



JGS of Brooklyn

HELPING OTHERS

Jewish Genealogical Society

י"חוס  
YICHUS

NEWSLETTER

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VOLUME III, NUMBER 4

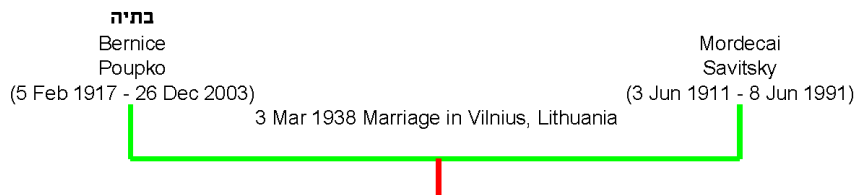
FALL 2018 – תקופת תשרי תשע"ט

## Featured Lesson: S:ODA

This is the third in a series of articles designed to foster understanding of the Genealogical Proof Standard ("GPS") by illustrating it in practice.

The previous article established the pedigree of Mordecai Savitsky, going back to his

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## MIDRASHIC GENEALOGY

*Devorah,  
Nursemaid of Rivkah*  
דבורה מיינקת רבקה

*Torah Sheleimah* (Genesis 35:8, <sup>36</sup>) quotes a Midrash ( מדרש אגדה ) ( ובובר ) זרואסית פרשת ויסלח פרק לה which states that Devorah was the mother of Rivkah (<http://www.hebrewbooks.org/pdfpager.aspx?req=51481&st=&pgnum=237>). *Sefer Nahar Shalom* (Bereishis Volume II, p138) notes that Devorah

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## Understanding Genealogical Proof Standard ("GPS") #1 – Enough is Enough; Or Is It?

The Board for Certification of Genealogists publishes a newsletter entitled OnBoard which includes skill-building articles. The current issue (September 2018) focuses on GPS #1, Exhaustive Research. <sup>1</sup> The front-page article by Barbara Vines Little, CG, underscores Standard 17. <sup>2</sup> She lists 6 common records one might consult for information describing the passing of an individual, after which one might conclude reasonably exhaustive research was performed. But then she goes on to list another 15 sources to be consulted. Vines Little has three general recommendations when looking for sources:

- ✚ **Follow the Document** – understand the laws behind the document creation and follow the entire trail.
- ✚ **Follow the People** – people often had documents in their possession.
- ✚ **Follow Other Researchers** – unique sources may

exist. Exploring the possibility does take work.

Barbara concludes by noting that Exhaustive Research is more than consulting indexes available online.

In the President's Corner article, Richard G. Sayre, CG, CGL,

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# S:ODA

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grandparents. This article will focus on GPS #3: Tests – thorough processes of analysis and correlation – of all sources, information items, and evidence contributing to an answer of a genealogical question or problem. <sup>1</sup> It will illustrate this by expanding the family of Mordecai Savitsky with focus on his marriage.

GPS #3 requires an in-depth analysis and correlation (correct interpretation and testing for conflict) of the data. The Board for Certification of Genealogists ("BCG") has this Standard broken down into three elements; Source, Information and Evidence (Standard 37).<sup>2</sup> BCG (Standard 38 – 40) has three

definitions for each element. <sup>3</sup> A "source" (Standard 38) is defined using one of three possibilities: Original, Derivative, or Authored. Well-known authors (Merriman, Rose, and Jones) all write about defining these elements. <sup>4</sup> Elder (in *Research Like a Pro*) cautions to verify detail in derivative and authored sources by reviewing the original source, to rule out transcription errors. <sup>5</sup>

The marriage of Mordecai Savitsky to Bassia Poupko can offer some examples of S:ODA.

"Googling" Mordechai Savitsky returns thousands of results. The first two are an entry (see below) from GENI <sup>6</sup> and a NY Times <sup>7</sup> obituary. These are both

examples of authored sources. Why? Jones (cited above) writes that an authored work synthesizes diverse sources while a derivative record just increases accessibility. This definition is why this author believes a tombstone to be an authored work, as opposed to Rose, <sup>8</sup> who considers it an original source.

Another source can be found at JewishData.com, which documents another obituary for Rabbi Mordecai Savitsky. <sup>9</sup> This source is a derivative of an authored source. Using the Jones definition, JewishData is making a source accessible, by indexing and imaging it. The source it imaged is itself an authored work, as it synthesizes information from



## Bassia (Bernice) Savitsky (Poupko)

Gender: Female  
Birth: estimated between 1891 and 1943  
Immediate Family: Daughter of R' Eliezer Poupko, A.B.D. Velizh and Pesha Chaya Poupko (Sapir)  
Wife of Rabbi Mordechai Savitsky  
Mother of <private> Zelinger (Savitsky) and <private> Savitsky  
Sister of Rabbi Dr. Boruch Aaron (Bernard) Poupko; R' Shlaimo (Solomon) Poupko; Reuven Poupko; <private> Poupko; <private> Poupko and 2 others

Added by: Seth Galena on July 9, 2007  
Managed by: Bobby Fisher and 4 others

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Detail is accessible at their website: <https://www.geni.com>

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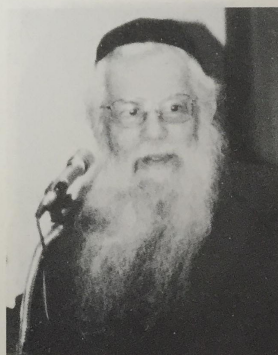
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## הרב מרדכי בן יוסף סאוויצקי

In Monsey, NY, 27 days in Sivon 1991, passed away the Rabbi the Gaon Mordechai, son of Yoseph, Savitsky. Known as the Bostoner Gaon. As a child he was called a genius. When the famous Rogochover Gaon would correspond with the then young Rabbi Savitsky, he would address him as the one "full of wisdom, and young in years."

Rabbi Savitsky came to the United States in 1939. He accepted a call to head the Rabbinate of Boston, a post he held until 1985, when he relocated to Monsey, NY.

In Boston he authored many scholarly Seforim (books). Rabbi Savitsky had a phenomenal memory, and was an internationally known Torah scholar. Interment was in Israel.



Rabbi M. Savitsky

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Detail is accessible at their website: <https://www.JewishData.com>

JewishData asked JGSoB to note "the tremendous amount of data we have on Brooklyn. Requests can be made to the Brooklyn Public Library to subscribe to our database- this way it would be free for the end users."

Also note, members of the NYJGS have free access as a membership perk.

a variety of other sources. As is common, none of the detail in this obituary or that of the NY Times is itself sourced, meaning they did not use any citations for the obituary detail.

Searching for the couple on JewishGen yields a derivative source – an abstract from the vital records from the area of Vilnius, Lithuania. This

abstract is the marriage of Morduch Sawicki to Bassia Pupko in 1938. Following the sources so far, there is a small timeline:

- the couple married in 1938
- the couple arrived in the US in 1939

Referring to the ship manifest of Mordecai Savitsky, cited in the last edition of this publication, yields an unexpected result.<sup>10</sup> The

	24	UNDER 16	ZILMERN	JONATHAN	31	M	S	CHILD
G.T.C.	25		SAWICKI	MORDUCH	27	M	M	RABBI
	26		<del>GUTHBERTSON</del>	<del>ROSE MABEL</del>	26	F	S	<del>CHILDRENS- NURSE</del>
H.T.C.	27		PEINE	SIEGFRIED	49	M	M	MERCHANT

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## Lithuania Marriages and Divorces

Searching for Surname (phonetically like) : SAVITSKII AND  
Surname (DM soundex) : BOIARSKII  
2 matching records found.

Run on Sun, 13 May 2018 05:53:51 -0600

Marriage Place Town / Uyezd / Guberniya	Groom Name	Groom Father Mother Place	Groom Age	Comments	Rabbi	Place Recorded	Microfilm # / Item # Image# Archive / Fond
						Year Recorded	
Marriage Date (DD/MM/CCYY) HebrewDate	Bride Name	BrideFather Mother Place	Bride Age		Witness 1	Record Type	
					Witness2	Record #	
Belitsa Lida Vilnius  10/Jun/1909	SAVITSKII, Iosel  BOIARSKII, Genia Beilia	Shmuel -- Gorodishche  Shmerl  Belitsa	26  21	Groom: Single. Bride: single.		Belitsa  1909  marriage  4	Not Filmed / 7.1 NHAB Grodno/292/2/32
Vilnius Vilnius  4/Mar/1938 1 Adar II	SAWICKI, Morduch  PUPKO, Bassia	Josef Genia- Bejla BOJARSKA  Eliazar Pessia- Chaja SAPIR	1911  1917	Husband was born in Lida on June 3rd 1911. Wife was born in Velizh on February 5th 1917.	Ch. GORDON  M. ITKIND	Vilnius  1938  Marriage  90	Not Filmed / 48 LVIA/1817/1/435

Reproduced with permission from JewishGen

“Lithuania Marriages and Divorces Database,” database, *JewishGen* (<https://www.jewishgen.org> : accessed 7 May 2018), entry for Sawicki, Morduch and Pupko, Bassia, 4 March 1938 in Vilnius, Lithuania; **citing not microfilmed records from Lithuanian State Historical Archives (“LVIA”) Vilnius, Lithuania, Fond/Opis/Delo [Group/List/Item#]: 1817/1/435, [Image # 48,] record # 90.**

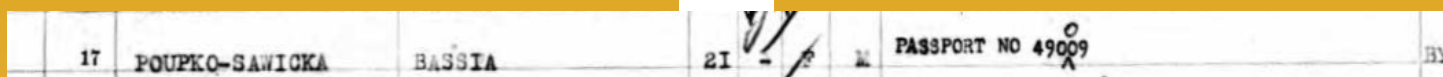
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newly married couple does not seem to have traveled together; Mordechai is listed alone. Why is Bassia not on line 26 of the ship manifest, immediately after Mordecai on line 25? Searching for Bassia Sawicki or Savitsky or Pupko or Poupko yields an interesting find. She first arrived as Bassja Poupko in 1931.<sup>11</sup> She then must have gone back to Europe to marry Mordecai. She in fact returns before him, in

1938, as Bassia Poupko-Sawicka, and as an American citizen on the ship manifest.<sup>12</sup> This was perhaps in order to arrange for Mordecai's travel into the USA. So, the timeline must be updated to reflect this:

- the couple married in March 1938
- Bassia returned to the USA in June 1938
- Mordecai arrived in the USA in March 1939



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An original source is the best source to refer to when looking to comply with the GPS. Original sources have not yet been cited to document the marriage of Mordecai and Bassia. Authored and derivative sources that were already cited seem to offer consistent detail, yet the GPS sets original sources as the highest standard. With the knowledge gained from our search, we can now do research. This research

effort would be to find and cite original sources of the marriage.

A semi-original source would be Ancestry's U.S. Social Security Applications and Claims Index; 1936 – 2007.<sup>13</sup> This is considered an original source by some. Technically, it is a derivative source, as it is an extract of detail from the original application for a Social Security Card (SS-5). It shows Bassia Savitsky as being born on

## Bassia Savitsky in the U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007

Name:	Bassia Savitsky [Bassia Poupko]
Gender:	Female
Race:	White
Birth Date:	5 Feb 1917
Birth Place:	Veliz, Soviet Union
Death Date:	26 Dec 2003

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Ancestry stated that their permission is not required for this database detail.

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25	MOTHER, G. B. SAWICKA. LIDA POLAND.	-	HAVER- MASS. HILL	YES	WIFE	100	NO	-	-	-	WIFE, B. P. SAWICKA. 435 WASHINGTON STREET. HAVERHILL, MASS.
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Reproduced from the National Archives and Records Administration

the same date as the aforementioned marriage source and having an alternate surname of Poupko.

Reviewing Mordecai's ship manifest of 31 March 1939 for his destination shows his wife's name as B. P. Sawicka. The initials of "B.P." are most likely for **B**assia **P**oupko. This is an original source, not derived or authored.

An even clearer example of an original source is the Petition for Naturalization submitted by Mordecai Savitsky. In it he lists his date of birth, his wife's name and date of birth, and the date and place of their marriage. All the detail corroborates what we cited from the derivative source in the JewishGen marriage extract.

An original source specific to the 1940 census is to be found by the usage of the  character.

Form N-405  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
(Rev. 12-24-52)

Form approved.  
Budget Bureau No. 43-R083.7.

**ORIGINAL**  
(To be retained  
by Clerk of Court)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
**PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION**  
(Under General Provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act)

No. **314654**

To the Honorable the \_\_\_\_\_ District Court of \_\_\_\_\_ United States at Boston, Mass.

This petition for naturalization, hereby made and filed, respectfully shows:

(1) My full, true, and correct name is Mordecai Savitsky

(2) My present place of residence is 354 Seaver St., Roxbury, Mass. My occupation is Rabbi

(4) I am 41 years old. (5) I was born on June 5, 1911 in Lida, Poland

(6) My personal description is as follows: Sex male complexion dark color of eyes brown color of hair black  
height 5 feet 5 inches, weight 182 pounds, visible distinctive marks none; country of which I am a citizen  
subject, or national Poland (7) I am \_\_\_\_\_ married; the name of my wife or husband is Bernice  
we were married on March 4, 1938 at Vilna, Poland  
he or she was born at Velish, Russia on Feb. 5, 1917  
and entered the United States at New York, N.Y. on Sept. 30, 1934 for permanent residence in the United States  
and now resides at \_\_\_\_\_ with me derived citizenship Oct. 25, 1937  
at \_\_\_\_\_ certificate No. A-136854; or became a citizen by \_\_\_\_\_

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The enumerator made this mark next to the person that was the respondent, the one supplying the detail for the household. In the case of the household of Mordecai and Bassia, it was Bassia (Bernice) that has the ⊗ mark by her name. <sup>14</sup> That makes the detail she supplies

- 1939: (O) Re-united with her husband
- 1940: (O) living in Roxbury, MA
- 1985: (A) Re-located to Monsey, NY
- 1991: (D+ A) Her husband Mordecai passes away
- 2003: (D) Bassia passes away

Savitsky, Mordecai	Head	0	M	W	28	M	No	C-4	70	Poland	13	Pa	R	Rodun	Poland
—, Bernice ⊗	Wife	1	F	W	23	M	No	H-4	30	Russia	18	Ma	Haverhill		Massachusetts

Reproduced from the National Archives and Records Administration

This is the ⊗ mark on the census

related to herself to be original. And she describes herself as being the spouse of Mordecai.

The President's Corner of the current edition of OnBoard opines using, "the GPS, augmented by advice found in methodology guides." <sup>15</sup> Methodology guides require that more than one original source be sought when doing research, and that they have unique creators. <sup>16</sup> At least one methodology book suggests a minimum of two independently created sources to support the fact. <sup>17</sup>

Utilizing the data discussed yields a more complete timeline for Bassia:

- 1917: (O + D) Born in Velizh, Russia
- 1931: (O) Traveled from Velizh to Hamburg, boarded a ship to NY, on the way to St. Louis, MO
- 1935: (O) Living in Haverhill, MA
- 1938: (O) married Mordecai Savitsky in Vilnius (Vilna), Lithuania (implying she left the USA at some point to return to Europe)
- 1938: (O) traveled from Vilnius to Cherbourg, France, boarded a ship to NY with a destination of Haverhall <sup>18</sup>, MA

The explanation of the timeline is:

- 1917: The original source for
  - ❖ the birth year and
  - ❖ birthplace
 is the ship manifest from 1931. The derivative sources are the JewishGen marriage record and Mordecai Savitsky's Petition for Naturalization.
- 1931: The original source for Bassia
  - ❖ leaving Velizh
  - ❖ travelling to Hamburg
  - ❖ boarding a ship to NY
  - ❖ to go to St. Louis, MO
 are all found in the 1931 ship manifest.
- 1935: The original source for
  - ❖ living in Haverhill, MA
 is the 1940 census which asks about dwellings in 1935.
- 1938: The original source for
  - ❖ Bassia's marriage to Mordecai Savitsky in Vilnius, Lithuania
 is the 1938 ship manifest where Bassia identifies her name as her hyphenated maiden and married names. Other original sources are the 1939 ship manifest for Mordecai where he lists his wife's address as his destination, and Mordecai Savitsky's Petition for Naturalization. The derivative source is the JewishGen marriage record.

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- 1938: The original source for Bassia
  - ❖ leaving Vilnius, Lithuania
  - ❖ traveling to Cherbourg, France
  - ❖ boarding a ship to NY
  - ❖ with a destination of Haverhall, MA
 is the 1938 ship manifest for Bassia.
- 1939: The original source for Bassia
  - ❖ Re-uniting with her husband
 is the 1939 ship manifest for Mordecai where he lists his destination as his wife in Haverhill, MA.
- 1940: The original source for
  - ❖ living in Roxbury, MA
 is the 1940 census with Bassia as the one giving the information to the enumerator.
- 1985: The authored source for
  - ❖ living in Monsey, NY
 is the obituary of Mordecai in JewishData.
- 1991: The derivative and authored sources for
  - ❖ Mordecai's passing
 are the Social Security Applications and Claims Index (D), the NY Times obituary (A) and the obituary of Mordecai in JewishData (A). Other sources can be found in the prior edition of *Yichus*.
- 2003: The derivative source for
  - ❖ Bassia's passing
 is the Social Security Applications and Claims Index.

In future editions of *Yichus*, the focus will be on other components of GPS #3.

1. *Genealogy Standards: 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Edition* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2014), 1 – 2.

2. *Genealogy Standards*, 23.
3. *Genealogy Standards*, 23 – 24.
4. Brenda Dougall Merriman, *Genealogical Standards of Evidence* (Toronto, ON, Canada: Ontario Genealogical Society, 2010), 27 – 28. Christine Rose, *Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case* (San Jose, CA: CR Publications, 2014), 5 – 6. Thomas W. Jones, *Mastering Genealogical Documentation* (Arlington, VA: National Genealogical Society, 2017), 55 – 56.
5. Diana Elder, *Research Like a Pro* (Highland, UT: Family Lockett Genealogists LLC, 2018), 23 – 25.
6. "Public Member Tree," database, GENI.com (<https://www.geni.com/people/Bassia-Bernice-Savitsky/329132981020007435?through=600000004271865089> : accessed 30 Sep 2018), "Bassia (Bernice) Savitsky" by Seth Galena, profile for Bassia (Bernice) Savitsky (Poupko), unverified data.
7. "Mordecai Savitsky; Rabbi, 80," NY Times, 18 Jun 1991; digital images, nytimes.com (<https://www.nytimes.com/1991/06/18/obituaries/mordecai-savitsky-rabbi-80.html> : 30 Sep 2018); citing original page A00017 of the National edition.
8. Christine Rose, *Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case* (San Jose, CA: CR Publications, 2014), 5.
9. Mayer S. Abramowitz, *Chachmei Yisroel of New England : חכמי ישראל דניי ענגלאנד : Pictorial History of the New England Orthodox Rabbinate* (Worcester, Mass : Nathan Stolnitz Archives, 1991.), 35; online image, [JewishData.com](http://www.jewishdata.com) ([http://www.jewishdata.com/secure/record\\_detail.php?id=726510](http://www.jewishdata.com/secure/record_detail.php?id=726510) : accessed 19 Dec 2017).
10. "Alien Crew List," S.S. Aquitania (Southampton to New York), date departed: 25 March 1939, date arrived: 31 March 1939, p.8, line 25, Morduch Sawicki; imaged in "New York, New

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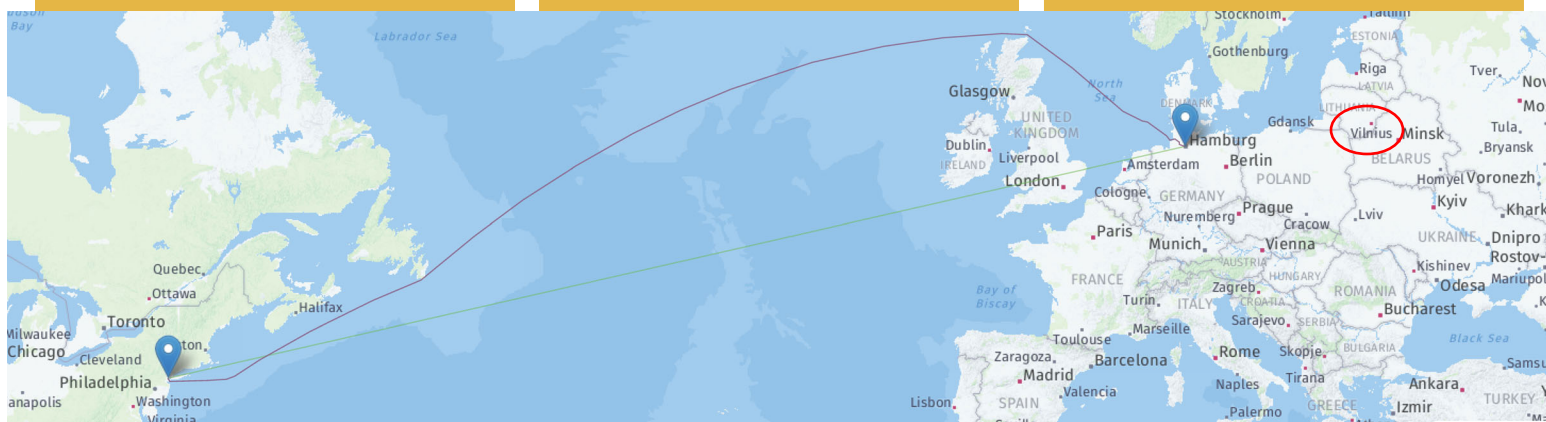
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York Passenger and Crew Lists, 1909, 1925-1957,"database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed 15 January 2018"); citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T715, Roll 6305.

11. "Alien Crew List," S.S. St Louis (Hamburg to New York), date departed: 20 Sep 1931, date arrived: 30 Sep 1931, p.110, line 2, Bassia Poupko; imaged in "New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957,"database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 8 Oct 2017"); citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T715, Roll 5050.
12. "Alien Crew List," S.S. Aquitania (Cherbourg to New York), date departed: 22 Jun 1938, date arrived: 28 Jun 1938, p.137, line 17, Bassia Poupko-Sawicka; imaged in "New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957,"database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 8 Oct 2017"); citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T715, Roll 6173.
13. Social Security Administration, "U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007," database, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 8 October 2017), entry for Bassia Savitsky,

26 Dec 2003, SS no. 010-54-0904.

14. 1940 United States Census, Suffolk County, New York, population schedule, Roxbury, enumeration district (ED) 15-444, Sheet , p. 4B, Dwelling #568, Household 90, Bernice Savitsky; [digital image, FamilySearch](#) (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed 9 October 2018); citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T627, Roll 1670.
15. Richard G. Sayre "President's Corner" *OnBoard: Newsletter of the Board for Certification of Genealogists* Vol 24, No 3 (September 2018): 19.
16. Emily Anne Croom, *Unpuzzling Your Past* (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2010), 31 (bullet 5).
17. Tomas W. Jones, *Mastering Genealogical Proof* (Arlington, VA: National Genealogical Society, 2013), 23.
18. A Google search of Haverhall, Massachusetts returns few results. This is most likely a misspelling of the city named Haverhill in Massachusetts (<https://www.google.com/search?q=haverhall,+massachusetts> : accessed 8 Nov 2018).



## Port of Hamburg (DEHAM) to the Port of New York (USNYC)

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<https://www.searoutes.com/portdistance?fromName=Hamburg&fromLocode=DEHAM&toName=New%20York&toLocode=USNYC> : accessed 9 Oct 2018.

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# Midrashic Genealogy / Standards for Continuing Ed

Cont. from first page (Midrashic Genealogy)

arrived at Yitzchok's home 119 years earlier. *Nahar Shalom* (Bereishis Volume I, p 410 to 25:49) suggests that Devorah was part of the group influenced by Avraham when he still lived in Charan. She was a slave in the ownership of Nachor, Avraham's brother, and could therefore not leave with Avraham and his extended group (Genesis 12:5 - *את הנפש אשר עשו בחרן*) when they emigrated to the Land of Canaan. In this way, when Devorah became Rivkah's nursemaid, Rivkah would have the influence of Avraham's teaching, via Devorah. Devorah's passing at Alon Bachus was 184 years after Avraham left Charan, making Devorah probably well over 200 years old when she passed.

Cont. from first page (Understanding Genealogical Proof Standard ("GPS") #1)



Image courtesy of the Board for Certification of Genealogists®, used with permission, 2018.

gives guidance on how to know when enough is enough. He recommends first following through on Tom Jones' six criteria for Exhaustive Research.<sup>3</sup>

Sayre concludes with the idea of augmenting the approach with recommendations found in other methodology guides. Included in his list are lectures, webinars and websites that explain and demonstrate GPS methodology.

Sayre's approach is supported by BGS Standard 83.<sup>4</sup>

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2014): 1.
2. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2014): 14.
3. Thomas W. Jones. "Mastering Genealogical Proof" (Arlington, VA : National Genealogical Society, 2013), 24 – 26.
4. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2014): 43 – 44.

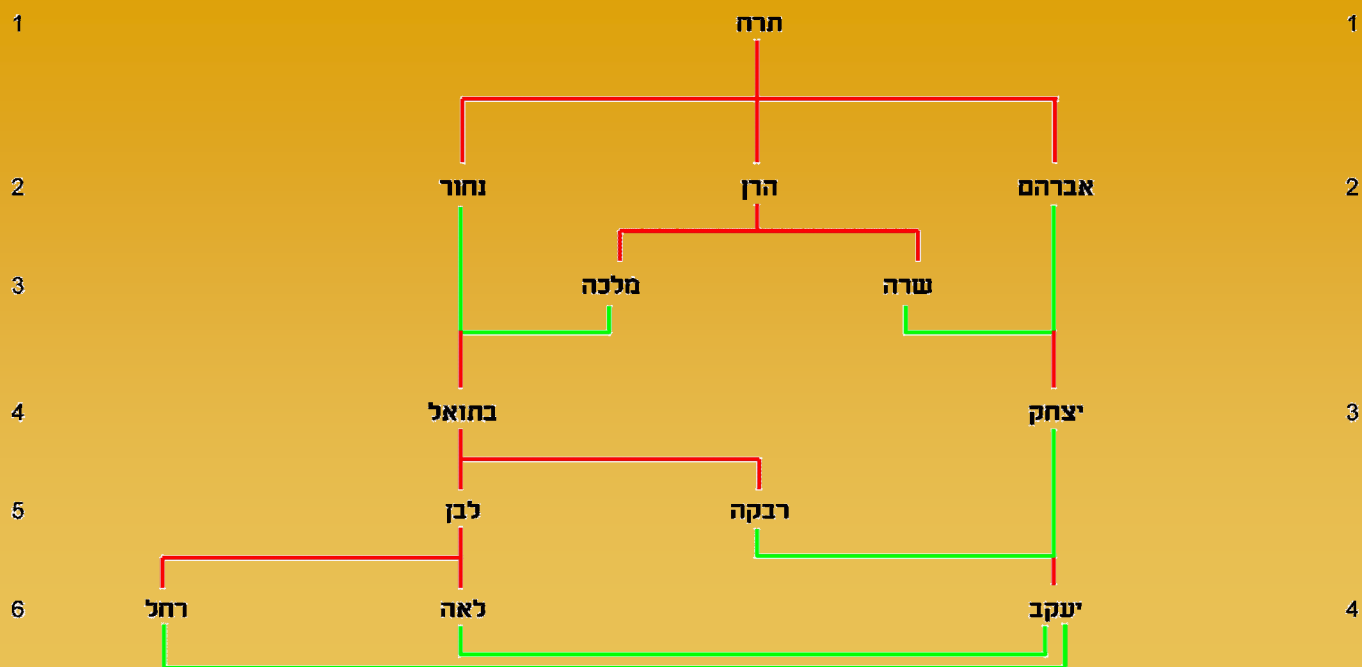
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# Our Patriarch Jacob

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- subservience and the name Yisrael indicates strength.
- ii. Meam Loez commentary to Genesis 25:27 (Genesis II, p 461) comments that when Yaakov was 13 he studied at the Academy.
- iii. Genesis 25:8 for Avraham's passing. See Yalkut Meam Loez Genesis 2:472, that he previously was in Chevron. See Genesis 25:11 for his move to Be'er Lchai Ro'i, and Torah Sheleimah #44, quoting Midrash Agudah to that verse, explaining that Yitzchok went to be with his stepmother Hagar. See Genesis 26:1 for his move to Gerar, and Torah Sheleimah quoting Lekach Tov to that verse that the famine occurred right after Avraham's passing.
- iv. Genesis 26:6, 26:17 and 26:23.
- v. Genesis 11:12 – 15.
- vi. Genesis 11:11 – 11.
- vii. Meam Loez commentary to Genesis 26:30-33 (Genesis II, p 484). Also, Meam Loez commentary to Genesis 28:10 (Genesis III, p 3) mentions that Yaakov went to his parents in Hebron. Also, Chelek Alef, p 43 of Seder HaDoros by R' Yechiel Halpern, records that Yaakov returned to his parent's home in Chevron upon the passing of Shem (see: <http://www.hebrewbooks.org/pdfpager.aspx?req=46817>).
- viii. Genesis Ch. 27.
- ix. Yalkut Meam Loez commentary to Genesis 28:10 (Genesis III, p 7) places the Academy right next to Mt Moriah in Jerusalem.
- x. Genesis 11:14 – 17.
- xi. Genesis 28:10. Also Genesis 31:41. Genesis 11:24 – 26. Seder HaDoros Vol 1, year 2205, states Yaakov was 97 when he left Laban's house.
- xii. Genesis 32:24 – 29. See later in Genesis (35:10) where G-d confirms the additional name of Yisrael.
- xiii. Genesis 35:13. Also Meam Loez commentary to Genesis 33:17 (Genesis III p 152) quotes various sources, including Megillah 17a, that Yaakov's stay in Succoth was 18 months long. He also quotes an alternate timeline whereby Yaakov was there for 9 years. See his footnotes 190 & 191 to these quotes (Genesis III p618).
- xiv. Genesis 33:18 – 19 and Yalkut Meam Loez Genesis 3:598.
- xv. Genesis 35:1, 6 and Yalkut Meam Loez Genesis 3:184, footnote 27, citing Yafeh Toar, p454.
- xvi. See Rashi to Genesis 35:8 and Yalkut Meam Loez Genesis 3:184 – 185 as well as 3:624, footnote 52.
- xvii. Genesis 35:10 and Yalkut Meam Loez Genesis 3:187.
- xviii. Yalkut Meam Loez Genesis 3:219. Also see 3:599 for alternate years.
- xix. Genesis 37:1 and Yalkut Meam Loez Genesis 3:229.
- xx. Genesis 35:29.
- xxi. Genesis 47:27.
- xxii. Genesis 49:33.
- xxiii. Genesis 50:13.



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## Our Patriarch Jacob ~ יעקב אבינו

A breakdown of major events that occurred in Yaakov Avinu's lifetime:

- **2108:** Yaakov Avinu is born when Yitzchok is 60 years old. <sup>i</sup>
- **2121 – 2158:** Yaakov attends the Academy of Shem and Ever in Jerusalem, Canaan. <sup>ii</sup>
- **2123:** Avraham Avinu passes away at the age of 175. Yitzchok moves from Chevron to Be'er L'chai Ro'i and then to Gerar. <sup>iii</sup> Later, Yitzchok moves to the Valley of Gerar and then to Be'er Sheva. <sup>iv</sup>
- **2126:** Shelach, g-g-g-g-g-grandfather of Yaakov, passes away. <sup>v</sup>
- **2158:** Shem, g-g-g-g-g-g-g-grandfather of Yaakov, passes away. <sup>vi</sup>
- **2158 – 2171:** After the passing of Shem, Yaakov returns from the Academy to his parent's home (Yitzchok & Rivkah) in Chevron. <sup>vii</sup>
- **2171:** Yitzchok blesses Yaakov. <sup>viii</sup>
- **2171 – 2185:** Yaakov studies at the Academy of Ever in Jerusalem. <sup>ix</sup>
- **2187:** Ever, g-g-g-g-g-grandfather of Yaakov, passes away. <sup>x</sup>
- **2185 – 2205:** Resides at the home of Lavan in Padan Aram of Charan. <sup>xi</sup>
- **2205:** Jacob fought with and bests the angel, who grants Yaakov the name of Yisrael. <sup>xii</sup>
- **2205 – 2206:** Resides in Succoth. <sup>xiii</sup>
- **2206:** Moves to Shechem and purchases land there. <sup>xiv</sup>
- **2206 – 2208:** Resides in Bethel. <sup>xv</sup>
- **2207:** Rivkah passes away. <sup>xvi</sup>
- **2208:** G-d advises Yaakov that his name will now also be Yisrael. <sup>xvii</sup> Yaakov settles in the area of Migdal Eder. <sup>xviii</sup>
- **2213:** Returns to reside in Shechem once again. <sup>xix</sup>
- **2214 – 2238:** Resides in Chevron, Canaan. <sup>xix</sup>
- **2228:** Yitzchok passes away at the age of 180. <sup>xx</sup>
- **2238 – 2255:** Resides in Goshen. <sup>xxi</sup>
- **2255:** Yaakov passes away in Goshen <sup>xxii</sup> and is buried (2256) in Chevron. <sup>xxiii</sup>

i. Genesis 25:26. Scripture records Isaac as 60 years old when Yaakov is born. Adding that to Isaac's birth year yields a birthyear of 2108. The Me'am Loez (Genesis II, p 458) also records his birth year as 2108. Rashi, in his commentary (Isaiah 48:12), states that it was Yaakov's father (Isaac) that

named him Yaakov (יעקב). After he bests Eisav's guardian angel in a night-long conflict, the angel bestows on Yaakov the name "Yisrael" (Genesis 32:29). Later, G-d grants Yaakov the name "Yisrael" (Genesis 35:10). Rashi to this verse (& Rabbeinu Bachya 32:29) says the name Yaakov indicates

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## Standards

### GEDCOM Standards for "GPS" (S:ODA, I:PSI, E:DIN)

The Genealogical Proof Standard ("GPS") is a standard for establishing reasonable proof for a conclusion. <sup>1</sup> GPS Standard #3 requires analysis and comparison of the source, Information, and evidence (SIE) being cited.

A citation refers to a source of information yielding evidence.<sup>2</sup>

#### Source:

- **ODA: Original, Derivative, or Authored.**

#### Information:

- **PSI: Primary, Secondary, or Indeterminate.**

#### Evidence:

- **DIN: Direct, Indirect, or Negative.**

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2014), 2 – 3.

2. *Ibid*, 23 – 24.

