

HANA WIEDER COLLECTION, 1926-1956

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Hana Wieder Collection Inventory

1. Advertisement for a flourmill belonging to Fiszer, Gottfryd and Bodzanowski (Hana Wieder's paternal grandfather) which sold wheat flour, Kalisz, Poland, circa 1930. The mill had its own train track and telephone.
2. Statement issued by the Consulate of Poland in Wrocław to Konrad Bodzanowski, son of Benjamin and Regina Löwenberg, born in 1907 in Wrocław and stating that his date of induction into the Polish military has been postponed on condition that his permanent residence will remain outside of Poland and his stay in the Polish territory will be shorter than six months, includes red ink round stamp with Polish eagle of the Polish Consulate, Breslau, Germany, August 10, 1929; in Polish.
3. Photographic postcard of Konrad and Helena Hudes Bodzanowski standing at the entrance to their ladies apparel store, Berlin, Germany, circa 1938. The store was located in the building that belonged to Itta and Chaim Birnbaum, Hudes Bodzanowski's parents.
4. Letter and envelope, addressed to Helena Hudes Bodzanowski, residing at Blumenstrasse 11 in Berlin, from the Polish Consulate, requesting clarification if she is married to Konrad Bodzanowski, Berlin, Germany, July 5, 1934; in Polish and typed on letterhead of Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Berlin.
5. Postcard written by Chaim and Itta Birnbaum in Werisowo, Soviet Union (Soviet labor camp near Konosha in Archangelsk region) to Konrad and Hudes Bodzanowski in Brussels, Belgium, December 21, 1940. Message in Russian and German reads: "Dear children, we are very worried about your long silence, please write immediately how you are doing. Jeni was very ill. She suffered a lot. We are doing well. Please write to us. Maybe you can send us a picture of you. We do not have one. Does Udele write to you? We got a letter from her. Your parents."
6. Postcard written by Regina Bodzanowski in Breslau to Konrad Bodzanowski in Brussels, Breslau, Germany, November 20, 1940. Written in German, the message reads: "Dear children, we received your letter today with great pleasure. Thank G-d Leni is well again. You are having a hard time Konrad, G-d will help, write how you are doing. How I'd like to see you all. I'm not sure if you are allowed to send pictures. I will try to answer your questions: Papa 23/12 in Ciechocinek near Wloclawek. I'll have to look for Michal Bodzanowski, not sure if I'll be able to do it. I don't know birthday of mother, nee Zakrzewski; Kasiel Löwenberg – Sept. 20, 1845 in Plock; Berta Löwenberg nee Krieger – November 30, 1943 in Babiek near Konin; aunt Francisca born in Kolo on May 30, 1862 died on June 30, 1926 in Breslau; uncle Natan born in Glogau, Nov. 21, 1849, died in Breslau Sept. 15, 1899; uncle Adolf born in Glogau, Nov. 20, 1877; uncle Willy born in Kolo on Nov. 29, 1869. I hope this is enough. If I could travel, but I can't, because it is too difficult. Mrs. Levy and five other Breslauers arrived, the lucky ones

on the big boat, but I am not on it. Who knows what the future will bring." Front: "I got a sad card from Hermann, he had a card from your parents. Are you OK? We have potatoes and very little coal. Your Mom."

7. Postcard written by Regina Sara Bodzanowski in Breslau to Konrad Bodzanowski in Brussels, February 20, 1942. Written in German, Regina Bodzanowski thanks them for their letter and wonders why they have received so few of her postcards; she alludes to her deteriorating living conditions and admits that she fears that her life will become unsettled.
8. Postcard written by Regina Sara Bodzanowski in Breslau to Konrad Bodzanowski in Brussels, June 26, 1942. Written in German, Regina Bodzanowski worries that she gets no letters from them and that she volunteers as a teacher, even though it is not allowed everywhere in the Reich; she wonders what will become of these children since they start working at the age of twelve; she had news from Steffi (Konrad's sister), who could use a package, but she is not allowed to send one; she inquires if Konrad was able to contact uncle Abraham or Walter via the Red Cross; she writes in code that many people die and that she moved to Wallstrasse; Regina asks where is Izbica (camp where her daughter and her family were imprisoned); she tells that Jahrzeit (death anniversary) of Tante Francisca is coming up, but she would have to walk to the cemetery but she is too weak.
9. Postcard written by Regina Sara Bodzanowski in Breslau to Konrad Bodzanowski in Brussels, June 3, 1942. Written in German, Regina Bodzanowski regrets that she had forgotten all the birthdays; she found a birthday card from Susi (Steffi's daughter and donor's paternal cousin who was imprisoned in Izbica Lubelska camp and subsequently deported to Bełżec death camp and murdered) and a poem and asks that the children try to send Susi a gift; Regina writes that she had news in January from the children in Palestine via the Red Cross as well as birthday wished from them; she describes an unpleasant woman with whom she shares her apartment.
10. Postcard written by Stefanie Leschnizer in the Izbica Lubelska ghetto, to her brother Konrad Bodzanowski in Brussels, July 9, 1942. Written in German, Stefanie writes "July 9, 1942 – We are in good health. We are well. Many thanks for one parcel. Stephi, Hella, Susi and Bernd." During March and April 1942, approximately 1,000 Jews, mostly from Czechoslovakia were deported to Izbica. By the end of 1942, the entire Jewish population of Izbica, including the deportees, had been shot or killed at the Bełżec and Sobibor concentration camps.
11. Postcard written by Regina Sara Bodzanowski in Breslau to Konrad Bodzanowski in Brussels, July 13, 1942. Written in German, Regina writes that the three weeks of mourning had special meaning for her; she writes that she expects to leave her "Heimat" (fatherland) in a few days and wonders if she will ever see her beloved children; why didn't they take her along with them? She expects to be sent to Theresienstadt near Prague and asks her children to write to her at the present address for the next eight to fourteen days.
12. Postcard written by Konrad Bodzanowski in Brussels, Belgium to Regina Bodzanowski in Breslau, Germany, July 20, 1942. Written in German, Konrad acknowledges a sad postcard from her; he encourages her to be strong and tells her that he heard that Theresienstadt is not so bad for elderly people; the postcard was returned to Brussels with a sticker "addressee unknown."
13. Statement issued by the Jewish Community in Czechoslovakia to Walter Bodanoff, (Konrad Bodzanowski) in Israel, June 15, 1956. The statement informs him that his mother, Regina

Bodzanowski (born March 4, 1873) was deported from Breslau to Theresienstadt on July 27, 1942 on transport IX/1-403 and on September 23, 1942 she was deported from there to an unknown location in the East on transport Bqu-713 and her subsequent fate is unknown. The letter was typed on letterhead and features a red ink stamp of the Jewish Community Offices.