

JGS of Brooklyn YICHUS

NEWSLETTER

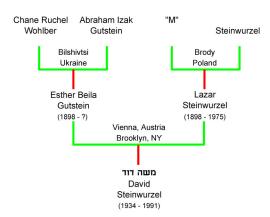
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VOLUME I, NUMBER 3

Jewish Genealogical Society

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Featured Lesson: יגעתי מצאתי – Seek and Ye Shall Find



Congregation Bais Ephraim was founded in the Midwood section of Flatbush over 40 years ago by Rabbi Moshe Dovid Steinwurzel הרב משה דוד שטיינווארצל ז"ל). He was a well-known person community, and can serve as an example of just how much information is publicly available online. The tree to the left was constructed solely from publicly available data. To demonstrate, by searching the Ellis Island Database and Ancestry.com you

can find the Rabbi's arrival in New York at age five, together with his parents and sister, in 1939. They traveled from Vienna to New York via the UK and Boston, MA. The ship manifest lists their cities of birth (Brody, Bolszowce [Bilshivtsi] & Vienna), last residence (at Lasar's mother, Mrs. M. Steinwurzel in Vienna at 10/2 Nestroygasse) and final destination in the USA (Adler cousins at 2263 East 5th Street in Brooklyn). Given the custom of the time, it is possible the letter "M" in Mrs. M. Steinwurzel's name (in Vienna) was not for her first name,

MIDRASHIC GENEALOGY

by Geilan Grant

Mother of Noah

הגר"ח קניבסקי שליט"א בספרו למכסה עתיק (פרשת בראשית עמוד ה) הביא, ששם אמו של נח היה אשמוע בת אלישוע בן חנוך (ספר היובלים). ויש אומרים שמה בת אנוש (מדרש כתב יד). ויש אומרים, ברונוש בת ברכאל (בריש ספר תולדות אדם להר"ש אלגזי. וכנראה העתיקו מאיזה מדרש).

There are various claims for the name of Noah's mother. Sources list her as: Ashmuah, Shamuh or Baronosh.

Cont. on next page

ואחד שאינו יודע לשאול: Don't be the Fourth Son – Know WHERE to Ask

You can Google to find details about your family surname. Googling "LANGSAM" yields 50 million results. Why not first try these ten websites, presented in alphabetical order, for researching your family:

- http://www.ancestry.com/ subscription website providing access to 16 billion historical records and more than 70 million family trees.
- 2. http://familysearch.org/ free website offering access to genealogical and historical records with 4+ billion names from all over the world.
- 3. http://www.geni.com/ subscription website of family trees; research for contacts, not content.
- http://search.geshergalicia.org/ free index of vital and other metrical records from Galicia.
- http://translate.google.com/ translate to/from many languages (but not Aramaic).

- 6. http://www.italiangen.org/ index to NYC birth, marriage, death and naturalization records.
- 7. http://www.jewishdata.com/ subscription website with over 500,000 records including tombstone images and ctizenship documents.
- 8. http://www.jewishgen.org/ free website with 22+ million records and search tools designed to assist those researching their Jewish ancestry.
- 9. http://stevemorse.org free website for finding immigration, census and vital records in one step.
- 10. http://www.yadvashem.org/ free website to research and document victims of the Holocaust.

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but rather for that of her husband. Searching online via GesherGalicia and JewishGen for a "Steinwurzel from Brody" does not yield any concrete results. A similar search in YadVashem for Steinwurzel is also fruitless. Using Esther Beila's birth city from the manifest to search for records from Bolszowce on JewishGen does return data. It lists Esther Beila's parents and other family names. In fact, an image of the original register book is available for download and review from the website (see figure 2). The Social Security Death Index yields dates of passing for both the Rabbi and his father. A search of the 1940 US Census records shows the recent Steinwurzel immigrants living at 276 East 3rd Street in Brooklyn. ItalianGen.org has indexes for the family's Brooklyn Naturalization records. Using that index to search the New York, Southern District, U.S District Court Naturalization Records, shows scanned images of Lasar's



Figure 1 – Petition Listing Lasar's Date and Place of Birth & Marriage



Certificate of Arrival in New York, 1940 Declaration of Intent and 1944 Petition for Naturalization. Also included in the Declaration was a picture of Lasar.

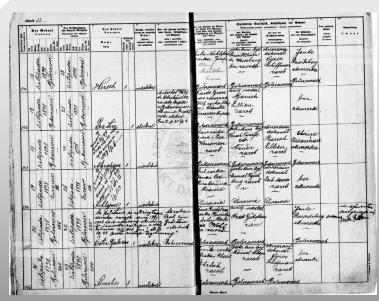


Figure 2 – 1898 Birth of Esther Beile Gutstein in Bolszowce

Name:	David Steinwurzel [D Steinwurzel]
SSN:	103384888
Gender:	Male
Ra ce:	White
Birth Date:	25 Feb 1934
Birth Place:	Vienna, Austria
Father Name:	Lazar Steinwurzel
Mother Name:	Esther Gutstein
Death Date:	15 Nov 1991
Death Certificate Number:	363892

Figure 3 – Social Security Death Index

	MORIFE - ME M CONTINUES	I .	N.Y.	NEW	YORK	YES	FATHER	NIL	NO	-		97.0	DO.
14	MOTHER - MRS. M. STEINFURZEL. 10/2 NESTROYGASSE. BIENNA.	/.	N.Y.	NEW	YORK	YE S	SELF	\$10	NO	ad	Mil	4	BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
15	MO THER - IN -LAW DO.	1.		1	YORK		BUSBAND	\$15	NO		4	7	
16	GRANDMOTHER DO. AUNT - MRS. H. JOPER	1	N.Y.		YORK		FATHER	\$15			PER.	7	DO.

Figure 4 – 22 August 1939 Ship Arrival, Line 14, Mrs. M. Steinwurzel as Last Address of Family in Vienna

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סדר הדורות ~ Seder HaDoros

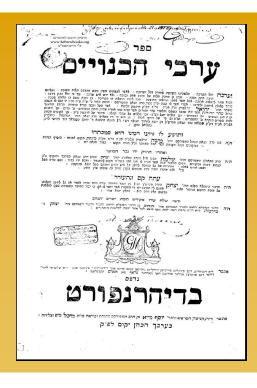
The Book "Seder HaDoros":

This sefer was authored by Rabbi Yechiel Heilprin (c1660 - c1746). The Yizkor book of Minsk relates that in 1712, R' Yechiel Heilprin was appointed as the Rabbi of Minsk. He held this position until his passing, some thirty years later. He also headed a Yeshiva in Minsk. R' Heilpirn wrote other books as well, including Kabbalah and a Hebrew dictionary called Sefer Erchei Hakinuyim (ספר ערכי הכינוים).

The Seder HaDoros is divided into three

volumes. The first volume is called Seder Yemos Olam (מדר ימות עולם ~ "Order of Days of the Wolrd"). Based on many earlier works, it chronicles significant events that occurred from the time of Creation right up to R' Heilpirn's own time. The 235 pages of the first volume have the millennium the page refers to as part of each heading. The last entry is for 5456 (1696). It seems his real last entry was French armies destroying Worms in 1689, but the Rabbi adds a story to end on a lighter note. The book can be found at:

http://www.hebrewbooks.org/46817





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The Women Behind the Men

?מי היתה נעמה אשת נח

בתורה נאמר: "ואחות תובל קין נעמה" (בראשית ד:כב), ורש"י מפרש שהיא נישאה לנח ולפי זה חייתה יותר מאלף שנה. מקורו מבראשית רבה בהתאם לדברי רבי אבא בר כהנא, אולם דעת חכמים שנשא אשה אחרת, וכוונתם כנראה לנאמר בספר הישר, שנעמה היתה בתו של חנוך שנולדה בשנותיו האחרונות והיתה אחותו הצעירה של מתושלח. גם בזוהר מובא שנעמה אחות תובל קין היא אמן של המזיקים, ולכן לא ייתכן שהיתה אשת נה.

The Torah states: "And the sister of Tubal Cain; Naamah". Rashi explains that she married Noah, and accordingly lived over a thousand years. This is found in Bereishis Rabbah, ascribed to Rabbi Abba bar Kahana. The Sages, however, state that he married a different woman named Naamah. This opinion may reflect the Book of Jubilees, which says she was the daughter of Hanoch, born to him in his later years, and was the younger sister of Methuselah. The Zohar mentions that Naamah, sister to Tubal Cain, was the mother of demons (and from an earlier time period), and therefore she could not have been the wife of Noah.



Who was on Noah's ark?

בספר "מגן וחרב" לרבי יהודה אריה ממודינא שנותר בכתב יד, מצוי:

- נה ואשתו נעמה בת ברכיאל Noah & his wife Naamah
- שם ואשתו מחלתירן Shem & his wife Mehaltiran
- חם ואשתו דמות נכי Ham & his wife Dimus Nahchi
- יפת ואשתו בת נתנכר Jefet & his wife Bas Nisnachar



ר"ח קנייבסקי בספר "למכסה עתיק" פרשת שמות עמוד ט"ז, מובאת רשימה של שמות נשות השבטים. מקור השמות מספר היובלים (פרק לד) שנחשב בין הספרים החיצונים, אולם היחס לספר זה שונה מרוב הספרים החיצונים, ורבי משה הדרשן מזכירו פעמים רבות ודולה ממנו פרטים רבים.

R' Chaim Kanievski in the Sefer Limchaseh Asik to Parshas Shemos p. 16: A note is cited there regarding the names of the wives of the [twelve] tribes. The source of these names is the Sefer HaYovelim – Book of Jubilees (ch. 34), which is [technically] enumerated among the apocrypha; but the authoritativeness of this Sefer differs than that of the other apocrypha, and R. Moshe HaDarshan mentions it in many times (presumably in his Sefer, Bereishis Rabbasi) and draws many details from it.

Standards

Standards in Software

There are many excellent programs available; some are better in certain aspects than others. Find one that you like that supports the standards and methodology of your research. Also check to make sure it can produce reports in the format that you want, and possibly support additional languages, like Hebrew or Yiddish.

Technical points to keep in mind:

- Does the software run on your phone and/or computer's system?
- Do others that you might collaborate with use the same software?
- If it is internet-based, is there an easy way to export the data back to your desktop?
- Does it offer automatic generation of Pages of Testimony for Yad Vashem?



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