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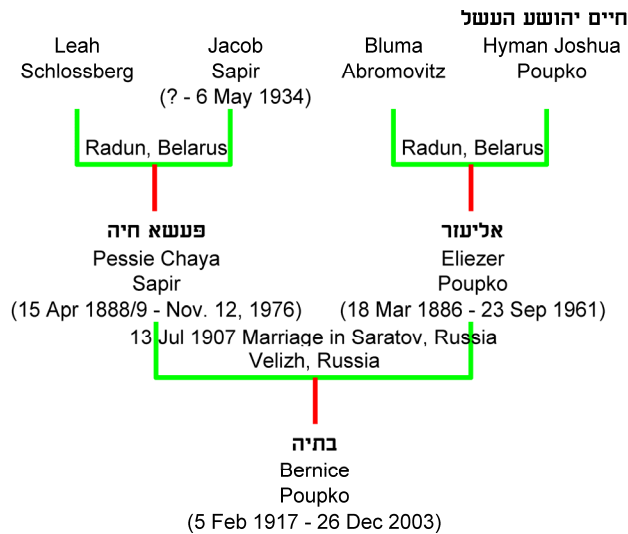
VOLUME IV, NUMBER 3 - 4

FALL 2019 - תקופת תשרי תשע"ט

Featured Lesson: I:PSU

This is the fifth article in a series regarding the Genealogical Proof Standard ("GPS"). The purpose is to foster understanding, by illustrating the GPS in practice.

As in prior issues of this periodical, the illustration of the principles will be demonstrated using the pedigree of Mordecai Savitsky and his wife, Bernice Poupko. The focus of



Ancestry of Bernice Savitsky nee Poupko

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MIDRASHIC GENEALOGY

The Oldest Paroh נינוה & פרעה

The Exodus is accepted as having happened on 15 Nissan 2448 (1313 BCE).¹

What happened to the Paroh that led the Egyptians to their death in the Sea of Reeds at the time of the Exodus? There are various opinions, but all seem to agree he did not finish out his rule back in Egypt.²

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Understanding Genealogical Standard #12:

Context: A Powerful Tool for Problem-Solving

Jill Morelli, CG, president of the Seattle Genealogical Society, viewed parts of the live-stream from the 2019 NGS Conference. One of the sessions was "Context: A Powerful Tool for Problem-Solving," by Elizabeth Shown

Mills ("ESM").¹ Jill reflected on Facebook, describing what she heard.²

Jill Morelli posted: I am still getting my head around the phrase "genealogical context." My big takeaway

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DIY ~ YICHUS

Published Quarterly by
JGSoB

Statement of Purpose

Yichus is a forum to advance knowledge of, and adherence to, genealogical standards. It also serves to showcase various research techniques as well as Rabbinical & Biblical genealogy.

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this article will be the grandparents of Bernice Poupko.

The glossary for the new edition of the book on genealogical standards¹ describes information as:

- Statements of some aspect of a person, place, event or time²
- A source's content and physical condition
- A source's observable detail, prior to any analysis
- Primary, secondary or

undetermined

Elizabeth Shown Mills explains the last bullet to require judgment of the informant's degree of participation or knowledge.³

Standard 37 adds that information is used as evidence to answer a research question.⁴

Information

Sources provide information and may contain a mix of primary, secondary and undetermined information (I:PSU).⁵

- **Primary:** From a participant or an eyewitness⁶
- **Secondary:** From hearsay, tradition or some recorded source⁷
- **Undetermined:** It is unclear if it is primary or secondary; it is possible to guess, but there is no certainty⁸

Earlier documentation used "indeterminable" instead of "undetermined".⁹ Even earlier documentation left off this third description of information, only referencing primary and secondary information.¹⁰

The terms "primary" and "secondary" refer to the degree of quality or credibility of evidence.¹¹ Determining what is primary information and what is secondary information requires understanding:¹²

- Who the informant was
- How the informant

obtained that information

Rose reminds us that primary information is not only from an eyewitness. It may also be recorded at, or close to, the time of the event.¹³ Also, "primary" does not ensure accuracy. Rose reflects on the importance of identifying the informant.¹⁴ Information is sometimes "undetermined" simply because the informant can't be identified. If information is determined to be primary, it remains so, even if it is from a derivative or authored source.¹⁵

Standard 39 notes the preference of primary information.¹⁶ It stresses the points of:

- Consistently reliable
- No bias or gain
- No other reason to limit or misrepresent

Stevenson outlines how the law views hearsay and how it applies to genealogy.¹⁷

Anderson advises that three questions be asked when reviewing information:¹⁸

1. When was the information created?
2. Who created the information?
3. Who provided the information?

EXAMPLE

Reviewing the death certificate on the following page, it appears there were at least several

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authors contributing detail to Eliezer Poupko's record. These bullets will match the color-coded boxes on the death certificate:

- Current, hospital details
- Historical details
- **Physician's details**
- Burial details
- Registrar detail

The certificate contains 26 numbered boxes, some with multiple parts. Each box will be evaluated in terms of **I:PSU**.

Boxes

1. **Place of Death:** "P" – primary, because it was recorded very close to the time of death by someone that should have firsthand knowledge. The specific person completing this part of the form is not known.¹⁹ As per the "who" and "how" tests mentioned earlier (referenced in Jones of footnote 12 and also Rose, footnotes 14 and 15), it was reviewed and certified by the attending physician, Donald P. Tashkin, MD, in box 22.²⁰ This does then conform, as per Rose (footnote 13).
2. **Usual Residence:** "P" – primary, because Rabbi Abraham R. Poupko, the informant from box 17, was Eliezer's son, who would have firsthand knowledge. His own 1964 death certificate, at the same address (517 Rutner), listing Eliezer as his father, proves this.²¹
3. **Name of Deceased:** "P" – primary, because anyone at Albert Einstein Medical Center involved with his treatment would have known this. Furthermore, Dr. Taskin certified this,

and the informant was Eliezer's son, Avraham.

4. **Date of Death:** "P" – primary, because the onset of the heart attack was only ten hours prior to Eliezer's passing. All of the hospital events took place on the same day, 23 Sep 1961. This was Shabbos, in between Yom Kippur and Succos.
5. **Sex:** "P" – primary, as in the 1960's, this would have been obvious.
6. **Race:** "P" – primary; same as #5.
7. **Marital Status:** "U" – undetermined. There is nothing distinctive enough about the checkbox () to determine authorship.
8. **Date of Birth:** "P" – primary, because the "fact" of **Unknown**, given by his son, is an accurate representation of Avraham's knowledge at that time.
9. **Age:** "U" – undetermined, as it is not known if the person giving the information was Eliezer himself, the only one for whom this would be primary. If it was anyone else, it would be secondary. Since it is not known, it must be classified as undetermined.
10. **Spouse:** "P" – primary. The informant knew his mother.
11. **Birthplace:** "S" – secondary. The informant does not have first-hand knowledge of where his father was born. The very vague answer of "Russia", a generic country name in the 1950's, confirms this.
12. **Citizenship:** "P" – primary. Abraham, the informant, was born in 1913. He

Cont. on next page

Local Reg. **68601**
 No Cont. from prev. page **80**
 Primary Dist. No. **80**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

087551-61
 File No.

1. PLACE OF DEATH a. County PHILA. b. City, Borough or Township PHILA. c. Length of stay in 1b. d. FULL NAME (If NOT in hospital, give street address) of HOSPITAL or INSTITUTION ALB. EIN. MED. CENTER e. Is Place of Death Inside Municipality Limits? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		2. USUAL RESIDENCE (where deceased lived. If institution: residence before admission) a. State Pa b. County Phila c. City, Borough or Township Phila d. Street Address or Location 2535 n 33rd St e. Is Residence Inside Municipality Limits? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> f. Is Residence on a Farm? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or print) a. (First) ELIEZER b. (Middle) c. (Last) POUPKO 4. DATE OF DEATH (Month) (Day) (Year) 9-23-61		5. SEX M 6. COLOR OR RACE W 7. MARRIED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/> 8. DATE OF BIRTH Unknown 9. AGE (In years last birthday) 80 If under 1 year: Months Days If under 24 hrs: Hours Min.	
10. FULL NAME OF SPOUSE Bessie Poupko 13. FATHER'S NAME Hyman Joshua 15. USUAL OCCUPATION (even if retired) Rabbi 16. Social Security No.		11. BIRTHPLACE (Also give state or foreign country) Russia 12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY U.S.A. 14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME Bluma 17. INFORMANT Rabbi Abraham R Poupko ADDRESS 512 Ritner St	
18. CAUSE OF DEATH [Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b) & (c)] PART I. Death was caused by: IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a) ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION Conditions, if any, which gave rise to above cause (a) stating the underlying cause last. DUE TO (b) _____ DUE TO (c) _____ PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS [contributing to death but not related to the terminal disease given in Part I (a)] METASTATIC GASTRIC CARCINOMA			INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH 10 HRS. 19. WAS AUTOPSY PERFORMED? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
20a. ACCIDENT SUICIDE HOMICIDE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 20b. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED. 20c. Time of Injury Hour, m. E.S.T. Month, Day, Year		20d. INJURY OCCURRED While at work <input type="checkbox"/> Not while at work <input type="checkbox"/> 20e. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., home, farm, factory, street, etc.) 20f. CITY, BOROUGH, TOWNSHIP COUNTY STATE	
21. I hereby certify that I attended the above named deceased and that death occurred at 3:40 Pm, E. S. T., from the causes and on the date state above.			
22a. SIGNATURE Daniel Rostkin M.D. or D.O. M.D. 22b. ADDRESS All For Me Center (Phila) 22c. DATE SIGNED 9/23/61			
23a. BURIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CREMATION <input type="checkbox"/> 23b. DATE 9-24-61 23c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY Montifore 23d. LOCATION (City, Boro., Twp. & County) (State) For Chase Mont Pa			
24. DATE REC'D BY REG. 9-24-61 25. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE Joseph C. Hanell 26. SIGNATURE OF FUNERAL DIRECTOR Jacob Goldstein ADDRESS 6410 N Broad St			

Pennsylvania, Death Certificate for Rabbi Eliezer Poupko
 Color-coded By Presumed Author

Cont. from prev. page

would know firsthand of his father's 1937 naturalization. ²²

13 – 14

Parents: "U" – undetermined. It is not known if the informant met or even knew of his paternal grandparents. However, it is likely really "S", secondary, since, as Orthodox Jews, he surely heard his father called to the Torah for an *aliyah*, as *Eliezer ben Chaim Yehoshua Heschel*. As Eliezer had cancer, it is quite likely that Abraham included his father in his prayers as *Eliezer ben Bluma*.

15.

Usual Occupation: "P" –primary, as his son surely knew his father's occupation, especially as it was the Rabbinate.

16.

Social Security No.: – it is blank

17.

Informant: "P" – primary, because the informant knows his own address.

18 I

Cause of Death: "P" – primary, since Dr. Taskin, as treating physician, would have first-hand knowledge of the time of the event

18 II

Other Contributing Factors: "U" – undetermined

19. **Autopsy:** "U" – undetermined, as it is not known who the person was that checked this box.

20. blank

21. **Time of Death:** "P" – primary, see 18 I.

22. **Physician's Certification:** "P" – primary, since Dr. Taskin would know his own signature and address.

23. **Burial:** "P" – primary, as the funeral director would know about the arrangements, such as burial versus cremation and the name of the cemetery.

24. **Date Rec'd by Registrar:** "U" – undetermined, as it is not known who wrote this date.

25. **Registrar's Signature:** "U" – undetermined, as the signature is a stamp and it is not known who stamped it; was it Joseph A. Hanell himself, or someone else?

26. **Signature of Funeral Director:** "P" – primary, since it is a handwritten signature and address, of and by Jacob Goldstein.

For further reading, review:

1. Johnson's *The Great Mix-Up: Sources, Information, Evidence, and Proof*. ²³
2. Mills' "QuickLesson 13: Classes of Evidence—Direct, Indirect & Negative". ²⁴
3. Mills' QuickLesson 17: The Evidence Analysis Process Map | Evidence Explained. ²⁵

-
1. *Genealogy Standards: Second Edition* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 80.
 2. Evidence, A Special Issue of the National Genealogical Society Quarterly (NGSQ), Vol. 87, No. 3, September 1999, p175; Citing <https://www.historicpathways.com/download/workwithhisteviden ce.pdf>: accessed 28 Jul 2019).

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3. Elizabeth Shown Mills, *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*, third edition, revised (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2017), 25.
4. *Genealogy Standards: Second Edition* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 23.
5. Evidence, A Special Issue of the National Genealogical Society Quarterly (NGSQ), Vol. 87, No. 3, September 1999, p173; Citing <https://www.historicpathways.com/download/workwthhistevidence.pdf>.
6. *Genealogy Standards: Second Edition* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 87.
7. Evidence, A Special Issue of the National Genealogical Society Quarterly (NGSQ), Vol. 87, No. 3, September 1999, p176; Citing <https://www.historicpathways.com/download/workwthhistevidence.pdf>.
8. Diana Elder, *Research Like a Pro* (Highland, UT: Family Lockett Genealogists LLC, 2018), 23.
9. Christine Rose, *Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case* (San Jose, CA: CR Publications, 2014), 6.
10. Evidence, A Special Issue of the National Genealogical Society Quarterly (NGSQ), Vol. 87, No. 3, September 1999, p176; Citing <https://www.historicpathways.com/download/workwthhistevidence.pdf>.
11. Brenda Dougall Merriman, *Genealogical Standards of Evidence* (Toronto, ON, Canada: Ontario Genealogical Society, 2010), 29.
12. Thomas W. Jones, *Mastering Genealogical Proof* (Arlington, VA: National Genealogical Society, 2017), 56.
13. Christine Rose, *Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case* (San Jose, CA: CR Publications, 2014), 6.
14. Christine Rose, *Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case* (San Jose, CA: CR Publications, 2014), 8.
15. Christine Rose, *Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case* (San Jose, CA: CR Publications, 2014), 10.
16. *Genealogy Standards: Second Edition* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 24.
17. Noel C. Stevenson, *Genealogical Evidence: A Guide to the Standard of Proof Relating to Pedigrees, Ancestry, Heirship and Family History, Revised Edition*, (Laguna Hills, CA: Aegean Park Press, 1989), 184 – 199.
18. Robert Charles Anderson, *Elements of Genealogical Analysis*, (Boston, MA: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2014) 24 – 26.
19. NYG&B, “What’s Next? Six Steps to Take with a Death Certificate,” New York Researcher (Volume 30, Number 2, Summer 2019), e-journal (<https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/sites/default/files/NYGB-NY%20Researcher-V30-02-Summer%202019-PDF.pdf> : accessed 28 Jul 2019), 34.
20. Taskin had a rotating internship at Albert Einstein Medical Center (<https://www.emedevents.com/speaker-profile/donald-p-tashkin-42772> : accessed 28 Jul 2019). Also, the years of his interhip were 1961 - 1962 (https://people.healthsciences.ucla.edu/institution/personnel?personnel_id=7918 : accessed 28 Jul 2019).
21. "Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1967," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5164&h=14788378> : accessed 28 Jul 2019), entry for Abraham L. Poupko, died 4 Sep 1964 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, certificate # 089842-64; citing Pennsylvania Department of Health, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg Series 11.90: Death Certificates 1906–1963, Record Group 11: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg.
22. “Massachusetts, State and Federal Naturalization Records, 1798-1950,” entry for Leizer Poupko, digital image, *Ancestry* (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 2 April 2019); **citing some 1845 – 1911 data that does not seem to match.** Leizer (aka Eliezer) Poupko, petition for naturalization #179048 (1937) at USDC Massachusetts in Boston; **digital image, "Massachusetts, State and Federal Naturalization Records, 1798-1950," database and images, image 1586 of 2574, Ancestry** (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 2 April 2019); **citing an inaccurate NARA source.** In a phone call to NARA Waltham (Joe K : spoke 9 Apr 2019), the correct source was given as: *Petitions and Records of Naturalization, 12/1790 - 2/1991*, USDC Boston, NID 595176 (<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/595176> : accessed 9 April 2019), box 177, petition 179048. Ancestry also inaccurately records the birthdate of Lezier Poupko as 23 Jan 1932. In fact, that is the date of his declaration of intention. He was born in 1886.
23. Melissa A. Johnson, “Evidence,” *The Great Mix-Up: Sources, Information, Evidence, and Proof* (<https://ngsmoonthly.ngsgenealogy.org/the-great-mix-up-sources-information-evidence-and-proof/> : 3 April 2019).
24. Elizabeth Shown Mills, “QuickLesson 13: Classes of Evidence—Direct, Indirect & Negative,” *Evidence Explained: Historical Analysis, Citation & Source Usage* (<https://www.evidenceexplained.com/content/quicklesson-13-classes-evidence%E2%80%99direct-indirect-negative> : 4 January 2019).
25. Elizabeth Shown Mills, “QuickLesson 17: The Evidence Analysis Process Model,” *Evidence Explained: Historical Analysis, Citation & Source Usage* (<https://www.evidenceexplained.com/content/quicklesson-17-evidence-analysis-process-map> : 4 January 2019).

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Methodology: Is It Really "Fine"?


The Philadelphia death certificate for Harry Fine¹ records his vital detail as:

- Harry Fine [box 3]
- Age 79 [box 9]
- Born 1875 [box 8] in Poland [box 11]
- Died 14 March 1955 [box 4]
- Retired Custom Tailor [boxes 10a – b]

- Residing at 508 Moore Street [box 2d]
- It lists the informant as
- Dr. Martin Fine [box 17]
 - Residing at 6455 Frankford Avenue

The research question is:

When did this Harry Fine, born in Poland, first arrive in the USA?

HVS-20010—300M—12-52  -10		COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS		File No. <u>26444</u>
Primary Dist. No. <u>5101-461</u>	CERTIFICATE OF DEATH			Registered No. <u>5205</u>
1. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY <u>Phila</u>		2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: residence before admission). a. STATE <u>Pa</u> b. COUNTY <u>Phila</u>		
b. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give township) <u>Phila</u>		c. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give township) <u>Phila</u>		
c. LENGTH OF STAY (In this place)		d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location) <u>508 Moore St</u>		
d. FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION <u>Hahnemann</u>				
3. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or Print) a. (First) <u>HARRY</u> b. (Middle) c. (Last) <u>FINE</u>		4. DATE OF DEATH (Month) (Day) (Year) <u>3-14-55</u>		
5. SEX <u>M</u>	6. COLOR OR RACE <u>W</u>	7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify)	8. DATE OF BIRTH <u>1875</u>	9. AGE (In years last birthday) <u>79</u>
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) <u>Retired Custom Tailor</u>		10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	11. BIRTHPLACE (Also give State or foreign country) <u>Poland</u>	12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? <u>USA</u>
13. FATHER'S NAME <u>Unknown</u>		14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME <u>Unknown</u>		
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown)		16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. <u>164-09-3950A</u>	17. INFORMANT'S OWN SIGNATURE <u>Dr. Martin Fine</u> ADDRESS <u>6455 Frankford Ave</u>	
18. CAUSE OF DEATH		MEDICAL CERTIFICATION <u>pneumococci</u>		INTERVAL BETWEEN QUARTERS AND DEATH

Reproduced from the
Pennsylvania Department of Health
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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Methodology: Is It Really “Fine”?

One method for answering this research question would be to locate Harry in the most recent records and then trace him back through time, until his immigration.

The most recent federal record prior to Harry's death would be the 1950 census. Due to the 72-year Rule, those records are not available until 2022.² Searching Ancestry offers only one 1940 census entry for a Harry Fine.³ He is listed as a tailor, living at 644 Mayamensing Ave S 7th, married to Ida with an occupation of tailor. No Martin is listed with him. This may not be the same Harry.

Ancestry has a City Directory for Philadelphia from 1950.⁴ There are four Harry Fine entries, living at:

1. 767 Jericho Rd
2. Kenwyn Apt
3. 727 S 4 (in Silks)
4. 147 W Roosevelt Blvd (a doctor)

One of these may or may not be him (“our” Harry Fine). Alternate sources need to be searched.

The 1950 city directory for

Philadelphia does contain an entry for Martin I Fine, a dentist, residing at the “6455” address.⁵

Martin Fine I in the **U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995**

Name:	Martin Fine I
Residence Year:	1950
Street address:	6455 Fkd Av MA yfair 4-4564
Residence Place:	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
Occupation:	Dentst
Publication Title:	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, City Directory, 1950

Fine Martin I dentst 6455 Fkd Av

Excerpt from the 1950 Philadelphia City Directory
Reproduced Courtesy of Ancestry

This does match the informant's name and address in box 17 of the death record. The directory also explains the prefix “Dr.” as Martin was a dentist.

Utilizing this more specific name in searches, with the middle initial “I”, the name “Martin I Fine” is found in WWII draft registration cards.⁶

The revised name also yields Martin's marriage record to Sylvia L Goddes, in 1930. That matches the detail for Mrs. Sylvia Fine on the WWII draft card.⁷

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Methodology: Is It Really "Fine"?

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SERIAL NUMBER 881	1. NAME (Print) Martin I Fine		ORDER NUMBER 2425
2. ADDRESS (Print) 6455 Frankford Ave Phila Phila Penna			
3. TELEPHONE Phila	4. AGE IN YEARS 34	5. PLACE OF BIRTH Phila	6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP U.S.A.
DATE OF BIRTH Apr - 3, 1906			
7. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mrs. Sylvia L. Fine	8. RELATIONSHIP OF THAT PERSON Wife		
9. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON 6455 Frankford Ave Phila Phila Penna			
10. EMPLOYER'S NAME Martin I. Fine (D.D.S.) self			
11. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS 6455 Frankford Phila Phila Penna			
REGISTRATION CARD D. S. S. Form 1 (over) 16-17105 <i>Martin I. Fine</i>			

U.S. WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947 for Martin Fine
Reproduced Courtesy of Fold3

Martin I Fine in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Marriage Index, 1885-1951

Name:	Martin I Fine
Gender:	Male
Spouse:	Sylvia L Goddes
Spouse Gender:	Female
Marriage Place:	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States
Marriage Year:	1930
Marriage License Number:	587204
Digital GSU Number:	4141695

Reproduced Courtesy of Ancestry

Based on the date of birth from the WWII draft card and Martin's full name (with the middle initial) an SSDI entry is also found. ⁸

Martin I. Fine in the U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014

Name:	Martin I. Fine
SSN:	174-32-6704
Last Residence:	08034 Cherry Hill, Camden, New Jersey, USA
Born:	3 Apr 1906
Died:	22 Jun 1997
State (Year) SSN issued:	Pennsylvania (1956-1958)

Reproduced from the Office of Retirement and Disability Policy,
Social Security Administration

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

Martin's 1906 birth in the SSDI entry indicates that the 1930 census should include a Martin, age 25, dentist, son of Harry, tailor, age 55. The 1930 marriage record indicates that Martin might be enumerated in 1930 with either his parent's household (as a dependent) or with his wife Sylvia (as his own household). It depends if the marriage date preceded the enumeration date.

Searching Ancestry census records for a Martin Fine, born about 1900, living in Philadelphia, does show two results. The 1930 entry lists Martin, a dentist (which matches the title of doctor on

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Methodology: Is It Really “Fine”?

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Harry's death record), living with parents Harry and Pearl and four children (Eva, **Martin**, Samuel & Mildred).⁹ Harry, a tailor by trade, listed as 56, would be born 1873 or 1874. That closely matches the date of 1875 given on the death certificate (box 8). A 1920 census is the second match for the search.¹⁰ It is the same family, with parents Harry, Pearl, and six children (Sarah, Bessie, Eva, **Martin**, Samuel & Mildred). Harry's age, 48, is still close to the 1875 birth year. His occupation is tailor.

Changing the focus of the 1920 census to Harry, Ancestry “suggests” a 1910 census record for a Harry FEIN.¹¹ This entry gives Harry, age 37 (approximate year of birth as 1873), a tailor, married to Pearl, with 7 children (Jennie, Sarah, Bessie, Eva, **Matis**, Samuel & Milta). The names, age order, change of the spelling for the surname, along with some of the children's Yiddish given names, suggests that their surname of FINE was originally FEIN.

This 1910 census entry “suggests” a

Petition for Naturalization for a Harry Fine.¹² The 1910 Petition has Harry FINE, born 8 Apr 1875, married to Pearl, with 7 children (Jennie, Sarah, Bessie, Rifke, **Milton**, Sam & Mary). It records his occupation as tailor and his arrival in 1902 from Grodno, Russia (today known as Hrodna, Belarus). He departed 8 Jun 1902 from Antwerp, Belgium, aboard the Nederland.

The Petition file includes a Declaration of Intent, but no Certificate of Arrival. Harry's actual ship manifest would conclusively answer the research question. The only problem is, where is that manifest? Ancestry, FamilySearch and Stephen P. Morse's “one-step” website, all fail to provide a result. Yet, there was a voyage made by the Nederland, out of Antwerp, Belgium, on 8 Jun 1902, the date mentioned in Harry's Petition. Manually going through each page of the ship manifest (enduring the “reasonably exhaustive” Standard), does yield an interesting result. There is an

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Methodology: Is It Really “Fine”?

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entry for a Hirsch Feinkochan. ¹³

His age is off, as at age 32 he would be born 1870. The manifest does record his occupation as tailor. However, Harry can be Hirsch. The surname Fein (from the 1910 census) could be a shortened version of Feinkochan.

Reproduced from the National Archives and Records

His last residence is transcribed by Ancestry as “Kartus Gradun”. In a Facebook post, Barbara Zimmer reviewed the manifest and wrote, “I see it as Kartus overwritten with GRODNO”. ¹⁴

Jewishgen has a list of towns near Grodno. It includes the town of Byaroza (in Belarus, in the province of Grodno, also known as Kartusskaya Bereza, and also Kartuz Bereze). Perhaps that is the place. No children or wife traveled with him. Neither was his

destination his wife Pearl, but rather a brother named Wolf Zarkowitz. Is this the same Harry Fine from the death certificate?

Seeing how the family anglicized names, Ancestry was searched with all the vowels removed - with a given name of “p*r*I” and a surname of “F*nk*ch*n”. There were two interesting results: a 1903 NY ship manifest for a “Perl Fernkuchen”, born 1871, ¹⁵ and a Philadelphia Bank Immigrant Passage Record for “Peirel Fainkuchen”. ¹⁶ The Ancestry entry gives very little detail, but it does mention, “This data is provided in partnership with JewishGen.org.”

Passenger's Name:	Peirel Fainkuchen
Bank:	Blitzstein Bank
Book:	3
Page:	125

Reproduced Courtesy of Ancestry

A Unified Search on JewishGen for “sounds like” on both Peirel and Fainkuchen does yield a record under a more detailed header, that of “Blitzstein Bank Passage Order Book Record”. ¹⁷

Cont. on next page

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Name	Book	Page
FAINKUCHEN, Peirel	3	125

Reproduced with permission from JewishGen



The page itself offers no further detail. However, the page header of “Blitzstein Bank Passage Order Book Records” is a hyper-link. Clicking that link opens a new page detailing that the records are digitized and housed at Temple University, in Philadelphia.

To show by example how to view the actual records, do the following:

- ❖ go to JewishGen's unified search and search on an exact match to the surname “Fainkuchen”
- ❖ the first result set is for “Blitzstein Bank Passage Order Book Records”
- ❖ click on the “List 4 Records” button
- ❖ you see “FAINKUCHEN, Peirel” in “book 3, page 125”
- ❖ click on the page header “Blitzstein Bank Passage

- ❖ Order Book Records”
- ❖ scroll down on the info page to the topic “Obtaining Copies of Full Entries”
- ❖ click on the link to <http://digital.library.temple.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/p16002coll16>
- ❖ click the brown “Browse Collection” box near the top of the page


As per the search results in JewishGen, Blitzstein book 3, page 25, is needed, so:

- ❖ click on Blitzstein Volume 3
- ❖ on the right side is a “sliding” reference to each page
- ❖ slide down to page 125 and click on the page 125
- ❖ it will show on the bottom as page 128 of 205
- ❖ click on the red two-way arrow  on the top right of the image to expand it to a full page view
- ❖ if the image is still not big enough, click on the 4th icon on the top left, a white two-way arrow , to

Cont. on next page

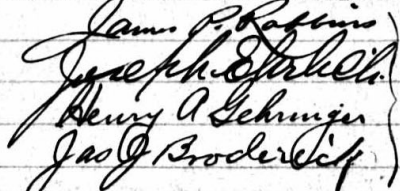
Methodology: Is It Really "Fine"?

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- ❖ expand it further
- ❖ if the image is still not big enough, click on the "+" sign  on the top left
- ❖ the page is stamped top-right and top-left as page 125
- ❖ on line 8, see the entry for Peirel Fainkuchen, with her four children, her last address in Kartus Berczi, the

- ❖ province of Grodno, and that their tickets were paid for by Gersch Fainkuchen
- ❖ Pearl and the children are listed as Peirel, Schoine Ruchel, Sure Dwoire & Pessy

These names all seem to match the 1910 census. Peirel is Pearl. Schoine, a form of Scheindel, is known to be anglicized to Jenny.

<i>Nederland.</i>	F E I N K U C H E N, H I R S C H
JUN 20 1902	Is 32 years old, has wife and three children, is a native of Russia, was never here before, cash passenger, and is bound to his uncle Morris Epstein, 1430 S. 2nd St., Phila., who is here four or five years, and he received the address from the mother of the uncle about five weeks ago. He has \$7.50. Case continued by Hughes, Gehringer, Riebel and Broderick.
JUN 21 1902	Morris Epstein calls and states that he is 26 years old, married, and has two children; he resides at 1430 South 2nd Street, Phila., is in the United States five years and above named immigrant is his nephew and that they corresponded with each other and he wrote the last time four or five months ago; he is a shoemaker and has his shop at above place and earns \$14 to \$15 a week and has about \$85 saved. He will care for above immigrant until he gets work and pay all expenses should immigrant get sick and will not allow him to become a public charge. Permitted to land by Robbins, Ehrlich, Gehringer and Broderick.
	 Board of Special Inquiry.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Immigration Records, Special Boards of Inquiry, 1893-1909
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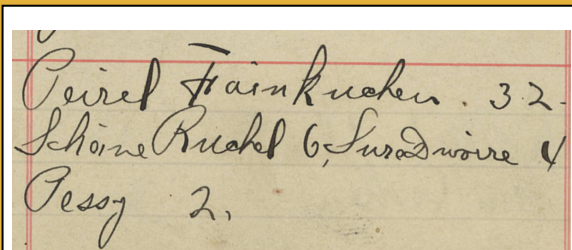
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	1955 Death Cert	1930 Census	1920 Census	1910 Pet for Nat	1910 Census	1907 Dec of Int	1903 Manifest	1903 Bank Rec	1902 Special Boards of Inquiry	1902 Manifest
Given Name	Harry	Harry	Harry	Harry	Harry	Harry		Gersh	Hirsch	Hirsch
Surname	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fein	Fine	Feinkuchen	Fainkuchen	Feinkuchen	Feinkochan
Birth	1875	1874	1872	1875	1873	1879			1871	1870
Occupation	Tailor	Tailor	Tailor	Tailor	Tailor					Tailor
Wife		Pearl	Pearl	Pearl	Pearl		Perl	Peirel		
Child #1				Jennie	Jennie		Scheine	Schoine Ruchel		
Child #2			Sarah	Sarah	Sarah		Sore	Suro Dwoire		
Child #3			Bessie	Bessie	Bessie		Pessel	Pessy		
Child #4		Eva	Eva	Rifke	Eva					
Child #5		Martin	Martin	Milton	Matis					
Child #6		Samuel	Samuel	Sam	Samuel					
Child #7		Mildred	Mildred	Mary	Milta					

Walking Back Through the Records for Harry Fine and Family



Excerpt from Blitzstein Volume 03, Page 125
Special Collections Research Center, Temple University
Libraries, Philadelphia, PA

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Sure (pronounced Sur-eh) is Sarah. Pessy is Bessie. Gersch is Hersh, as “G” makes the “H” sound in Cyrillic. And, Hersh is Harry. The search has successfully linked Gersch/Hirsch/Harry

Feinkochan/Fein/Fine to his family and his ship manifest. Furthermore, another record on Ancestry, from the Special Boards of Inquiry, clearly states that his arrival of 20 Jun 1902, was Harry’s first time in the United States. It indicates clearly that he was never in the USA prior to this 1902 arrival. ¹⁸

When did this Harry Fine first arrive in the USA? The answer to the research question is that the deceased Harry Fine immigrated on 20 Jun 1902 as Hirsch Feinkuchen, arriving in Philadelphia from Byaroza,

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Belarus, also known as Kartuz Bereza in the region of Grodno. His wife and three children joined him a year later, in late summer of 1903, via the port of New York.

So, is it really fine? Perhaps, but it is also Feinkuchen.

1. "Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1967," database with images, Ancestry (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 3 Mar 2019), entry for Harry Fine, died 14 Mar 1955 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, certificate # 26444; citing Pennsylvania Department of Health, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg Series 11.90: Death Certificates 1906–1963, Record Group 11: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg.
2. "The '72-Year Rule,'" *US Census Bureau* (https://www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/decennial_census_records/the_72_year_rule_1.html : accessed 12 July 2019).
3. 1940 United States Census, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Philadelphia, enumeration district (ED) 51-1515, Sheet 7A, Dwelling #644, Household 96, Harry Fine; digital image, Ancestry (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 17 Jun 2019); citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T627, Roll 3734.
4. "Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, City Directory, 1950," database with images, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 28 Jun 2019), page 344, column 1, entry for "Fine, Harry".
5. See footnote #4. Specific link is: <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=2469&h=147454163&indiv=try>

6. "WWII Draft Registration Cards for Pennsylvania," database with images, Fold3 (<http://www.fold3.com> : accessed 11 July 2019), entry for Martin I Fine, serial no. 881; citing Draft Registration Cards for Pennsylvania, 10/16/1940 - 03/31/1947. 2,818 boxes. NAI: 5324575 (<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/5324575>), Records of the Selective Service System, 1926–1975, Record Group 147.
7. "Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Marriage Indexes, 1885-1951," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JJ5G-J98> : accessed 14 Jul 2019), Martin I Fine and Goddes, 1930, license number 587,204; citing Clerk of the Orphan's Court, City Hall. Also, "Pennsylvania, County Marriages, 1852 - 1968," database with images, Ancestry (https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=61381&h=582110&indiv=try&o_vc=Record:OtherRecord&rhSource=2238 : 13 Jun 2019), Martin I Fine and Sylvia Goddes, 1930, microfilm 004,141,695; citing Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Register of Wills Offices.
8. "United States Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007," database, Ancestry (https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=60901&h=802507492&indiv=try&o_vc=Record:OtherRecord&rhSource=6224 : 20 May 2019), Martin I Fine, Death: 22 Jun 1997, SSN: 174326704; citing U.S. Social Security Administration, Applications and Claims, 1936-2007, database (Alexandria, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, ongoing). Also see https://aad.archives.gov/aad/content/aad_docs/rq047_numid_faq.pdf : accessed 14 Jul 2019, for more detail on this database.
9. 1930 United States Census, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Philadelphia, enumeration district (ED) 51-7, Sheet 5A, Dwelling #430, Household 62, Harry Fine; digital image, Ancestry (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 31 Mar 2019);

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citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T626, Roll 2092.

10. 1920 United States Census, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Philadelphia, enumeration district (ED) 20, Sheet 13B – 14A, Dwelling #430, Household 220, Harry Fine; [digital image, Ancestry \(https://ancestry.com : accessed 31 Mar 2019\)](#); citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T625, Roll 1614.
11. 1910 United States Census, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Philadelphia, enumeration district (ED) 47, Sheet 7A, Dwelling #73, Household 203, Harry Fein; [digital image, Ancestry \(https://ancestry.com : accessed 31 Mar 2019\)](#); citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T624, Roll 1387.
12. “Pennsylvania, Federal Naturalization Records, 1795-1931,” entry for Harry Fine, #5288 (1910); [digital image, Ancestry \(http://ancestry.com : accessed 31 March 2019\)](#); Citing NARA microfilm publication M1522. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. (<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/350> : accessed 19 July 2019), RG 21 Microfilm M1522.
13. “Manifest of Alien Immigrants,” S.S. Nederland (Antwerp to Philadelphia), date departed: 5 Jun 1902, date arrived: 20 Jun 1902, p.1, line 20, Hirsch Feinkochan; [imaged in “Pennsylvania, Passenger and Crew Lists, 1800 – 1962,” database with images, Ancestry \(https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=8769&h=428543&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&phsrc=\\$HB271&phstart=successSource : accessed 31 Mar 2019\)”](#); citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T840, Roll 39.
14. Moishe Miller, posting at “Tracing the Tribe - Jewish Genealogy on Facebook,” Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/tracingthetribe/permalink/10157320851980747/> ; posted 3 Jul 2019 at 10:43 AM), comment by Barbara Zimmer, 3 Jul 2019 at 10:59 am.
15. “Manifest of Alien Passengers,” S.S. Potsdam (Rotterdam to New York), date departed: 22 Aug 1903, date arrived: 1 Sep 1903, List A, line 14, Perl Fernkuchen; [imaged in “New York, Passenger and Crew Lists \(including Castle Garden and Ellis Island\), 1820 – 1957,” database with images, Ancestry \(https://search.ancestry.com : accessed 31 Mar 2019\)”](#); citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T715, Roll 0388.
16. “Philadelphia Bank Immigrant Passage Records, 1890-1949,” database, Ancestry (<https://search.ancestry.com> : accessed 31 Mar 2019) entry for Peirel Fainkuchen, Blitzstein Bank, Book 3, p125; [citing “Ticket purchase books and index, 1899-1930,” Blitzstein Steamship Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; data provided in partnership with JewishGen, who in turn lists the digital images as housed at Temple University.](#)
17. “The Blitzstein Bank Passage Order Book Records Database for the Port of Philadelphia and Other US East Coast Ports,” database, JewishGen (<https://www.jewishgen.org/databases/all/> : accessed 31 Mar 2019) entry for FAINKUCHEN, Peirel, Book 3, p125; [imaged at FamilySearch \(https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/460531 : accessed 20 Jul 2019\)](#), as “Books 2-4, no. 2674-8065 (June 1899-Nov. 1904)”;[imaged from Family History Library \(FHL\) microfilm 1,550,635 \(Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988\).](#)
18. “Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Immigration Records, Special Boards of Inquiry, 1893-1909,” database with images, Ancestry (<https://search.ancestry.com> : accessed 31 Mar 2019) entry for Hirsch Feinkuchen on 20 – 21 Jun 1902; [Citing NARA microfilm publication M1500. Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. 1906-1913, n.d. \(https://catalog.archives.gov/id/4483061 : accessed 20 July 2019\), RG 85, National Archives Identifier 4483061.](#)

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Das Feuer in Dir

בבאש הצתה ובאש אתה עתיד לבנותה...

High-school winner of the literature category, Michal Schwartz, Grade 11 (Lev Bais Yaakov).

They say it's hard to understand
Until you step into the shoe
So prepare yourself, my reader
As I humbly welcome you.
They are brownish-grayish Oxfords
Sized for a small fit
Bought by my loving Mama
And kept clean with my spit.

We will now walk somewhere special
Ah, yes, we're right on time
To confront a horror that's become
An almost natural paradigm.
You see, my synagogue used to stand here
Through all of our hard years
But the Nazis came to ruin it all
As they attacked and jeered.

What's left as you can clearly see
Is seldom what once had been
Can't you feel the heavy nothingness
That's crawling up your skin?
And I scream, for I feel it necessary
And you should do it too,
For didn't you agree to start
Walking in my shoes?

"Tatte!" I call out to smoke
Hoping he's still here
I fall down to the floor and cry,
"Tatte, are you there?"
I move around some burnt-up wood
That piles until my neck
Will you help me find my Tatte
Through this devastating wreck?

And then a neighbor comes to me
He says he heard my shouts
"Your Tatte went back home," he vowed.
"What's this crying all about?"
I stare into his eyes just then
As he does to my own
And then I look up past the sky
"Yes, my Tatte went back home."

I dig my shoe into the soot
As I scan the ruin again
Almost expecting a great *nes*
Hoping to find a small *pach shemen*.
But everything is barren
Everything is dead
Gloomy times of tragedy
Are all I see ahead.

But am I still alive?
Yes, I feel my flesh and bone
And even if The King is gone
I'll build Him a new throne.
And so I take some of the fire
As I get up on one knee
The flames that were used to obliterate
I put inside of me.

So there, you foolish haters!
You animals of crime
The shul is crumbled to the ground
But I am still alive!
For you think the only synagogues
Are the ones you've identified?
You Germans are deeply mistaken
For the true ones are inside.

And I've grown older since that day
I've gotten to know the war
They crushed me in those labor camps
Like human carnivores.
They killed me, you should know
Up a chimney went my ashes
Blowing through the wind
And snowing down on those fascists.

I died the night of Chanukah
For lighting just one flame,
And my punishment was murder
When they did just the same.
And as they were about to take my life
away
My face was so serene
"Why are you not afraid?" they cried
As they beat me like routine.

But I stayed silent for this time
And they didn't seem to see
That the truth is really that
They should be afraid of me.
And I think they really knew it too
And kind of just admired
That while they have to light a match
We have a built-in fire.

I'll end and wrap it up right here
But before I can conclude
I must ask you a small favor
That I hope will not intrude.
Can I try on your pair
Since I showed you mine?
Can I wear your shoes
And see your storyline?

Please will you take me to your shul
Show me your synagogue
And maybe then I'll be able to
Write a happy epilogue.
Pray with me this one last time
Before I leave this place
Please hand over my *siddur*
That I left in my bookcase.

Let's say the words together
Let us sing the songs out loud
And I will cry happy tears
That the words did not burn down.
After I go away
And I give you back your shoes
My beloved, dearest reader
You will now have to choose.

Do you let the flame just burn you
Like it did to all our shuls?
Or will you always keep in mind
This important rule –
The fire cannot harm you
It's not anything to fear
When we always know to remember
Das feur in dir.

Printed by permission of Michal Schwartz and Project Witness. This poem won first place for literature in a Project Witness School-wide Competition, 2018.

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ARTICLES *Of Interest*

From Publications Not Affiliated With Jewish Genealogy

The study of Jewish Genealogy is different than that of other ethnicities and cultures. Primarily, it requires detailed knowledge of a very broad range of countries; their borders, history, repositories, and laws.

In this edition, we will focus on conferences, rather than publications. The purpose of this column must be stressed. It is to expand the knowledge of what is available and beneficial to the Jewish genealogist. It is not to downplay or portray Jewish publications or conferences in a less than positive light. It is to educate the Jewish researcher and to be open to explore other resources that are not inherently of a Jewish nature.

BCG Standards do include conference attendance as a recommended method for continuing professional development.¹

Moishe Miller, current president of the JGSoB, did attend both the 2018 and 2019 conferences,



© 2019 by National Genealogical Society (NGS). Image courtesy of NGS, used with permission, 2019.

hosted by the National Genealogical Society ("NGS"). A casual perusal of the course offerings might lead one to wonder what value such a conference might offer to a Jewish genealogist. Indeed, there are presentations that cover topics such as:

- Catholicism Across the British Isles
- Colonial Ancestors
- Irish Research
- African-American Research
- 17th & 18th Century French North Americans
- Union & Confederate Military Records
- War of 1812 Veterans
- Missouri National Guard
- Oklahoma Land Grants
- Iowa Ancestors

While it is true that Jews come from all backgrounds, these topics are not representative of, or

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applicable to, the average Jewish researcher. Furthermore, in 2019, the actual conference itself was from Wednesday, 8 May, through Saturday, 11 May – a possible problem for Shabbos Observance. What did Miller, an openly-orthodox Jew, find of benefit?

Miller arrived in St. Charles, MO late Monday night, in order to attend one of the pre-conference workshops on Tuesday. He departed Thursday, early in the afternoon, preferring not to fly too close to Shabbos. His schedule was:

Tuesday, 7 May (Putting Skills to Work, BCG Education Fund Workshops)

- **Research Reports:** how to report in a concise, professional format that meets current standards
- Catered Kosher Lunch
- **Evidence Analysis:** learn methods for analyzing sources, information, and evidence to solve genealogical problems

Wednesday, 8 May

- **A Convincing Argument:** After the research, now what? Write a conclusion that is soundly reasoned, coherently written and based on the evidence.
- Ancestry: Using **ThruLines**
- **Tips for Drawing and Explaining Conclusions:** Understand how logic supports conclusions from indirect evidence, and learn how to carefully word conclusions.
- Catered, kosher dinner at “**An Evening of DNA Detective Work,**” an interactive experience using DNA and sleuthing skills to solve a genealogy question. There was dinner-table collaboration in order to solve the case.

Thursday, 9 May

- **atDNA Analysis Workshop:** using company and third-party tools to solve

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From Publications Not Affiliated With Jewish Genealogy

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genealogical problems.

There were many other course options, with general categories of interest to Jewish researchers looking to improve their professional skills. Is the NGS Conference relevant to someone new to genealogy? It depends. A hobbyist may find the courses too rigorous. However, a genealogist interested in learning the skills to get past brick walls, create an

accurate and reliable family history, and streamline research, would surely find benefit from attending such a conference.

1. "Preliminary Application Form," *Board for Certification of Genealogists* (<https://bcgcertification.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/BCG-PAF-2018.pdf> : accessed 21 Jul 2019), question 3. Also see *Genealogy Standards: Second Edition* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 47 – 48, Standards 89 and 90.

Genealogy and DNA: An Intermediate-level Seminar

Sunday, October 27, 2019, 9:30 am–4:30 pm | NYG&B Headquarters, New York, NY

Presented by Blaine T. Bettinger, PhD, JD

After testing for genealogy with various DNA-testing companies and exploring available tools, do you know what to do next? This program is intended for intermediate-level genealogists with some experience using genetic genealogy tools. Registrants should have tested at one or more genealogy-DNA testing companies and be familiar with the websites tools, including cousin-matching functions. Beginning topics will not be discussed.

Registration Fee includes four sessions, morning coffee, soft drinks, and an end of day social gathering. A lunch break is scheduled (neighborhood lunch options abound).

Venue: 36 West 44th St. #711, New York **Registration**

Member Registration **\$169**

Non-member Registration \$189

Call to find out about Kosher Lunch

To register, go to nygbs.org/events or call 212-755-8532



About Our Presenter

Blaine T. Bettinger, PhD., JD, is a professional genealogist specializing in DNA evidence.

NYG&B

Program Schedule (May be subject to change)

9:30 am *Registration/Office opens*

10:00 am **Using Autosomal DNA to Explore Your Ancestry**

11:20 am **Using DNAPainter to Analyze Your Autosomal DNA**

12:30 pm *Lunch break*

1:20 pm **Are You Doing Everything to Identify Your DNA Matches?**

2:40 pm **Evaluating a Genealogical Conclusion Including DNA**

3:50 pm *Wrap-up reception*

If you are not sure if this program is for you, please email smiller@nygbs.org or call 212-755-8532 x211.

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Midrashic Genealogy

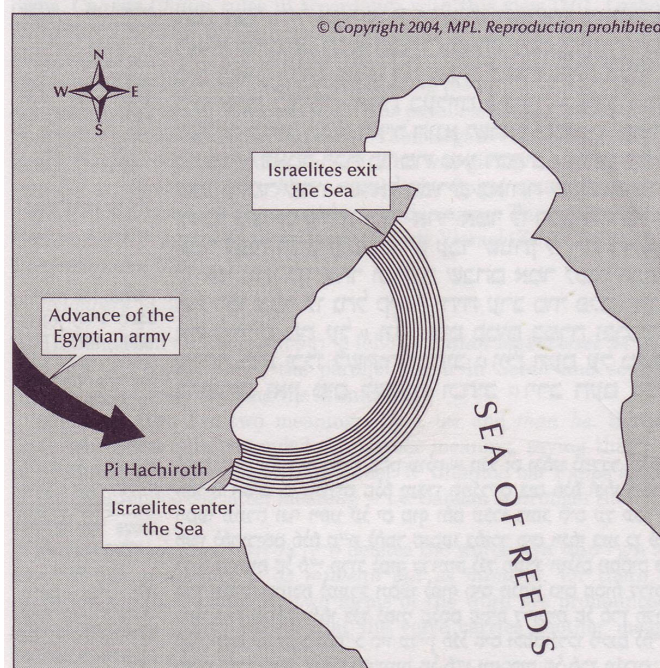
Cont. from first page (Midrashic Genealogy)

Based on the charts of the Parohs that ruled at the time of the Exodus (in this issue, last page), he may have been Paroh Horemheb. The Brooklyn College's History Department has posted an interesting synopsis of this Paroh's rule.³ It notes the mystery of there being no mummy found in his tomb, among several other anomalies. This would fit with one Midrash's account that Paroh did not return to Mitzrayim. That is why there is no mummy. He was the lone Egyptian survivor of the cataclysmic event at the Sea.⁴ What happened to him? He became king of Nineveh, some 1000 miles away (in present-day Mosul).⁵ In fact, he was still king there at the time of Jonah the Prophet.⁶ The story of Nineveh possibly took place between 3114 – 3156.⁷ By this accounting, he would be about 650+ years old and indeed the oldest Paroh.

See the sidebar and image to the right to learn more regarding what happened at the parting of the Sea of Reeds.

1. [Yitzchok] Mattis[yahu] Kantor, *Codex Judaica* (New York : Zichron Press, March 2006), 70.
2. The Torah in Exodus 14:28 describes that after the splitting of the sea, it returned and flooded over the Egyptian army. A similar description is found in Psalms 106:11.
3. Professor John Blamire, "e-learning: the facts Pharaoh Horemheb," *Ivy Without Walls – Science @ a Distance* (http://www.brooklyn.cuny.edu/bc/ahp/FonF/FT_Horemheb.htm) : accessed 28 Jun 2019).
4. The plain meaning of the verse (לאִישָׁאֵר בָּהֶם עִדְיָאֹדָם) is that not even one person remained. The Midrash in Pirkei D'Rabbi Eliezer, 43:8, (https://www.sefaria.org/Pirkei_DeRabbi_Eliezer.43?lang=bi) : accessed 21 Jun 2019] in describing various people that emulated repentance, mentions Paroh. It cites the opinion of R' Nechunia ben Hakunya, who says that Hashem saved him at the Sea. See also Me'am Loez, Exodus II, p 227, miracle #43 and footnotes 106 and 107 on p 391. Paroh was spared so that he could tell the

29. The Israelites were thus afraid that the Egyptians would renew their pursuit of them (*Rashi to Psalms 106:7*). The question arises: Of what were the Israelites afraid? The entire Sea of Reeds lay between the Egyptians and them! Did their weakness in faith lead them to the absurd worry that Hashem would now perform open miracles for the Egyptians to allow them to cross? *Tosafos* explain (see *Erech Dal*) that, in fact, the Israelites' fears had firmer grounds. *Tosafos* state that at the Splitting of the Sea, the Jewish nation did not pass through the sea in a straight line to the other side; rather, each of the twelve tribes entered the sea and followed a semicircular path back to the same side they had left, although they ended up some distance from where they entered [see map]. Thus, the Israelites were afraid that the Egyptian army had retreated out of the sea and would now rush along the shore to where



they were and attack them. [*Tosafos* is by no means the only Rishon who maintains that the Israelites crossed the Sea of Reeds in this way: *Rambam* cites this as part of a received tradition and even furnishes a diagram of twelve concentric semicircles to illustrate (*Commentary to Pirkei Avos 5:4*). Other Rishonim who espouse this view include *Ibn Ezra* (*Exodus 14:17,29*), *Radak* (*Judges 11:16, Psalms 136:13*), *Chizkuni* (*Exodus 14:22*) and *Rosh* cited here in *Shitah Mekubetzes* §13.

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Arachin (Talmud Bavli) (Brooklyn, NY: Mesorah Publications, Ltd, 2011), 15a4

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Midrashic Genealogy

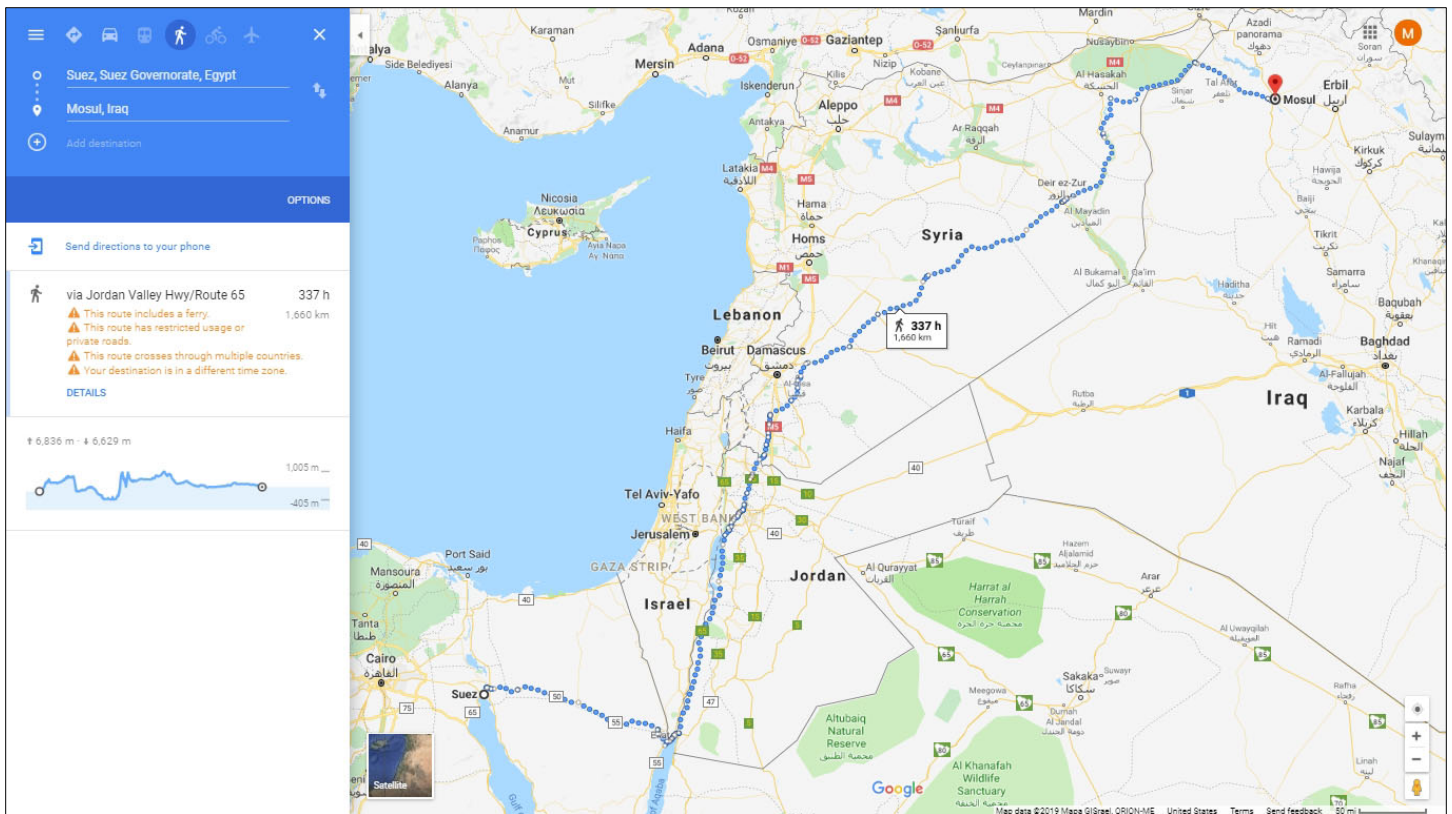
Cont. from prev. page (**Midrashic Genealogy**)

world of G-d's greatness.

- The Midrash (from footnote 4, above) continues to note that Paroh became king of Nineveh. See also Midrash Tehillim. Also, Mekhilta D' Rabbi Yishmael, [\https://www.sefaria.org/Mekhilta_d'Rabbi_Yishmael.14.28?lang=bi : accessed 21 Jun 2019]. Paroh going to Nineveh is also mentioned in Sefer ha-Yashar, ch. 20.
- The Baal HaTurim and Daas Zekeinim commentaries to Exodus 14:28 -31 find the unique similarities attributed to the quotations of the Kings in both Exodus (Paroh) and sefer Yonah (King of Nineveh) to be further proof that

they were one and the same. Historical knowledge of how Ramses III reached Nineveh in his conquests as mentioned in Torah Shelema [footnote 186 and the notes below, in Exodus, 14:28, p81] offers further evidence of an Egyptian presence in the city of Nineveh.

- The Twelve Prophets, Jonah, Rabbis Nosson Scherman and Meir Zlotowitz, editors, (Mesorah Publications, Ltd. : Brooklyn, NY 1994) p. xxvi. Also see Tractate Bavli Yevamos 98a, which implies that the prophecy was prior to 3115.



Route Paroh Might Have Taken To Nineveh



DNA for Genealogists: Not Scientists or “Dummies”

By Matti Miller

Genealogical research should always start with a focused question.¹ DNA testing for genealogical purposes should be no different.² In fact, Standard 51 recommends a selective and targeted plan for testing DNA.³

Who should you test? Jonny Perl talks about this in his “DNA Painter” webinar.⁴ Parker, in her *Advanced Genetic Genealogy* book, also presents recommendations.⁵ So does Blaine Bettinger, in his “Formulating a DNA Testing Plan” webinar.⁶ The newly published book, “Tracing Your Ancestors Using DNA” also deals with this question.⁷

If you plan on doing research for your own ancestry, you need not wait to form a specific plan or research question. Test the oldest people in your direct ancestry and their collateral lines.⁸ Do you have parents or grandparents? Great-great-aunts or uncles? Known 2nd, 3rd or even more distant cousins of your grandparents? Those relative’s DNA might be a priority when thinking about future research questions. Also keep in mind the ability to recreate most of an individual’s DNA from three or more of their children, known as visual phasing.⁹

1. Elizabeth Shown Mills, “QuickLesson 13: Classes of Evidence—Direct, Indirect & Negative,” *Evidence Explained: Historical Analysis, Citation & Source Usage* (<https://www.evidenceexplained.com/content/quicklesson-13-classes-evidence%E2%80%9494direct-indirect-negative> : accessed 22 Mar 2019), Step Two: Define The Research Question.
2. Judy G. Russell, JD, CG, CGL, “Skillbuilding: DNA and the Reasonably Exhaustive Search,” *OnBoard 20* (January 2014) : 1–2, 7; transcribed *Board for Certification of Genealogists* (<https://bcgcertification.org/skillbuilding-dna-and-the-reasonably-exhaustive-search/> : accessed 31 Mar 2019).
3. *Genealogy Standards: Second Edition* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 29.
4. Jonny Perl, “An Introduction to DNA Painter,” webinar, *Legacy Family Tree Webinars* (https://familytreewebinars.com/download.php?webinar_id=955 : 4 Apr 2019), section called *Target Testing*.
5. Jim Bartlett, “Lessons Learned from Triangulating a Genome,” chapter one, *Advanced Genetic Genealogy: Techniques and Case Studies*, Debbie Parker Wayne, editor (Cushing, Tx: Wayne Research, 20 Mar 2019), p9 (genealogy triangulation) and p24 (More lessons learned). Also Debbie Wayne Parker, “Parker Study: Combining atDNA & yDNA,” chapter seven, *Advanced Genetic Genealogy: Techniques and Case Studies*, Debbie Parker Wayne, editor (Cushing, TX: Wayne Research, 20 Mar 2019), p186 (Targeted and Selected Test Takers and Costs of Testing).
6. Blaine Bettinger, “Formulating a DNA Testing Plan,” webinar, *Legacy Family Tree Webinars* (https://familytreewebinars.com/download.php?webinar_id=720 : 31 Jul 2019), section *Who Should I Test?*
7. *Tracing Your Ancestors Using DNA*, Graham S. Holton, editor (Barnsley, South Yorkshire, Great Britain: Pen & Sword Books LTD, 2019), 3, 9 – 11.
8. *Tracing Your Ancestors Using DNA*, Graham S. Holton, editor (Barnsley, South Yorkshire, Great Britain: Pen & Sword Books LTD, 2019), 50.
9. “Visual phasing,” *ISOGG Wiki* (https://isogg.org/wiki/Visual_phasing : accessed 21 Jul 2019).

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Understanding Genealogical Proof Standard #3

Cont. from first page (**Understanding Genealogical Proof Standard #3**)

from ESM's presentation at NGS today on that topic was that context has multiple meanings, but for a genealogist it addresses not whether a war was fought, for example, but rather how it might have affected the wider FAN Club of your "person of interest" (POI). To me: Getting the BMD records etc. of your POI is micro history; what you learned in high school history is macro history. "Context" seems to land in between.

ESM gains this information by conducting a literature search of various topics which might affect your POI - religion, locality, geography, rural/urban issues, etc. She does this before she even starts researching her person of interest. The knowledge gained from the literature search may be transferable to other projects.

A very interesting presentation.

Diane MacLean Boumenot posted a comment: It's like she was proving to us that we could not understand our little records - birth, marriage, pension, whatever - until we could see them in the light of the patterns, history, geography and circumstances of that location. The tiny subtle difference in our ancestor's record may be the key clue we need. As usual, one would think she was preaching to the choir but actually, 99% of genealogists would not try nearly hard

enough to do this. I loved how she pointed out how the ethnicity of one of the record keepers changed the entire story. She's so brilliant. I will probably watch a few times.

Jill Morelli added: ESM's definition of "context" was more academic. She talked about doing a literature search prior to starting the research: learning about the state, the county, the geography, the migration patterns etc., before starting the research. It's a subtle difference, but her examples illustrated how knowing information on a macro scale in advance of researching made the interpretation of the documents clearer or even changed their meaning. Others who saw the presentation can certainly weigh in. I recommend buying it if you can. (It should be out as a single presentation from Playback.com).

1. Elizabeth Shown Mills, "Context: A Powerful Tool for Problem-Solving," live conference session at the 2019 St. Charles NGS Conference. 10 May 2019 at 8:00 am, Session#: 7790-F301, Session Length: 0:57:34, hosted by the National Genealogical Society; recorded at [PlaybackNow \(https://www.playbackngs.com/7790-f301\)](https://www.playbackngs.com/7790-f301); 20 Jul 2019).
2. Jill Morelli, posting at "Certification Discussion Group," Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/groups/185968968624492/?multi_permaLinks=421427328411987¬if_id=1557501298504177¬if_t=group_activity): posted 10 May 2019 at 11:14 AM), comment by Diane MacLean Boumenot, 10 May 2019 at 1:23 pm. Also commented on again by Jill Morelli, 13 May 2019 at 8:45 pm. Note, both Jill and Diane gave permission for their comments to be reproduced in this publication.

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מצרים : Egyptian Timeline in the Torah Part II

This article continues to present the timeline of the enslavement and Exodus, portraying the intersection of the 18th Egyptian Dynasty with that of the Torah. Some of the stories in Egyptian history do closely mirror the underlying detail described in Jewish texts.

The Me'am Loez presents two possible timelines to sync the Egyptian dynasties with the dates in Jewish History. ⁱ The differences hinge on explaining the death of the Paroh prior to Moshe Rabbeinu's return to Mitzrayim. ⁱⁱ The first chart interprets Paroh's death as literal:

Paroh	Jewish Calendar	Before Civil Era
Ahmenhotep II	2343 - 2366	1418 – 1395
Thutmose IV	2366 - 2374	1395 – 1397
Amenhotep III	2374 - 2412	1397 – 1349
Ikhnaton	2412 - 2429	1349 – 1332
Semenkhkare	2429 - 2432	1332 – 1329
Tutankhamen	2432 - 2440	1329 – 1321
Ay	2440 - 2444	1321 – 1317
Horemheb	2444 - 2471	1317 – 1290

The second chart is based on the commentaries who say Paroh did not die. Rather, as he became a leper he was considered as good as dead. ⁱⁱⁱ

Paroh	Jewish Calendar	Before Civil Era
Ahmenhotep II	2325 - 2348	1436 – 1413
Thutmose IV	2348 - 2356	1413 – 1405
Amenhotep III	2356 - 2394	1405 – 1367
Ikhnaton	2394 - 2411	1367 – 1350
Semenkhkare	2411 - 2414	1350 – 1347
Tutankhamen	2414 - 2422	1347 – 1339
Ay	2422 - 2426	1339 – 1335
Horemheb	2426 - 2453	1335 – 1308

i. Me'am Loez ("ML") Exodus I, vol 4, p240, footnote 2, to p69, verse 2:23.

ii. Exodus 2:23 states ויהי בימים הרבים ההם וימת מלך מצרים - "Paroh died". See Tur Ha'Aruch

[https://www.sefaria.org/Tur_HaAroch%2C_Exodus.2.23?lang=bi : accessed 17 Sept 2019].

iii. ML 4:70 – 74 and footnotes, 240 – 241.

Standards

GEDCOM Standards for "GPS" #3

The GPS requires analysis and correlation. ¹ Blogger Amie Bowser Tennant discusses the Board for Certified Genealogist's Standards 35 – 36, regarding: ²

- Source analysis
- Information analysis

Source analysis is in regard to the record itself. You analyze for its "likely accuracy, integrity, and completeness." ³

Information analysis focuses on the item's characteristics and applies these same types of questions to the information being given.

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 2.
2. Amie Bowser Tennant, *Analyze Genealogy Records Like a Pro: For the Beginner* (<https://thegenealogyreporter.com/analyze-genealogy-records/> : accessed 6 Jun 2019)
3. *Genealogy Standards*, 21 – 23, Standards 35 – 36.

