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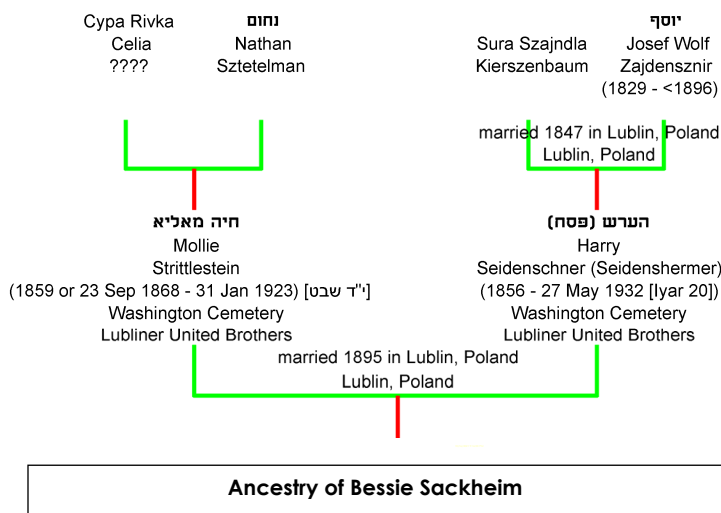
## Featured Lesson: The GENI in a Brick Wall

by Olivier Szlos

The editorial staff prays that everyone is safe and stays healthy, and not adversely affected by Corona.

This article takes a break from the series regarding the Genealogical Proof Standard ("GPS"). It focuses on technique and open-mindedness

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## MIDRASHIC GENEALOGY

### The Red Ribbon

רויטע בענדל

Where does the custom of wearing a red string (*ah roiteh bendel* in Yiddish) as protection originate?

The first known mention of tying a red string to the arm is from the story regarding the birth of Peretz & Zerach. The midwife tied a red string to the arm of one of Tamar's son's arms, to indicate he was born first. <sup>1</sup>

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## Standard #40:

### Understanding the Evidence

Mining evidence, as outlined by The Board for Certified Genealogist under Standard 40, requires attention to detail, even if seemingly insignificant. <sup>1</sup> To illustrate this in an example, consider the 1961 death certificate of Eliezer Poupko cited in the previous issue of *Yichus*. <sup>2</sup>

There were three non-family members that signed the certificate. Who were they?

- Dr D P Taskin

- Joseph A Fanell
- Jacob Goldstein

What more may be learned

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# The GENI in a Brick Wall

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## דין" ~ 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.

**Editor:** Arturo F. Drumst

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Founded in 2015, the Jewish Genealogical Society of Brooklyn is recognized by the IRS as a not-for-profit. It is a tax-exempt organization under Sec. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions are tax deductible as allowed by law. The Society goal is to collect, preserve and disseminate knowledge and information regarding Jewish genealogy.

when trying to understand records.

The next page has the 1923 New York death certificate for Mollie Seidenshner nee Statelman. <sup>1</sup> It has four items marked with circled red numbers, which this article will address. These are:

- 1) Mollie's surname
- 2) date of birth
- 3) parent's names
- 4) the informant, her son

Addressing the first item, with the red, circled ①, note the spelling on the death certificate for Mollie's married name. It ends in "...shner". Compare this to her tombstone:



Tombstone of Mollie Seidenshnear <sup>2</sup>  
Courtesy of Olivier Szlos

The tombstone has the spelling ending in "...shnear". Given that her husband, Harry, passed away eleven years later, it would seem likely that the tombstone spelling was written with his approval. The cemetery records have a third version, with Mollie's interment recorded spelled as "Seidenshier". <sup>3</sup>

What is the correct spelling of Mollie's married surname?

The JewishGen website was consulted to determine a conclusive spelling of the surname. Utilizing JewishGen's Unified Search (<https://www.jewishgen.org/databases/all/>), with "sounds like" for surname "Seidenschner" and "sounds like" for given name "Mollie" returned no results.

There is another search option. JRI-Poland is a separate system and is not part of JewishGen. <sup>4</sup> The same search was performed on the JRI-Poland website. This yielded eleven results, all in Lublin. One result is the 1895 marriage record of Chaia Mala, daughter of Nuchim and Cypa Rywka, to Gersz Pejsach Zajdensznir, son of Josif Wolf and Sura Szandla. <sup>5</sup> From this record, the original spelling of the name is revealed. It was not any of the previous three versions; rather, it is "Zajdensznir".

The death certificate records Mollie's birth as 23 Sep 1868 (see ②). The JRI-Poland database is

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# The GENI in a Brick Wall

25-2305-20-B, 14 H

STATE OF NEW YORK  
Department of Health of The City of New York  
BUREAU OF RECORDS.  
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH  
BOROUGH OF Manhattan

No. 181 Second St. St.

Character of premises, whether tenement, private, hotel, hospital or other place, etc. Tenement

2 FULL NAME Mollie Seidenshner

Registered No. 3086

3 SEX <u>Female</u>	4 COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	5 SINGLE MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (Write the word) <u>married</u>	15 DATE OF DEATH <u>Jan. 31, 1923</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)
6 DATE OF BIRTH <u>Sept. 23, 1868</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)			16 I hereby certify that the foregoing particulars (Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive) are correct as near as the same can be ascertained, and I further certify that I attended the deceased from <u>Jan. 29, 1923</u> to <u>Jan. 31, 1923</u> , that I last saw her alive on the <u>31</u> day of <u>Jan.</u> 192 <u>3</u> , that death occurred on the date stated above at <u>10<sup>30</sup> AM.</u> , and that the cause of death was as follows: <u>Chronic Interstitial Nephritis</u> <u>Chronic Myocarditis</u>
7 AGE <u>54</u> yrs. <u>4</u> mos. <u>8</u> ds.	If LESS than 1 day, ____ hrs. or ____ min.?		
8 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work. <u>Housewife.</u> (b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer)			duration <u>1</u> yrs. ____ mos. ____ ds.
9 BIRTHPLACE (State or country) <u>Russia</u>			Contributory <u>Cardiac Decompensation</u> (Secondary) <u>Pulmonary Edema</u>
(A) How long in U. S. (if of foreign birth) <u>22 yrs.</u>			duration ____ yrs. ____ mos. <u>3</u> ds.
(B) How long resident in City of New York <u>22 yrs.</u>			Witness my hand this <u>31</u> day of <u>Jan</u> 192 <u>3</u>
10 NAME OF FATHER <u>Nathan Statelman</u>			Signature <u>Barnett Dobrow</u> M. D.
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) <u>Russia</u>			Address <u>208 E. 10<sup>th</sup> St.</u>
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Relia Goldberg</u>			
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) <u>Russia</u>			
14 Special INFORMATION required in deaths in hospitals and institutions and in deaths of non-residents and recent residents.			
Former or usual Residence } _____			
FILED	17 PLACE OF BURIAL <u>Washington Cem.</u>	DATE OF BURIAL <u>Feb. 1, 1923</u>	
1-1022	18 UNDERTAKER <u>Mrs. Gellman</u> <u>#1427</u>	ADDRESS <u>93 Clinton St.</u>	

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING  
NO NOTULATED CERTIFICATE WILL BE RECEIVED

3

2

1

4

as a public record.  
I hereby certify that I have been employed as undertaker by Mollie Seidenshner  
(NAME)  
the Son of deceased. This statement is made to obtain a permit  
(RELATIONSHIP)  
for the burial or cremation of the remains of deceased. Mollie Seidenshner  
Signature Mrs. Gellman

# The GENI in a Brick Wall

Cont. from page 2

## JRI-Poland Main Search Webpage

<https://jri-poland.org/jriplweb.htm>

Courtesy of JRI-Poland

searched for this birth, using her maiden name of Statelman. There are no births in 1868 for a sounds-like search of "Statelman" in the Lublin area. However, there is an 1859 birth record from the town of Wieniawa, in the Lublin Gubernia, for a Chaja Mala Sztetelman.<sup>6</sup> It is similar to the surname of "Statelman" in the above-referenced 1923 death certificate. Searching the internet shows a tree on GENI for a "Cyna Rywka Celia Korn" as the mother of a Chaja Mala Sztetelman.<sup>7</sup>

Referring back to the 1895 Lublin marriage record, it describes Chaja Mala's parents as Nuchym Sztetelman (that seemingly corresponds to the Nathan Statelman on



Birth Record of Mollie Zajdensznr  
nee Sztetelman

Reproduced with permission of JRI-Poland

Mollie's 1923 New York death certificate) and Cyna Ryfka Glikman (that seemingly should correspond to Celia Goldberg from the 1923 death certificate). See [3](#).

The death certificate does list the informant, the person who provided the information. See [4](#) on the death certificate. It was Morris Seidenshner, the son of Mollie. He seemingly knew his grandmother Celia's maiden name.

However, there is a three-way contradiction regarding Celia's maiden name:

1. The New York City death certificate has her as a **GOLDBERG**
2. The Lublin, Poland marriage certificate has her as a **GLIKMAN**
3. The GENI website has her as a **KORN**<sup>8</sup>

An unsourced GENI tree can be helpful, and should not be ignored just because it has no listed sources. Reaching out via GENI messaging to the author, Olivier Szlos, he shared some real insight regarding this family line. He wrote:<sup>9</sup>

"Korn who?" you may ask. When Cyna Rywka was born in Belzyce in 1833, her parents were

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# The GENI in a Brick Wall

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recorded as Rywan (Reuven) Korn and Ruchla Rupp. Tragically, her father Rywan died in 1834. Her mother Ruchla remarried, to Froim Gliklich / Glikman (both last names were used). From that time on, Cyna Rywka took her stepfather's last name as her own. Her Korn family name disappeared.

I posted the following explanation about my research at the Jewish Genealogy Portal group on Facebook: <sup>10</sup>

I broke through the proverbial brick wall! I am posting this to share what I did [and to ask this group a question], which is at the end of the post. You should know that in this case, I used the Jewish Records Index - Poland website to do my research. It started with what I knew.

My 2x great-grandmother, Cypa (Sura) Rywka Glikman Sztetelman died in 1905 in Lublin, Poland. Her father and mother are Froim and Ruchla Glikman. I also knew that Froim Glukman (with the umlaut on the ü) died in Lublin in 1869 and learned from this record that his father is Nachman and his mother is Ester.

The brick wall: I couldn't find any records for a Froim and Ruchla Glikman (Glukman) anywhere, no marriage, no birth record for Froim, and I couldn't find a Nachman or Ester Glikman either. Nothing. I asked folks researching Glikman on the JewishGen Family Finder as well as folks connected to me via DNA and nothing there as well.

Breaking the wall: So this week I decided to search for all Froim and Ruchla given name combinations in the Lublin region in the hope that perhaps Glikman was so badly misspelled in the index that it would stand out. Because Froim is not too common, the number of hits

was manageable for a given name search. I found something I was not looking for and did not expect: a different family name! In the town of Belzyce, 30 minutes outside of Lublin, there was a marriage in 1839 of Froim Gliklich and Ruchla Korn. Gliklich is not Glikman, but it was the closest to a Froim and Ruchla record I had seen ever so I opened the scanned document and read that Froim Gliklich is the son of Nachman and Ester Gliklicz, and married Ruchla Korn daughter of Pinkwas Rupp. So I see Froim and Nachman and Ester, and Ruchla. Coincidence? I went a little further and now looked for a Ruchla Korn, intrigued by the different family name of her father, and found a marriage in 1832 Belzyce for Rywen Korn and Ruchla Rupp, daughter of Pinkwas.

Next, I opened a birth record; Rywen and Ruchla had a daughter in 1834, her name: **Sura Rifka Korn!!** Bingo!!! My 2GG Cypa Rywka was born Korn. Then, her father Rywen died shortly after her birth, in 1834. She never knew her dad and by 1839, grew up with Froim Gliklich / Glikman as her father, which explains why Rywen is never mentioned in any of the records that say "Cypa Rywka daughter of ...", it is always Froim. I added three new family names to my tree as well as 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents! And I reached out to a Family Finder researcher looking for Rupp in Belzyce: fingers crossed!

[I don't know why Gliklich became Glikman!? My question to the group: How do you handle / record a double family name in your family tree? Do you say Froim Gliklich Glikman? Do you put brackets around one name, if yes, which name? Do you keep only one family name and put the other in biographical notes? And in the case of Ruchla, would you list Rupp as her maiden name and then

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# The GENI in a Brick Wall

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which family name would you use for her married name: Korn or Gliklich Glikman? I'm curious as to best practices out there.]

Bringing this all back to Mollie's death certificate, even though her own son was the informant, most of what was written was not entirely accurate. Referencing the circled numbers on the death certificate:

1. Mollie's married surname is more accurately written as Zajdensznr.
2. Mollie's date of birth is not in 1868, but nine years earlier, in 1859.
3. Mollie's maiden name is more accurately written as Sztetelman.
4. Mollie's mother, Celia, whose Hebrew name was Cyna Rywka (and not Cypa), was not a Goldberg or even a Gliklich or Glikman (that was her step or adopted father). Her surname at birth was Korn.

Open-mindedness and diligence to the research process led to addressing the various details on the death record for Mollie Seidenshner.

Of further note: JRI-Poland is an excellent resource, not just for resolving brick walls but also for investigative research. There are several papers posted to the International Institute for Jewish Genealogy and Paul Jacobi Center ("IJG") website that illustrate the possibilities for the JRI-Poland database.<sup>11</sup> JRI-Poland Executive Director, Stanley Diamond, suggested that this publication highlight several research articles that were published and posted to the IJG website.<sup>12</sup> The articles are:

- Reading Between The Lines: Mining Jewish History Through Extraction of Polish Archive Data (by Judy Golan)<sup>13</sup>

- Family and Kinship in the Jewish City of Piotrków Trybunalski in the 19th Century (by Tomasz Jankowski)<sup>14</sup>
- A Genealogical History of the Jews of Pinczow (Poland) in the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (by Heshel Teitelbaum)<sup>15</sup>

1. "Death certificates (Manhattan, New York), 1919-1948," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:2W1M1H> : accessed 26 Dec 2019) entry for Mollie Seidenshner, died 31 Jan 1923 in Manhattan, New York, New York, USA, certificate # 3087; citing *New York Municipal Archives, New York*; imaged as *Family History Library (FHL) microfilm 2,030,648*.
2. Washington Cemetery (Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, USA), Mollie Seidenshner (note alternate spelling). Cemetery 4, Post 370, Row 8, Grave 3; *photographed by Olivier Szlos on 4 Jan 2015*.
3. Washington Cemetery Phone Inquiry from Moische Miller, communication, 3 Apr 2020, "Sztetelman, Mollie (Zajdensznr) - Tombstone in Washington Cemetery.txt," Goldstein Client Folder; *privately held by Moische Miller (moische.miller@totalben.com), 1374 East 28<sup>th</sup> Street, Brooklyn, NY, 11210, 2020*.
4. "What Makes Us Unique," (<https://jri-poland.org/what-makes-us-unique.htm> : accessed 1 Feb 2020). Also, Stanley Diamond, "Jewish Records Indexing-Poland: The Effect of Reaching Critical Mass," *Avotaynu*, Volume XXXIV, Number 3, Fall 2018, 12-16.
5. "Lublin PSA Births 1839,41,70-1914; Marriages 1870-1918; Deaths 1831,70-1918; Divorces 1878-80,82-91,93-96,98,1900-03," database, JRI-Poland (<https://jri-poland.org/jriplweb.htm> : accessed 1 Feb 2020) entry for Chaia Mala Sztetelman, 1895 Lublin, Poland marriage, akt 95; citing "Collection 35/1753/0/1.2/304, Księga Małżeństw [Lublin Book of marriages], 1893-1895, 189 images," Akta stanu cywilnego Okręgu Bożniczego w Lublinie [Civil Registry Files of the Divine District in Lublin], image 127 (<https://szukajwarchiwach.pl/35/1753/0/1.2/304/skan/medium/QeQbQ3HYVR9VDifUJF3Vg> : accessed 1 Feb 2020); data provided in partnership with JRI-Poland.
6. "Wieniawa Births, Marriages, Deaths 1826-1869," database, JRI-Poland (<https://jri-poland.org/jriplweb.htm> : accessed 1 Feb 2020) entry for Chaja Mala Sztetelman, 1859 Wieniawa, Poland birth, akt 8; citing 35/1783/0/2/34: Księga urodzeń, małżeństw i zgonów [Book of births, marriages and deaths], scan: 5.jpg (<https://szukajwarchiwach.pl/35/1783/0/2/34/skan/full/hSeZec8-TYbTYBA3GioEiA> : accessed 1 Feb 2020); data provided in partnership with JRI-Poland.
7. "Public Member Tree," database, *GENI.com*

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- (<https://www.geni.com/people/Chaja-Sztetelman/6000000111428924942?through=6000000020788939898> : accessed 6 Apr 2020), "Chaja Mala Mollie Sztetelman" by David Cane, profile for Mollie Sztetelman (Zajdensznr Seidenshner), unverified data.
- "Public Member Tree," database, *GENI.com* (<https://www.geni.com/people/Cyna-Rywka-Korn/6000000020788939898?through=6000000111428924942> : accessed 6 Apr 2020), "Cyna Rywka Celia Korn" by Olivier Szlos, profile for Cyna Rywka Celia Sztetelman (Korn), unverified data.
  - Messaging via GENI from "Moishe Miller - researcher of LANGSAM family at www.langsam.com " [Moishe Miller] to Olivier Szlos, initiated communication, 16 Feb 2020, "Re: Sackheim (Seidenshner)," Goldstein Client Folder; privately held by Moishe Miller (moishe.miller@totalben.com), 1374 East 28<sup>th</sup> Street, Brooklyn, NY, 11210, 2020.
  - Olivier Szlos, posting at "Jewish Genealogy Portal on Facebook," *Facebook* ([https://www.facebook.com/groups/JewishGenealogyPortal/perm\\_alink/1603810869667153/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/JewishGenealogyPortal/perm_alink/1603810869667153/) : posted 24 Jan 2018 at 11:08 AM).
  - "Research," *iiig.org* (<https://www.iiig.org/research/> : accessed 12 Apr 2020).

- "Re: Permission to Publish Image." eMail from Stanley Diamond to [info@jgsob.org](mailto:info@jgsob.org), Sun, 12 Apr 2020, 5:30 pm.
- Judy Golan, "Reading Between The Lines: Mining Jewish History Through Extraction Of Polish Archive Data," *iiig.org* (<https://www.iiig.org/research/reading-between-the-lines/> : accessed 12 Apr 2020). Also, the final report is at the same website (<https://www.iiig.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Reading-Between-the-Lines-Judy-Golan-final.pdf> : accessed 12 Apr 2020).
- Tomasz Jankowski, "Family and Kinship in the Jewish City of Piotrków Trybunalski in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century," *iiig.org* (<https://www.iiig.org/research/piotrkow/> : accessed 12 Apr 2020). Also, the final report is at the same website ([http://www.iiig.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/jankowski-research\\_report.pdf](http://www.iiig.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/jankowski-research_report.pdf) : accessed 12 Apr 2020).
- Heshel Teitelbaum, "A Genealogical History Of The Jews Of Pinzow (Poland) In The 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries," *iiig.org* (<https://www.iiig.org/research/jews-of-pinczow/> : accessed 12 Apr 2020). Also, the final report is at the same website (<http://www.iiig.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/IIIG-Final-report.pdf> : accessed 12 Apr 2020).



Administrative division of Transcarpathia between the spring of 1939 and the autumn of 1940  
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 See: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kárpátalja\\_1939.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kárpátalja_1939.png)

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# Methodology: Search versus Research

Family lore tells of Harry Ringler being born six weeks after his family arrived in New York, sometime around the turn of the century. <sup>1</sup> The research question is:

- When and where was Harry Ringler of Munkacs, son of Adolf (אברהם שמחה) and Sally (nee Berger), born?

The place to start the research

would be the beginning of the story, with the family's arrival. This would then give direction as to what year needs to be searched for Harry's birth.

Searching on Ancestry under the "Immigration and Travel" menu, for Adolf Ringler, arriving in 1900, ± five years, yields only one result: <sup>2</sup>

No.	NAME IN FULL.	Age. Years. Months.	Sex.	Calling or Occupation.	Country of which they are Citizens.	Native Country.	Intended Destination or Location, State or Territory.	State of Passengers other than Cabin, whether Citizens of the United States.	Transient, In Transit or intending protracted sojourn.	Location of Compartment or Space occupied forward, amidships or aft.	Number of pieces of Baggage.	Port of Emigration.
27	Ester Gurshtag	8	f	child		Galicia	Newark, N.J.		per day	Mid.	2	Rotterdam
28	Sime	3	f			Galicia						
29	Andrew Pruzak	14	m	lab		Hungary	Brownsville, N.Y.				3	
30	Katharina Kukor	19	f				Sampson				2	1
B 31	Marcim Wegrzyn	18	m			Galicia	Sherraden				3	
32	Marianna Kuznits	29	f	servant			Newark, N.J.				2	1
33	Adolf Ringler	30	m	chromater		Hungary	Newark					
34	Sali	27	f	wife								
35	Ene	5	m	child								
36	Synee	2										
37	Isak	9										
38	Antonka Augustis	42	f	housekeeper		Galicia	Buffalo, N.Y.					
39	Marianna Kuznits	22	f	servant			Albany, N.Y.					
40	Michael Munkacs	32	m	lab		Hungary	Sampson				3	
41	Anna Reisz	23	f	servant			Newark				2	
42	"	17	f									1
43	Janos Grabek	43	m	lab			Brooklyn, N.Y.				3	
44	Josef Rudy	10				Galicia	Posthory, N.Y.					
45	Maria Chromacz	24	f	wife		Hungary	Brooklyn, N.Y.				2	1
46	Maria Madak	11	f									

1895 Ship Manifest for Adolf Ringler and Family's Arrival in NYC  
Reproduced from the National Archives and Records Administration

Cont. on next page



# Methodology: Search versus Research

- Adolf Ringler
- Arrival Date: 17 Dec 1895
- Port of Departure: Rotterdam
- Port of Arrival: New York, New York
- Ship Name: SS Veendam
- Additional Family are listed as Sali (wife), Erna (boy, age 5), Ignac (boy, age 2), and Isak (boy, age 9 months)

This gives a likely timeframe for Harry being born in early 1896, in New York, as per family lore. Perhaps Harry can be found in the 1900 census. A search on various online websites for a Har\* Ringler, born 1896 in New York, has no results. The search was performed on:

- ItalianGen's Database of New York City Births <sup>3</sup>
- Ancestry
- FamilySearch

A search for Adolf or Sally Ringler, with family, also shows nothing for the 1900 census. FamilySearch does show a Harry in the 1940 census, born 1896 in New York, married to Charlotte, with children

Jerome, Seymour and William. <sup>4</sup> He is a candy maker and is living at 655 Greene Avenue in Brooklyn, NY.

Ringler, Harry	head	2	M	W.	44
—, Charlotte	Wife	1	F	W.	34
—, Jerome	son	2	M	W.	14
—, Seymour	son	2	M	W.	12
—, William	son	2	M	W.	4

1940 Census Entry for Harry Ringler and Family  
Reproduced from the National Archives and Records Administration

Ancestry has an index entry to a marriage license that compliments this 1940 census, listing Harry Ringler with a marriage license date of 11 Dec 1924, in Brooklyn, New York, to Charlotte Kornfeld, with license number 21639. <sup>5</sup> However, there is no image or extract available showing this Harry's parents to be the same as the Harry in question, son of Adolf and Sally.

Searching Ancestry for any Ringler married to a Kornfeld shows a Social Security Applications and Claims Index entry for one of the

Cont. on next page

# Methodology: Search versus Research

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children listed in the 1940 census, Seymour Ringler. His birthdate is recorded as 12 Jun 1928, in New York, with a death date of 26 May 2003, and parents Harry Ringler and Charlotte Cornfield. <sup>6</sup> It also gives a “hint” to a 1930 census entry for Harry. <sup>7</sup> This entry lists Harry, born about 1897, a candy maker, living at 175 Avenue T in Brooklyn, New York, with his wife Charlotte, and two boys, Jerome and Seymour.

Performing a more general search on Ancestry shows other matches:

- 1925 census for Harry Ringler, with wife Charlotte, a confectioner residing at 301 Hart [?] Street, a citizen in the United States for the last 29 years <sup>8</sup>
- SSDI entry for Harry Ringler with a birthdate of 27 Feb 1896 and a death date of Apr 1980 <sup>9</sup>
- Declaration of Intent for a Harry Ringler in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York <sup>10</sup>
- World War II Draft

## Harry Ringler in the U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014

Name:	Harry Ringler
Social Security Number:	089-01-2133
Birth Date:	27 Feb 1896
Issue year:	Before 1951
Issue State:	New York
Last Residence:	11219, Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA
Last Benefit:	07052, West Orange, Essex, New Jersey, USA
Death Date:	Apr 1980

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

Ancestry states their permission is not required for this database.

434 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ORIGINAL  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

No. 117511

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

~~is~~ Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof

State of New York, } ss: In the District Court of the United States.  
Southern District of New York, }

I, Harry Ringler, aged 27 years,  
occupation Candy maker, do declare on oath that my personal  
description is: Color white, complexion fair, height 5 feet 6 inches,  
weight 142 pounds, color of hair brown, color of eyes brown  
other visible distinctive marks none  
I was born in New York, U.S.A. (Father Hungarian Subject)  
on the 27th day of Feb., anno Domini 1896; I now reside  
at 100 East 119th St., New York City, N. Y.  
(Give number and street.)  
I emigrated to the United States of America from Liverpool  
on the vessel Celtic; my last  
foreign residence was Czecho-Slovakia; I am not married; the name  
of my wife is \_\_\_\_\_; she was born at \_\_\_\_\_  
and now resides at \_\_\_\_\_  
It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly Hungary  
(resided 22 years in Hungary) of whom I am now a subject;  
I arrived at the port of N.Y. within the bounds of the Empire  
of the State of N.Y. on or about the 8th day  
of Jan., anno Domini 1921; I am not an anarchist; I am not a  
polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith  
to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:  
SO HELP ME GOD.

*X Harry Ringler*  
(Signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court  
at New York City, N. Y., this 26 day of May  
anno Domini 19 23.

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Cont. on next page

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# Methodology: Search versus Research

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18283 ORIGINAL Page 98  
State of New York, June 1, 1925.

Enumeration of the Inhabitants of Block No. 1, Election District No. 21, Ward No. Brooklyn, City or Village, Assembly District No. 6

Enumerator Herman Lampert

HOUSEHOLD-RESIDENCE	NAME of each person whose usual place of abode on June 1, 1925, was in this family. Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on June 1, 1925. Omit children born since June 1, 1925.	RELATION Relationship of each person to the head of the family	COLOR, SEX AND AGE			NATIVITY If born in this country, write United States; of foreign birth, write name of the country.	CITIZENSHIP		OCCUPATION Trade or profession of, or kind of work done by, each person enumerated.	FOR INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE	
			Color or Race	Sex	Age at last birthday		Number of years in the United States	Native or alien		Class	If an inmate of an institution, enter the residence (borough, city or town, and county) given when admitted.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
301	Joske Roskin	daughter	W	F	2	US	2	ct			
301	Ringler Harry	Head	W	M	29	US	29	ct	Confusion		
301	Ringler Charles	Wife	W	F	20	US	20	ct			
301	Spekman James G	Head	W	M	55	US	55	ct	dry goods		
301	Spekman Joseph	Wife	W	F	48	US	48	ct			
301	Spekman Joseph	Son	W	M	21	US	21	ct	Student		

1925 New York Census for Harry Ringler and His Wife

Registration for Harry Ringler showing his birth date as 27 Feb 1896 and an address of Greene Street 11

The detail in the various records, including names, dates and addresses, all seem to confirm that they refer to the same Harry Ringler.

The Declaration of Intent mentions that Harry arrived aboard the SS Celtic. No record of a Harry Ringler arriving on any ship can be found on the various online

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

SERIAL NUMBER 1. NAME (Print) ORDER NUMBER  
U 946 HARRY RINGLER

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)  
675 GREENE AVE BK. RINGS N.Y.

3. MAILING ADDRESS  
SAME

4. TELEPHONE  
46

5. AGE IN YEARS  
27

6. PLACE OF BIRTH  
N.Y.C.

DATE OF BIRTH  
27 1896

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS  
CHARLOTTE (wife)

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS  
J. HARGARELLA

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS  
477 - Moore St. N.Y.C. Man Mf

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

D. S. Form 1 (Revised 4-1-42) (over) 16-2163-2 Harry Ringler

U.S. WWII Draft Card, 1940-1947 for Harry Ringler  
Reproduced Courtesy of Fold3

websites, including:

- Ellis Island 12
- Steven Morse's Ellis Island

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# Methodology: Search versus Research

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- Passengers Gold Form <sup>13</sup>
- Ancestry
- FamilySearch

To take stock, there is a Harry Ringler supposedly born in the USA, but with no discernible record of birth. There are many records indicating he was born in February of 1896. However no actual birth record can be found, even though many websites were searched. Interestingly, his family's supposed arrival in 1895 included a 9-month old. Perhaps this was Harry? Conflicting with this hypothesis is the 1925 census (column 8) record for Harry, stating he was in New York for the last 29 years. Another conflict is the Declaration of Intent for a Harry with the same February 1896 birthday, and the same profession, a candy maker, arriving aboard the SS Celtic, residing at 100 East 119<sup>th</sup> Street. Yet, no record of his arrival exists on the websites. The Declaration also conflicts with the 1925 census (column 8) of being in the USA for the last 29 year. The Declaration clearly has Harry being out of the

country from 1899 – 1921.

Searching Ancestry for any Ringler in the "Immigration & Emigration" database with keyword SS Celtic does find a result for a Jindrich Ringler. <sup>14</sup> Wikipedia says "Jindřich is the Czech version of the English name Henry." <sup>15</sup> Looking at the actual manifest, it does link this entry to the Declaration, as his destination was the same 119<sup>th</sup> Street address. It also lists his father as Adolf Ringler, residing in Munkacs.

It seems there is no further way to understand this enigma. Where is the record for Harry's birth?

Has a reasonably exhaustive search been conducted? Perhaps a reasonably exhaustive online search was conducted. However, by understanding how to perform research, some other resources are readily discernable.

FamilySearch maintains an online catalog of their many holdings. Looking at that catalog under **PLACE**, for Brooklyn, the website

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# Methodology: Search versus Research

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offers a place of “United States, New York, Kings, Brooklyn”.<sup>16</sup> Clicking the blue SEARCH button gives a long list of resources, including “**United States, New York, Kings, Brooklyn - Vital records ( 9 )**”. The nine datasets include birth, marriage and death records. The marriage link goes to a page containing “New York, Brooklyn, marriage certificates, 1866-1937”. From the prior search, there is an 11 Dec 1924 entry in Brooklyn with License # 21639. However, the detailed breakdown lists the highest certificate number in 1924 as #17516, over 3,000 numbers lower than #21639. The

ItalianGen website also has an entry for this marriage, indicating the certificate number of 75, recorded in 1925 for the December 1924 marriage. That would be under the FHC film of 1614641. However, the film indicates that it is only viewable at a family history center. That marriage record, if it has Harry's parents as Adolf and Sally, would give more weight to the claim that this Harry is the Harry of the research question. So, reasonably exhaustive research would require accessing the record at a Family History Center.

Note	Date Range	Location	Film	DGS
Cert. no. 15773-17000	Nov-Dec 1924	Family History Library	1614640	7452837
Cert. no. 17001-17516	Dec-24	Family History Library	1614641	7452838
Cert. no. 1-766	Jan-25	Family History Library	1614641	7452838

New York, Brooklyn, marriage certificates  
at the Family History Center Website  
<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/653538>

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Obtaining this record, it does list Harry's parents as Adolf and Sally (Berger). This would seem to fit the other records.

Going back to the FamilySearch Catalog for Brooklyn, there are "Brooklyn birth certificates, 1866-

1909". However, 1896 has 21,753 records recorded on seven films. Reading through over 20,000 un-indexed records sounds more than reasonably exhaustive! Luckily, the catalog includes another entry: "**United States, New York, Kings, Brooklyn - Vital**

Cont. on next page

25-2050-34-B, 10 H

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. of Certificate  
175

**CERTIFICATE AND RECORD OF MARRIAGE**  
OF

(Groom) Harry Ringler and (Bride) Charlotte Kornfeld

Groom's Residence	<u>528 Duminy St.</u>	Bride's Residence	<u>528 Duminy St.</u>
Age	<u>28</u>	Age	<u>20</u>
Color	<u>White</u>	Color	<u>White</u>
Single, Widowed or Divorced	<u>Single</u>	Single, Widowed or Divorced	<u>Single</u>
Occupation	<u>Confectioner</u>	Maiden Name, if a Widow	
Birthplace	<u>N. Y. City</u>	Birthplace	<u>Brooklyn N. Y. City</u>
Father's Name	<u>Adolf</u>	Father's Name	<u>David</u>
Mother's Maiden Name	<u>Sally Berger</u>	Mother's Maiden Name	<u>Minnie Kornfeld</u>
Number of Groom's Marriage	<u>first</u>	Number of Bride's Marriage	<u>first</u>

I hereby certify that the above-named groom and bride were joined in Marriage by me, in accordance with the Laws of the State of New York, at 528 Duminy St. (Street), in the Borough of Brooklyn City of New York, this 29 of Dec. 1924

Signature of person performing the Ceremony } Rabbi Simon Weiss

Witnesses to the Marriage } Isaac Krisbocher Official Station 199 McKibben St.  
Samson Goldfisher Residence 199 McKibben St. Bklyn

Marriage Record of Harry Ringler & Charlotte Kornfeld  
Reproduced Courtesy of Ancestry

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# Methodology: Search versus Research

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From	To	Location	Film	DGS
Rocco, 1895	Byron, 1896	Family History Library	1324729	8596717
C, 1896	Jazek, 1896	Family History Library	1324730	8273031
Jefferson, 1896	Sazars, 1896	Family History Library	1324731	8596716
Scallans, 1896	Brnst [sic], 1897	Family History Library	1324732	8273032

Index to birth certificates, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York  
at the Family History Center Website  
<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/55812>

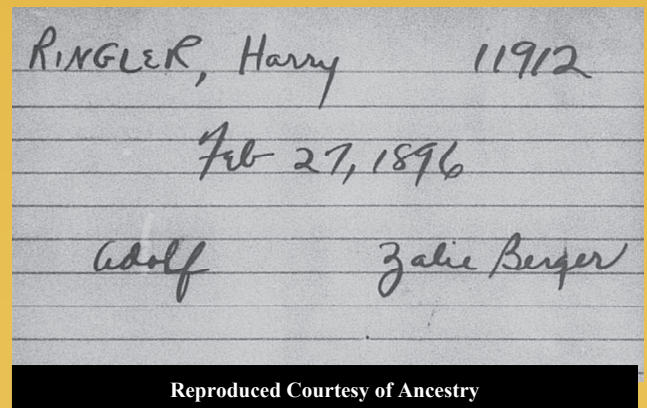
**records - Indexes ( 8 )**". That heading contains "Index to birth certificates, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York". Looking at the table above, Ringler will fit in between surnames Jefferson and Sazars, more towards the end of FHC film 1324731. Given all the dead-ends, it is no surprise that film does not contain a Harry Ringler birth. Perhaps Harry was born in Manhattan, not Brooklyn. Going back to the catalog, this time for Manhattan, the catalog prompts with "**United States, New York, Manhattan**". That in turn results in

"**See: United States, New York, New York (City)**". Searching on that yields a very long list of records. Under "**United States, New York, New York (City) - Vital records ( 39 )**" there is a

"**Manhattan birth certificates, 1866-1897; birth index cards, 1866- 1897**". That in turn has an entry for "**Birth index cards P-Sh 1896**", which should include any Ringler entries. In fact, it does include one entry for Harry Ringler, son of Adolf, with certificate #11912.

Retrieving that birth record from

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# Methodology: Search versus Research

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COUNTY OF NEW YORK STATE OF NEW YORK CITY OF NEW YORK

17 1896 CERTIFICATE AND RECORD OF BIRTH

No. of Certificate, 11912

Name of Child, Harry Ringler

Name and address of person making this report, Signatue, Katie Sale

Residence, 135 Cannon St.

DATE OF REPORT, March 14th 1896

11912

Name	Harry Ringler
Sex	Male
Color	Jew
Date of Birth	February 27th 1896
Place of Birth	635 E. 5th St
Father's Name	Adolf Ringler
Residence	635 E. 5th St
Birthplace	Hungary
Age	Thirtysix (36)
Occupation	Shoemaker
Mother's Name	Sally Ringler
Mother's Name before Marriage	Sally Berger
Residence	635 E. 5th St
Birthplace	Hungary
Age	Twenty six (26)
Number of previous Children	Four
How many now living (in all)	Four
Date of Record	March 14th 1896

Birth Record of Harry Ringler  
27 Feb 1896 in Manhattan, NY

the FHC website, the actual birth record reveals that 10 weeks after the family arrived in New York, Harry was born, in Manhattan, to Adolf and Salie (nee Berger).<sup>17</sup>

Putting the rest of the pieces together, it seems Adolf went back to Munkacs after only a few short years in the USA, perhaps 1899. Harry returned in 1921 via Liverpool, England, and stayed to marry and have a family.

When and where was Harry Ringler, son of Adolf (אברהם שמחה) and Sally, from Munkacs, born?

Harry Ringler was born in

Cont. on next page



# Methodology: Search versus Research

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Manhattan on 27 February 1896.

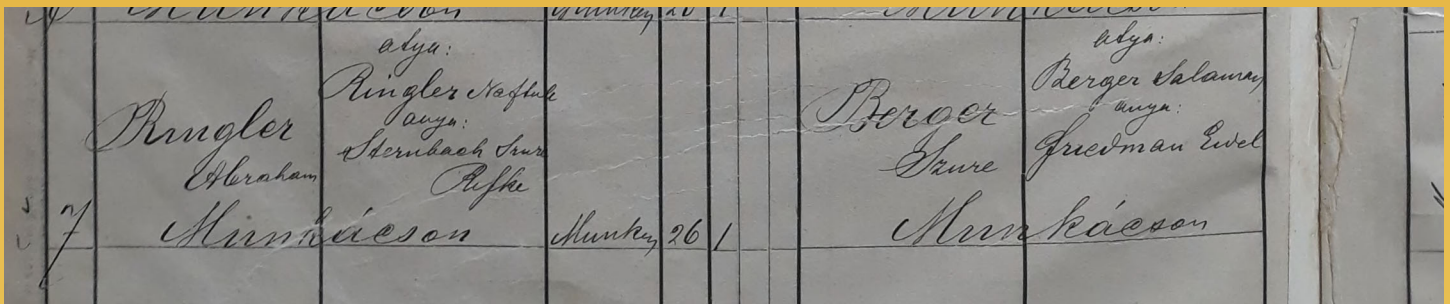
With the accessibility of Ukrainian records, further research into this family is possible. For instance, the marriage record of Harry's parents, Adolf (Abraham) Ringler and Sally Berger, is on file in the archives at Uzhhorod, Ukraine. The facility contains Munkacs vital records from the 1840's and on. A Wikipedia page does have a large amount of those records online.

1. Moische Miller, loose notes of an in-person meeting with Bill Ringler in Boynton Beach, FL,

Sunday, 25 Aug 2019, at his residence, together with his wife, Helen; **privately held by Moische Miller (moische.miller@totalben.com), 1374 East 28th Street, Brooklyn, NY, 11210** . Sadly, Bill passed away less than four weeks later.

2. "Alien Crew List," SS Veendam (Rotterdam to New York), date departed unknown , date arrived: 17 Dec 1895, p.3, line 33, Adolf Ringler and family; **imaged in "New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957," database with images, Ancestry.com (http://www.ancestry.com : accessed 31 May 2021)"**; citing National Archives Microfilm Publication M267, Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897, microfilm #652.
3. "New York City Births," Italian Genealogical Group (<https://www.italiangen.org/databases/search/?db=nycbirths> : accessed 31 May 2021).
4. "United States Census, 1940," Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 24-769, Sheet 11B, line

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[https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Єврейське\\_містечко#Закарпаття](https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Єврейське_містечко#Закарпаття)  
Abraham Ringler, in Munkacs Marriage Records 1886-1895 fond 1606, opus 15, apre 35, p58 of 119 ,line7

Reproduced from the Archives in Ukraine by Genealogist Sergei Fazulianov  
Documents of Rabbinate Mukachevo Districts digitized in collaboration with Jewish Genealogical Society of Brooklyn

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# Methodology: Search versus Research

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46, household 221, Harry Ringler; **digital image, FamilySearch** ([https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KQ9Z-YG](https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KQ9Z-YG?i=233&cc=1) : accessed 10 Aug 2019) FHL microfilm 5,458,233; citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 2566.

5. "State of New York Certificate and Record of Marriage," certificate #75, Brooklyn (county of Kings), Harry Ringler to Charlotte Kornfeld, 29 Dec 1924; **digital image FamilySearch** (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007452839?cat=653538> : accessed 10 Aug 2019) as "New York, Brooklyn, marriage certificates, 1866-1937," film 1614641, DGS 7452838, "Cert. no. 17001-17516 Dec 1924 Cert. no. 1-766 Jan 1925"; citing microfilm of original records at the Municipal Archives of New York.
6. "U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007," database, Ancestry (<https://search.ancestry.com/> : 31 May 2021), Seymour Ringler, born 12 Jun 1928, died 26 May 2003; citing *Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007 of the U.S. Social Security Administration*, (Alexandria, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, ongoing, last updated 27 May 2020).
7. "United States Census, 1930," Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 24-1425, Sheet 4A, line 7, dwelling 38, family 64, Harry Ringler; **digital image, FamilySearch** ([https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:X4JR-6Z](https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:X4JR-6Z?i=2341260&cc=1) : accessed 10 Aug 2019) FHL microfilm 2,341,260; citing NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 1525.
8. "New York, U.S., State Census, 1925," Brooklyn, Kings county, election district 21, assembly district 6, p9, line 2, Harry Ringler; **digital image Ancestry** (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 10 Aug 2019); citing New York State Department of State Population Census Schedules 1925 (<https://iaarchives.nysed.gov/xtf/view?docId=ead/findingaids/A0276.xml;query=> : accessed 1 Jun 2021), 480 volumes, series Number:A0276, New York State Archives, New York State Education Department, Cultural Education

Center, Albany, NY 12230.

9. "United States Social Security Death Index," database, Ancestry (<https://search.ancestry.com/> : 20 May 2020), Harry Ringler, Apr 1980; citing *U.S. Social Security Administration, Death Master File, database* (Alexandria, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, ongoing).
10. "United States of America Declaration of Intent," *U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York*, #117511, Harry Ringler, dated 23 May 1923; **digital image Ancestry** (<https://www.ancestry.com/> : accessed 10 Aug 2019); citing *The National Archives at Philadelphia*; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; "Declarations of Intention for Citizenship, 1/19/1842 - 10/29/1959.: NAI # 4713410, Record Group "Records of District Courts of the United States, 1685-2009," Record Group 21.
11. "U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942," " database with images, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 Jun 2021), entry for Harry Ringler, born 27 Feb 1896, New York City, Military Draft Date 1942; citing *The National Archives - St. Louis, Records of the Selective Service System, Selective Service Registration Cards, World War II: 4th Registration (Old Man's Draft)*. NAI: 282486 (<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/282486> ), Record Group 147: Records of the Selective Service System, 1926 - 1975.
12. "Passenger Search," *Ellis Island* website (<https://libertyellisfoundation.org/passenger> : accessed 19 Nov 2019).
13. "Searching the Ellis Island (gold) Database in One Step ," *Stephen Morse* website (<https://stevemorse.org/ellis2/ellisgold.html> : accessed 19 Nov 2019).
14. "List or Manifest of Alien Passengers for the United State Immigration Officer at Port of Arrival," S.S. Celtic (Liverpool, England to New York), date departed 29 Dec 1920, date arrived 8 Jan 1921, p32 (stamped), line 10, Jindrich Ringler; **imaged in "New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including**

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Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957," database with images, Ancestry (<https://search.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 Mar 2021"); citing National Archives Microfilm Publication T715, roll 2907, volume 6673.

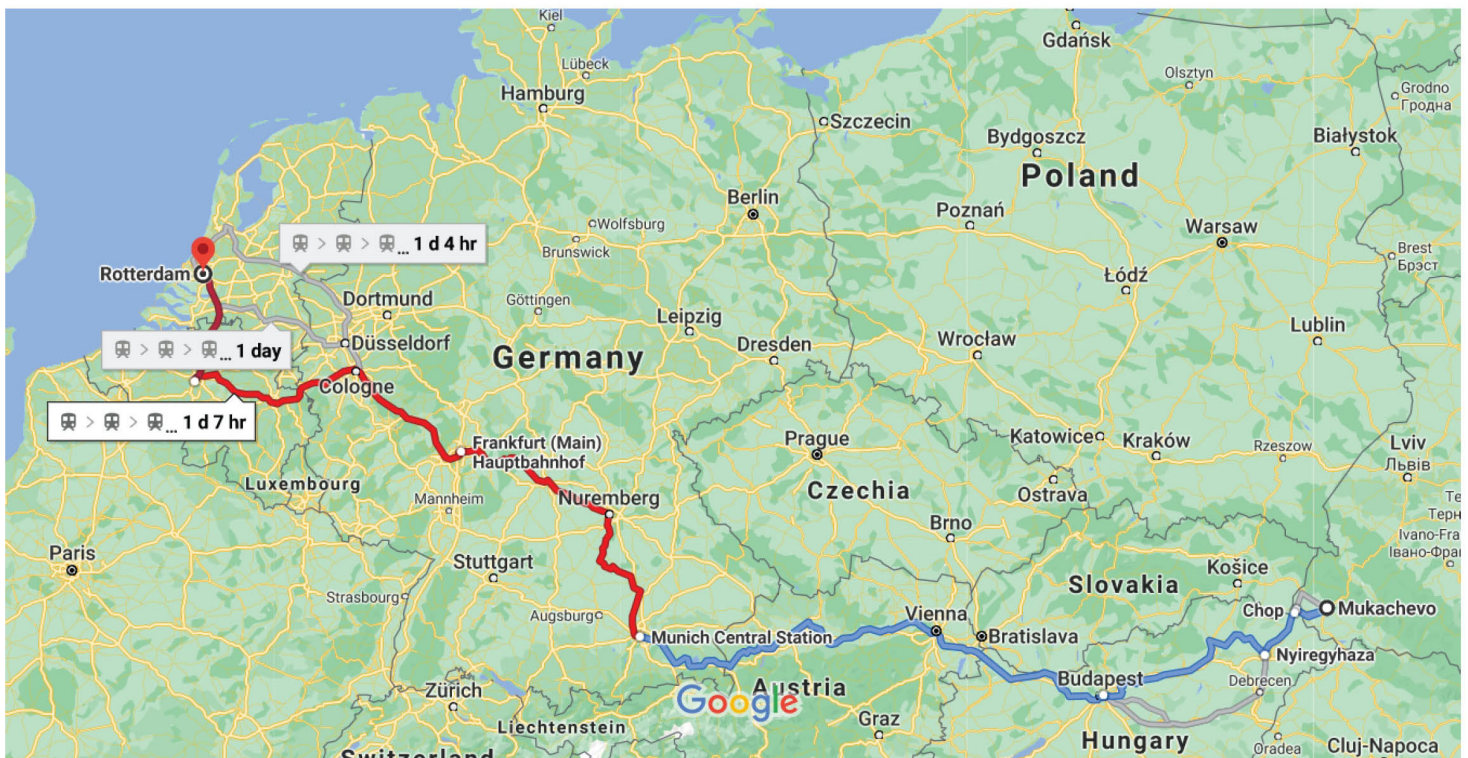
15. "Jindřich," Wikipedia (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jindřich> : accessed 19 Nov 2019).
16. "FamilySearch Catalog," FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog> : accessed 19 Nov 2019).

17. "State of New York Certificate and Record of Birth," certificate #11912, Manhattan, Harry Ringler, born to Adolf Ringler and Salie Berger, 27 Feb 1896; digital image FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/004201762?cat=199947> : accessed 10 Aug 2019) as "Brooklyn birth certificates, 1866-1909," film 1324429, DGS 7452838, "Birth certificates no. 8051-12725 1896"; citing microfilm of original records at the Municipal Archives of New York.

Google Maps

Mukachevo to Rotterdam, Netherlands

8:52 AM - 3:02 PM (1 day 7 hr)



Map data ©2021 Google, GeoBasis-DE/BKG (©2009) 100 mi

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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.

This edition will focus on two upcoming Institutes. The purpose of this column must be stressed. It is to expand 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 to be open to explore other resources that are not inherently of a Jewish nature.

BCG Standards do include Institute attendance as a method for continuing professional development.<sup>1</sup>

What is an Institute? The GRIP website outlines the details, beginning with how it is different than a conference.<sup>2</sup> Institutes allow you to gather with like-minded classmates for five days in

the same classroom with a course coordinator and instructors. The course is a progression of topics on the same subject, be it methodology at various levels, Irish research, Genetic Genealogy, state research and strategies, Proof Arguments or some other specialty topic, allowing you to experience hands-on learning during the week, and great discussions with your instructors and classmates.

At a conference, you travel from lecture room to lecture room choosing which subject you will hear that hour from a menu of five to ten lectures each session. Your schedule is your own, and you can hear many subjects at various levels in a given day. National conferences lasts for four days, while state or regional conference may be two or three days. Local seminars or workshops are typically one day long, with a nationally-known speaker who gives four lectures.

There are two upcoming Institutes this summer, both still virtual.

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# ARTICLES *Of Interest*

From Publications Not Affiliated With Jewish Genealogy

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The Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh (**GRIP**) is offering three weeks via Zoom in 2021. The popular courses often occur each year, and create camaraderie among attendees. This year's dates are:

- 20 Jun – 25 Jun 2021 (courses are full but free evening lectures are available)
- 11 Jul – 16 Jul 2021 (courses are full but free evening public lectures are available)
- 22 Aug – 27 Aug 2021 (five courses, one has openings)

For detailed schedules, see:  
<https://www.GRIPitt.org/>

**Public welcome to free evening lectures.** Pre-registration & schedule:  
<https://www.GRIPitt.org/evening-programs/>



## IGHR:

The Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research (IGHR) provides an educational forum for the discovery, critical evaluation, and use of genealogical sources and methodology through a week of intensive study led by nationally prominent genealogical educators. Students choose one course that lasts throughout the week; thus allowing them to delve more deeply into a specific topic or methodology. Every year IGHR offers courses that are of interest to genealogists researching at any level. IGHR is hosted by the Georgia Genealogical Society. This year's dates are:

- 25 Jul – 30 Jul 2021 (thirteen courses to choose from)

Courses normally take place at the University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education & Hotel on the University of Georgia Campus in historic Athens, Georgia. This venue allows courses and most accommodations to be

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# ARTICLES *Of Interest*

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under one roof. In addition to the advantages of the Georgia Center, attendees will also benefit from access to the world-class libraries of the University of Georgia, including the law library and special collections libraries.

For more information, visit their website at <https://www.ighr.GaGenSociety.org>

1. "Preliminary Application Form," *Board for Certification of Genealogists* (<https://bcgcertification.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/BCG-PAF-2021.pdf> : accessed 30 Jun 2021), question 4. Also see *Genealogy Standards: Second Edition* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 47-48, Standard 90.
2. Elissa Scalise Powell, "What is an Institute," *Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh* (<https://www.gripitt.org/gripitt-home/what-is-an-institute/> : accessed 30 May 2021). The two paragraphs about an institute copied with permission, from Elissa Scalise Powell, CG, CGL, via email to [info@jgsob.org](mailto:info@jgsob.org) on Sun, 30 May 2021, 11:49 pm.

# IGHR

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# Midrashic Genealogy

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That story took place after Yosef HaTzaddik was sold, sometime around the Hebrew year 2229. In the year 2488, after spending 40 years in the Wilderness, we find the story of Yericho. Yehoshua sent two men to spy out the city of Yericho.<sup>2</sup> Most commentaries identify these two men to Pinchos and Calev. However, there is a Midrash that says they were in fact Peretz and Zerach.<sup>3</sup> Rachav, the Yericho native who had concealed the whereabouts of the Jewish spies, asked for a sign that she would be saved from the invasion. Zerach took off the red string he had worn for the last 250 years. He gave it to Rachav, saying, "Displaying the thread from your window will ensure the protection of you and your family."<sup>4</sup> This may be the original source for a "*roiteh bendel*" being protective.

1. Bereishis (Vayeishev) 38:28 – 30.
2. Yehoshua 2:1.
3. Torah Sheleimah, Bereishis (Vayeishev), 1477, citing Midrash HaGadol to Chayei Sarah, 94, 336.
4. Yehoshua 2:17 – 20

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## yDNA: Genetic Distance vs. Generational Distance

by Mary Henderson of Genetic Genealogy Research, LLC

You may already be fully aware of this, but there is a big difference between genetic distance and generational distance. Genetic distance is how many Y STR markers you don't share with a match. Generational distance estimates can be viewed by clicking on the TiP icon underneath your Y DNA match on FTDNA. So, for example, one could have a genetic distance of 5 with another match, but have a very remote chance of sharing a common ancestor in the last 5 generations.

## DNA: Why Test?

The easiest answer to, “Why use DNA testing?” is the same reason other methods are used in genealogical pursuits: to answer a specific research question.

More comprehensive and compelling answers are offered in the opening chapter of the new book, “Tracing your ancestors using DNA”<sup>1</sup> :

- Connect with new cousins
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- Test a hypothesis
- Surname studies
- Map your DNA back to your ancestors
- Confirm the lines of your tree
- Solve adoption and all unknown ancestor mysteries
- Admixture percentages
- Early ancestral origins
- Leave a legacy

1. Michelle Leonard, Alasdair F. Macdonald, Graham S. Holton, “Why use DNA testing for genealogy,” *Tracing Your Ancestors Using DNA: A Guide for Family Historians*, Graham S. Holton, editor (Barnsley, United Kingdom: Pen & Sword Books Ltd, 2019), 1 – 9.



# Understanding Genealogical Proof Standard #3

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about these men? Were they experienced? Were they still doing the same thing later in time? Were they respected? All these questions can help determine the veracity of the evidence being attested to.

**Dr D P Taskin:** He is Donald P Tashkin, and he is still a practicing pulmonologist, currently at UCLA. <sup>3</sup> In 1961, he had only recently started his medical career and was a rotational intern at the Albert Einstein Medical Center when he treated Rabbi Poupko. <sup>4</sup> Currently, he seems to have over 700 published works of medicine. <sup>5</sup> Being a physician for almost 60 years and being published does indicate he was likely a successful physician and reliable source of medical information in 1961.

**Joseph A Fanell:** The 123 results of a Google search for "Joseph A Fanell" did not seem to produce any obvious results. Subsequent email inquiries to the director of human resources (Ms. Woodland), chief of staff (Ms. Baker) and the chief medical examiner (Dr. Gulino) for the City of Philadelphia did yield some detail. <sup>6</sup> Dr. Gulino wrote that, "Registrars work for the Bureau of Vital Records, which is a state agency. They serve an administrative function, which is to receive the death certificate that has been filled out by the funeral director and signed by the physician/coroner/medical examiner, and ensure that all the required fields have been filled in. This would be a state employee. They do not work for the City [of Philadelphia]." <sup>7</sup> I then called the State Bureau of Health Statistics and Registries for Pennsylvania and was given an email address for the Communications Department. I sent them an email. <sup>8</sup> There has been no further response from the Communications Department.

**Jacob Goldstein:** Goldstein's Funeral Home was opened in 1944 by Jack (Jacob) Goldstein, Joseph Goldstein, and Ruth Snyderman. <sup>9</sup> In 1992 the business merged with another funeral home. <sup>10</sup> An entity serving the community for many

decades is likely to be a dependable primary source for the burial detail.

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 24–25.
2. "Featured Lesson: I:PSU," *Yichus* Volume IV, Number 3 – 4 (Fall 2019), 4; imaged in "Jewish Genealogical Society of Brooklyn," website with images, *JGSoB* (<http://www.jgsob.org/newsletter/JGSOB%20Newsletter%202019-03.pdf> : accessed 19 Apr 2020). Also, "Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1967," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5164&h=6698072> : accessed 28 Jul 2019), entry for Eliezer Poupko, died 23 Sep 1961 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, certificate # 087551-61; 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.
3. "Campus Directory," *UCLA* (<http://www.directory.ucla.edu/search.php> : accessed 19 Apr 2020).
4. "Donald P. Tashkin, MD Biography," *ProCon.org* (<https://medicalmarijuana.procon.org/view.source.php?sourceID=000354> : accessed 19 Apr 2020).
5. "Donald P. Tashkin's research while affiliated with University of California, Los Angeles and other places," *ResearchGate* ([https://www.researchgate.net/scientific-contributions/38976212\\_Donald\\_P\\_Tashkin](https://www.researchgate.net/scientific-contributions/38976212_Donald_P_Tashkin) : accessed 19 Apr 2020).
6. "Staff," *City of Philadelphia HomeDepartment of Public Health* (<https://www.phila.gov/departments/departments-of-public-health/about-us/staff/> : accessed 19 Apr 2020).
7. "Vital Registrar Position in 1961: Joseph A Fanell," eMail from Sam Gulino, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner of the City of Philadelphia, to [info@jgsob.org](mailto:info@jgsob.org), Sunday, April 19, 2020 at 5:48 PM and at 7:05 PM.
8. "Vital Registrar Position in 1961: Joseph A Fanell," eMail to [ra-dhpavitalreeding@pa.gov](mailto:ra-dhpavitalreeding@pa.gov) PA State Communications Department, from [info@jgsob.org](mailto:info@jgsob.org), Tue, Apr 21, 2020 2:20 PM.
9. For Jack and Joseph, see "Goldstein," *Jewish Exponent*, 14 Mar 2019; digital image ([https://www.jewishexponent.com/death\\_notice/goldstein-25/](https://www.jewishexponent.com/death_notice/goldstein-25/) : accessed 24 May 2021). For Ruth, see "Brief History," *Goldstein's Funeral* website; digital image (<https://www.goldsteinsfuneral.com/about-goldstein/> : accessed 24 May 2021).
10. "About Us," *Roth-Goldsteins* website; digital image (<https://www.rothgoldsteins.com/our-story> : accessed 24 May 2021).

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## מצרים : Egyptian Timeline in the Torah Part III

This article continues to present the timeline, portraying the intersection of the 18<sup>th</sup> Egyptian Dynasty with that of the Torah. Some of the stories in Egyptian history do seem to closely mirror the underlying detail described in Jewish texts.

There are numerous instances of dates in Jewish history intersecting with those of Egypt. Some of these important Jewish dates include:

- **2023 (1738 BCE):** Rekiyon becomes Paroh (Pharaoh), the same year Avrohom *Avinu* (Abraham) goes down to Egypt for the first time. <sup>i</sup> The Hyksos period, which marks the first in which Egypt was ruled by foreign rulers, matches this timeframe. <sup>ii</sup>
- **2255 (1506 BCE)** Yaakov Avinu passes away. <sup>iii</sup> This is shortly after Thutmose II ascends the throne, in the early 18th Dynasty. <sup>iv</sup> After Yaakov's burial a battle was fought between the children of Eisav and Yaakov. During the battle, Eisav's grandson Tzefo was taken prisoner. <sup>v</sup> History does attribute a suppressed revolt and a punitive expedition in Caanan to Thutmose II. <sup>vi</sup>
- **2331 (1430 BCE)** Escaping from prison, Tzefo launches an attack on the Jews in Egypt during the reign of Amenhotep II. <sup>vii</sup> History does record an Egyptian battle against Semitic tribes, led by Amenhotep II. <sup>viii</sup> This may mirror the second war with Tzefo.

i. MeAm Lo'ez ("ML") Timeline at the end of Genesis IV/3b (hereafter: "MLT"), p596, citing ML 2:25 for Rekiyon. For Avrohom, citing 2:27, 30, 35.  
ii. A.B. Lloyd, "The Hyksos Period," *A Companion to Ancient Egypt* (West Sussex, UK : John Wiley & Sons, 2010); digital image (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RK2pLin2sPAC> : accessed 29 May 2021) p104.  
iii. ML Genesis IV/3b, p541. Also p666 fn 64.  
iv. MLT Genesis IV/3b, p600.  
v. ML Genesis IV/3b, p551, citing Sefer

HaYashar, p666, fn67– 68. Also, ML V/4, p8.  
vi. "Thutmose II," *Britannica* (<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Thutmose-II> : accessed 29 May 2021).  
vii. ML Exodus I/4, p8–12, citing p233, fn 45– 47, from Sefer HaYasher and Yossipon.  
viii. D. D. Luckenbill, "The Hittites," *The American Journal of Theology* vol 18, no 1, Jan 1914, 24 – 58; digital image *University of Chicago* (<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdf/10.1086/479313> : accessed 25 May 2021), p 10 of 35, numbered 33.

## Standards

### GEDCOM Standards for "GPS" #3

GPS # 3 requires evidence analysis. <sup>1</sup> The Board for Certified Genealogist's Standards 40 – 47 lists several descriptors for evidence: <sup>2</sup>

- Mining
- Scope
- Discrimination
- Integrity
- Reliability
- Assumptions
- Independence
- Correlation

The FamilySearch Wikipedia offers questions to use with evidence. <sup>3</sup>

Elizabeth Shown Mills maintains a forum dedicated to evidence analysis. <sup>4</sup>

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 1 – 2.
2. *Genealogy Standards*, 24 – 27.
3. *Evaluate the Evidence* ([https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Evaluate\\_the\\_Evidence](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Evaluate_the_Evidence) : accessed 19 Apr 2020).
4. Elizabeth Shown Mills, "Evidence Analysis Issues," *Evidence Explained; Historical Analysis, Citation & Source Usage* (<https://www.evidenceexplained.com/forums/evidence-analysis-issues> : accessed 19 Apr 2020).

