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NEWSLETTER

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FALL 2021 – תקופת תשרי תשפ"ב

Featured Lesson: Researching in the 1950 Census

by Moishe Miller

By law, 72 years must pass before a census is available to the public. ¹ April 2022 marks the passing of 72 years from 1950, and thus the release date of the 1950 census for genealogical research.

Comparing the 1950 census to the 1940 census, the population questionnaire

The 1950 Census Population Questionnaire

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MIDRASHIC GENEALOGY

Surrogacy דינה בת יעקב

For the first six children born to Leah *Imeinu*, the *posuk* details that first she was pregnant and then that she gave birth. ¹ By her seventh child, Dinah, *posuk* does not mention Leah's pregnancy, just her birth. ² The Talmud explains that Leah knew Yaakov *Avinu* was destined to only have 12 sons, Leah reasoned that if her 7th child was a son, it would result in Rochel *Imeinu* having fewer

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GEDCOM Standards for "GPS" #3

Standards #9, 19 and 24:

Don't Be an April's Fool

When approaching the 1950 census, a group of BCG Standards may be helpful. Standard 9 is **Planned Research**. ¹ Standard 19 is **Data Collection Scope**. ² Standard 24 is **Understanding Meanings**. ³

Plan the research of the 1950 census by reading the Enumerator's Reference Manual for 1950, at

<https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/1950instructions.pdf> . In 2012, it took several months to have name indexes available for the

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P.O. Box 100496, Brooklyn, NY 11210

www.JGSoB.org
info@JGSoB.org

Researching in the 1950 Census

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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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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.

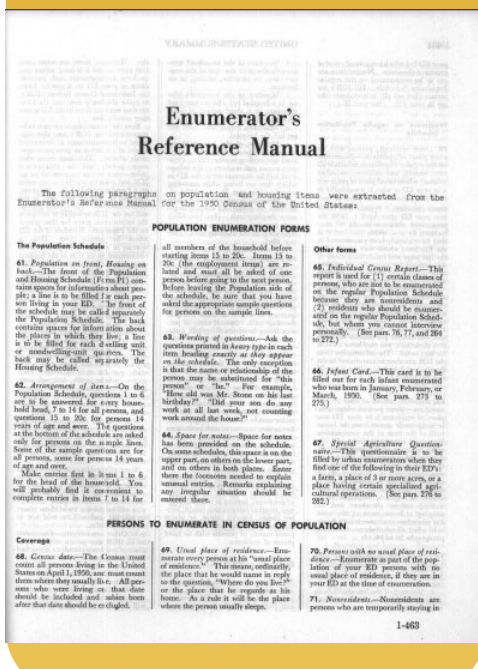
asked fewer questions than its predecessor; the full 1950 population was asked only 20 questions. The enumerators' questions are listed by column, compared to those of 1940, in the table on the following pages.² Five percent of the 1950 population was also asked an additional slate of questions.

The census collection is housed at NARA under microfilm set T628 and is comprised of over 6000 rolls.³ A finding aid, a state-by-state and then county-by-county index does exist at NARA under National Archives Identifier ("NAID") 196015600. The index is 177 pages and it shows Brooklyn, under New York / Kings County, with a state prefix of "24" and county ED's of 1 – 3802. The corresponding roll numbers are

not entirely sequential, but fall between 212 – 5549.⁴ NARA describes NAID 196015600 as a:

- Finding aid to NARA Microfilm Publication T628, the seventeenth decennial census of the United States population, taken 1 Apr 1950. A special finding aid was necessary for 1950. In prior decades (1900 – 1940), the Bureau of the Census microfilmed in alphabetical order by state and then by county. Within the county, the microfilm was ordered numerically by enumeration district ("ED"). The original 1950 population census schedules, microfilmed in 1952, were not filmed in any discernible order. It may have been an order of convenience, possibly in the order in which the Bureau no longer needed the rolls for statistical analysis. The Bureau had to create an index of the microfilms to group the rolls first by state, then by county, and then by ED.

In April of 2012, when the 1940 census was released, it was projected that FamilySearch would take six to nine months to have a searchable name index.⁵ In reality, it was completed in just four months.⁶



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Researching in the 1950 Census

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1940 Census		1950 Census	
Population		Population	
1	Street the person lives on	1	Name of street, avenue or road where the household is located
2	House number	2	Home or apartment number
3	Number of household in order of visitation	3	Serial number of dwelling unit
4	Is the home owned or rented?		
5	Value of the home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented		
6	Does the person's household live on a farm?		
		4	Is this house on a farm (or ranch)?
		5	If no, is this house on a place of three or more acres?
		6	Corresponding agriculture questionnaire number
7	Name	7	Name
8	Relationship with the head of household	8	Relationship of person to head of the household
9	Sex	9	Race
10	Color or race	10	Sex
11	Age at last birthday	11	How old was this person on his last birthday?
12	Marital status	12	Is this person now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?
13	Did the person attend school or college at any time in the past year?		
14	What was the highest grade of school that the person completed?		
15	Person's place of birth	13	What State or country was the person born in?
16	If foreign born, is the person a citizen?	14	If foreign born, is the person naturalized?
In what place did the person live on April 1, 1935?			
17	City, town, or village		
18	County		
19	State or Territory		
20	Was this house on a farm?		

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1940 Census		1950 Census	
For persons 14 years and older - employment status			
21	Was the person at work for pay or profit in private or nonemergency government work during the week of March 24 - 30?		
22	If not, was he at work on, or assigned to, public emergency work (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during the week of March 24 - 30?		
23	If the person was neither at work or assigned public emergency work: was this person seeking work?	15	What was this person doing most of last week - working, keeping house, or something else? [Enumerators were to record "Wk" for working, "H" for keeping house, "U" for unable to work, or "Ot" for other.]
24	If not seeking work, did he have a job or business?	16	If the person was "keeping house" or "something else" in question 15, did the person do any work at all last week, not counting work around the house? (Including work-for-pay, in his own business, working on a farm or unpaid family work)
25	For persons answering "No" to questions 21, 22, 23, and 24; indicate whether engaged in home housework (H), in school (S), unable to work (U), or Other (Ot)	17	If the person answered "no" to question 16, was he looking for work?
26	If the person was at work in private or non-emergency government employment: how many hours did he work in the week of March 24 - 30?	18	If the person answered "no" to question 17, even if he didn't work last week, does he have a job or business?
27	If the person was seeking work or assigned to public emergency work: what was the duration, in weeks, of his unemployment?	19	If the person was working, how many hours did he or she work in the last week?
28	What is the person's occupation, trade, or profession?	20a	What kind of work does the person do?
29	What is the person's industry or business?	20b	What kind of business or industry is the person in?
30	What is the person's class of worker?	20c	Class of worker the person is. [Enumerators were to mark "P" for private employment, "G" for government employment, "O" for own business, or "NP" for working without pay.]
31	Number of weeks worked in 1939 (or equivalent of full-time weeks)		
32	Amount of money, wages, or salary received (including commissions)		
33	Did this person receive income of more than \$50 from sources other than money wages or salary?		
34	Corresponding number on the Farm Schedule of the person's farm		

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Researching in the 1950 Census

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17th Decennial Census
1950 Population

NEW YORK

County	Prefix	E.D.	Roll Number
Essex	16	1-54	2665,2666
Franklin	17	1-74	1736 thru 1738
Fulton	18	1-81	4627 thru 4629
Genesee	19	1-59	2663 thru 2665
Greene	20	1-40	2666,2667
Hamilton	21	1-10	4629
Herkimer	22	1-96	5268 thru 5270
Jefferson	23	1-135	5230 thru 5234
Kings	24	1-150	1634 thru 1639
		151-299	4035 thru 4040
		300-450	4095 thru 4098
		451-599	1797 thru 1801
		600-899	1772 thru 1780
		900-1050	2659 thru 2663
		1051-1199	2864 thru 2868
		1200-1350	4060 thru 4064
		1351-1499	2756 thru 2761
		1500-1650	894 thru 898
		1651-1799	940 thru 944
		1800-1950	1768 thru 1772
		1951-1975	1259
		1976-2099	1479 thru 1482
		2100-2250	212 thru 215
		2251-2399	2766 thru 2769
		2400-2550	3379 thru 3383
2551-2699	376 thru 380		
2700-2756	508, 509		
2757-2850	4773 thru 4775		
2851-2999	372 thru 376		
3000-3150	2324 thru 2328		
3151-3299	3037 thru 3042		
3300-3450	1106 thru 1110		
3451-3473	2602		

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1950_Census_Enumeration_District_Maps_-_New_York_\(NY\)_-_Kings_County_-_Brooklyn_-_ED_24-1_to_3802_-_NARA_-_24267303_\(page_5\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1950_Census_Enumeration_District_Maps_-_New_York_(NY)_-_Kings_County_-_Brooklyn_-_ED_24-1_to_3802_-_NARA_-_24267303_(page_5).jpg)

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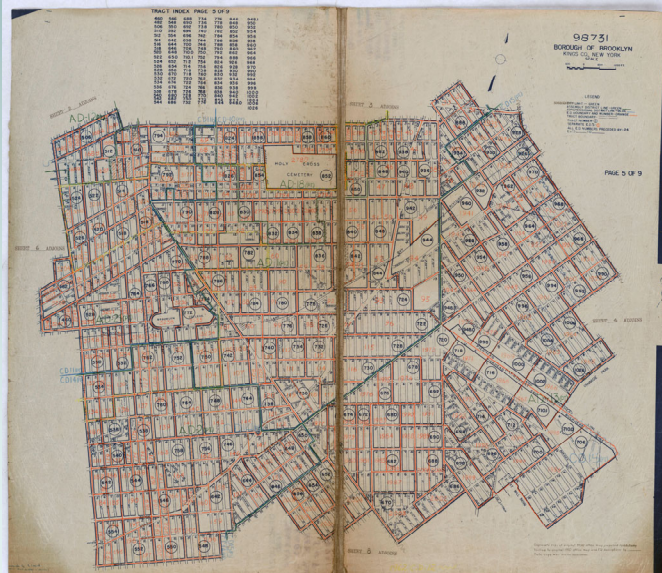
Until a name index is available, a search is still possible for a particular household in the 1950 census. The steps to do this, which can even begin now, are:

- Determine the address where the household was living in 1950
- Determine the Enumeration District ("ED")
- Determine which NARA roll the ED is on
- Once the digital images are available, in early April, page through all the images in the ED, looking for the address where the household was residing.

There are at least two methods to utilize when locating the ED. For those familiar with the streets and neighborhoods of the time, review the ED maps. For example, the nine high-resolution maps of the ED's in Brooklyn for the 1950 Census are at:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:1950_Census_Enumeration_District_Maps_-_New_York_-_Kings_County

Using the post office box of the Jewish Genealogical Society as an example, the Vanderveer Post Office is now on Nostrand Avenue between Avenue I and Avenue J. Reviewing the ED maps, the image numbered "5" contains the map for this post office. It contains tract 742 (the circled numbers are all land tracts). Within tract 742 are three ED's: 105, 106 and 107. The correct ED is 105.



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1950_Census_Enumeration_District_Maps_-_New_York_\(NY\)_-_Kings_County_-_Brooklyn_-_ED_24-1_to_3802_-_NARA_-_24267303_\(page_5\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1950_Census_Enumeration_District_Maps_-_New_York_(NY)_-_Kings_County_-_Brooklyn_-_ED_24-1_to_3802_-_NARA_-_24267303_(page_5).jpg)

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The following data came from NARA T1224 Film Series augmented with additional institution and community names by the One-Step project

Year	Series	Roll	State	County	ED	Description	Details
1950	T628		NY	Kings (24)	24-105	BROOKLYN BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY, TRACT 742 BOUNDED BY (N) AVENUE I; (E) 32ND E, AVENUE J, 31ST E; (S) AVENUE K; (W) NOSTRAND AVE	view

<https://stevemorse.org/ed/ed2.php?year=1950&state=NY&ed=24-105>

Reproduced with permission from Steve Morse

An alternate method for determining the ED is via Steve Morse's one-step website.⁷ Review all the worthwhile information and the various questions geared towards helping to determine if the ED can be found. Then navigate to the ED Finder for 1950.⁸ Using the parameters offered by Morse, the result pictured above is displayed by Morse's website.

Morse's ED Finder is based on the NARA T1224 Film Series.⁹ Although Morse's website does not show a roll number, it can be inferred. Based on the previously cited Index to the Microfilm of the 1950 Decennial Census, it would be between rolls 1634 and 1639.

See the following page for an image describing the boundaries of the three ED's in land tract 742.

More about the 1950 Census

The Urban & Rural Enumerator's Reference Manual, 1950 Census of the United States, Volume 3, United States. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 – Census, contains 241 pages.¹⁰

The manual outlines enumerator instructions for:

- Population Schedule
- Individual Census Report
- Infant Card
- Special Agricultural Questionnaire
- Housing Enumeration

CONFIDENTIAL This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 19 U. S. C. 301-318) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. BUREAU BUREAU NO. 41-991. APPROVAL EXP. 09-31-50.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM P-3
INFANT CARD
1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
(For every child born in January, February, or March 1950)

State _____ County _____
E. D. No. _____ Sheet No. _____ Tract No. _____
Enumerated by _____ LEAVE BLANK
Date _____

ASK THESE ITEMS

10. DATE OF BIRTH _____, 1950
(Month) (Day)

11. POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF INFANT'S USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE
House Number _____
and Street _____
or RFD No. _____
City or Town _____ State _____

12. INFANT'S PLACE OF BIRTH (ACTUAL PLACE—NOT USUAL RESIDENCE)
LEAVE BLANK
City _____
(If outside city limits, write "RURAL.")
County _____ State _____

13. NAME OF HOSPITAL
If "NONE" above, type of attendant at birth:
Doctor Midwife Other (Specify) _____

14. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER (Please print)
(Last) (First) (Initial)

16. AGE OF MOTHER ON LAST BIRTHDAY
(Copy from schedule item 11, or ask question.)
a. What is the highest grade of school that she has attended?
b. Did she finish this grade? Yes No

17. ORDER OF BIRTH
Is this the 1st, 2d, etc., child the mother has ever borne?
(Do not count stillbirths but count all live births, including children now deceased.)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1949-10-10-10012-1

<https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/04198170ch2.pdf>

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
GEOS. 50-8

ENUMERATION DISTRICTS—1950 CENSUS

State **New York** 24 1950 S. D. 10 Page **36**
 City **Kings** (Name) (Code)

1950 E. D.	DESCRIPTION OF ENUMERATION DISTRICT	1950 Pop.	1940 CENSUS		
			DWELLING UNITS	POPULATION	FARMS (Approx.)
24-105	Brooklyn borough - That part of Assembly District 1 (Tract 742 - part) Bounded by Ave. I E. 32nd, Ave. J, E. 31st Ave. K Nostrand Ave. This E.D. consists of the following blocks: 4 5 6	809			
24-106	Brooklyn borough - That part of Assembly District 1 (Tract 742 - part) Bounded by Ave. I E. 34th Ave. J E. 32nd This E.D. consists of the following blocks: 1 2 3	721			
24-107	Brooklyn borough - That part of Assembly District 1 (Tract 742 - part) Bounded by Ave. J E. 34th Ave. K E. 31st This E.D. consists of the following blocks: 7 8 9	900			

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950 731158

<https://stevemorse.org/census/eddef1224.html?reel=140&image=4084&year=1950>

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The Infant Card reference is to the requirement to obtain additional detail for newborn babies. An infant card had to be completed for each baby born after January 1, 1950 (since experience had shown that babies were easily missed).¹¹

Statistical studies were conducted with the data from the infant cards. These include:

- The Infant Enumeration Study of 1950, No. 1¹²
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) study which cross-referenced actual city/state birth and death records with the infant cards from the census.¹³ The report states its source as the National Vital Statistics System, which can be found today as part of the CDC. Their website is:

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/index.htm>

According to one source (a blog by Claire Kluskens, employed at NARA), the cards may not be extant.¹⁴ However, if they were destroyed, how was there a study in 1972 by the CDC that seems to include the data from the Infant Enumeration? A Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”) request was made to NARA regarding the provenance of this record set. The eMail response from NARA is included at the end of this article for anyone interested in pursuing the records whereabouts further.

For those that want to be kept up-to-date regarding the census, there is a Facebook group dedicated to the 1950 census.¹⁵ There is also a blog post at the HathiTrust regarding various 1950 census publications.¹⁶

As a closing note, 2022 is also a milestone for

those seeking English or Welsh records. A census has been taken in England and Wales, and separately for Scotland, every ten years since 1801. All the later censuses remain in the custody of the Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/>) and remain closed to the public. 100 years after the date they were conducted, they are made public. The 1921 census will remain closed until it is made available online by FindMyPast in 2022.¹⁷ The British website, Who Do You Think You Are?, wrote an overview about the 1921 census.¹⁸ The formal announcement of the release is on the FindMyPast website.¹⁹ It will be published online by FindMyPast on 6 January 2022.²⁰ It will be 30 years before the next census is released in England, as the 1931 census was lost in a 1942 fire,²¹ and the 1941 census was not taken due to WWII.²²

1. “The “72-Year Rule,”” *United States Census Bureau* (https://www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/decennial_census_records/the_72_year_rule_1.html) : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
2. “1950 (Population),” *United States Census Bureau* (https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/index_of_questions/1950_population.html) : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
3. Claire Kluskens, “1950 Census: From Paper to Microfilm Publication T628,” *History Hub* (<https://historyhub.history.gov/community/genealogy/census-records/blog/2021/08/10/1950-census-from-paper-to-microfilm-publication-t628>) : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
4. “Index to the Microfilm of the 1950 Decennial Census, ca. 1952 – ca. 1952,” *National Archives Catalog* (<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/196015600>) : accessed 24 Oct 2021) p 97 of 177.
5. “National Archives Releases 1940 Census Online,” *The National Coalition for History* (<https://historycoalition.org/2012/04/30/national-archives-releases-1940-census-online/>) : accessed 24 Oct 2021).
6. “1950 United States Census—Release Date and Research Help,” *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/1950-us-census-release-date/>) : accessed 24 Oct 2021).

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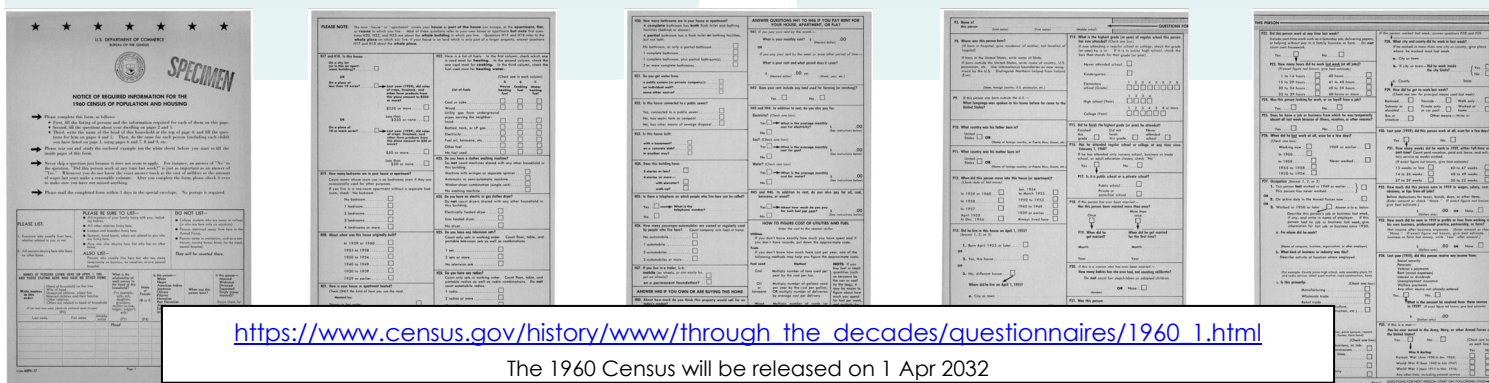
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- Stephen P. Morse and Joel D. Weintraub, "How to Access the 1950 Census in One Step," *One-Step Webpages by Stephen P. Morse* (<https://www.jewishgen.org/databases/stevemorse/census/quizrnote1950.php> : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
- "Unified 1950 Census ED Finder," *One-Step Webpages by Stephen P. Morse* (<https://stevemorse.org/census/unified.html> : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
- "Descriptions of Census Enumeration Districts, 1830-1890 and 1910-1950," *National Archives* (<https://www.archives.gov/files/research/microfilm/t1224.pdf> : accessed 24 Oct 2021).
- "Urban & Rural Enumerator's Reference Manual, 1950 Census of the United States, Volume 3," U.S. *Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census*, (<https://books.google.com/books?id=GzRAAAAMAAJ> : accessed 4 Oct 2021).
- "Decennial Census Official Publications," *United States Census Bureau* (https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/index_of_questions/1950_population.html : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
- "1950 Census: Procedural Studies of the 1950 Censuses No. 1: Infant Enumeration Study: 1950," *United States Census Bureau* (<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1953/dec/procedural-study-01.html> : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
- "A Study of Infant Mortality from Linked Records: Comparison of Neonatal Mortality from Two Cohort Studies, United States, January – March 1950 and 1960," *US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_20/sr20_013.pdf : accessed 4 Oct 2021).
- For the blog author, see "Claire Kluskens," *APG* (<https://www.apgen.org/users/claire-kluskens> : accessed 24 Oct 2021). For the Infant Enumeration Cards, see: "1950 Census: Infant Cards and the Special Infant Enumeration Study," *History Hub* (<https://historyhub.history.gov/community/genealogy/census-records/blog/2021/04/19/1950-census-infant-cards-and-the-special-infant-enumeration-study> : accessed 4 Oct 2021).
- "1950 US Census for Genealogists," *Facebook* (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/634847774579022> : accessed 26 Sep 2021).
- "1950 U.S. Census Publications Available in HathiTrust," *HathiTrust Digital Library* (<https://www.hathitrust.org/blogs/perspectives-from-hathitrust/1950-u-s-census-publications-available-hathitrust> : accessed 24 Oct 2021).
- "How to look for records of...Census records," *The National Archives* (<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/census-records/> : accessed 17 Oct 2021).
- Rosemary Collins, "When will the 1921 census be available?" website, *Who Do You Think You Are? Magazine* (<https://www.whodoyouthinkyouaremagazine.com/feature/when-will-the-1921-census-be-available/> : accessed 17 Oct 2021).
- "Announcing: the 1921 Census," *FindMyPast* (<https://www.findmypast.com/1921-census> : accessed 24 Oct 2021).
- "1921 Census online publication date announced," *The National Archives* (https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/news/1921-census-online-publication-date-announced/?fbclid=IwAR3SOAHNPBIGON09OtP2VYur-Y01qOgJoPiSnX_4R45Q1u76rbp3mgJYQ : accessed 27 Oct 2021).
- Justin Parkinson, "Plugging genealogy's 30-year gap," *BBC News Services* (<https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-34570120> : accessed 27 Oct 2021).
- "How to look for records of... Census records," *The National Archives* (<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/census-records/> : accessed 27 Oct 2021).



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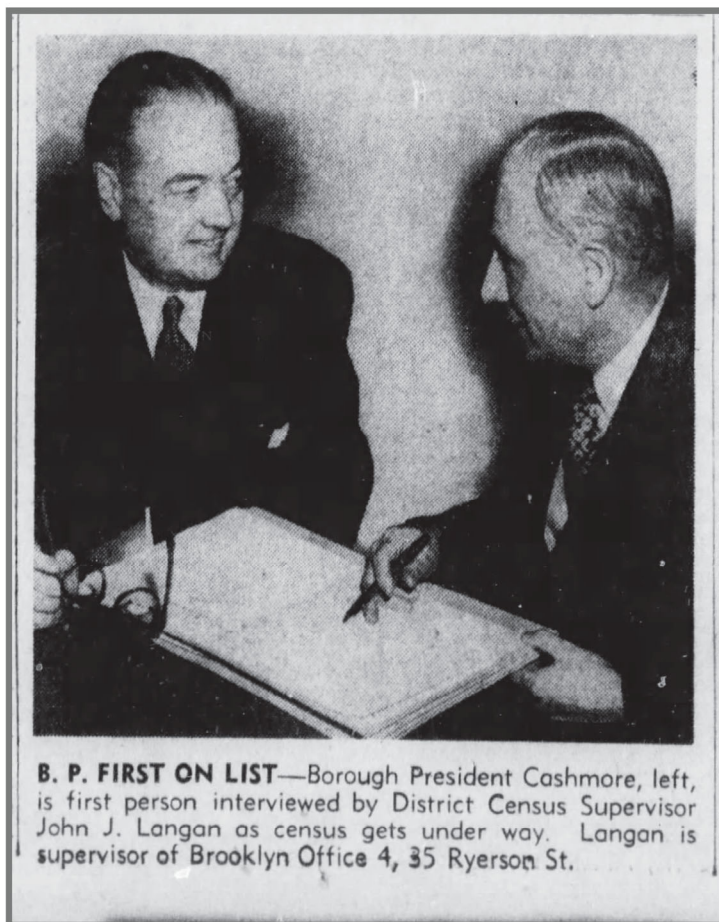
Researching in the 1950 Census

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Brooklyn Public Library

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle (Brooklyn, New York) · 1 Apr 1950, Sat · Page 1

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B. P. FIRST ON LIST—Borough President Cashmore, left, is first person interviewed by District Census Supervisor John J. Langan as census gets under way. Langan is supervisor of Brooklyn Office 4, 35 Ryerson St.



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moishe_miller

Sat, Oct 23, 2021

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"B. P. First On List," *Brooklyn Eagle* (Brooklyn, NY), Sat, 1 Apr 1950, p. 1, col. 6 & 7, bottom; digital image (<https://www.newspapers.com/clip/87649107/the-brooklyn-daily-eagle/>; accessed 23 Oct 2021).

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Subject: Freedom of Information Act Request -- Miller (RR1R-21-01086)
From: archives1reference@nara.gov
Date: Tue, Oct 12, 2021 6:36 am
To: info@jgsob.org
Attach: sigimg0
FOIA Appeal and Dispute Resolution Options.docx

Reply to: RR1R-22-01086-TJA

Moishe Miller
JGS of Brooklyn

via EMAIL: info@jgsob.org

Dear Moishe Miller:

This is in reply to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request concerning the following items:

- Item No. 1: The existence, location and known history of the Infant Enumeration Cards from the 1950 Census of Population and Housing, 17th Decennial Census, 1950 (as described in <https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/04198170ch2.pdf>). Various online sites question if the record set is extant.
- Item No. 2: Whether the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has custody of birth records, death records and the enumeration cards, to report on infant mortality (page 2 of https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_20/sr20_013.pdf) -- as cited in a 1972 CDC study .
- Item No. 3: A paper trail for where the collection [presumably the Infant Enumeration Cards from the 1950 Census] was initially housed, analyzed and last housed? Any details or comments you can share would be greatly appreciated.

Your request was received by this office on October 8, 2021, and assigned case number 22-01086.

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is the repository of the permanent and historic records of the United States Government. Generally, records held by NARA are legally transferred (or accessioned) to our custody by a Federal agency. We should note that only about 3% of all records created by the Executive Branch are deemed permanent and retained by NARA. The rest are considered to be temporary in nature, and thus legally disposed of by the agency after a specific retention period.

The Archives 1 Reference Branch (RR1R) has legal custody of records of the Bureau of the Census in Record Group 29, including the 1950 Federal Decennial Census. With regard to the existence, location, and known history of the Infant Enumeration Cards from the 1950 census (Item No. 1), we reviewed our accession dossiers for Record Group 29 up to 1981. (Accession dossiers are administrative records that document the legal transfer of records between a Federal agency and NARA.) Unfortunately, the Infant Enumeration Cards (Forms P3, Infant Cards) will not

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Researching in the 1950 Census

Cont. from prev. page

be part of the release of the 1950 Decennial Census since they are not extant, and as such, are not part of our holdings. According to the dossiers, NARA never received these records.

As to the final disposition of these records, we could not find any indication of what may have happened from our review of the dossiers. However, we located a memorandum (II-NNA-566) approved by NARA on June 18, 1953, that may shed light on their disposition. It states: "Follow-up form letters, together with copies of birth certificates furnished by National Office of Vital Statistics, FSA, used in obtaining information regarding under-enumeration of infants, 1950 Census of Population."

We mentioned earlier that Federal agencies do not retain temporary records. In our experience with Federal records, we have found that many of these temporary records are administrative in nature, and the data contained within is often used in official reports created by an agency. In most cases, once the report is finalized and/or published, the temporary records are not kept.

As to where the Infant Enumeration Cards were originally housed and analyzed before they were transferred to NARA (Item No. 3), the accession dossiers note that records of the 1950 census were held in four different locations. Most were in Federal Building #4 in Suitland, Maryland, while others were sometimes housed in Federal Building #3, also in Suitland. Some were occasionally located in Alexandria, Virginia, in a building now known as the Torpedo Factory, while others were at the Washington National Records Center in Suitland. Please note that the dossiers did not specifically mention the location of the infant cards from the 1950 census; they only note records of the 1950 census in general.

With regard to your question of whether the CDC obtained the birth records, death records, and enumeration cards for its report on infant mortality (Item No. 2), it is unlikely that this is the case. It is rare for original records to be transferred between agencies. As to the 1972 study you cited, from what we can discern, it appears that it uses data from other reports published during the 1950s.

Finally, we located three publications from the Bureau of the Census pertaining to the 1950 Decennial Census that might provide answers to your questions concerning the Infant Enumeration Cards:

- A 1953 report related specifically to infant enumeration:
 - <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1953/dec/procedural-study-01.html>
- A report documenting the procedures used for the 1950 Census:
 - <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1955/dec/procedural-study-02.html>
- A list of Decennial Census Official Publications (1950):
 - <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/decennial-publications.1950.html>

This completes the processing of your request. If you have further questions, you may email us again at archives1reference@nara.gov.

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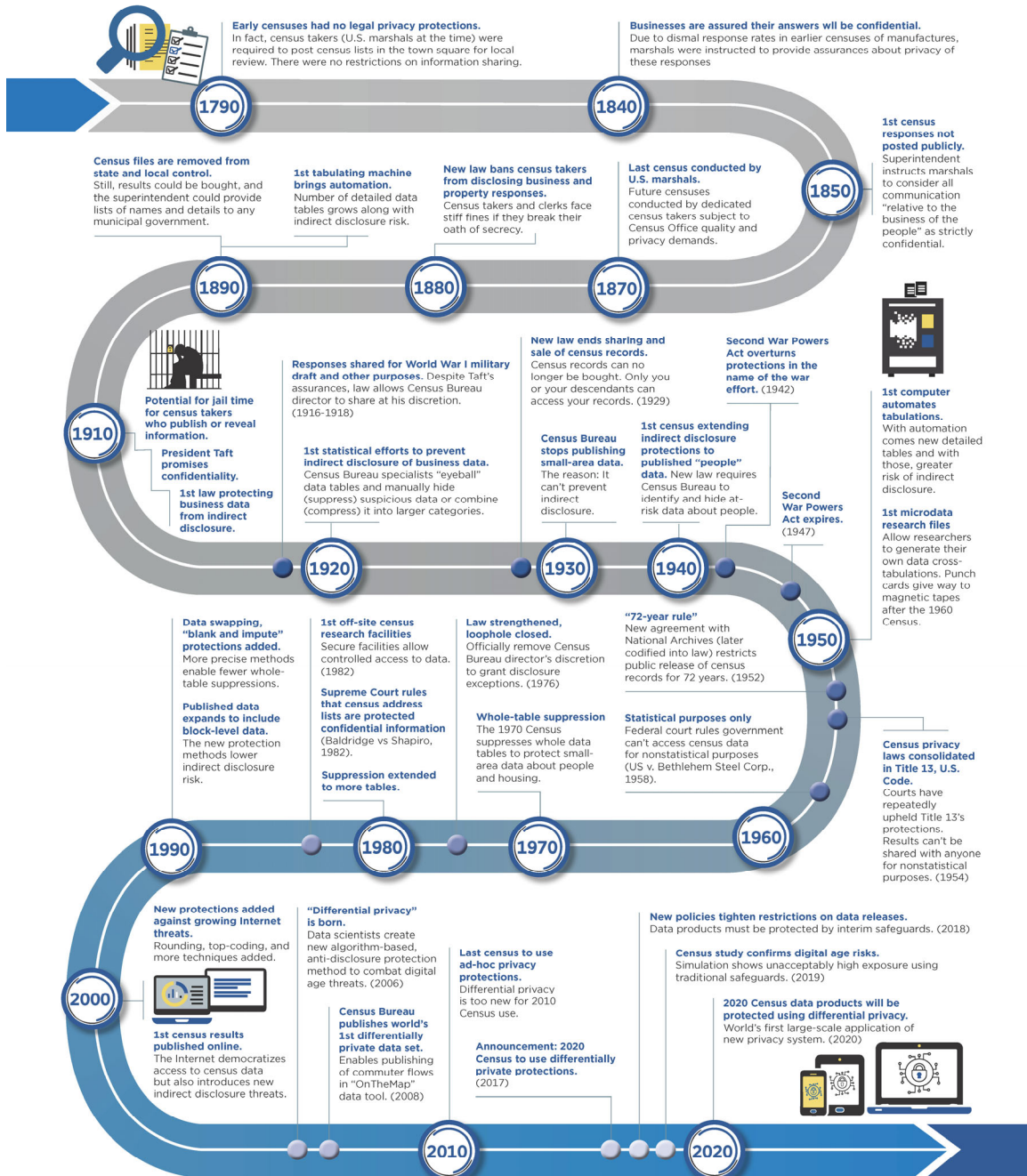
A HISTORY OF CENSUS PRIVACY PROTECTIONS

Today's law is clear: The Census Bureau must keep responses completely confidential. It cannot release identifiable information about an individual, household or business to anyone, including other government or law enforcement agencies.

It wasn't always that way. Public attitudes on privacy have changed since the first census in 1790. Early laws and policies focused on preventing direct disclosure of personal information. Later, laws and policies addressed the growing threat of indirect disclosure—the risk that someone might be able to figure out the identity of a person or business just by analyzing the statistics we publish.

Twenty-first century privacy threats—faster and more powerful computers, new data science, and exponential growth in personal data available online—demand new safeguards to protect against indirect disclosure.

See how the laws and protections have changed from 1790 to the 2020 Census—the first census to use advanced disclosure protections based on the new data science known as “differential privacy.”



U.S. Department of Commerce
 U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

To learn more search “Disclosure Avoidance” at [census.gov](https://www.census.gov).

From: https://www.census.gov/history/www/reference/privacy_confidentiality/

Methodology: Location, Location, Location

JewishGen offers a portal for all types of inquiries. Subscribing to the group discussion can offer the opportunity to observe, and perhaps learn, how others solve problems.

Notwithstanding the pending release of the 1950 census in April of 2022, there is still a need to

reference the 1940 census. Question Four on the 1940 census asks, "Is the home owned or rented?" ¹ This question is not present in the 1950 census. ² In the five boroughs of New York City, property ownership is one way to trace a family and locate living descendants. This is illustrated by the 4 June 2021 inquiry on the

JewishGen.org Discussion Group main@groups.jewishgen.org

Welcome!

The JewishGen.org Discussion Group unites Jewish genealogical researchers worldwide as they share information, ideas, methods, tips, techniques, and resources.

Group Information

- www.jewishgen.org
- 16,628 Members
- 589,884 Topics, Last Post: 6:19pm
- Started on 11/15/04
- [Feed](#)

Group Email Addresses

Post: main@groups.jewishgen.org
Subscribe: main+subscribe@groups.jewishgen.org
Unsubscribe: main+unsubscribe@groups.jewishgen.org
Group Owner: main+owner@groups.jewishgen.org
Help: main+help@groups.jewishgen.org

Group Settings

- All members can post to the group.
- Posts to this group require approval from the moderators.
- Posts from new users require approval from the moderators.
- Messages are set to reply to group.
- Subscriptions to this group require approval from the moderators.
- Archive is visible to anyone.
- Wiki is visible to anyone.
- Only moderators can create hashtags.
- Members cannot edit their messages.
- Members can set their subscriptions to no email.

JewishGen.org Discussion Group: main@groups.jewishgen.org
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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

JewishGen

/ Topics / HALPERN brothers in Brooklyn, NY

HALPERN brothers in Brooklyn, NY

#usa #general

Linda Kelley Jun 4

Sam Halpern was born in Jasihnovka, Poland in 1910. He came to live in Brooklyn, NY possibly about 1956. He had a brother, Abraham, who might have lived with or next door to

Sam and worked together as butchers in Brooklyn, NY.

Sam's wife was Beatrice Rivetz. Sam lived at 7255 Bergen Court, Brooklyn, NY.

Sam died 1987; his headstone says he was the son of Pesach. Sam and Beatrice were buried at Mount Ararat Cemetery, East Farmingdale, Suffolk County, NY.

Does anyone know about Abraham, son of Pesach? A Halpern relative in Israel would like to contact descendants of Abraham and Sam.

Thank you!

Linda Wolfe Kelley. ikelley49@...
Portland, OR, USA

<https://groups.jewishgen.org/g/main/topic/83302283>
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Methodology: Location, Location, Location



Renee Steinig

Jun 4

Linda Wolfe Kelley <lkelley49@...> asked for help finding the descendants of Sam Halpern (1910-1987), who lived at 7255 Bergen Court, Brooklyn, and of his brother Abraham.

A search for Sam's address in NYC property records on ACRIS (<https://a836-acris.nyc.gov/CP/>) brings up a record of the house's sale in 1991. The two people listed appear to have been Sam's executors. Possibly they were his children. To repeat the search, click "Search Property Records," then "Parcel Identifier (Borough, Block, Lot). On the next page, enter Brooklyn /Kings, Block 08362, Lot 0006.

Renee

Renee Stern Steinig
Dix Hills NY
genmaven@...

<https://groups.jewishgen.org/g/main/topic/83302283#659525>
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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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JewishGen discussion group; the images of the letter appear above.³

What is the ACRIS system that Renee refers to in her reply? It is the **Automated City Register Information System** (ACRIS). The ACRIS portal permits property record searches and views of related documents. It offers actual images of the original documents for the five boroughs of New York City:

- Manhattan
- Queens
- Bronx
- Brooklyn (Kings county)
- Staten Island (Richmond county)

ACRIS maintains transactions from 1966 to the present.⁴ Transactions prior to 1966 require an on-site visit to the specific borough's City Register office.⁵

This article will illustrate the step-by-step method recommended in Renee Stern Steinig's response.

Step 1: Go to

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/finance/taxes/acris.page>

Step 2: Click on the

Begin Using ACRIS

button, on the right upper side of the screen. It should lead to <https://a836-acris.nyc.gov/CP/>

Step 3: Click on the menu option for **Find Addresses and Parcels**. It should lead to a **Lookup** page.

Step 4: On the Lookup page, click the radio button for **Property Address**, choose the proper county from the dropdown, enter the Street Number and the Street Name.

Step 5: Click on the

Find BBL

button in the lower section of the page. This will populate the lower section with the "BBL", the Borough, Block and Lot numbers.

Step 6: On the lower right of the screen a

Document Search by BBL

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

New York City Department of Finance
Office of the City Register

Automated City Register Information System

 **MAIN OPTIONS**

For optimal viewing, please set your screen display to at least 1024 x 768.

Receive an alert when the City Register records a document related to your property.
Register for the **Recorded Document Notification Program.**

Search Property Records

Find Addresses and Parcels

Apply for Personal Exemptions

Create Tax Forms / Create Cover Pages

Calculate Taxes / Fees

Electronic Data Services

Go To: [Finance Home Page](#) | [NYC.gov Home Page](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms of Use](#)

Step 3

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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New York City Department of Finance
Office of the City Register

Lookup HELP
[Click help for additional instructions]
Selecting a help option will open new window

Property Address:
If you know the property address, complete the fields below and press "Find BBL" to find the Borough/Block/Lot of the property. Address fields indicated by an asterisk (*) are required. If an address is found, the fields in the Property Borough/Block/Lot section will be populated.

Borough/County: *
Street Number: *
Street Name: *
Unit:

Property Borough/Block/Lot:
If you know the Borough, Block and Lot of the property, complete the fields below and press the "Find Address" button to find the address of the property. Fields indicated by an asterisk (*) are required. If the BBL is found, the fields in the Property Address section will be populated.

Borough/County:
Block:
Lot:

MAIN OPTIONS

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Office of the City Register

Lookup HELP
[Click help for additional instructions]
Selecting a help option will open new window

Property Address:
If you know the property address, complete the fields below and press "Find BBL" to find the Borough/Block/Lot of the property. Address fields indicated by an asterisk (*) are required. If an address is found, the fields in the Property Borough/Block/Lot section will be populated.

Borough/County: *
Street Number: *
Street Name: *
Unit:

Property Borough/Block/Lot:
If you know the Borough, Block and Lot of the property, complete the fields below and press the "Find Address" button to find the address of the property. Fields indicated by an asterisk (*) are required. If the BBL is found, the fields in the Property Address section will be populated.

Borough/County:
Block:
Lot:

MAIN OPTIONS

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Step 4

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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Office of the City Register

[HELP](#)
[Click help for additional instructions]
Selecting a help option will open new window

Lookup

Property Address:

If you know the property address, complete the fields below and press "Find BBL" to find the Borough/Block/Lot of the property. Address fields indicated by an asterisk (*) are required. If an address is found, the fields in the Property Borough/Block/Lot section will be populated.

Borough/County: *
Street Number: *
Street Name: *
Unit:

Property Borough/Block/Lot:

If you know the Borough, Block and Lot of the property, complete the fields below and press the "Find Address" button to find the address of the property. Fields indicated by an asterisk (*) are required. If the BBL is found, the fields in the Property Address section will be populated.

Borough/County:
Block:
Lot:

[MAIN OPTIONS](#)

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**New York City Department of Finance
Office of the City Register**

[HELP](#)
[Click help for additional instructions]
Selecting a help option will open new window

Search By Parcel Identifier

Recorded documents only.

Select Borough/County:
Enter Block:
Enter Lot: (Entry of 0000 and no unit number indicates all lots)

Enter Unit: (Co-op Only)

Select Date Range: Please enter date as: MM/DD/YYYY
From: / / Through: / /

Select Document Class:

[MAIN OPTIONS](#) [SEARCH OPTIONS](#) [ADDRESS AND PARCEL LOOKUP](#)

Steps 5, 6, and 7

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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button will appear. Click on it to advance to the **Search By Parcel Identifier** page.

Step 7: Click the **SEARCH** button.

Step 8: A grid of record results will be displayed.

Step 9: Click on the **DET** button

located on the left of line 2709/1779, as this shows the transition from the Estate of Sam Halpern to Ellen Halpern.

Step 10: Review the detail, which seems to indicate that the estate passed to both Ellen Halpern of Forest Hills and Michael Halpern of East Meadows. Click the browser's back arrow to return to the grid of

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New York City Department of Finance
Office of the City Register

HELP
[Click help for additional instructions]
Selecting a help option will open new window

Current Search Criteria:
Borough: BROOKLYN / KINGS
Block: 08362
Lot: 0006 Unit: N/A
Date Range: To Current Date
Document Class: All Document Classes

Search Results By Parcel Identifier

Records 1 - 11 << previous next >> Max Rows 99 [Search Options] [New BBL Search] [Edit Current Search] [View Tax Map] [Print Index]

View	Reel/Pg/File	CRFN	Lot	Partial	Doc Date	Recorded / Filed	Document Type	Pages	Party1	Party2	Party 3/ Other	More Party 1/2 Names	Corrected/ Remarks	Doc Amount
DET	IMG	202000016393	6	ENTIRE LOT	12/31/2019	1/14/2020 3:31:43 PM	ASSIGNMENT OF TAX LIEN	38	THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON				0
DET	IMG	2017000303427	6	ENTIRE LOT	8/3/2017	8/15/2017 11:24:45 AM	TAX LIEN SALE CERTIFICATE	80	CITY OF NEW YORK	BANK OF NEW YORK				0
DET	IMG	2016000060348	6	ENTIRE LOT	1/29/2016	2/23/2016 1:22:18 PM	SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE	2	TYGAR, ARLENE	GREENPOINT BANK				0
DET	IMG	4002/518	6	ENTIRE LOT		8/20/1997	SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE	2	GEORGETOWN MANSIONS INC	HOME FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION				0
DET	IMG	3977/2005	6	ENTIRE LOT		7/10/1997	MORTGAGE	21	TYGAR, ARLENE	GREENPOINT BANK				100,000
DET	IMG	3977/2001	6	ENTIRE LOT	5/19/1997	7/10/1997	DEED	4	HALPERN, ELLEN/INDIV/EX	TYGAR, ARLENE			✓	0
DET	IMG	2709/1799	6	ENTIRE LOT	4/19/1991	6/20/1991	DEED	3	HALPERN, SAM/EXEC OF	HALPERN, ELLEN			✓	0
DET	IMG	2709/1797	6	ENTIRE LOT		6/20/1991	RELEASE OF ESTATE TAX LIEN	2	HALPERN, SAM/EXEC OF	HALPERN, ELLEN			✓	0
DET	IMG	719/1498	6	ENTIRE LOT	7/2/1974	7/2/1974	DEED	2	BURSTYN GEORGE	HALPERN SAM			✓	0
DET	IMG	533/788	6	ENTIRE LOT	1/20/1972	1/20/1972	DEED	2	GEORGETOWNE MANSIONS INC	BURSTYN GEORGE			✓	0
DET	IMG	533/784	6	ENTIRE LOT	1/20/1972	1/20/1972	MORTGAGE	4	BURSTYN GEORGE	HOME FEDERAL SAVS & LOAN ASSN			✓	0

Search Options New Parcel Identifier Search Edit Current Search View Tax Map

Step 8

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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Detailed Document Information

Document ID: FT 38300162003
of Page: 3
Doc Type: CRCD
Doc Date: 4/19/1991
Doc Amount: \$2.00
M-Transferred: N/A
Message: N/A

CRPN: N/A
Reel-Page: 2706-1759
File Number: N/A
Recorded / Filled: 6/20/1991
Borough: MANHATTAN
RPT # : 07043

Current Search Criteria:
Borough: BROOKLYN KINGS
Rpt: 0000 CRP: N/A
Lot: 0000 CRP: N/A
Date Range: To Current Date
Document Class: All Document Classes

COLLATERAL: N/A
EXPIRATION DATE: N/A
ALIEMENT DATE: N/A
BLD # : N/A
MAP SEQUENCE #: 0

PARTY 1

NAME	ADDRESS 1	ADDRESS 2	CITY	STATE	ZIP	COUNTRY
HALPERN, SAM/EXEC OF	MICHAEL HALPERN	2632 BURRO LANE	EAST MEADOW	NY	00000	US

PARTY 2

NAME	ADDRESS 1	ADDRESS 2	CITY	STATE	ZIP	COUNTRY
HALPERN, ELLEN	72-35 112TH ST		FOREST HILLS	NY	00000	US
HALPERN, MICHAEL	2632 BURRO LANE		EAST MEADOW	NY	00000	US

PARCEL 3

BOROUGH	BLOCK	LOT	INTERNAL	PROPERTY TYPE	EXEMPT	A/R RIGHTS	SUBSTANTIATION RIGHTS	PROJECT ADDRESS	UNIT	ROOMS
KINGS	840	8	ENTRANCE LOT	IND-RES	10	10	10	10	10	10

REFERENCES

CRPN	DOCUMENT ID	BOROUGH	YEAR	REEL	PAGE	FILE NAME

REMARKS

EXCEL 3, 6480

Go To: [Document Home Page](#) | [View Document Page](#) | [Download](#) | [Print](#) | [Home](#) | [Help](#)

PARTY 1						
NAME	ADDRESS 1	ADDRESS 2	CITY	STATE	ZIP	COUNTRY
HALPERN, SAM/EXEC OF	MICHAEL HALPERN	2632 BURRO LANE	EAST MEADOW	NY	00000	US

PARTY 2						
NAME	ADDRESS 1	ADDRESS 2	CITY	STATE	ZIP	COUNTRY
HALPERN, ELLEN	72-35 112TH ST		FOREST HILLS	NY	00000	US
HALPERN, MICHAEL	2632 BURRO LANE		EAST MEADOW	NY	00000	US

Step 9

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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record results. Click on the

IMG

button to see the scanned images (three pages) of the original documents from 19 April 1991.

The document lists Sam Halpern and Beatrice Halpern as the former owners. The executors of the estate are listed as Michael Halpern and Ellen Halpern. Researching Sam and Beatrice locates a 1962 New York marriage between a Sam Halpern and a Beatrice Rivetz.⁶

Google the addresses of Michael and Ellen, and then look at the Google street view for each:

- 2632 Burro Lane in East Meadow
- 72-35 112th in Forest Hills

The latter (Ellen's) appears to be an apartment building.⁷ The former (Michael's) may yield more interesting Google results.⁸

Entering *Michael Halpern 2632 Burro Lane, East Meadow, NY 11554*, into Google and reviewing

Standard N.Y.S.T.U. Form 9010 Executor's Deed—Individual or Corporation. REC 2709 PG 1799
CONSULT YOUR LAWYER BEFORE SIGNING THIS INSTRUMENT—THIS INSTRUMENT SHOULD BE USED BY LAWYERS ONLY

THIS INDENTURE, made the 19 day of April, nineteen hundred and ninety-one

BETWEEN MICHAEL HALPERN residing at 2632 Burro Lane, East Meadow, N.Y. 11554 and **ELLEN HALPERN** residing at 72-35 112th Street, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375, as Executors of the Estate of **SAM HALPERN**, surviving tenant by the entirety of **SAM HALPERN** and **BEATRICE HALPERN**, his wife under the Last Will and Testament of **SAM HALPERN**, late of Kings County, deceased.

xxxxxx x:decedent and testament of x
x:decedent
x:decedent

party of the first part, and **MICHAEL HALPERN** residing at 2632 Burro Lane, East Meadow, N.Y. 11554 and **ELLEN HALPERN** residing at 72-35 112th Street, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

Michael Halpern and Ellen Halpern
Testament

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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the results, some potential details appear: ⁹

- Michael may have been born in Jan 1948. ¹⁰
- That means Beatrice, if she married Sam in 1962, was likely not Michael's birth mother. Per Ms. Kelley's original email, Sam's birth was in 1910. If Michael was born in 1948, it does seem likely that Sam was married previously.
- There is a Michelle at Michael's address, likely a spouse. ¹¹ Researching that does yield a 1974 Brooklyn marriage between a Michael Halpern and a Michelle Margolis. ¹²
- Reviewing the results, one website, ClustrMaps.com, shows (actual phone numbers suppressed for privacy): ¹³
 - Michael M Halpern, Age 73, [actual phone #]
 - Michelle Halpern, Age 70
 - Andrew S Halpern, Age 43
 - Joshua D Halpern, Age 40

- Historical Residence, Jason Halpern, Age 52, [actual phone #], Lived here in 2010 - 2018, Now lives at 184 Kent Ave #B415, NY 11249

With this overall technique, it is now possible to respond to Linda Wolfe Kelley's research question: **Who are the living descendants of Sam Halpern who lived at 7255 Bergen Court, Brooklyn, NY, with his wife Beatrice?** The answer would seem to be Michael and Ellen, from a possible first marriage. The answer might also include potential children of Michael's: Jason, Andrew S, and Joshua D.

If the 1950 census was available, it might have been possible to locate a Sam Halpern, with son Michael, and possibly Ellen (if born before Apr 1950). This would confirm the relationship the land records seem to imply. However, if one follows the steps on Steven Morse's website for locating the enumeration district

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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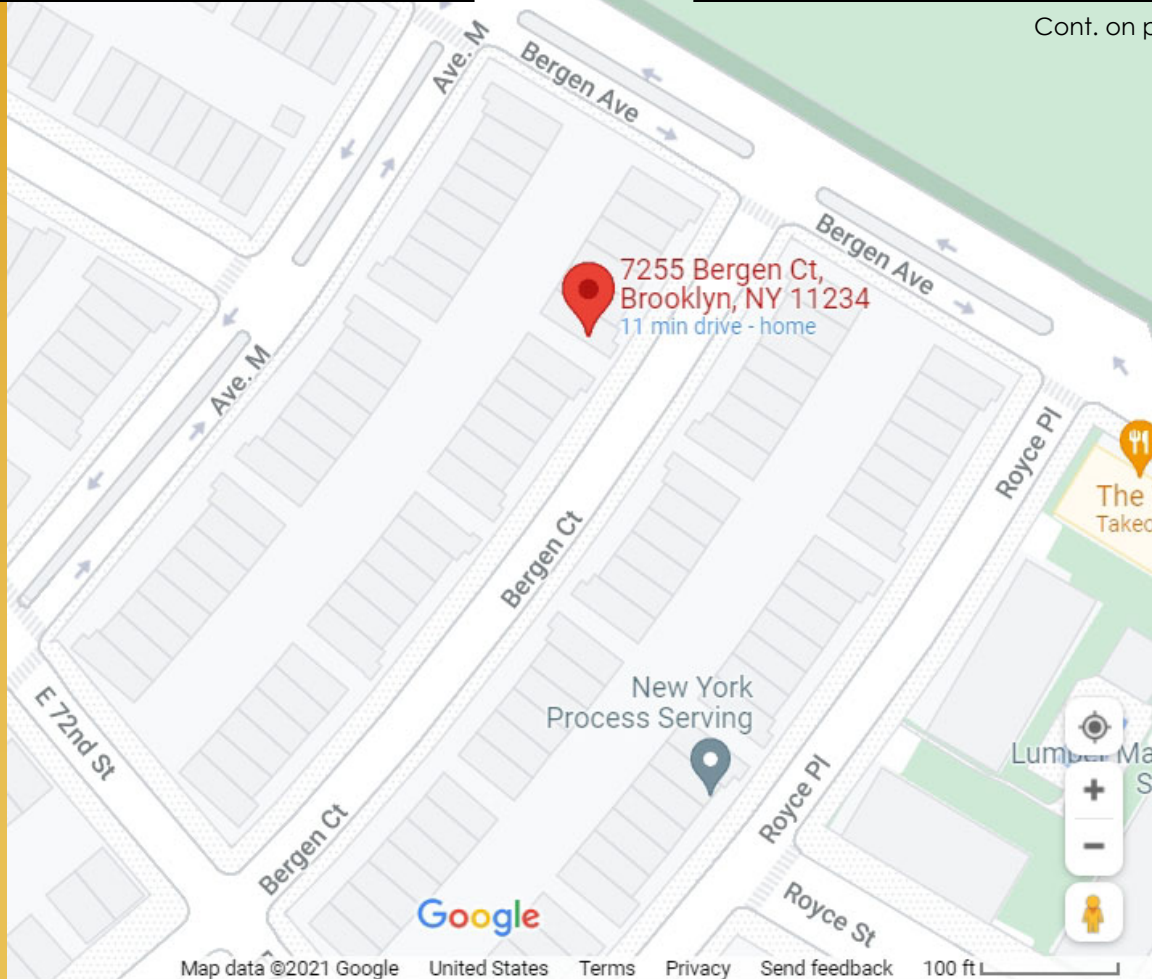
in 1950 for 7255 Bergen Court, the current cross streets do not seem to appear.¹⁴ In an email conversation with Steve, he confirmed that Bergen Court did not exist at the time of the 1950 census.¹⁵

Reviewing the actual ED map, it seems ED 24-1968 would have been the location.¹⁶

There are two other land record sources that may offer other avenues for research:

- United States, New York

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(https://www.google.com/intl/en_us/help/terms_maps/)

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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Unified 1950 Census ED Finder
(Obtaining the Census Enumeration District for an 1880 to 1950 Location in One Step)

[Stephen P. Morse, PhD](#) & [Joel D. Weintraub, PhD](#)

Enter as much of the 1950 location as you know

If you select your city from the list of cities displayed, you will be able to enter street-level information
If you select "other" from the city list, you will be able to type in your city or town name

State County City or Town

House Number Street

You can reduce the number of EDs by selecting cross streets and back streets that complete the city block

Cross or back street on same city block

Cross or back street on same city block

1950 ED numbers corresponding to your location

[24-1968](#)

Clicking on a 1950 ED number above will display the:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Census Pages	<input type="radio"/> ED Description (transcribed)	<input type="radio"/> ED Description (microfilm)	<input type="radio"/> Streets in the ED
---	--	--	---

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<https://stevemorse.org/census/unified.html>

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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Land Records at FamilySearch ¹⁷

- New York Land Records Indexing Project by the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society ¹⁸

Another option to explore is the Sanborn insurance maps. Some of the Brooklyn content can be viewed at:

- 1915:
https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05791_032/
- 1928:
https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn06115_006/

The Columbia University Libraries has a collection of weekly building activity in New York City spanning 1868 – 1922, at:
<https://rerecord.library.columbia.edu/>

BCG's GPS Component One does not require reasonably exhaustive research, so all avenues should be explored. ¹⁹

1. "Questions Asked on the 1940 Census,"

website, National Archives (<https://1940census.archives.gov/questions-asked.asp> : accessed 19 Oct 2021).

2. "Index of Questions: 1950 (Population)," website, United States Census Bureau (https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/index_of_questions/1950_population.html : accessed 19 Oct 2021).
3. JewishGen Discussion Group (<https://groups.jewishgen.org/g/main/topic/83302283> : accessed 4 Jun 2021).
4. "ACRIS," website, NYC Department of Finance (<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/finance/taxes/acris.page> : accessed 3 Oct 2021).
5. "Recording Property-Related Documents," website, NYC Department of Finance (<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/finance/taxes/property-recording-property-related-documents.page> : accessed 3 Oct 2021).
6. "New York, New York, U.S., Marriage License Indexes, 1907-2018," database, Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/3622783:61406> : accessed 3 Oct 2021).
7. "72-35 112th St Parking," image, Google (https://www.google.com/maps/uv?pb=!1s0x89c2609c403a54f5%3A0x193e0076486ee7f8!3m1!7e1!1s14s%2Fmaps%2Fplace%2F%25E2%2580%25A2%2B72-35%2B112th%2Bin%2BForest%2BHills%2F%4040.7212172%2C-73.8375211%2C3a%2C75y%2C184.14h%2C90t%2Fdata%3D*213m4*211e1*213m2*211saWZOZfpD_dmRUGB28Hw4Kw*212e0*214m2*213m1*211s0x89c2609c403a54f5%3A0x193e0076486ee7f8%3Fsa%3DX15s%2E2%80%A2%2072-35%20112th%20in%20Forest%20Hills%20-%20Google%20Search!15sCqlgAQ&imagekey=!1e2!2saWZOZfpD_dmRUGB28Hw4Kw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewj9kKLa29fzAhWidN8KHb03B2wQpx96BAhLEAM : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
8. "2632 Burro Ln," image, Google (<https://www.google.com/maps/place/2632+Burro+Ln,+East+Meadow,+NY+11554/@40.7080>

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Methodology: Location, Location, Location

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[551_-73.53026.3a,75y,181.2h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sXzzOwk7ZCc2XwUos9i-F-w!2e0!7i13312!8i6656!4m5!3m4!1s0x89c27e40cdc3d10d:0xde58636ec5e09226!8m2!3d40.7078736!4d-73.5302631](https://www.google.com/search?q=Michael+Halpern+2632+Burro+Lane%2C+East+Meadow%2C+NY+11554&oeq=Michael+Halpern+2632+Burro+Lane%2C+East+Meadow%2C+NY+11554&aqs=chrome..69i59j648j0l4&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8) : accessed 7 Oct 2021).

9. "Michael Halpern 2632 Burro Lane, East Meadow, NY 11554," Google (<https://www.google.com/search?q=Michael+Halpern+2632+Burro+Lane%2C+East+Meadow%2C+NY+11554&oeq=Michael+Halpern+2632+Burro+Lane%2C+East+Meadow%2C+NY+11554&aqs=chrome..69i59j648j0l4&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>) : accessed 13 Oct 2021).
10. The Google results page of the query shows locatepeople.org with "Age: 73 years old". The fastpeoplesearch.com result shows "Michael Halpern (73) East Meadow, NY ... Michael Michell Halpern is 73 years old and was born in January of 1948".
11. The Google results page of the query shows locatepeople.org with a Michelle "Age: 69 years old". Also the connectedinvestors.com result shows "Investment property in EAST MEADOW, NY located at 2632 BURRO LN. This property was purchased by HALPERN MICHAEL & MICHELLE TRUST."
12. "Search Results," database, *Reclaim the Records*, search for Bride: Michelle and Groom: Michael Halpern, with to results as MICHELLE MARGOLIS to MICHAEL HALPERN in Brooklyn with License 6679 in 1974 (<https://www.nycmarriageindex.com/> : accessed 9 Oct 2021).
13. "2632 Burro Ln," database, *ClustrMaps* (<https://clustrmaps.com/a/1faqmo/> : accessed 13 Oct 2021). PDF copy of results privately held by Moishe Miller (moishe.miller@totalben.com), 1374 East 28th Street, Brooklyn, NY, 11210.
14. Stephen P. Morse and Joel D. Weintraub "GETTING READY FOR THE 1950 CENSUS: Searching With and Without a Name Index," website, Stephen P. Morse

(<https://stevemorse.org/census/1950census.htm> : accessed 17 Oct 2021).

15. "Re: Permission for a screenshot + Question with 1950 ED Finder," eMail from Steve Morse [E-ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE] to info@jgsob.org, Sun, Oct 17, 2021 12:13 pm; digital copy held by the JGS of Brooklyn, PO Box 100496, Brooklyn, NY 11210.
16. "File:1950 Census Enumeration District Maps - New York (NY) - Kings County - Brooklyn - ED 24-1 to 3802 - NARA - 24267303 (page 5).jpg," *Wikimedia Commons* ([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1950_Census_Enumeration_District_Maps_-_New_York_\(NY\)_-_Kings_County_-_Brooklyn_-_ED_24-1_to_3802_-_NARA_-_24267303_\(page_5\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1950_Census_Enumeration_District_Maps_-_New_York_(NY)_-_Kings_County_-_Brooklyn_-_ED_24-1_to_3802_-_NARA_-_24267303_(page_5).jpg) : accessed 17 Oct 2021). For the boundary description of the ED, see: <https://stevemorse.org/ed/ed2.php?year=1950&state=NY&ed=24-1968> .
17. "United States, New York Land Records - FamilySearch Historical Records," *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States,_New_York_Land_Records_-_FamilySearch_Historical_Records : accessed 17 Oct 2021).
18. "New York Land Records Project," website, NYB&G (<https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/new-york-land-records-indexing> : accessed 18 Oct 2021). For the county of Kings (Brooklyn, NY), this project is based on the FamilySearch United States, New York Land Records, 1630 – 1975, at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/image/index?owc=M7HG-T23%3A358137801%3Fcc%3D2078654> .
19. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 1 – 2 and 85.

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.

At the same time, an aspiring Jewish genealogist would gain from an awareness of the maturity older non-Jewish societies have reached in terms of methodology and standards. This column seeks to further the awareness of their various publications and the stories within.

The Board for Certification of Genealogists ("BCG"), in standard 90, recommends attending conferences and institutes at the national level. ¹ The recommendations include these institutes:

- Gen-Fed
- GRIP
- IGHR
- SLIG

Moishe Miller, current president of the JGSoB, did attend both GRIP and IGHR this year. Due to COVID,

both institutes were only offered remotely, via Zoom. They were:

- Mastering Genealogical Documentation, with Thomas W. Jones, Ph.D., CG, FASG, 21 – 25 June 2021 (**GRIP**)
- "Course Four," Writing & Publishing for Genealogists, coordinator Thomas W. Jones, PhD, CG, FASG, 25 – 30 July 2021 (**IGHR**)

Both courses are very relevant to Jewish researchers. Neither course is available in any form at a Jewish genealogical organization.

Next year's schedule is:

- Genealogical Institute on Federal Records (Gen-Fed), Washington, D.C., August 7-13, 2022
- Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh (GRIP), June 19-24, 2022 OR July 10-15, 2022
- Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research (IGHR), July 24-29, 2022
- Salt Lake Institute of

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From Publications Not Affiliated With Jewish Genealogy

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Genealogy (SLIG): SLIG Virtual, September - November, 2022,

- SLIG 2022, Salt Lake City, UT, January 9–14, 2022 (in-person)
- SLIG Academy for Professionals, SLC, January 30 to early April (virtual)

For detailed schedules, see:

- **Gen-Fed:** <https://www.gen-fed.org/>
- **GRIP:** <https://www.GRIPitt.org/>
- **IGHR:** <https://www.ighr.GaGenSociety.org>
- **SLIG:** <https://slig.ugagenealogy.org/>

Genealogist may be interested in the free RootsTech Connect 2022 conference. It takes place on March 3 – 5 (Thursday through Shabbos), 2022 and is virtual. ² All programs will likely be available on-line for the entire year.

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 47 – 48. For conferences see <https://bcgcertification.org/learning/education/#conferences> and for institutes see <https://bcgcertification.org/learning/education/#institutes> : accessed 20 Sep 2021. For a clearer distinction between conference and institute, see: Elissa Scalise Powell, “What is an Institute,” website, *Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh* (<https://www.gripitt.org/gripitt-home/what-is-an-institute/> : accessed 30 May 2021).
2. “RootsTech Connect Coming Back in 2022,” website, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/rootstech-connect-2022/> : accessed 16 Oct 2021).



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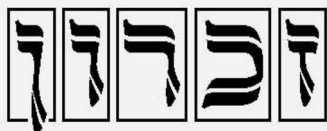
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Midrashic Genealogy

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sons than even Bilah or Zilpah. Leah prayed and her unborn fetus changed to a girl.³ The Targum Yonason ben Uziel explains that at that time Rochel was already pregnant too, but her fetus was female. Leah's prayers caused the fetuses to switch places; the first case of surrogacy.⁴ The *paytan* in the *Rosh Hashahna* davening describes this poetically, offering further documentation for this tradition.⁵ Although there is debate in Jewish Law about who to view as the halachic mother in the case of surrogacy, Rabbi Reuven Feinstein offers the story of Dinah as proof that the birth mother (the surrogate) is the recognized mother, and not the genetic egg-donor mother.⁶

1. *Bereishis (Vayeitzei)* 29:32 – 35, 30:17, 19.
2. *Bereishis (Vayeitzei)* 30:21.
3. Talmud Bavli, *Berachos* 60a. However, Talmud Yerushalmi, *Berachos* chapter 9, Halachah 3 (92a² in the Artscroll English version) states it was Rochel *Imeinu* who prayed for the fetuses to be switched.
4. Commentary to *Bereishis (Vayeitzei)* 30:21. Also see Maharsha to Talmud Bavli, *Niddah* 31a, s.v. *V'es Dinah*, citing פענ"ה רז"י.
5. The *paytan* describes this miracle as “עובר להמיר בבטן אחות” in the Chazan's repetition of the Shacharis Shemoneh Esrei to the first day of Rosh Hashanah, in the *piyut* of אבן חוג after the blessing of מדיה המתים. See *Machzor Shiras Moshe HaShalem*, Rosh Hashanah, Nusach Sefard (Brooklyn, NY: Artscroll/Mesorah Publications, Ltd. April 2021) 141.
6. Rabbi Sholom Reuven Feinstein, *Nahar Sholom*, Bereishis Volume II ([Place of publication not identified]: TCP, November 2017) 82 – 83.



רשומות לתולדות אישים וקהלות, אגרות ומסמכים
בהוצאת מכון 'זכרון' להנצחת יהדות הונגריה

ר' יואל וויינשטאק זאגט:

עלי זכרון איז א אויסגאבע וואס איז געגרינדעט געווארן דורך דעם אומפארגעסליכן מייסד הרה"ג ר' משולם אלכסנדר זושא קינסטליכער ע"ה, יו"ר מכון זכרון לזכר הנצחת גדולי הגר. אין דעם גליון ווערן באשריבן אלעס וואס האט א שייכות מיט יהדות אונגארן, רבנים און משפחות פון אונגארן. יעדער קען אריינשיקן צום עורך מאמרים און תגובות, וואס ווערט אנגענומען בחפץ לב און ארומגעשיקט פריי פאר ווער עס וויל.

R' Joel Weinstock writes:

Alei Zikoroim is a publication founded by the unforgettable Rabbi Meshulam Alexander Zosha Kinstlicher ob"m. He was the chairman of the Zikoroim Institute, memorializing Hungary. Each issue describes people and events having to do with Hungarian Jewry, rabbis and Hungarian families. Anyone can submit articles and comments to the editor, which will be gladly accepted, free of charge.

See all back issues at: <http://www.jgsob.org/aleizikoroim.html>

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www.JGSoB.org
info@JGSoB.org



DNA: Why A Relative's DNA Might Not Match

“We believe we are related, but DNA doesn't show a connection.” Does that imply an NPE (non-parental event)? Not necessarily. Here are three non-technical explanations:

1. Your genetic (DNA) tree will be different than your "real" (genealogical) tree. You will always get DNA from parents, grandparents and even all 8 great-grandparents. Further back in time, you will likely get DNA from all 16 gg-gp's, but sometimes maybe only from 15 or 14. Each generation further back in time results in less "pieces" (cM's) of DNA being from all ancestors.
2. The DNA segments (cM) you receive will always be large enough so that you will share some DNA with a 2nd cousin. But, you could have a legitimate 3rd cousin that does not match any of your DNA. It could be that the segments you have from the common gg-gp's do not overlap.
3. When your DNA is created, there is something at the chromosome level known as crossover. The layman's meaning of this is that chromosomes tend to break and then reconnect at specific points. A given chromosome will break (cross over) in only a certain number of segments, and not more. For instance, if a chromosome only has 15 crossover sections, you will not get a segment from at least one of your 16 gg-gp's. It is sort of like musical chairs. In this example, 16 gg-gp's and only 15 crossovers, leaves at least one off. If two segments come from the same one gg-gp, than you will only have 14 gg-gp's represented in that chromosome. If you want to learn more about crossover, and how it differs by gender, see the blog posts by Roberta Estes: <https://dna-explained.com/2017/11/09/concepts-dna-recombination-and-crossovers/> from 2017, and <https://dna-explained.com/2019/09/17/crossovers-frequency-and-inheritance-statistics-male-versus-female-matters/> from 2019.

Checkout available DNA learning opportunities at:

<https://conferencekeeper.org/dna/> and
<https://www.cyndislist.com/dna/>

Standards #9, 19 and 24: Don't Be an April's Fool

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1940 census. **Plan the research** to do look-ups without an index. Consult Stephen Morse's "How to Access the 1950 Census..." at <https://stevemorse.org/census/quiz1950.php>

Plan the research and **determine the scope** of information available. **Learn about** the census' 20 questions. Learn about the additional questions asked to five percent of the population. ⁴

Learn about the Housing Census and its purpose. ⁵

Learn about the Infant Enumeration Study and its purpose. ⁶

Learn more by reviewing blogs and wikis. An example is the FamilyHistory Wiki. The research process will be more productive once you gain more detail about the 1950 census. ⁷

"**Understand the Meaning**" includes the meaning for the sources time and place. That requires context. For Holocaust survivors coming to the USA, this will be the first census in which they are enumerated. How will they reflect upon this "counting" compared to countings they may have endured in Europe by both the Nazis and their own governments?

Understanding time and place means cross-referencing with the Hebrew Calendar. The 1950 census was to commence on 1 April 1950. ⁸ However, that day was a Shabbos. ⁹ Furthermore, it was 14 Nissan – erev Pesach. Many orthodox

Jews were not easily available on those key census dates, April 1 – 3, as they were celebrating what is termed a *three-day-yom-tov*.

Be mindful in how you approach your research.

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 11.
2. *Genealogy Standards*, 16.
3. *Genealogy Standards*, 17.
4. "1950 Population," *United States Census Bureau*, website (https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/index_of_questions/1950_population.html : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
5. "1950 Housing," *United States Census Bureau*, website, (https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/index_of_questions/1950_housing.html : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
6. "1950 Census: Procedural Studies of the 1950 Censuses No. 1: Infant Enumeration Study: 1950," *United States Census Bureau*, website, (<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1953/dec/procedural-study-01.html> : accessed 7 Oct 2021). Also (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1950/procedural-studies/study-01/04198170.pdf> : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
7. "United States Census 1950," *FamilySearch*, website, (https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States_Census_1950 : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
8. "1950 Census: The Official Census Day – April 1, 1950," *History Hub*, website, (<https://historyhub.history.gov/community/genealogy/census-records/blog/2021/04/01/1950-census-the-official-census-day-april-1-1950> : accessed 7 Oct 2021).
9. "Pesach 1950 / 5710 תשס"א," *HebCal*, database (<https://www.hebcal.com/holidays/pesach-1950> : accessed 24 Oct 2021).

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מצרים : Egyptian Timeline in the Torah Part IV

This article continues to present the timeline, portraying the intersection of the 18th 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:

- **2255:** Yaakov *Avinu* passes away.ⁱ
- **2256:** Yaakov *Avinu* was buried 15 Tishrei (22 Sep 1506 BCE). It was at this time that the first war with Tzefo occurred.ⁱⁱ
- **2270** (1491 BCE): Magron (Thutmose III) reigns.ⁱⁱⁱ One opinion identifies Yosef *HaTzaddik* as Thutmose III.^{iv}
- **2288:** combined African and Ishmaelite forces marched on Ramses in failed rescue attempt of Tzefo.^v
- **2303:** Thutmose III invades Caanan and Syria.^{vi}
- **2309:** Tzefo escapes from prison and flees to Carthage.^{vii}
- **2331**(1430 BCE): Tzefo defeats African king Angius.^{viii}
- Tzefo plots revenge against the Israelites in Egypt during the reign of Ahmenhotep II, but is defeated in battle.^{ix}
- Tzefo returns in defeat and likely ruled the Kittim until his passing in **2367**.^x

i. MeAm Lo'ez ("ML") Timeline at the end of Genesis IV/3b (hereafter: "MLT"), p600, citing ML Genesis iV/3b, 50:13, p551. See also p541.
ii. ML Genesis IV/3b, 50:13, p551.
iii. ML Genesis IV/3b, 50:22, p588. Also see p670, fn 237.
iv. ML Genesis IV/3b, p670, fn 238.
v. ML Genesis IV/3b, 50:22, p588. Also see p600 and 670, fn 239 – 240.
vi. ML Genesis IV/3b, p600. Also see p670, fn 237.

vii. ML Exodus I/4, p8 and p232, fn 40. Also see ML Genesis IV/3b, p600.
viii. ML Exodus I/4, p9 and p233, fn 45.
ix. ML Exodus I/4, p233, fn 47, cites Sefer HaYashar and Yossifon offering two alternate timelines for the reign of Ahmenhotep II; 1436 BCE - 1411 BCE or 1447 BCE - 1420 BCE.
x. ML Exodus I/4, 1:7, 8 – 12, p233, fn 43. For the Kittim, see ML Genesis IV/3b, p626, fn 33.

Standards

GEDCOM Standards for "GPS" #3

GPS # 3 requires correlation of "SIE", sources, information, and evidence.¹ It is the process of comparing and contrasting information and evidence.² Correlation shows if the evidence is reliable.³

Correlation is a necessary component of the GPS, in order to correctly interpret "facts" that we happen to find; comparing and contrasting minute details to establish a meaning for the whole that is greater than the sum of the parts.⁴

Context is critical to understanding a record, to correlating it properly with other sources, and to reaching a conclusion about a problem.⁵

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 1 – 2.
2. *Genealogy Standards*, 74.
3. *Evaluate the Evidence*, website, (https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Evaluate_the_Evidence : accessed 14 Oct 2021).
4. Elizabeth Shown Mills, "Evidence Analysis Issues," *Evidence Explained: Historical Analysis, Citation & Source Usage*, website, (<https://www.evidenceexplained.com/quicktips/information-not-knowledge> : accessed 14 Oct 2021).
5. Mills, "A Proof Argument? Why Bother?" (<https://www.evidenceexplained.com/quicktips/proof-argument-why-bother> : accessed 14 Oct 2021).

