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YICHUS

NEWSLETTER

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VOLUME VI, NUMBER 1 – 2

תקופת טבת תשפ"ב – WINTER 2022

Featured Lesson: An Effective Research Question

by Moishe Miller

This article's goal is to demonstrate and foster an understanding of the Standards outlined by the Board for Certification of Genealogists ("BCG") and its Genealogical Proof Standard ("GPS").

One way to approach the GPS is by utilizing BCG's Standard 10, which

מפתח פיוסולא ביאגראמא והשולטת				
אזולא מיוסז השולטת ר' צבי אזלימאליק מביצ'ק				
ר' אזעזר רייפמן אקוילא ר' אזלימאליק מביצ'ק				
ר' שמואל מילאסטרובאלי המקדל, בקוילא מיוסז השולטת				
ר' פסח (הגזע) טפירא מילאקורניק, אקוילא מיוסז השולטת				
מס	השק	אזולא		
		צ'קו	מיוסז	מיוסז
4	ר' צבי אזלימאליק טפירא	תק"מ	יה סבת תר"א	"קני ושלכד"
5	ר' צ'אצ' טפירא	ה'ק צבי אזלימאליק	וט אצו תר"ב	"צמח צ'אצ'"
6	ר' יוליאנו נפולא קירץ	ה'ק צ'אצ'	צ' סולון תר"ה	"הנעמן אמרי שבע"
7	ר' וילסן טפירא	ה'ק ר' יוליאנו	ה'ק צ'אצ'	
8	ר' מילאסטרובאלי	ה'ק וילסן	ה'ק צ'אצ'	
9	ר' מילאסטרובאלי	ה'ק צ'אצ'	ה'ק צ'אצ'	
10	ר' אזעזר טפירא	ה'ק צבי אזלימאליק	ה'ק אלו תר"ה	"אצו בינה"
11	ר' שמואל	ה'ק אילדז	וט תשרי תר"ז	
12	ר' אזלימאליק	ה'ק שמואל	וט תשרי תר"ז	
13	ר' מילאסטרובאלי	ה'ק אזלימאליק	וט תשרי תר"ז	

Partial Yahrtzeit List of the Bnei Yissoschur and His Offspring

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MIDRASHIC GENEALOGY

Adoption

אסנת בת דינה

R' Yehoshua ben Korchah teaches that Judaism views adoption as binding, designating the adopters as the actual parents.¹ One of the examples is the parentage of Osnas, wife to Yosef HaTzaddik (son of Yaakov Avinu). The Midrash relates that Osnas was really the daughter of Dinah, fathered by Shechem ben Chamor.² The Malach Michael brought Osnas to Mitzrayim

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Standard #47:

Evidence Correlation

A component of GPS #3 is correlation,¹ further amplified by Standard 47.² If various pieces of evidence strengthen the premise or theory, then they correlate in a positive way.

Evidence should be analyzed in conjunction with everything collected.³ All evidence items must be considered together.⁴ Critical

evaluation continues each time new information is found.⁵

Correlation is to compare and

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An Effective Research Question

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דין" ~ YICHUS

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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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<http://www.jgsob.org/membership.html>

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.

requires an Effective Research Question.¹ Through a focused question, broad discovery is possible.²

The specific research question of this article will inquire about a unique individual (part A of the standard) and focus on a relationship (part B of the Standard).

There is a DNA study tracing all known yDNA (son-after-son) descendants of Pesach Langsam, who lived in Jawornik Polski, Poland. Among Pesach's children, some of whom bore different surnames, was R' Hersh Mylech Spira (1783–1841). He was a prolific author and was known by the name of his most famous work, the *Bnei Yissoschor*.³ R'



https://www.zadikim.net/wp-content/uploads/IMG_03161.JPG

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Hersh Mylech's tombstone in Dynow, Poland does show his father to be Pesach.

The Bnei Yissoschor was known to have seven children; four sons and three daughters.⁴ See the chart on the following page for the four male lines. yDNA descendants for two of those four male lines have been located and tested. The testers are from the lines of R' Meshulam Zusha and R' Luzer "Lanceter". It appears R' Duvid "daughtered-out". Perhaps R' Shmuel has potential yDNA descendants. The search for living yDNA descendants lead to R' Lazar Spira of Sanok, (Galicia) Poland. He was the son of Moshe (Leib), son of R' Shmuel.⁵

The research question might be, are there any living son-after-son (son-after-son) descendants from either ADMUR Dynow, R' Duvid Spira (known as the Tzemach Dovid) or from R' Shmuel Spira of Bircza, both sons of the Bnei Yissoschor, R' Hersh Mylech Spira of Dynow (1783-1841)? However, that research question is too broad. It does not meet Standard 10, an Effective Research Question, as it is not about a specific individual.

Rephrasing the question as, "Are there any living descendants of Moshe Leib Spira and Chaje Sure Monat, originally from Przemysl, Poland and later Boryslaw, Poland?" does not pass the second portion of Standard, as it

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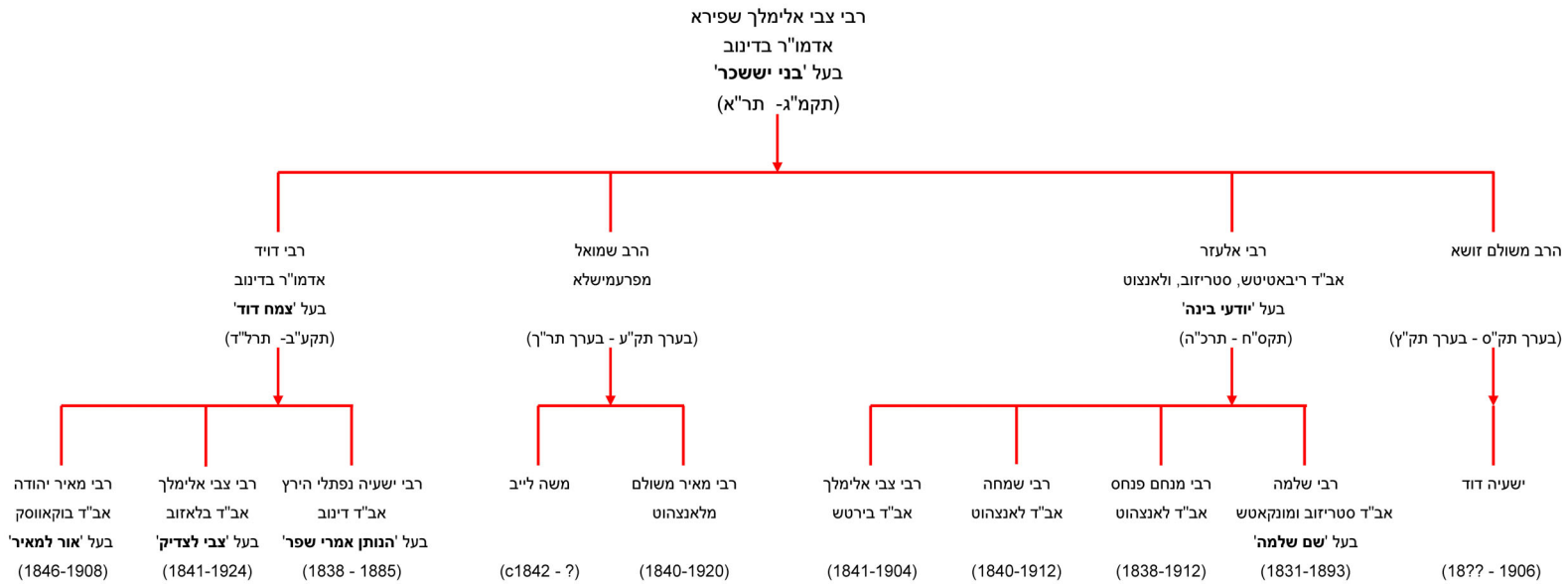
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An Effective Research Question

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מֶרֶן הַבְּנֵי יֵשׁשְׁכַר זַצ"ל וְצֶאֱצֵאִיו עַד דּוֹר שְׁלִישִׁי רֶק בְּנִים וּבְנֵי בְּנִים



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is not about a specific relationship.
The method is to break down the broad question into smaller, more specific questions.

Using the same family lines, the question is,

- Who were the children of Lazar Szapira, born 14 December 1879 in Boryslaw, Poland to Moshe Leib Spira and Chaje Sure Monat, who was married to Sarah Binik and who passed away in Israel in 1962?"

When answering a research question, each relationship or event should have at least two independent sources.⁶ Birth, marriage and death ("B/M/D") records for Jews are not extant for the early 1800's in the area where R' Shmuel was likely born (northeast Galicia,



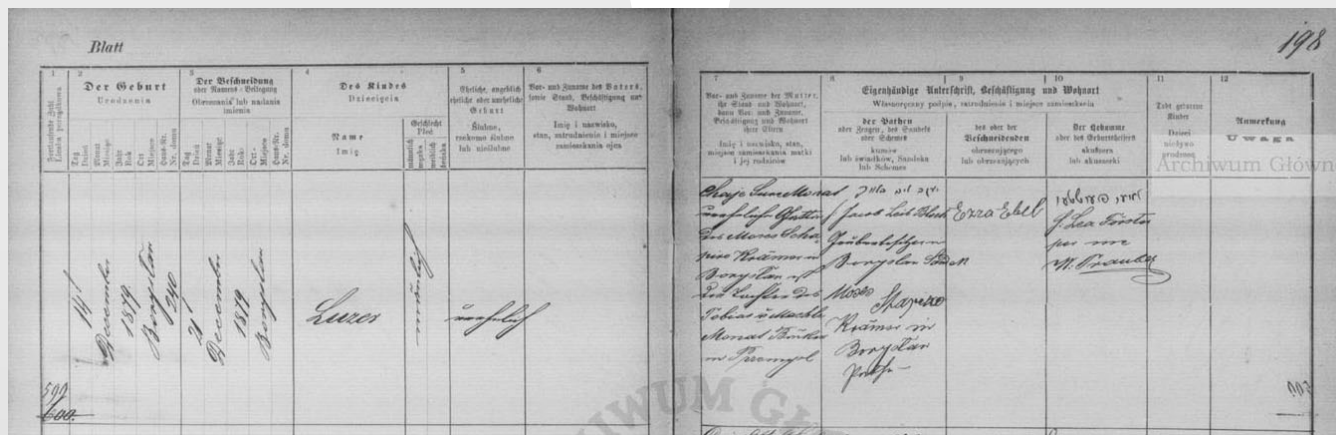
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An Effective Research Question

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http://agadd.home.net.pl/metrykalia/300/sygn.%2033/images/PL_1_300_33_0201.jpg
 "Record book of births, commune Borystaw, powiat Drohobych" for 1879 AGAD Archives, fond 300, Call No 33, bound book, p198, line 599, birth of Lazar Shapiro in 1879
 Reproduced with permission from Stanley Diamond of JRI-Poland

[Austria-Hungary]]. No B/M/D records were found at JewishGen, JRI-Poland, or the JRI-Beta for Samuel Spira the son of Hersh. Both the biography of the *Bnei Yissoschor* and the encyclopedia *Meorei Galicia* state that R' Shmuel was a son of the *Bnei Yissoschor*.⁷ Family lore supports this. There are no known B/M/D records documenting Moshe (Leib) as a son of R' Shmuel. There is documentary evidence for R' Lazar being a son of Moshe Spira. His 1879 birth record from Borystaw lists his parents.⁸ His tombstone records his father's name and that he was the fourth generation from the *Bnei Yissoschor*.⁹ The four generations would be:

ר' אלעזר בן ר' משה בן ר' שמואל בן ר' הערש מלך (הבני יששכר)

With the basis of the lineage outlined, the next

issue of *Yichus* will focus on answering the research question, documenting R' Lazar's children in the United States and Europe.

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), p. 11, Standard 10.
2. Harold Henderson, "Ten-Minute Methodology: How to Ask Good Research Questions," *Board for Certification of Genealogists* (<https://bcgcertification.org/ten-minute-methodology-how-to-ask-good-research-questions/>) : accessed 28 Oct 2021).
3. הרבי ר' צבי אלימלך מדינוב ... בעל [Nassan Ortner] הרב נתן אורטנר [ha-Rabi R. Tsevi Elimelekh mi-Dinov ... : ba'al "Bene Yiśakhar" : pirke hayav u-mishnato] (מתוך בני משה לחקר כת"י ע"ש המהר"ם שיק, ; נ. אורטנר [Yerushalayim] : Makhon le-heker kit"y. "Bene Mosheh" a. sh. ha-Maharam Shik ; Lod : N. Ortner, 765, 2005. See: <https://www.worldcat.org/title/rabi-r-tsevi-elimelekh-mi-dinov-baal-bene-yisaskhar-pirke-havav-u-mishnato/oclc/152737235?referer=di&ht=edition>) vol ii, p765 listing the name of his father as Pesach : צבי אלימלך בן פסח, .].

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- Ortner, Harabani R' Tzvi Elimelech, vol. II, p. 615, with his reference to תמכין דארריתא.
- Meir Wunder, *Meorei Galicia*, vol. 5, pp. 445–446, chart, showing R' Luezer of Brooklyn as son of Moshe of Pshemshyl, son of R' Shmuel, son of R' Hersh Mylech. Also p. 451 for the bio of R' Lazar, citing *Yisroel Saba*, לב, מנ"א תשכ"ב, s. Also see הרבי צבי אלימלך מדינוב: ... בעל "בני יששכר": פרקי חייו ומשנתו / Related place Tel Aviv-Yafo (Israel)-place of publication, Co-Author Ortner, Harabani R' Tzvi Elimelech, vol. II, p. 615, for R' Shmuel as the son of R' Hersh Mylech.
- Bill Dollarhide, "Family Group Sheet Standards," website, GenealogyBlog (<https://www.genealogyblog.com/?p=20637> : accessed 12 December 2021). Also see Tomas W. Jones, *Mastering Genealogical Proof*, (Arlington, VA: National Genealogical Society, 2013), p. 23.
- Cited in prior footnotes.
- AGAD (http://agadd.home.net.pl/metrykalia/300/sygn.%2033/images/PL_1_300_33_0201.jpg : accessed 23 August 2022), image, "Record book of births, commune Boryslaw, powiat Drohobych" for 1879 AGAD Archives, fond 300, Call No 33, bound book, p198, line 599, birth of Luzer Shapiro in 1879.
- BillionGraves* (<https://billiongraves.com/grave/אלעזר-21453313> : accessed 23 August 23, 2022), elena arie, memorial for Lazar Spira, (Netanya Shikun Vatikim Cemetery, Israel).



<https://billiongraves.com/grave/21453313> אלעזר-שפירא/21453313

Netanya Shikun Vatikim Cemetery, Israel
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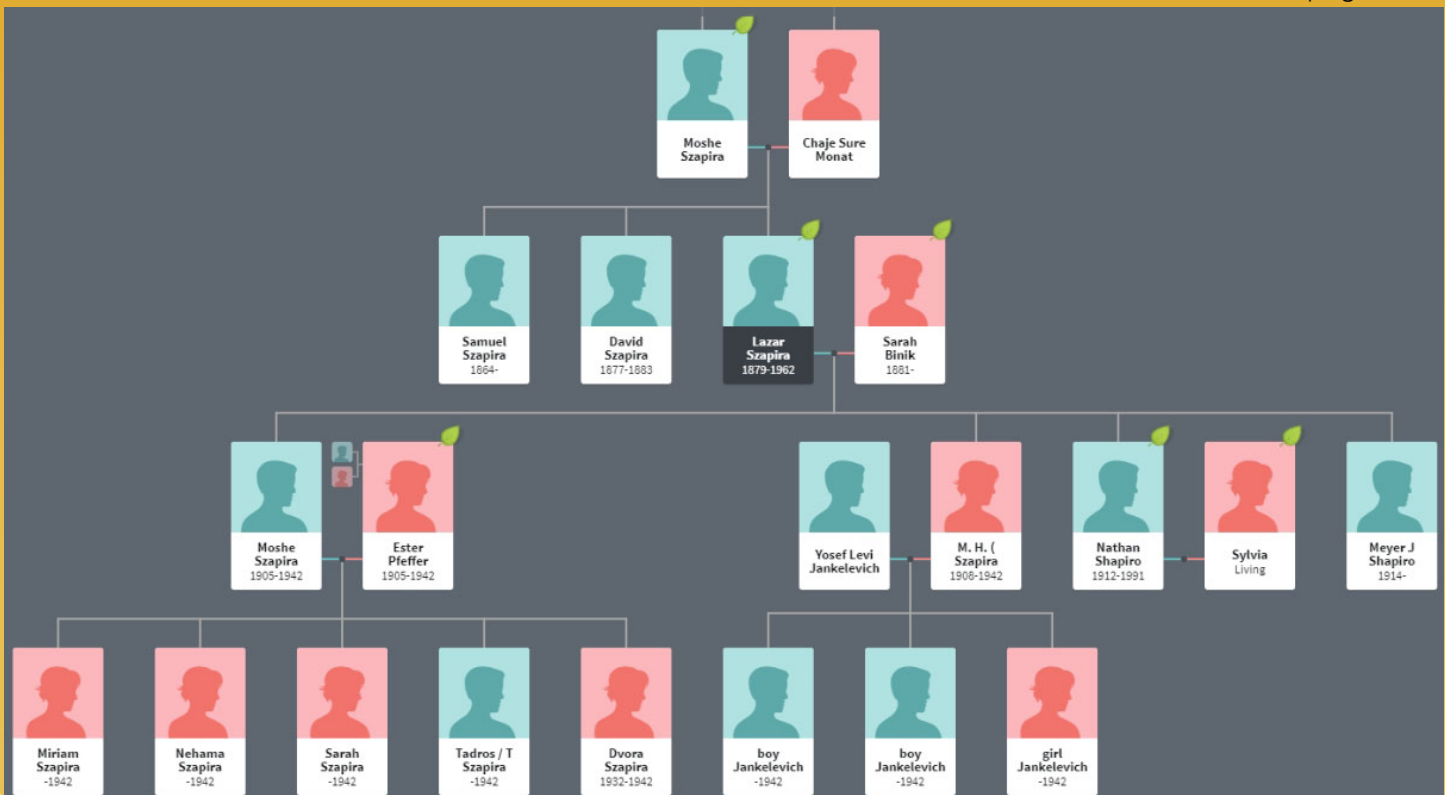
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Methodology: Looking Into a POT

This volume's cover-page featured lesson focuses on the Spira (Shapiro) family. In conjunction with the research regarding Moshe (Leib) Shapiro's family, a Page of Testimony ("POT") was located at Yad Vashem. ¹ This POT may represent a Spira line with a surviving son-after-son descendant from R'

Hersh Myech Spira. Would the submitter of that POT, Allan Witztum, have information about the extended family tree of Moshe Shapiro? The research question is, "How was Allen Witztum of Beer Sheva a nephew to Moshe Shapiro of Sanok (Galicia), Lazar and Sarah, as indicated in the POT?"

Cont. on page 8



Four Generations:
Family of Moshe Spira and Chaya Sarah Monat

Methodology: Looking Into a POT

207084

YAD VASHEM **DAF-ED** **דף-עד** **יד ושם**
 Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority **A Page of Testimony** P.O.B. 3477 Jerusalem, Israel

Photograph, preferably passport size. Please do not attach the photograph with glue. Include the name of the deceased on the back of the photo.	1. Family Name SHAPIRO שפירו		
	2. First Name MOSHE משה		
	2A. Maiden Name		
3. Date of birth or approximate age			
4. Place of birth (town, country)			
THE MARTYRS' AND HEROES' REMEMBRANCE LAW, 5713-1953 determines in article No. 2 that — The task of YAD VASHEM is to gather into the homeland material regarding all those members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their memory and that of the communities, organizations, and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish.	5. Name of mother of the deceased SARAH שרה	6. Name of father of the deceased LAZER לזר	
	7. Name of wife or husband ESTHER אסתר	8. Profession RABBI רב	
	9. Place of residence before the war SANOK, POLAND סאנוק פולין		
	10. Place of residence during the war SANOK, POLAND סאנוק פולין		
	11. Circumstances of death (place, date, etc.) BURNED TO DEATH IN HIS HOUSE BY THE NAZIS		
	I, the undersigned <u>ALLAN WITZTOM</u>		
	residing at (full address) <u>REHOV SHIMON 9/45 BEER SHEVA</u>		
	relationship to deceased <u>NEPHEW</u>		
	hereby declare that this testimony is correct to the best of my knowledge.		
	Signature <u><i>Allen Witztum</i></u>		
	Place and date of registration <u>21.4.91</u>		

SECTIONS 1 TO 12 REFER TO THE DECEASED ONLY

..ונתתי להם בביתי ובחומותי יד ושם... אשר לא יכרת:
 יעשיהו נ"ל
..even unto them will I give in mine house and within my walls a place and a name... that shall not be cut off. Isaiah, LV, 5

PLEASE FILL IN ALL THE INFORMATION IN BLOCK LETTERS.
 EACH VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST MUST BE INSCRIBED ON A SEPARATE FORM

https://yvng.yadvashem.org/remote/nameofsf.yadvashem.org/YADVASHEM///18031433_240_4792/115.jpg?width=700
 Reproduced with Permission from Yad Vashem, Hall of Names. Page of Testimony for Moshe Shapiro, z"l.

Cont. on next page

Methodology: Looking Into a POT

Cont. from page 6

The POT has Allan's Beer Sheva address. Is he still at that address, 30 years after his POT submission? Did he have a listed phone number or public email address? Using Google to search for "ALLAN WITZTOM", the first search result is sad news.² It shows a 20 Aug 2021 article entitled "Allan Witztum (1939–2021): A Great Teacher in Brill".³ It seems Allan was not going to relate how or if he was a Shapiro nephew.

Yad Vashem offers a search feature to see all the POTs submitted by the same person. Reviewing the POTs submitted by Allan shows one for Moshe Shapiro's wife, Esther, and one for a Hannah Yankelevich.⁴ It seems Moshe Shapiro and Hannah Yankelevich were siblings. Was Allan a son from yet another sibling? How was he a nephew to this Moshe Spira? Was it through a SHAPIRO or a PFEFFER or a LEVY (Freund), the other surnames on the POTs?

MyHeritage has other records,

including a 1999 Mazel Tov listing in the Jewish Chronicle (London, England) for the engagement of David Witztum to Michelle Gillis.⁵ The article mentions Allan with his wife Ann, as the parents of David.

Searching on Google for both Allan and Ann Witztum/Witztum yields a 7 November 2011 obituary for Allan's mother, Shirley Schubin.⁶ It states Shirley was the spouse of three men: Henry Schubin, Joseph Freund and Herman Witztum. Searching in FamilySearch records, with a surname of Witztum and spouse with first name of Shirley gives a 1937 Manhattan marriage extract for Herman Witztum and Shirley Pfeffer.⁷ This matches the names found in Shirley's obit and confirms Allan's ancestry.

Based on these searches, Allan was the son of Herman and Shirley Witzum. Allan is enumerated as a one-year old in Herman's Brooklyn household, per the 1940 Census.⁸

It seems Allan went to Yeshiva University High School for Boys

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Methodology: Looking Into a POT

BUREAU OF RECORDS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

25-2050-32-B, 10 H

STATE OF NEW YORK.

27771 No. of Certificate
24217
PFEFFER

937 DEC 7 PM 2:14

CERTIFICATE AND RECORD OF MARRIAGE
OF

(Groom) HERMAN WITZTUM and (Bride) Shirley Pfeffer

Groom's Residence	Herman Witztum	Bride's Residence	243 5th St. Bklyn N.Y.
Age	31 ¹⁵⁶⁰⁻⁵³ _{March 17, 1906}	Age	24 _{Sept. 15 1913}
Color	W.	Color	W.
Single, Widowed or Divorced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single	Single, Widowed or Divorced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single
Occupation	Manufacturer	Maiden Name, if a Widow	Shirley Pfeffer
Birthplace	Russia	Birthplace	Poland
Father's Name	Abraham Witztum	Father's Name	Benjamin Pfeffer
Mother's Maiden Name	Riza Harnik	Mother's Maiden Name	Celia Feives
Number of Groom's Marriage	First	Number of Bride's Marriage	First

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 The Grant mansion 73 West 11th St. (Synagogue Church), in the Borough of N.Y.C., City of New York, this 5 of December, 1937

Signature of person performing the Ceremony } L. Spira
 Official Station Rabbi
 Residence 115 5th St. Bklyn

Witnesses to the Marriage } Rabbi Mendel W. Friedman
Solomon Wind

NO MUTILATED CERTIFICATE WILL BE RECEIVED

<https://a860-historicalvitalrecords.nyc.gov/view/10221921>

Marriage Certificate of Herman Witztum to Shirley Pfeffer
Borough of Manhattan, 5 December 1937
Certificate 27771

Courtesy of The New York City Municipal Archives

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ALLAN WITZTUM

Aristo 5-8; "Elchanite" Activities Editor 7, 8; Service Squad 3; "Topics" Circulation Staff 5, 6; Hebrew Library Squad 2; Co-op Store Staff 2-7; Science Club President 7; Class Debating Team 6; Class Charity Collector 6, 8.
Witz is the "most unforgettable character we have ever met." Ingenuity personified, he could inject humor into, or could cook up a scheme for any given situation. He will prepare for the future at Brooklyn College.
"A rare compound of geniality, fun, and frolic."
PlagiJosepher

Allan's 1956 High School Year book, the Elchanite

Reproduced with Permission of MTA (YU)

Cont. from page 8

(MTA) in Manhattan. ⁹

Ancestry has an index entry for a marriage between Allan and Ann E Kent. ¹⁰ Ancestry also extracted detail from an Ithaca newspaper regarding Allan's marriage. It outlines his education; he studied in Brooklyn College and Cornell

MICHELLE GILLIS and DAVID WITZTOM

The engagement is announced between Michelle, daughter of Eileen and David Gillis, and David, son of Ann and Allan Witztum (Beersheva). Mazeltov to the grandparents.

Reproduced with Permission from the Jewish Chronicle of London, England
Jewish Chronicle, 22 Jan 1999, London, p31

University. The newlywed couple was relocating to Jerusalem where Allan would do botanical research at Hebrew University. ¹¹

The difficulty with the extract is that it lists his wife-to-be as Mary B Kent, rather than Ann E Kent. Is Ann, the name mentioned in the other sources, the same as this Mary? Was Allan married twice, both times to a Kent?

This is a situation that highlights BCG's article of "When Index is a Dirty Word." ¹² Reading the actual announcement in the Ithaca newspaper, there is no mention of

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Methodology: Looking Into a POT

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Name: Mr. Allan Witztum
[Mr. Allan Tritztan]

Gender: Male

Residence Date: Abt 1966

Residence Place: Jerusalem , Israel

Occupation: Instructor

Employer: Cornell

Graduation Date: 1960

School: Brooklyn College

Engagement Date: 10 May 1966

Marriage Date: 10 Aug 1966

Father: Joseph Freund

Mother: Freund

Spouse: Mary B. Kent

Name: Dr. Allan Witztum

Gender: Male

Residence Date:

Residence Place: Brooklyn

Occupation: Botanical Researcher

Employer: Hebrew University

Graduation Date: n/a

School: Brooklyn College, Cornell

Engagement Date: n/a

Marriage Date: 10 Aug 1966

Father: Mr. Joseph Freund

Mother: Mrs. Freund

Spouse: Ann Elizabeth Kent

To the left is the Ancestry Artificial Intelligence Extract of the Ithaca Journal Article

To the right is the "Human Eye" Extract of the Ithaca Journal Article

a Mary.¹³ Aside from the BCG Standards mentioned in that article, Ancestry is an agent, which relates to Standard 34.¹⁴ There is also Standard 44 about reliability.¹⁵ Reading the actual newspaper article, it is obvious

who Mary is. The artificial intelligence ("AI") extracting the article conflated the detail from an adjoining article. That one was about a "Mary B", but her surname was Rose and unrelated to Allan's wedding. Due to the

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Methodology: Looking Into a POT

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4 ITHACA JOURNAL Thursday, Aug. 18, 1966

Ann Kent, Allan Witztum

Miss Ann Elizabeth Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kent of 408 Klinewoods Rd., and Allan Witztum, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Freund of Brooklyn, were married at the home of the bride's parents at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1966.

Ralph Barnard, acting police justice of Cayuga Heights, performed the civil ceremony.

Mr. Witztum, is a 1960 graduate of Brooklyn College, and Mrs. Witztum is a 1961 graduate of Stanford University. Both received the Ph.D. in botany this year from Cornell Univer-

sity. The bridegroom has been an instructor in the Genetics, section at Cornell.

The couple will live in Jerusalem, Israel, where Mr. Witztum will do botanical research at Hebrew University.

Divorce Decree Final

The decree for divorce of Mary B. Rose of 118 Coddington Rd. vs. Richard Rose became final Aug. 10, 1966. Filed and entered May 10, 1966, the divorce was granted by Tompkins County Supreme Court Justice Harold E. Simpson.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/255148641/>
The Ithaca Journal (Ithaca, New York) · 18 Aug 1966, Thu · Page 4, columns 7-8
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Methodology: Looking Into a POT

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proximity, the AI somehow combined detail from both. The Ancestry index page does warn: "The facts in this collection were found using artificial intelligence technology and may contain errors."

Further detail shows Ann to be the wife of Allan and the daughter of George Kent. The Ithaca obituary of George Kent lists him as Allan's father-in-law.¹⁶

It is evident that Allan's father, Herman, was not the last of Shirley's husbands. The Ithaca announcement from 1966 already lists Shirley's second husband, Mr. Freund. The 1950 census shows Allan as Joseph's stepson.¹⁷ Based on her naturalization, Shirley Witztum nee Pfeffer was widowed; it lists her late husband, Herman, as passing in 1943.¹⁸

Herman was drafted, so perhaps he was a casualty of war.¹⁹ His WWII draft detail is at Fold3, but no other military data is listed.²⁰ Perhaps it is negative evidence, proving no wartime military

service for Herman. FamilySearch does have a record of his 1943 death.²¹ The NYC Municipal Archives published early B/M/D records, including Herman's passing. He was not a casualty of WWII. He passed from "coronary sclerosis with infarction."²²

Allan's mother was Shirley. Her maiden name of Pfeffer is on her marriage record and naturalization. Referring back to the POTs Allan submitted to YadVashem, it shows that Moshe Spira's wife was Esther. Viewing Esther's POT again, she was a Pfeffer, the daughter of Benzion and Silka.²³ Shirley's earlier-cited marriage shows her parents with anglicized versions of those names, Benjamin and Celia.

The answer seems clear now, and disappointing. A potential additional SPIRA line was not discovered. Allan was Moshe Shapiro's nephew but Allan was not a Spira relative. He was a Pfeffer relative, a nephew via Moshe's wife, Esther.

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Methodology: Looking Into a POT

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The quest continues. Did Moshe have any surviving family? Children? Any surviving Spira family, like that from Moshe's sister, Chana, that Allan also put a POT in for? ²⁴

Following ethical protocol, all of

the copyright holders for the sources in this article were contacted. This included Brill's publication, The Israel Journal of Plant Sciences. They gave permission to reprint the obituary of Allan Witztum if the author, Dr. Aaron Rottenberg also permitted.

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OBITUARY Shirley Schubin SEPTEMBER 15, 1913 – NOVEMBER 7, 2011

Shirley Schubin, formerly of Newton, Massachusetts, entered into rest Monday November 7, 2011. She was the beloved wife of the late Henry Schubin and Joseph Freund and Herman Witztum.

She was the devoted mother of Allan Witztum and his wife Ann of Israel, Felice Dickstein and her husband Louis of Newton, MA, and the late Paul Freund. Cherished grandmother of 5 grandchildren and 8 great grandchildren.

Reproduced Courtesy of Googles Terms for Public Use
"Obituary (In The Care of Stanetsky Memorial Chapel)," Dignity Memorial
(<https://www.dignitymemorial.com/obituaries/brookline-ma/shirley-schubin-4876045> : accessed 17 Nov

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Methodology: Looking Into a POT

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ORIGINAL
(To be retained by Clerk of Court)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA No. 441997

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

for [Of a Married Person, under Sec. 310(a) or (b), 311 or 312, of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1144-1145)]

U. S. District Eastern District, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Honorable the _____ Court of _____ at _____
This petition for naturalization, hereby made and filed pursuant to Section 310 (b), of the Nationality Act of 1940, respectfully shows:

(1) My full, true, and correct name is SHIRLEY WITZTUM formerly Shirley Pfeffer Sara Pfeffer
(Full, true name, without abbreviation, and any other name which has been used, must appear here)

(2) My present place of residence is 305 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn Kings NY (3) My occupation is Housework

(4) I am 32 years old. (5) I was born on Sept. 15, 1913 in Lisko, Poland

(6) My personal description is as follows: Sex female, color white, complexion fair, color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, height 5 feet 4 inches, weight 125 pounds; visible distinctive marks none; race white; present nationality Polish

(7) I am widow married; the name of my ~~was~~ husband is was Herman; we were married on Dec. 5, 1937

at New York NY; he or she was born at Poland on March 17, 1896

entered the United States at New York NY on 1928 for permanent residence in the United States, and no ~~1928~~

deceased Aug. 9, 1943 at N.Y.C. and was naturalized on August 14, 1934 at Brooklyn NY

certificate No. 3832912; or became a citizen by _____
(7a) (If petition is filed under Section 311, Nationality Act of 1940) I have resided in the United States in marital union with my United States citizen spouse for at least 1 year immediately preceding the date of filing this petition for naturalization.

Reproduced from the Naturalization Petitions of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York

Upon being asked, the Doctor was kind enough to reach out to Allan's wife, who shared more detail about the Shapiro and Pfeffer families from Sanok: ²⁵

"Esther was the eldest daughter (and second child after a son Moshe/Morris) of Yehuda Ben

Zion Pfeffer and Miriam Silka from Linsk (Lesko), who were able to leave Poland for the US with Esther's four younger sisters, but Esther was over 21 at the time and could not be included in her parents' certificate. Moshe's parents, Lazar and

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Sara, also left Poland for the US and lived not far from the Pfeffer family in Williamsburg. Each family mourned the murders of Moshe, Esther and their five children by the Nazis.

Moshe, Esther, and their children lived in the same building in Sanok as Moshe's sister Hentsche and her three children (Hentsche's husband Joseph Freund {Jankelovitch} had left for Canada in the summer of 1939, hoping to earn enough to bring the family to join him).

There were two conflicting reports of how the two families met their deaths. One was that they died because the building in which they lived was set on fire. This is what is written in the Yizkor Book for Sanok (available in a digital version from the New York Public Library); the entry was written by Joseph (Yasha) Freund, Moshe Shapiro's brother-in-law, the husband of Hentsche, and appears on pages 311-312. The second, the

one Allan's family (Esther's family Pfeffer) was given, was that they had been taken to a nearby forest and shot.

I see that you submitted a Witness page for a different Moshe Spira, the son of David and Sarah, who did not live in Sanok. I hope this information regarding the Sanok family is of value to you.

Such searches are painful yet important; reading the entry in the Yizkor Book highlights the enormity of what was lost."

This article did use over a dozen unique sources, negative evidence and resolution of conflicting data in order to address the research question. "How was Allen Witzum of Beer Sheva a nephew to Moshe Shapiro of Sanok (Galicia), Lazar and Sarah, as indicated in the POT?" Allan's mother Shirley, was a daughter of (Yehuda) Ben Zion Pfeffer. Esther, wife of Moshe Shapiro was also a daughter of (Yehuda) Ben Zion Pfeffer. That

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makes Allan a maternal nephew of Esther and Moshe Shapiro.

Further research questions need to be posed to determine the existence of other living son-after-son (yDNA) descendants for R' Shmuel Spira, son of R' Hersh Mylech.

1. Allan Witztum, submitter, "Page of Testimony" for Moshe Shapiro of Sanok, Poland, spouse of Esther; imaged, *Yad Vashem, The Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names* (<https://yvng.yadvashem.org/nameDetails.htm?language=en&itemId=1886228&ind=1> : accessed 4 November 2021).
2. "Allan Witztum," Google (https://www.google.com/search?q=ALLAN+WITZTUM&sxsr=A0aemvLhijMLrE10CGot8ttqT4WJB6A6w%3A1637536991091&ei=39SaYdiMBfqNwbkPh-m1qAU&ved=0ahUKewiY-KPVzKr0AhX6RjABHYd0DVUQ4dUDCA4&uact=5&og=ALLAN+WITZTUM&gs_lcp=Cadnd3Mtd2l6EAMyBAqjECcyBAqjECcyBAqjECc6BwgjELADEc6BwgjELACECdKBAhBGAFQ_wdY1whqjw5oAXAAeACAAYKIAZ0BkgFBMpgBAKABAcqBACABAQ&scient=qws-wiz : accessed 4 November 2021)
3. Aaron Rottenberg, "In Memoriam[.] Allan Witztum (1939–2021) : A Great Teacher," *Israel Journal of Plant Sciences* 68 (2021 Issue 3): p. 249–52; online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/22238980-20210099> : not accessed online; registration required). Express permission to reproduce the entire article was given by the publisher, Brill, and the author.
4. Allan Witztum, "Page of Testimony" for Esther Shapiro; *Yad Vashem, The Central Database*

of Shoah Victims' Names

(<https://yvng.yadvashem.org/nameDetails.htm?language=en&itemId=1929709&ind=1> : accessed 4 November 2021) and Allan Witztum, "Page of Testimony" for Hannah Jankelevich; *Yad Vashem, The Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names*; (<https://yvng.yadvashem.org/nameDetails.htm?language=en&itemId=5252750&ind=1> : accessed 4 November 2021).

5. "Social & Personal," (London, England) *Jewish Chronicle*, 22 Jan 1999, London, p. 31, col 2; imaged at *MyHeritage* (<https://www.myheritage.com/research/record-10148-209764/the-jewish-chronicle-in-the-jewish-chronicle?snippet=b646b96ad065ba27afd1ae23ad417531> : accessed 4 November 2021). For the original, see the paper's archives (<https://www.thejc.com/archive/1.173788?typ=e=edition&editionDate=1999-01-22&wholeEdition=true> : accessed 15 November 2021).
6. "Obituary (In The Care of Stanetsky Memorial Chapel)," *Dignity Memorial* (<https://www.dignitymemorial.com/obituaries/brookline-ma/shirley-schubin-4876045> : accessed 17 November 2021) Shirley Schubin.
7. "New York, New York City Marriage Records, 1829-1940," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:248D-MW5> : 15 November 2021), Herman Witztum and Shirley Pfeffer, 5 December 1937; citing *Marriage, Manhattan, New York, New York, United States, New York City Municipal Archives, New York; FHL microfilm 1,674,948*.
8. 1940 United States Census, Kings County, New York, population schedule, Brooklyn, enumeration district (ED) 24-2546A, Sheet 8B, Dwelling #1636, Household 164, Herman Witztum; digital image, *Archives.com* (<https://www.archives.com/1940-census/herman-witztum-ny-57144502> : accessed 17 November 2021); citing *National Archives Microfilm Publication T627, Roll 2614*.

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9. Talmudical Academy Yeshiva University High School for Boys (Brooklyn, NY) *Elchanite* (n.p., 1956), p34; imaged "Elchanite (Brooklyn, New York, NY), 1956," *Archives.org* (<https://archive.org/details/elchanitebrookly1956unse/page/34/mode/2up> : accessed 22 November 2021) p34 of 94. Originally located using the index at https://jewishdata.com/secure/index.php?first_name=&last_name=witz&yr_death=0&cemetery_loc=&tribe_search=none&submit=Search : accessed 4 November 2021).
10. "New York State, Marriage Index, 1881-1967," database, *Ancestry* (<https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=61632&h=100206810&indiv=try> : accessed 23 November 2021), entry for Ann E Kent to Allan Witztum, 10 August 1966, cert# 42900; citing "New York State Marriage Index," *New York State Department of Health, Albany, NY*. For an alternate reading and extraction of the unimaged original, "New York, New York City Marriage Licenses Index, 1950-1995," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QLS5-THWK> : accessed 23 November 2021), "Allan Witztum," data sheet; extracted from *Reclaim the Records, The NYC Marriage Index* (<http://www.nycmarriageindex.com> : 2016), citing New York City Clerk's Office.
11. "U.S., Newspapers.com Marriage Index, 1800s-current," database, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/78996126:62116> : accessed 4 November 2021), entry for Allan Witztum; citing *Newspapers.com*.
12. "Ten-Minute Methodology: When Index is a 'Dirty Word'," *Board for Certification of Genealogists* (<https://bcgcertification.org/ten-minute-methodology-when-index-is-a-dirty-word/> : accessed 18 November 2021).
13. "Ann Kent, Allan Witztum," (*Ithaca, NY*) *Ithaca Journal*, 18 August 1966, p. 4, col 7-8; imaged at *Newspapers.com* (<https://www.newspapers.com/image/255148641/> : accessed 18 November 2021).
14. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), 21.
15. *Genealogy Standards*, 26.
16. "George Clarence 'Shorty' Kent," website, *ithacajournal* powered by Legacy (<https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/theithacajournal/name/george-kent-obituary?pid=118170416> : accessed 4 November 2021); citing *the Ithaca Journal of 30 September 2008*.
17. 1950 United States Census, Kings County, New York, population schedule, Brooklyn, enumeration district (ED) 24-2390, Sheet 2, Dwelling #10, Allan Witztum in the household of Joseph Freund; digital image, *1950 Census* (<https://1950census.archives.gov/search/?county=Kings&ed=24-2390&page=1&state=NY> : accessed 25 August 2022), p. 3.
18. District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York, "Naturalization records, cert. no. 114651-442129, 5-18 Mar. 1946," petition of Shirley Witztum, 13 Mar 1946, cert# 441997; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSMV-FQJ4-W> : accessed 14 November 2021), p1363 of 1902; FHL Microfilm 2,406,053. Note, the film description at FamilySearch is incorrect. It describes the film as Naturalization records, cert. no. 114651- 442129, 5-18 Mar. 1946," but the first range number should be 441651.
19. "U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1370944:1002> : accessed 14 November 2021), card for Herman Witztum, serial # 3339., local board #204, Brooklyn (Kings county), NY; the source of these images is not cited. Fold3 does have these images and refers to "Selective Service Registration Cards, World War II: Fourth Registration." The National Archives has detail about this registration. See:

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<https://www.archives.gov/files/research/military/ww2/draft-cards-fourth-registration.pdf>

20. "Herman Witztum," database, Fold3 (<https://www.fold3.com/search?keywords=herman+witztum> : 4 November 2021).
21. "New York, New York City Municipal Deaths, 1795-1949", database, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:2WTT-QR3 : 3 June 2020>), Herman Witztum, 1943; citing "Brooklyn death certificates, 1919-1949," New York City Municipal Archives, New York City; FHL film 2,134,858.
22. See also NYC Municipal Archives (<https://a860-historicalvitalrecords.nyc.gov/view/7099591> : accessed 23 August 23, 2022); The City of New York, Certificate of Death #16921, Herman Witztum, 9 August 1943, Kings (Brooklyn).
23. See footnote 4 for the citation to the Esther Shapiro POT.

24. Allan Witztum, "Page of Testimony" for Hannah Jankelevich; Yad Vashem, *The Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names* (<https://yvng.yadvashem.org/nameDetails.html?language=en&itemId=5252750&ind=1> : accessed 4 November 2021).
25. "Attention: Moishe Miller Relation of Allan Witztum ז"ר to the Shapiro family of Sanok, Poland," eMail, Ann Witztum [E-ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE] to info@jgsob.org, Wednesday, 17 November 2021 9:09 am; digital copy held by the JGS of Brooklyn, PO Box 100496, Brooklyn, NY 11210. Also, "Re: Attention: Moishe Miller Relation of Allan Witztum ז"ר to the Shapiro family of Sanok, Poland," eMail, Ann Witztum [E-ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE] to info@jgsob.org, Wednesday, 17 November 2021 2:51 pm; digital copy held by the JGS of Brooklyn, PO Box 100496, Brooklyn, NY 11210.

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ARTICLES *Of Interest*

From Publications Not Affiliated With Jewish Genealogy

The study of Jewish Genealogy differs from other ethnicities and cultures. It requires detailed knowledge of a very broad range of countries, their borders, history, repositories, and laws.

Yet, 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 other efforts at public outreach.

The Board for Certification of Genealogists ("BCG"), in standard 90, recommends studying peer-reviewed research journals.¹ This is difficult for Jewish research as Avotaynu, the only real Jewish Genealogy Journal, announced that it has ceased publication.² Researchers of Jewish heritage need to learn skills from other non-Jewish journals.

BCG recommends these publications:

- **The American Genealogist (TAG):** published two to four

times a year. See <https://americangenealogist.com/>

- **The Genealogist:** published by the American Society of Genealogists semi-annually. See <https://fasg.org/the-genealogist/>
- **National Genealogical Society Quarterly (NGSQ):** published quarterly. See <https://www.ngsgenealogy.org/ngsq/>
- **New England Historical & Genealogical Register:** published quarterly. See <https://www.americanancestors.org/publications/register>
- **The New York Genealogical & Biographical Record:** published quarterly. See <https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/online-records/collection/nygb-record>

What is a peer-reviewed journal? Yichus reached out to the journal editors and here are their responses, in their own words:

TAG:³ Thank you for this query. I can

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offer a summary of our process. I would be interested to learn what you have collated as responses from other publications, as you note, and I hope this is not too late.

TAG is an old journal and in some ways we are also "old-fashioned" in that what we do resembles peer-review in some aspects but is not identical to modern scholarly peer review in others. We have a tiered system for vetting submissions: all submissions are read by one or more co-editors at the outset (TAG currently has a single editor and publisher, along with two co-editors). In practical terms, some submissions are triaged without involving peer reviewers beyond the journal's editors. We tell submitters that articles will be either accepted outright; accepted provisionally pending specific author revisions before acceptance; declined with an invitation to revise and resubmit; or declined without any explicit revision / resubmission desiderata.

Some declined submissions (with or without invitation to resubmit) are returned only with comments (if merited) by our editors.

Some "good" submissions are still only reviewed by members of our core editorial triumvirate. But most end up forwarded to others: established TAG authors, including mostly our stable of contributing editors, and specifically to those whose fields are closest to the

field of the submission in question. We have generally not done this with a formal blind system (where the author's identity is not known to the reviewers) except where it has seemed prudent to do so. In the other direction, comments from these reviewers are sent back to an author, especially if there is an invitation or requirement of revision, without necessarily "blinding" the identity of the reviewers unless the reviewer requests it or there seems reason to do so.

The Genealogist:⁴ The two coeditors must agree on all submitted articles, with the option to call upon any one of the fifty active Fellows of the Society for their expert opinion when appropriate. All articles require editorial input, some more than others, depending on the experience of the writer. Submissions from beginning and seasoned authors receive the same consideration in the review process.

NGSQ:⁵ Depending on content, manuscripts that show potential undergo a critical review by experts in the appropriate fields. The peer-review process is double-blind. That is, neither the author nor the reviewers know the identity of the other. To learn more specifics you might review the NGSQ "Guidelines for Writers" (https://www.ngsgenealogy.org/wp-content/uploads/NGSQ/3.1.1_Guidelines_for_NGSQ_Writers.pdf) and the

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article "The Editorial Process: What Your Editors Look For—And Why" (https://www.ngsgenealogy.org/wp-content/uploads/NGSQ/3.1.1_Editorial_Process.pdf).

NYG&B:⁶ If you haven't already seen it, a member of our editorial board -- Andrew Alpern -- wrote a very nice brief article about the NYG&B Society. It was published in AVOTAYNU 37 (Summer 2021): 16-17.

Also, please urge your members to write for us. The only reason we don't publish much on Jewish families is because we don't receive submissions. Our focus is on New York families, and there are many, many Jewish families in New York!

Here's a link to the NYG&B's page on The Record (<https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/resources/periodicals/the-record>), outlining our mission and giving some tips for authors.

Question: Can you describe in detail what the peer-review process is like at The Record?

As editor, I'm the first stop. I evaluate articles to ensure that the subject matter is consistent with our mission and relevant to our readership, and I assess whether the submission meets standards.

When I feel an article is ready for

review, I contact three reviewers who have the necessary expertise. I send each reviewer a PDF of the article with the author's name removed and I ask them to study the article and to send me their feedback within about one month. The reviewers work independently. Nobody knows who else has the draft under review. As the reviewers' specific knowledge varies, so might their opinions of the article and their comments about the quality of the work.

I instruct reviewers to consider the "big picture." At the review stage, we want an evaluation of the overall strength of the research and conclusions in the article. They consider whether the author has used all of the appropriate sources (and has used them effectively), and whether the reasoning is sound, whether the author overlooked or misinterpreted sources, information, or evidence. Reviewers will sometimes comment on the structure of the article and they might suggest ways in which to present the material more clearly.

The feedback from the three reviewers helps me decide how to proceed. I will either turn the article down, accept it, or return it to the author for some additional work. I notify the author of my decision and send a copy of the reviewers' comments.

Most of my submissions fall into the

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category of needing a little bit more work. Authors usually work on the problem areas and resubmit, at which point I read the new version and compare it with the reviewers' concerns. If everything has been adequately addressed, the article will be accepted for publication. I'll offer the author an agreement and the piece will enter the editing process.

The Register:⁷ I suggest you contact Laura DeGrazia, editor of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. The Register's associate editor died in October and we have not developed a complete peer review process yet. You should be aware that the Register does not always follow the BCG ways of doing things.

The Society encourages Jewish genealogists to contribute articles to these publications as currently, there are no peer-reviewed Jewish journals.

How does one study a journal? One approach is to read each article four times, in order to:⁸

1. form an overall synopsis
2. fully understand the argument or problem, studying all footnotes
3. deconstruct the process

- used to solve the problem⁹
4. focus on the details to ensure the argument is logical and well-reasoned

There are study groups that meet to review journal articles. One opportunity offers five different times for monthly online group discussions. See:

<https://ngsastudygroup.com/>

One of the benefits of reading peer-reviewed articles is, "It's the first step to writing one yourself."¹⁰

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), p. 48. Also, Kimberly Powell, "5 Genealogical Journals You Should Be Reading," *ThoughtCo* (<https://www.thoughtco.com/scholarly-genealogical-journals-1421857> : accessed 23 November 2021).
2. Sallyann Amdur Sack-Pikus and Gary Mokotoff, "Avotaynu Inc is closing its doors," *JewishGen*, Message via main@groups.jewishgen.org (https://groups.jewishgen.org/g/main/topic/avotaynu_inc_is_closing_its/92493263 : accessed 23 August 2022).
3. "Re: Society Inquiry: The Peer-Review Process at TAG," eMail, Nathaniel Taylor [E-ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE], to <info@jgsob.org>, Thursday, 16 December 2021, 11:42am; **digital copy held by the JGS of Brooklyn, PO Box 100496, Brooklyn, NY 11210.**
4. "Re: Society Inquiry: The Peer-Review Process at The Genealogist," eMail from Gale Harris [E-

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ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE], to <info@jgsob.org>, Friday, 26 November 2021, 9:42 pm; **digital copy held by the JGS of Brooklyn, PO Box 100496, Brooklyn, NY 11210.**

5. "Society Inquiry: The Peer-Review Process at NGSQ," eMail from NGSQ editors <ngsq@ngsgenealogy.org>, to info@jgsob.org, Sunday, 28 November 2021, 11:07 am; **digital copy held by the JGS of Brooklyn, PO Box 100496, Brooklyn, NY 11210.**
6. "Re: Society Inquiry: The Peer-Review Process at The Record," eMail from Laura Murphy DeGrazia [E-ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE] to info@jgsob.org, Monday, 29 November 2021, 2:49 pm; **digital copy held by the JGS of Brooklyn, PO Box 100496, Brooklyn, NY 11210.**
7. "RE: Society Inquiry: The Peer-Review Process at The Register," eMail, Henry Hoff [E-ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE], to <info@jgsob.org>, Tuesday, 14

December 2021, 10:32am; **digital copy held by the JGS of Brooklyn, PO Box 100496, Brooklyn, NY 11210.**

8. William M. Litchman, "Teaching Analysis, Logic, and the Research Process: A Seminar Approach," website, *The University of New Mexico* (<http://www.unm.edu/~litchman/Analysis%20article.htm> : accessed 25 November 2021);
9. Melissa Johnson, "Eight Tips for Deconstructing an NGSQ Case Study," website, *NGS Monthly* (<https://ngsmoonthly.ngsgenealogy.org/eight-tips-for-deconstructing-an-ngsq-case-study/> : accessed 25 November 2021).
10. Daniel Klein "Academic journals help armchair genealogists up their game | Tracing Your Roots," *NJ.com* (<https://www.nj.com/hudson/2019/09/academic-journals-help-armchair-genealogists-up-their-game-tracing-your-roots.html> : accessed 10 Jun 2022).



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Intermediate DNA: Planning for and Conducting Research Using DNA and Documentary Sources

Karen Stanbary, MA, LCSW, CG

The Third and Fourth Waves: Researching Recent Immigrants to the United States of America

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Midrashic Genealogy

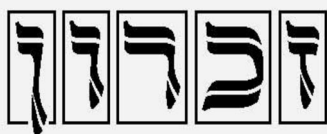
Cont. from first page (**Midrashic Genealogy**)

and she was adopted by Potiphar. Osnas is mentioned three times in the Torah. Each time the verse is specific, naming Osnas as the daughter of Potiphar.³ This seems to stress that Potiphar is her real father. The Talmud describes several other examples where parentage is assigned to non-biological care-givers:

- ❖ Yosef as the father of Yaakov Avinu's children⁴
- ❖ Moshe Rabbeinu raised in the house of Bisyah (daughter of Pharaoh)⁵
- ❖ Penina's last two sons survived and attributed to Chana⁶
- ❖ Meirav's children raised by Michal⁷
- ❖ Oved raised in part by Naami⁸
- ❖ Esther raised by Mordechai⁹

Further Midrashic proof can be found in the stars. When Potiphar's wife Zulichah (**זליכה**)¹⁰ tried to seduce Yosef, she showed him in the stars that they were destined to have children together.¹¹ She tried using destiny as a counter to Yosef's ethics, but she misinterpreted that destiny. Yosef was destined to have children with the line of Zulichah, just not from her. Rather, it was from her adopted daughter, Osnas. Even astrology is molded by the axiom of R' Yehoshua ben Korach.

1. Talmud Bavli, *Sanhedrin* 19b and *Megillah* 13a.
2. *Bereishis* 41:45 and *Targum Yonasan ben Uziel*, citing *Pirkei d'Rebbi Eliezer*, 38:2.
3. *Bereishis* 41:45, *Bereishis* 41:50, *Bereishis* 46:20.
4. Talmud Bavli, *Sanhedrin* 19b, citing *Tehillim* 77:16.
5. Talmud Bavli, *Sanhedrin* 19b, citing *Divrei Hayamim I* 4:18.
6. *Midrash Shmuel* 5:10, citing *Shmuel I* 1:5.
7. Talmud Bavli, *Sanhedrin* 19b, citing *Shmuel II* 21:8.
8. Talmud Bavli, *Sanhedrin* 19b, citing *Rus* 4:17.
9. *Esther* 2:6, as per the plain meaning of the verse. See Talmud Bavli, *Megillah* 13a, for a different explanation.
10. See *Sefer HaYashar*, ([https://www.sefaria.org/Sefer_HaYashar_\(midrash\)%2C_Book_of_Genesis%2C_Vayeshev](https://www.sefaria.org/Sefer_HaYashar_(midrash)%2C_Book_of_Genesis%2C_Vayeshev) : accessed 22 July 2022).
11. *Bereishis Rabbah* 85:2, See (https://www.sefaria.org/Bereishit_Rabbah.85.2 : accessed 22 July 2022).



עלה 60

בגליון:

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תקנות חברה קדישא בעיה"ק צפת
רבי משה אליהו ווינסבערג אב"ד קערעסטיר
רבי יחיאל קליין ממונקאטש
רבי אברהם צבי קאהן מלאשאנץ וצאצאיו
לפני תשעים שנה (32)
עוללות

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

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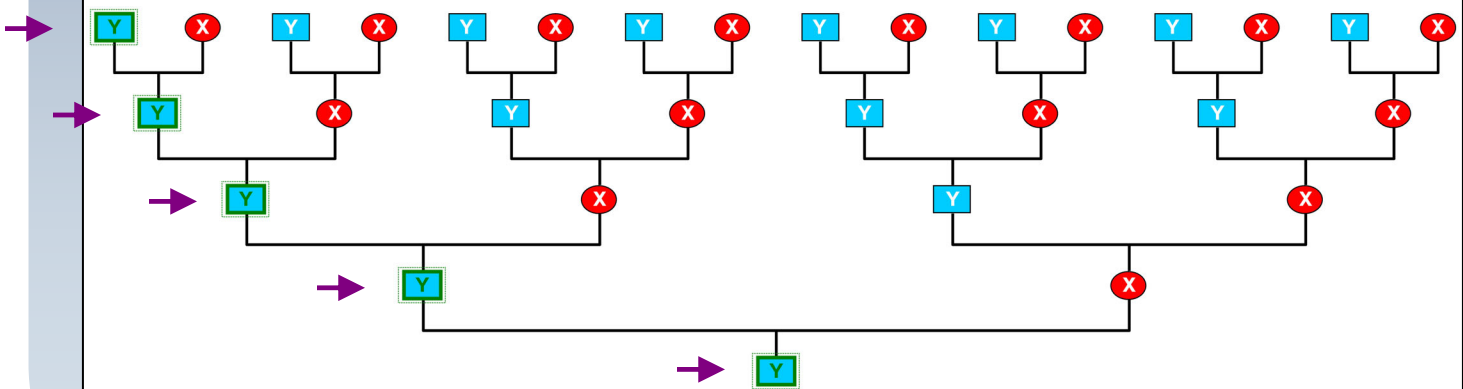


DNA: Why “Y”

A person inherits 23 chromosomes from each parent. The chromosomes then pair with each other. The first 22 pairs are called autosomes. The last pair is called a gender or sex chromosome. A mother only has “X” gender chromosomes, so she will always contribute an “X”. A father has both an “X” (from his mother) and a “Y” (from his father), so he can contribute either. What the father contributes determines the gender of the baby. If the father contributes an “X”, the gender chromosome pair will be “XX”, a genetic female. If the father contributes a “Y”, the gender chromosome pair will be “XY”, a genetic male.

The inheritance path of the Y-chromosome is only from father to son, with little to no mutations. Men can trace their patrilineal (son-after-son or “בן-אחר-בן” in Hebrew) line by just testing their Y-chromosome. The inheritance of the Y chromosome is highlighted in the chart below. In the span of 5 generations, only one of a boy’s 16 great-great-grandparents contributes his “Y” DNA.

The Inheritance Path of the Y Chromosome



Standards #47: Evidence Correlation

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contrast information.⁶ One way is to take a family group record, reviewing the detail singly, and in conjunction with each family member. Look for inconsistencies, clues and gaps and account for them.⁷

There are different ways to correlate, like timelines, tables and map platting.⁸ Correlation is most helpful once all evidence has been gathered.⁹

Perform a deep evaluation, as initial errors in correlation may have gone unnoticed.¹⁰

An article on correlation is in the NGS Magazine and covers these topics with examples:¹¹

- Correlation of multiple individual sources
- Correlation within a record group or across multiple record groups
- Correlation of the same records in multiple ways
- Correlation during the research process
- Correlation once research is complete

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), pp. 1–2.
2. *Genealogy Standards*, p. 27.
3. Brenda Dougall, Merriman, *Genealogical Standards of Evidence: A*

Guide for Genealogists, (Toronto, Ontario: Natural Heritage, 2010) p. 32.

4. *Genealogical Standards of Evidence*, p. 35.
5. *Genealogical Standards of Evidence*, p. 45.
6. Kory L. Meyerink, et al., *Becoming an Excellent Genealogist: Essays on Professional Research Skills*, (Salt Lake City, UT: ICAPGen, 2012), pp. 38–39.
7. *Becoming an Excellent Genealogist*, p. 39.
8. Tomas W. Jones, *Mastering Genealogical Proof*, (Arlington, VA: National Genealogical Society, 2013), p. 60.
9. *Mastering Genealogical Proof*, p. 64.
10. Laura Murphy DeGrazia, “Problem Analyses & Research Plans,” in Elizabeth Shown Mills, editor, *Professional Genealogy: Preparation, Practice & Standards*, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2018), chap. 13, p. 301.
11. Shannon Green, “Correlation: A Powerful Tool,” *NGS Magazine*, (Vol. 48, No. 3, July–September 2022), pp. 17–23.

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מצרים : Egyptian Timeline in the Torah Part V

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 Jewish history intersecting with those of Egypt.

Moshe Rabbeinu was born in 2398 (1393 BCE).ⁱ Bisyra was the daughter of Amenhotep III (1465 - 1367 BCE) under whose rule Egypt experienced unprecedented prosperity.ⁱⁱ

Amenhotep III was the ruling Pharaoh when *Moshe Rabbeinu* fled Egypt.ⁱⁱⁱ This Pharaoh's end came about when he was trampled by his own chariot horses during a perfunctory visit to the Jewish slaves in Goshen.^{iv} Mortally wounded and also plagued with *tzaraas*, he could not be buried in his assigned tomb.^v

His son, Adikam, also known as Ikhnaton and Amenhotep IV succeeded him, despite his ugly appearance and short stature. He was chosen king purely because of his superior intellect.^{vi} Ikhnaton had learned monotheism from Moshe, but decided to start his own cult, worship of Aton, the disc of the sun. Ikhnaton began his rule in either 1367 BCE or 1376 BCE.^{vii}

According to traditional secular research, Horemheb, formerly an army general, ruled Egypt 1319–1292 BCE.^{viii} This places him as the Pharaoh for the Exodus in 2448 (1313 BCE). Jewish sources support the idea when describing *Moshe Rabbeinu's* concern that the current Pharaoh, who was not of noble birth, would not be swayed by eloquence.^{ix}

i. *MeAm Lo'ez* ("ML"), vol. 4, Exodus I, p. 39, to Exodus 2:2.

ii. ML, vol. 4, Exodus I, p. 241, fn. 10 and 15, to Exodus 2:23–25

iii. ML, vol. 4, Exodus I, p. 240, fn. 2, to Exodus 2:23–25.

iv. ML vol. 4, Exodus I, 2:23–25, pp. 71–72.

v. ML vol. 4, p. 241, fn. 14 to Exodus 2:23 – 25. ML states his assigned tomb in the western branch of Biban el-Moluk (Valley of the Kings) does

not contain his sepulchre.

vi. ML, vol. 4, Exodus I, 2:23–25, p. 72.

Also see p. 241, fn. 10.

vii. ML, vol. 4, Exodus I, p. 239, fn 112, to Exodus 2:15.

viii. "Horemheb king of Egypt," *Britannica* (<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Horemheb> : accessed 13 June 12, 2022).

ix. ML, vol. 4, Exodus I, p. 244, fn. 135, to Exodus 4:10, p. 104.

Standards

GEDCOM Standards for "GPS" #3

GPS # 3 stresses that the conclusion should reflect the best existing evidence.¹ Standards 42 and 43 amplify the details.

Standard 42 requires reasoning from all known relevant sources.²

Standard 43 cautions ignoring evidence due to bias or any other reason.³

Standard 49 posits that not all conflicting evidence can be resolved.⁴

Without reasonably exhaustive research, it is not possible to know if the existing evidence that may be termed "best" has been found. Without reasonably exhaustive research, it is not known if all relevant sources have been located. Without reasonably exhaustive research, it is not known if sources exist to resolve conflicting evidence.

1. *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville & New York: Ancestry, 2019), p. 2.

2. *Genealogy Standards*, p. 27.

3. *Genealogy Standards*, p. 27.

4. *Genealogy Standards*, p. 28.

