings unser Interesse mehr dem Sfardisch-Ivrith gewidmet, das der Lehrer Presser Seide unterrichtete.

"One would also count Moses Eisig Schulmann among the *Gemarah-Melamdim* — who taught the *Rashbam Midrash, Mishna Gemara* and (who) was well acquainted with all (related) fields (of learning); only he was a *Batlen* (one who has little concern for his appearance). In the *Schil* (*Shul*, school?) he used to teach using linen bound *Gemara* texts and other liturgical books, the pages of which were already completely yellowed (from age). However, later our interests were more focused upon *Sefardish-Ivrit*, which was taught by the teacher Presser Seide."

Text from Josef Schapira's *Die Juden in Unter Stanestie a/CZ* (page 55) citing my paternal great great grandfather, **Moshe Isaac Schulmann**. Moshe Isaac had an affiliation with the Wischnizer Hassidim. Translation by Hugh Schramm.



Photo of my great uncle, Doctor Hirsch (Zvi) Schulmann. Hirsch received his medical training at the University of Liége, in Belgium. He perished at Stanestie in 1941.

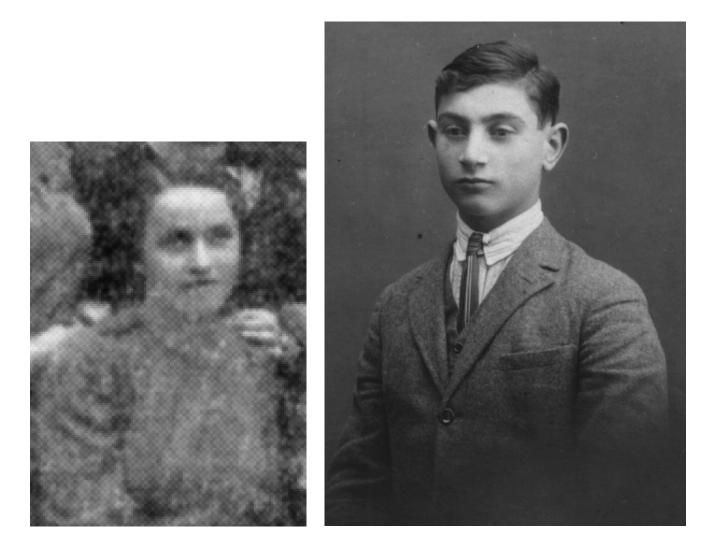


Photo of my great uncle, lawyer Meier Schulmann and his wife Jente Maiman. Both perished during the Stanestie massacre in 1941.



Photo of a Jewish Group from Josef Schapira's *Die Juden in Unter Stanestie A/CZ* (page 249)

My great aunt, **Jente Maiman** was married to Meier Schulmann.

Vorne sitzend, von liks nach rechts; Jente Maiman, Sali Einhorn. Stehend: Feigole Pikowski, Sali Singer, Bertha Müller, Bertha Dermer, Fenia Fleischhacker.

Rückwärts stehend: Zalman Rosenberg, (?) zu Gast weilend, Schulziu Osterer, Fritz Liebster, Apotheker Geller, Rosa Müller.

Das Treffen einer Jugendgruppe.

OFICIOL JUDETEAN AL EVREILOR CLRNAUTI C COUNT strad 1) Posedā sulerizajia și denlar. 2) Possili adovecință dela consustinânțat ovveilor 3) Peseda balettaal de Reacriere la bireet de pop allura posesorula Pierderes carnetulni de față atroge anularea de gedere în Cernăuți. Delegatul Politie Dolegal ul Guvern.

Die "L". Karte mit dem Judenstern als Identitätsschein ausgegeben im Jahre 1942.

Identity card from Josef Schapira's *Die Juden in Unter Stanestie A/CZ* (page 263)

· Consimformant On subsemma tà Elea Osterer Nin comma Stanesti de jo re. in salitate de mama si tutosa a minorului Gulim Osteros sonsinut prin propente ca find men minor Jalam Doterer see etatea de 19 mini place la America so la Comana. , Stanch de jo steer la 17 Samore 1924 Romania - Clica Coteres Sien din partes primariei Stamoti de jo ple. sa semma tura de mad sus, este a proprie de llea loteres. -M2 46/24 Munasia Atenasti de jos Ne. le 17 Forman 1924 Schunasal: Tearthis milloom

Travel document for my great uncle Sulim Osterer (Schulmann) signed by his mother, **Elca Osterer**, January 17, 1924.

Elca survived the three days of killing at Stanestie in 1941. *Yad Vashem* archives show that she perished in Transnistria, at Berschad. Travel document for Sulim Osterer (detail)

On subsemmenta Elea Cotera du comma Stanesti de jos re. in salitate de mama si tutosi a minombi Intim Osterer consinut prin preparte cà fiel man minor Jalan Cotera in states de 19 min place la America so la Cornada -, Stanosti de jo sleer la 17 Vannan 1924 - Clea Citerez isto dui partes primoriei Me 46/44 Stamote de jos ple en samue torre de mai Minuasia Atmoste de jos 14e. la 17 hourses 1924 Taman States

Sulim Osterer (Schulmann) citizenship papers January 17, 1924.

Signed and witnessed by Stanesti de Jos officials.

ROMANIA România CAR AM Bucovina Comuna: Manesti de por Judetal: Parcante a.a. ad Nr. 1455 ex 1923 Certificat de indigenat Se atestă din partea Primărigi Manesti de ju e-fe- că Julem Numele: caracterul sau ocupațiunea: ( musticular etatea: musent la 27 Main 1905 starea, (holteiu, insurat sau văduv) holtein are dreptul de indigenat in aceasta comună, chala marg tare Stanesti de jo la 17 d'annour 1924 Semnătura proprie a celui indigenat: Primária Itaneste de jo n/c intaria Trimarula f Trimarul. lutulos my Solmalon ferd Genetaral .p. bod. "Scosla oviliata" Discouras



Photos from Schapira's Die Juden in Unter Stanestie



Schulim Haber



Sara Haber



Jett Bimbaum geb, Haber



Max Birnbaum





Abraham und Oxias Haber



#### Feige und Chaim Melzer



Photo from Schapira's Die Juden in Unter Stanestie

### THE FINAL DAYS of the JEWS of STANESTIE de JOS

On June 27, 1941, following Germany's declaration of war on Russia (June 22, 1941), the armed Ukrainian population gathered in the church to discuss the annihilation of the Jews in the town. On this day, almost all the Jewish men and those women who didn't want to be separated from their husbands and sons were locked in the courthouse. At the same time, the murderers held a "trial" in the community building in which the Jews were condemned to death. On July 28, 1941, sixty-five Jews were divided into groups and murdered. One group was taken to the hill overlooking the Fischer estate and a second group was taken to the saw mill on the Vivos and there, were murdered in a bestial way with axes and other household tools. The first victim was Nathan Wagner and among the others were Rabbi Friedlaender and his two sons. It was a miracle that Abraham Suessmann rescued himself by running bound and half naked ran into a nearby forest. He lives today in America. The killing went on for three days.

At the same time the surviving old people, widows and orphans were rounded up by the Romanian police and taken to Waschkoutz and from there taken on August 1 to Jedinetz (Bessarabia). The majority of these unfortunates died from stress and starvation. Those who didn't come along were shot and many were buried alive. The survivors went by foot to Berschad, Moghilew, Murafa, Vapniarka, Tulczin and other towns in Transnistria. Many of these people were taken over the Bug River to German slave labor camps from which no one returned alive. In three years, 172 Stanestie residents died in Transnistria.

A translation of the chapter "Unter Stanestie", in *Geschichte der Juden in der Bukowina* {History of the Jews in the Bukovina} Edited by: Hugo Gold, as told by Josef Schapira, Giwataim Israel. Published in Tel Aviv, 1962 **Translation by Jerome Silverbush** 



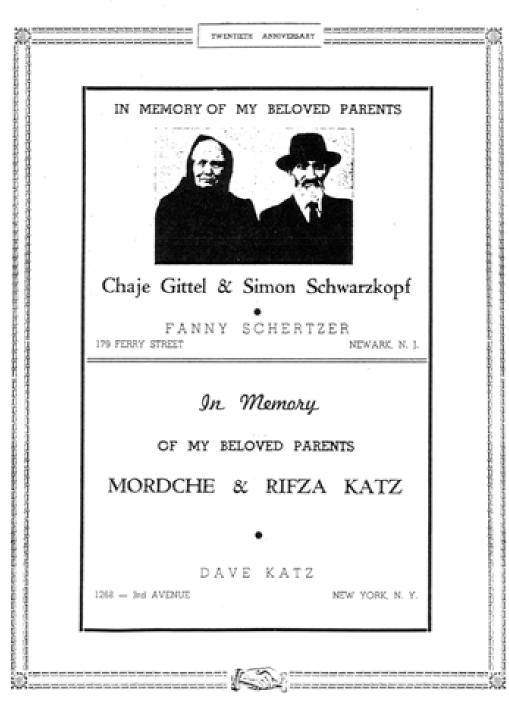
**Bukowinaer Circle** was a philanthropic group of Unter Stanestie Jews and their descendants who raised much needed funds to *Landsleit*. Over the years they held banquets and published tribute programs.

The Unter Stanestie

These booklets are filled with personal ads, family memorials, photographs, and martyr/survivor lists that are of considerable value to researchers. Sample page from the Unter Stanestie Bukowinaer Circle Inc. program.

NOTE — *Abraham Sussman* is the same individual that was reported to have survived the massacre at Stanestie by bolting into the forest bound and naked according to an eyewitness account!

Compliments of Mr. & Mrs. Abraham Sussman 1275 GRANT AVENUE Bronx, N. Y. Compliments of Mr. & Mrs. H. Koffler 530 EAST 175th STREET Bronx, N. Y.



Another page from the 1950, 20th Anniversary edition of the Unter Stanestie Bukowinaer Circle Inc. program.

This booklet has many family photos and reflects a post war effort to help survivors in Europe and in Israel.

Many thanks to Lauren Azulai who provided me with a photocopy of this program for my research.

#### GEDENKTAFEL

für die Märtyrer Stanesties und Umgebung, die in den Kriegsjahren 1940—1945 im Orte sowie in Transnistrien und Sibirien als Opfer fielen.

לוח זכרון לקדושי סטנשטי והסביבה. אשר הומתו בשנות המלחמה (1945–1945) בעירה. במחנות טרנסניסטריה ובסיביר



This memorial tablet is dedicated to the Martyrs from the Stanestie region who were murdered during the Second World War (1940-45) in their cities, in the Transnistria camps and in Siberia. It was installed on Har Zion in Jerusalem by Rabbi Zindel Hager.