

The Lerner Family Journey from Mlynov to Baltimore

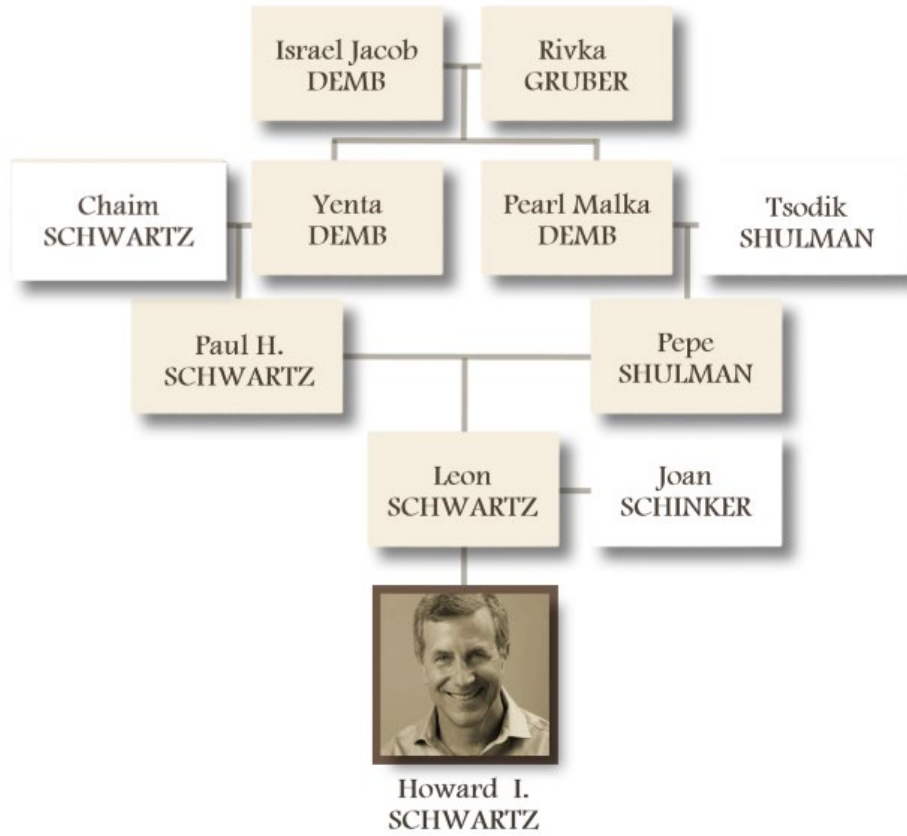
Research and writing by Mlynov descendant

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A note about the researcher/author:
Howard I. Schwartz, PhD, is descended from
the Demb and Gruber families in Mlynov.

HOWARD SCHWARTZ'S PATERNAL ANCESTRY



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LEARNING ABOUT THE LERNERS

I first learned about the Lerner family that came from Mlynov from my father's first cousin, Ted Fishman.¹ I used to call Ted on Sundays and ask him questions about what he knew. Ted often told me about the journey his father, Benjamin Fishman, made from Mlynov to Baltimore in 1920. WWI had recently ended and Mlynov had become part of Poland after the War. As a teenager Benjamin Fishman traveled with Rose Lerner, her children and two other Mlynov families that left for Baltimore.

Later in life, Benjamin had several stories to tell about the mythic Itsig Lerner who came back from the US to Mlynov to assist his mother and the migrating party make their way to Baltimore. The story of Itsig Lerner piqued my interest. When I tracked down Itsig's granddaughter, Fredda Lerner, I invited her to a gathering of Mlynov descendants in Baltimore. When Fredda arrived, she looked at my family tree on the wall.

"Are you the son of Leon Schwartz?" she asked. "He was the best man at my father's wedding." Who knew. Apparently, my father was a close friend of Itsig Lerner's son, Jack. Close Mlynov family ties apparently persisted from the old country into the next generation in Baltimore. As I dug into the Lerner story, I discovered other connections. There was a marriage in my grandparents' generation between the Lerner family line and my own family line from Mlynov.² In addition, our great-grandfathers lived at the same address at the same time in their early days in Baltimore. Our stories were more intertwined than anyone remembered.

In delving into the story of Itsig Lerner and his family, I recovered some earlier history of Itsig's parents, Joseph and Rose (Kuperstein) Lerner. Both of their families, I believe, appear in the 1850 and 1858 revision lists (Russian census-like lists) that were recovered and recently translated.

What follows is the story of Itsig Lerner and the Lerner family from Mlynov.

I wish to thank Fredda and Barry Lerner, descendants of the Lerner family, who shared their knowledge and photos me over the last several years, and descendants of the related Herman family (Lynne Sandler, Miriam Berkowitz, Steven Stultz, Israel "Buzz" Herman, and Millie Tillinger) who shared their knowledge of their family. I also want to thank Karen Steinfeld who assisted with the DNA research.

¹ Ted's mother, Clara (Shulman) Fishman, was the sister of my father's mother, Pepe (Shulman) Schwartz. Ted's father was Benjamin Fishman who was born in Mlynov.

² One of Itsig Lerner's first cousins, Israel Herman, married Mollie Gruber, a first cousin of my paternal grandparents.

ITSIG LERNER

On December 16, 1919, a 24-year-old young man, known by family and friends as Itsig Lerner, filled out a US passport application. Just months earlier, he became a naturalized US citizen and he wanted to return to his hometown, Mlynov, to assist his mother and his four younger siblings with their immigration to Baltimore. He already served in the army in 1918 and even shipped out to Europe, part of a unit that repaired the army's motor vehicles. Now that the War was over, he wanted to return to Mlynov.

On his passport application he used his anglicized name, "Isidore Israel Lerner," and he explained that that he wanted to visit "Poland and France and other necessary [countries]" and that his purpose was "to bring my mother, sister and brother to America." Along the side of the application an official wrote "Letters from mother in distress..."



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF Maryland
CITY OF Baltimore

I, Isidore Israel Lerner, a NATURALIZED AND LEGAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport.

I solemnly swear that I was born at Malinov, Russia on March 15th 1890; that my father, Joseph Lerner born in Russia and is now residing at Baltimore, Maryland; that I emigrated to the United States, sailing from Bremen, Germany on 12 November, 1913; that I resided, 6 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from 1913 to 1917 at Baltimore, Maryland; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the Court of Common Pleas at Baltimore, Maryland on 21 May, 1919, as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith; that I am the IDENTICAL PERSON described in said Certificate, that I have resided outside the United States since my naturalization at the following places for the following periods:

and that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Baltimore in the State of Maryland, where I follow the occupation of Inspector. My last passport was obtained from Foreign Office and was valid for 6 months; I am about to go abroad temporarily, and intend to return to the United States within 6 months with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein; and I desire a passport for use in visiting the countries hereinafter named for the following purpose:

Poland France Germany Italy Spain Sweden Denmark Norway Switzerland Austria Hungary Czechoslovakia Slovenia Croatia Serbia Yugoslavia Romania Bulgaria Greece Turkey Syria Lebanon Palestine Arabia India Ceylon Siam China Japan Korea Manchuria Philippines Indonesia Malaya Singapore Peru Chile Argentina Brazil Uruguay Venezuela Colombia Ecuador Panama Cuba Haiti Dominican Republic San Domingo Guatemala El Salvador Honduras Nicaragua Costa Rica Puerto Rico Virgin Islands Guam Puerto Rico Philippines Indonesia Malaya Singapore Peru Chile Argentina Brazil Uruguay Venezuela Colombia Ecuador Panama Cuba Haiti Dominican Republic San Domingo Guatemala El Salvador Honduras Nicaragua Costa Rica Puerto Rico Virgin Islands Guam

I intend to leave the United States from the port of New York sailing on board the unknown on 16 May, 1920

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE
Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; So help me God.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1920
Isidore S. Lerner

Figure 1 Itsig Lerner's passport photo and application, 1919

By the time Itsig filled out his passport application, he had been in Baltimore with his father Yossel Lerner for seven years. Father and son arrived five months apart back in 1913.

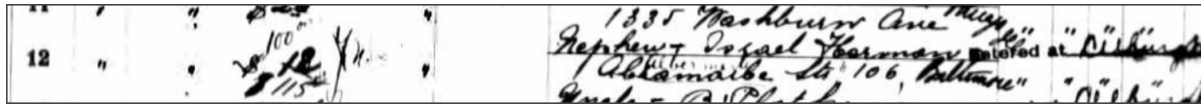
Yossel came first in March that year, making his way from the small town of Mlynov to Antwerp, Belgium, most likely by train. There he boarded a ship called the SS Montreal which was headed to Quebec, Canada, where he landed on Aug. 24th. He appears on the manifest as “Josel Abram Lerner,” age 45, with the occupation of mason. His last residence is listed as “Mlynow,” and his closest relative there was his wife “Chaile Lerner.” In the US, Yossel would be known by his anglicized name of “Joseph Lerner.”



The SS Montreal Manifest Aug. 13, 1913

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|---|------------------|----|---|---|---------|-----|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 12 | Lerner | 1 | Good Abram Josel | 45 | m | m | Lab. | Yes | Yes | Hebrew | Chasone | Mlynov |
| 18 | Fremers | 1 | Russ | 30 | m | m | Builder | Yes | Yes | | | |

“Josel Abram Lerner,” age 45, mason from Mlynow



Josel’s destination “Nephew Israel Herman Albemarle Str 106, Baltimore”

Yossel’s destination address in Baltimore was that of a nephew, a man named Israel Herman, the son of his sister.³ Yossel may have modeled his own migration path after the route of his nephew, who came to Baltimore in 1911 via Canada. Nephew Israel Herman was joined subsequently in 1912 by his wife and children. They were living at 106 Albemarle Street one block from Baltimore’s inner harbor.

By the time Yossel arrived in Baltimore, the flat where he was headed at **106 Albemarle Street** and the adjoining flats at 102 and 104 Albemarle, were already a key landing pad for those in the second wave of Mlynov immigration to the city.⁴ Upwards of fifteen Mlynov immigrants stayed at those addresses on Albemarle Street between 1910–1914. Most were relatives of the first couple to rent there, **Samuel Roskes** and his wife **Mollie** (née Demb), though some, like Yossel and Itsig

³ As discussed below, Joseph Lerner’s sister appears to be Golda Herman, mother of Israel Herman. Evidence of their relationship is discussed below.

⁴ A detailed summary of the Mlynov immigration to Baltimore and other cities in the US is available on the Mlynov website: https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/documents/The_Mlynov_Mervits_Migration.pdf

Lerner were relatives of relatives. Yossel Lerner's nephew, Israel Herman, was married to a niece of Mollie Roskes (née Demb).⁵

It appears that Yossel Lerner was accompanied on his journey from Mlynov to Baltimore by a friend or at least a contemporary he knew from his hometown. This man, named **Jossel Schuchman**, appears on an adjoining list of passengers (List 3).⁶ Jossel Schuchman was 40 years old and like Yossel Lerner he too left a wife and children back in Mlynov. Although the two Mlynov men do not appear next to each other on the manifest, like so many other immigrants who traveled together, it seems improbable that the two contemporaries from the same small shtetl *accidentally* ended up on the same ship sailing to Quebec on their way to Baltimore.

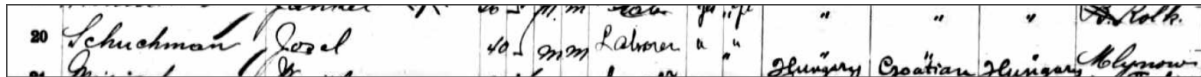


Figure 2 Jossel Schuchman from Mlynov appears on List 3 of the SS Montreal

Itsig arrives in Baltimore

Six months after Yossel Lerner arrived in Baltimore, his eldest son, Itsig, followed him. Itsig took a more direct route. He made his way from Mlynov to the port of Bremen, Germany and then caught a ship directly to Baltimore. There are no records or oral traditions indicating how he made his way from Mlynov to the German ports, but he probably caught a train from Dubno or Rivne.

On November 13th, Itsig boarded the SS Frankfurt headed directly to the port of Baltimore. He landed there on December 4, 1913. It was cool, and partly cloudy when he arrived, temperatures were expected to range from 38° to 52° that day. No one knew that WWI was on the horizon.

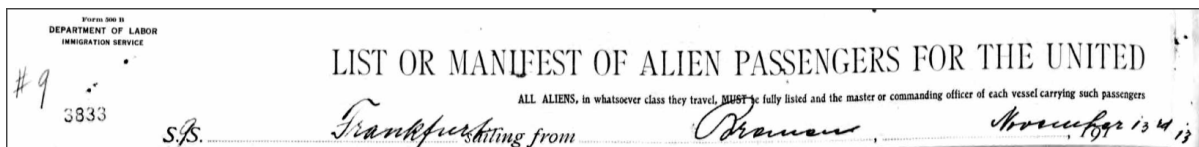


Figure 3 Manifest of SS Frankfurt from Bremen Departing November 13, 1913

⁵ Jossel Lerner's nephew, Israel Herman, married Mollie Gruber who was also born in Mlynov. Mollie was the daughter of Simha Gruber. Simha was the brother of Mollie (Demb) Roskes, who settled at 102 Albemarle Street with her husband. Simha Gruber was born with the Demb surname like his sister Mollie, but it was changed to Gruber to avoid conscription, according to family oral tradition. A more detailed look at the Demb family and the Mlynov launching pad at 102-106 Albemarle Street is documented in Howard I. Schwartz, *The Demb Family Journey from Mlynov to Baltimore*. JewishGen Press, 2023.

⁶ On the Mlynov Schuchman family, see <https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/families.html#Schuchman>



Itsig Israel Lerner, age 18, "joiner" last residence Mlynov, closest relative his mother Sesile (?) Lerner



Figure 4 Itsig's destination was his father Abram Lerner at 106 Albemarle Str, Balto Md

102-106 Albemarle Street

Yossel and Itsig Lerner landed at 106 Albemarle Street which, along with 102 and 104 Albemarle Street, was a launching pad for the second wave of Mlynov immigrants and their relatives who were arriving in Baltimore. Today this phenomenon is sometimes called pejoratively "chain migration" where one family member or relative helps the next immigrant. A husband or eldest son arrived first and stabilized their lives and then saved enough money to bring over the rest of their family. After the family had settled, siblings and relatives of the husband and wife followed.

The Mlynov immigration to Baltimore began in 1890 with Getzel and Ida Fax.⁷ Their address at 836 E. Pratt Street was the launching pad for the first wave of Mlynov immigrants. The address around the corner at 104 Albemarle Street became the second launching pad for Mlynov immigrants when Samuel and Mollie Roskes took up residence there by 1909. Samuel had been living at the first launching pad since 1901 when he first arrived. He was joined in Baltimore in 1908 by his wife Mollie (Demb) and two sons. By 1909, Samuel and his family had settled into 104 Albemarle Street. In the 1910 census, this family was the only Mlynov immigrants at those addresses.⁸ Their relatives and friends soon began arriving.

Table 1 Mlynov immigrants living at 102-106 Albemarle Street

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1909 | Samuel Roskes, husband of Mollie (Demb) moves out of 836 E. Pratt Street and appears at 104 Albemarle Street. Mollie (Demb) Roskes arrives in Baltimore about this time. |
| Mar. 1911 | Israel Schwartz arrives in Baltimore headed to "brother-in-law" ⁹ Samuel Roskes at 104 Albemarle St. |
| Nov. 1911 | Israel Herman is headed to the Roskes flat at 104 Albemarle St. [Israel's wife, Mollie (Gruber) was a niece of Mollie Roskes] |

⁷ See Schwartz, *The Demb Family Journey*, pp. 192-96.

⁸ In the 1910 census, there were four families at 102 Albemarle, two families at 104 Albemarle, and one family at 106 Albemarle. Mlynov relatives began arriving in 1911.

⁹ Israel Schwartz and Samuel Roskes were not actually brothers-in-law. Israel's brother, Chaim, was a brother-in-law of Samuel's wife, Mollie.

| | |
|------------|--|
| Aug. 1912 | Mollie (Gruber) Herman arrives with her children headed to 104 Albemarle St where her husband Israel Herman was still living. |
| Nov. 1912 | Nathan Gruber (a nephew of Mollie Roskes) arrives headed to his brother-in-law, Israel Herman, at 106 Albemarle St. [Nathan was also a brother of Mollie Herman] |
| Jan. 1913 | Samuel Gruber arrives heading to his brother Nathan at 104 Albemarle [Samuel was a nephew of Mollie Roskes and a brother of Mollie Herman] |
| Aug. 1913 | Yossel Abram [Joseph] Lerner from Mlynov headed to nephew Israel Herman at 106 Albemarle St. |
| Oct. 1913 | Samuel Gruber's wife, Bessie, arrives headed to her husband at 104 Albemarle St. |
| Dec. 1913 | Itzig Israel Lerner (Isadore Lerner) arrives headed to father Avram Lerner 106 Albemarle St. |
| Sept. 1913 | Isak Herman (Herbman) arrives headed to brother Israel Herman at 106 Albemarle St. |
| Mar. 1914 | Aaron Demb arrives headed to his sister, Mollie Roskes, at 104 Albemarle St. He remained at this address for several years. |
| Jul. 1914 | Moshe Herman (Malsche Erbmann) arrives headed to son Israel Herman at 106 Albemarle St. |
| Sept. 1914 | Benjamin Schwartz is living at 104 Albemarle St. when he gets engaged to Annie Fischmann. Benjamin's mother [Yenta Schwartz] was the sister of Mollie Roskes. |
| 1914 | Yenta Schwartz, and her husband Hyman Schwartz, are living at 104 Albemarle with their sons Benjamin, Norton and Paul. Yenta is a sister of Mollie Roskes. |
| Nov. 1914 | Paul Stein (Pinchas Steinman) and Rose Seltzer were listed at the 102 Albemarle address when they got engaged on Nov. 5, 1914. Rose was a first cousin of Israel Herman. ¹⁰ |
| Nov. 1919 | Nathan Gruber's Declaration of Intention indicates he is still residing at 102 Albemarle St. |

THE LERNER FAMILY IN MLYNOV

According to US records, Yossel Abram Lerner was born in Mlynov in 1866. His tombstone in Baltimore shows that his father's name in Hebrew was "Yitzchak Yisrael." For reasons now discussed,

¹⁰ Rose's mother was Rifka (Herman), a sister of Moishe Herman. She married Simon Seltzer.

it seems highly probable that Yossel was born into the Lerner family listed in the 1850 and 1858 revision lists for Mlynov.¹¹

| Surname | Name | Father's Name | Estate | Implied Year of Birth (based on age in 1850) | Implied Year of Birth (based on age in 1858) | Previous Census Year | Age | Cause | When Exactly | Year | Age | Relation | Male Relative |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------|----------|--|--|----------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|------|-----|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Lerner | Itsko-Srul | Leib | townsman | 1818 | 1818 | 1850 | 32 | | | 1858 | 40 | head of the family | |
| Lerner | Leib, aka Litman-Leib | Itsko-Srul | townsman | 1835 | 1835 | 1850 | 15 | | | 1858 | 23 | son | Itsko-Srul Leibov |
| Lerner | Sosya | not indicated | townsman | | 1828 | 1850 | not indicated | | | 1858 | 30 | wife | Itsko-Srul Leibov |
| Lerner | Huma | not indicated | townsman | | 1837 | 1850 | not indicated | | | 1858 | 21 | wife | Litman-Leib Itsko-Srulev |
| Lerner | Beila | Litman-Leib | townsman | | 1857 | 1850 | not indicated | | | 1858 | 1 | daughter | Litman-Leib Itsko-Srulev |

Figure 5 The Lerner family in the 1858 revision

The head of that Lerner household in 1858 was a man named Itsko-Srul, a Yiddish variation on the Hebrew name “Yitzchak Yisrael” which appears on the tombstone of Joseph (Yossel) Lerner. In 1858, seven years before Yossel was born, this Lerner family had five members and was in a list of households of other “craftsmen” in town. This trade background of the family plausibly explains where Yossel got his own training as a mason, the occupation he listed on his passenger manifest to Baltimore in 1913.

According to the 1858 record, Itsko-Srul was 40 years old with an implied birth year of 1818. His father’s name was Leib. In the same census, he was married to a woman named Sosya who was 30 years old. Sosya appears to be Yossel’s second wife, since his son Leib (also called “Litman-Leib” in this record) was 23 years old and obviously too old to be the son of Sosya, who was only seven years older. The same 1858 record indicates Litman-Leib (Itsko-Srul’s son) was already married to a woman named Huma who was 21 years old. The couple had a one-year-old daughter, named Beila, suggesting that they had perhaps married in about 1857. A family tree appears below (see Figure 7, p. 13).

It seems very likely that Yossel (Joseph) Lerner was the son of Itsko-Srul and his second wife, Sosya. Itsko-Srul would have been 46 years old when Yossel was born in 1866. Yossel’s mother, Sosya, would have been 38 years old at his birth. It seems likely that Yossel’s eldest son, Itsig Israel

¹¹ Revision lists were records of the Tsarist government that enumerated individuals who were subject to taxation and eligible for military service. They resemble US census records in recording names, ages, and relationships of a household. In Jewish communities, the record keeping was often the responsibility of the Crown rabbi or some other official who had to submit the information to the central government. See Eugene M. Avrutin, *Jews and the Imperial State: Identification Politics in Tsarist Russia*. Ithaca: Cornell, 2010. The [1850](#) and [1858](#) revision list for Mlynov has been located and translated and a Lerner family appears in both those years.

(i.e., Isadore Lerner), was named for his grandfather, Itsko-Srul, and that Yossel's daughter, Sophie ("Sosya" in Hebrew) was named for her grandmother. It is not known what happened to Yossel's half-brother, Litman-Leib, or Litman-Lieb's daughter, Beila, who are listed in this 1858 revision.

The earlier 1850 revision provides additional insights into the Lerner family. In 1850, Itsko-Srul was 32 years old. This record gives the name of his deceased father, Leib. Itsko-Srul is also listed with his first wife, Hena (also spelled Genya), who was 30 years old. Their son, Leib, was obviously a namesake of his grandfather. In 1850, he was only 15 years old, still single, and was not yet called Litman-Leib. Leib Jr.'s age of 15 suggests that his grandfather, Leib, probably died not long before 1835 when the younger Leib was born. The 1850 revision also indicates that Itsko-Srul was present in Mlynov by at least 1834 when an earlier revision was taken, though that record has not been recovered.

| Surname | Name | Father's Name | Implied Year of Birth (based on age in 1834) | Implied Year of Birth (based on age in 1850) | Previous Census Year | Age | Cause | When Exactly | Year | Age | Relation | Male Relative | Female Relative |
|---------|------------|---------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|------|-----|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Lerner | Itsko-Srul | Leib | 1818 | 1818 | 1834 | 16 | | | 1850 | 32 | head of the family | | |
| Lerner | Leib | Itsko-Srul | | 1835 | 1834 | newborn | | | 1850 | 15 | son | Itsko-Srul Leibov | Genya |
| Lerner | Hena | not indicated | | 1820 | 1834 | not indicated | | | 1850 | 30 | wife | Itsko-Srul Leibov | |

Figure 6 The Lerner family in the 1850 revision

In Mlynov 1865–1913

While we know from US records that Yossel (Joseph) Lerner was born in 1866, we know little else about the Lerner family during the period Yossel was growing up.

Yossel was still a teenager in 1882 when a well-known Rebbe (Aharon II of Karlin) died near Mlynov, putting the small shtetl on the map and making it a pilgrimage site for the Stolin-Karliner stream of Hasidim.¹² Like other Mlynover boys his age, Yossel probably enjoyed swimming in the Ikva River in summer, climbing the mythic hill known as "Mount Sinai" across the river, and telling tales about the "Graf," the Count who owned the large estate across the river and all the property in town. Perhaps he helped his father Itsko-Srul with carpentry and built some of the houses and fences that appear in later photos of the town.

¹² See such childhood memories in the Mlynov-Muravica Memorial Book, particularly those of Moshe Teitelman, "[My Hill](#)," Aaron Harari, "[The Swamp](#)," and Eliyahu Gelman, "[The Tree That Resembled a Menorah on the Way from Mervits to Mlynov \(A Legend\)](#)"

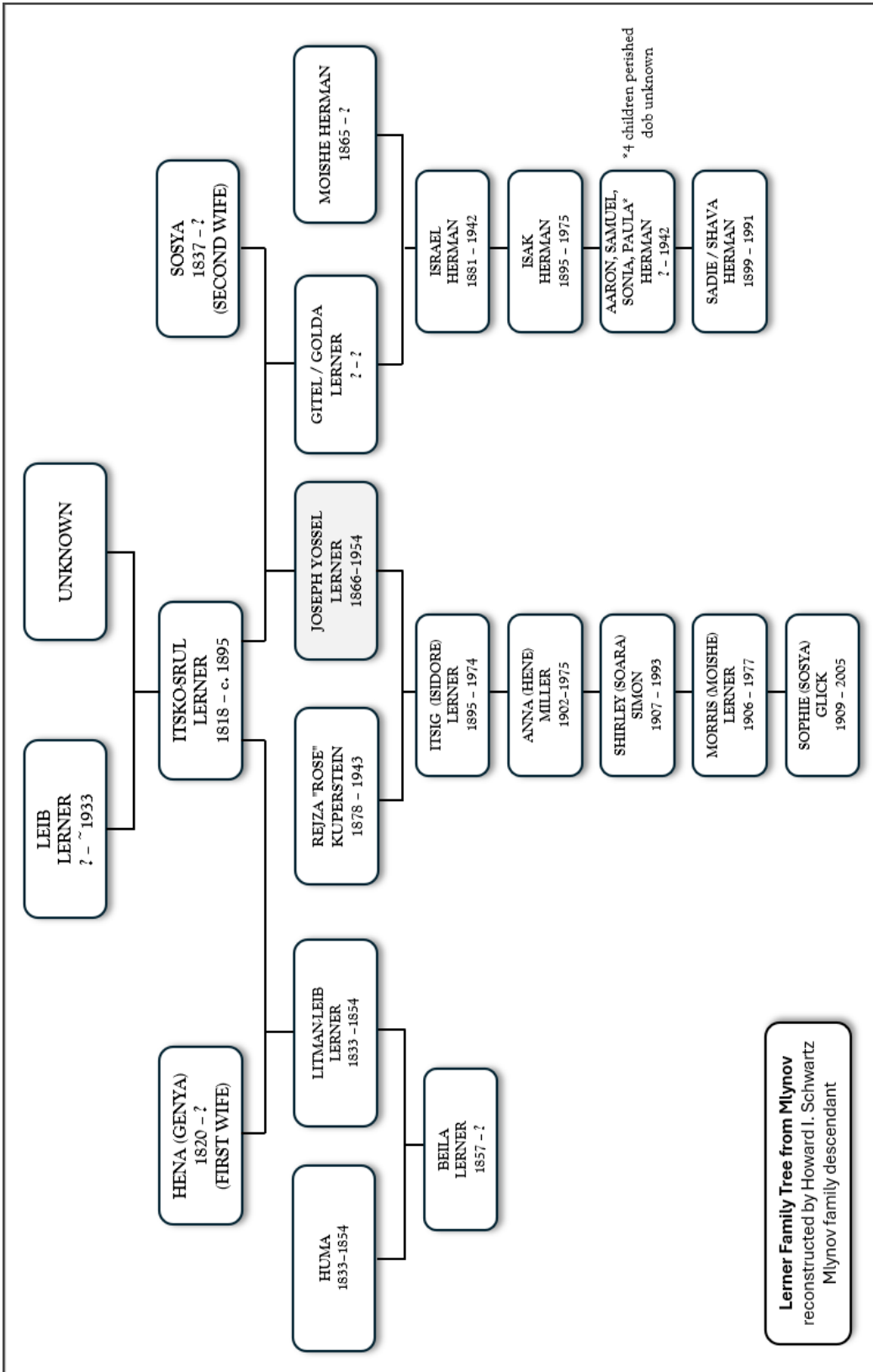


Figure 7 Lerner Family Based on 1850 and 1858 Revisions

By about 1894, Yossel Lerner married a Mlynov-born woman known in some of her US records as “Rose Lerner.” As discussed later, it appears that Yossel knew Rose growing up in Mlynov. She was part of the family in Mlynov called “Kuperstein and Kipperstein.” She had at least three siblings, two of whom came to the US.

Yossel and Rose’s eldest son, Itsig Yisrael, was born in 1895. When they became parents, Yossel was 29 years old, and Rose was 25. The couple had four additional children after Itsig. Their dates of birth are a bit ambiguous since US records are not entirely consistent. They were Anna (Hene) 1902, Morris (Moishe) 1906, Sarah/Shirley (Sura) 1905/06, and Sophie (Sosya) 1910. Joseph left for Baltimore in 1913 when Sophie was three years old.

Yossel’s sister, Gitel (Lerner) Herman

It appears that Yossel Lerner grew up with at least one other sister named Chaya Golda. As noted earlier, evidence of their relationship comes from Yossel’s manifest to the US which lists his destination as the address of a “nephew” named Israel Herman. Quite a bit is known about Israel Herman. He was the son of a couple named Moishe Herman (surname also spelled Erbman and Herbsman) and a woman called variously in records as Chaya Golda and Goldie.¹³

Support for the hypothesis that Chaya Golda was likely Yossel’s sister comes from several sources: there is a social security record listed in Ancestry that lists her birth name as “Goldie Lerner” and her husband as Moishe “Herbsman.”¹⁴ In addition, the tombstone of Golda’s son, Israel Herman, indicates his Hebrew name was “Yitzhak Yisrael,” the same name that Yossel Lerner gave to his son Itsig Lerner. Apparently, both Yossel and his sister Chaya Golda named sons after their father, Itsko-Srul, the head of household listed in the 1858 Mlynov revision. Finally, DNA matches between great-grandchildren of Yossel Lerner and Chaya Golda (Lerner) Herman support this hypothesis.¹⁵

Chaya Golda Lerner married a Dubno-born man named Moishe Herman (Erbman, Herbsman) by 1891 when their son Israel Herman was born. Israel was followed by the birth of Isaac in 1895 and Sadie (married name Korn) in 1899. Four other children were born who perished in the Shoah and their birth years are not currently known. Golda and Moishe’s son, Israel Herman, married Mollie Gruber (from the Demb family line) and they had 7 children, two of whom were

¹³ Israel Herman’s story has been documented in Howard I. Schwartz, *The Demb Family Journey From Mlynov to Baltimore*, 60-66. JewishGen, 2023. The name “Chaya Golda” appears on her husband’s manifest in 1913. The name Goldie appears on the social security record of her daughter Sadie Korn.

¹⁴ We know this is her record because the name of her daughter Sadie Korn appears on the record.

¹⁵ For anonymity, I’m using initials. FL, a great granddaughter of Joseph Lerner, has a 58 cM match to SS who is a great grandson of Golda (Lerner) Herman. This would make them 4th cousins. FL also has a 57 cM match to a great-great granddaughter of Golda (Lerner) Herman. This would make them 4th cousins once removed. These matches are via Ancestry DNA which uses an algorithm called Timber, which focuses on matches in likely shared ancestors. Ancestry indicates that a 55 cM match can be 4th cousins.

born in the US. As noted earlier, Israel Herman came to the US in 1911 and was followed by his wife and children in 1912. Their story is told in detail elsewhere.¹⁶

Israel's father, Moishe Erbman, followed his son Israel to Baltimore in July 1913. (He arrived five months before his brother-in-law Yossel [Joseph] Lerner). He was headed to his son's address at 106 Albemarle Street. He apparently left Baltimore and returned home soon thereafter because he is listed as the closest relative back in Mlynov on the manifest of his son, "Isak Herbman," as Isak made his way to Baltimore in September 1913. He too was headed to 106 Albemarle Street. His passenger manifest and later naturalization papers indicate Isak was born in Mlynov, though a draft registration card identifies his birthplace as the nearby Dubno. WWI intervened and the rest of the Herman siblings remained in Europe.



*Figure 8 Herman family in Dubno or Mlynov, probably 1929
Front row center Moishe Herman and wife Golda (Lerner)¹⁷
Courtesy of Miriam Berkowitz*

It is possible that Yossel Lerner and Golda Herman had another relative named Chaya Malka Lerner who was born in about 1881 and married Anshel Steinberg from Mervits around 1901. We know her name from the Steinberg family tree and their oral history. Three of their children survived

¹⁶ See Howard I. Schwartz, *The Demb Family Journey from Mlynov to Baltimore*, 60-66. JewishGen Press, 2023

¹⁷ Front row (l to r) Bessie Moishe, Chaya, Sophie; back row (l to r) Hershon, Israel, Samuel according to notes from descendant Toba Penny.

the Shoah and documented their stories.¹⁸ Not much is remembered about Chaya Malka, except her surname “Lerner,” and an oral tradition that her father’s name was Eliezer. Whether Eliezer Lerner was a sibling or relative of Itsko-Srul Lerner is not known.

Yossel and Itsig Settle in Baltimore 1913–1920

After Yossel Lerner and his son Itsig landed in Baltimore in 1913, they intended to bring the rest of their family to Baltimore once they saved enough money and stabilized their lives. Sadly, WWI broke out in August 1914 and immigration became impossible. Father and son had to watch helplessly from Baltimore as the Eastern front passed close to Mlynov in 1916 and residents became refugees. It is unknown how Rose and the children fared during that tumultuous time, though accounts of Mlynov’s evacuation indicate that it was sudden, chaotic and difficult for Mlynov refugees who wandered from town to town looking for shelter and who saw dead bodies along the road.¹⁹

Back in Baltimore, Itsig and his father Yossel got on with their lives as best they could. It is clear that Yossel (now called Joseph) did not find work as a mason when he arrived. He appears in the 1914 Baltimore City Directory as “Jos tailor 106 Albemarle.” Like many new immigrants, he found work instead in Baltimore’s garment industry which was known for its sweatshops that needed regulation. It seems likely that Yossel is also the man called “Joseph the tailor” who is listed at 130 S. High Street in the 1916–1918 City Directories.

By 1920, Joseph Lerner the tailor is boarding with another Mlynov husband whose wife and children were also still back in Mlynov. This man’s name was Isaac Marder, and he ran a grocery store at 1615 Presbury Street. The address was northwest of downtown Baltimore indicating that the two men had begun to follow other Jewish immigrants out of the crowded downtown into the northwest. This was the destination address that Joseph’s wife Rose listed on her manifest when she finally migrated in 1920. As we shall see, she was traveling with Isaac Marder’s wife and children.

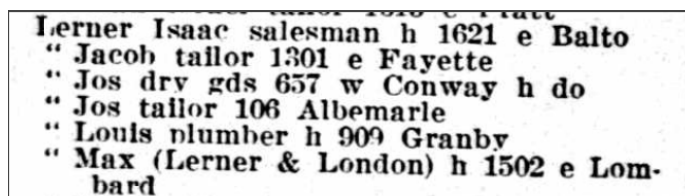


Figure 9 Jos[eph] Lerner 1914 Baltimore City Directory

Itsig’s presence in Baltimore in the same period is more visible than that of his father. On March 16, 1916, Itsig declared his intention to naturalize. His name appears as “Isidore Israel

¹⁸ Their son Getzel (“George”) Steinberg survived the Shoah with his wife and son Zelig (Gerald Steinberg), along with his sister Bunia Steinberg and Mendel Steinberg. Their story is told in *A Struggle to Survive* by Bunia’s daughter. See https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/documents/A_Struggle_to_Survive.pdf

¹⁹ See Helen Lederer, “In Pain from the First World War,” 137-139, and Lipa Halperin, “When I was a lad,” 143-145. *The Mlynov-Muravica Memorial Book*. English translation. JewishGen Press, 2022.

Lerner” [named for his grandfather Isko-Srull]. He is described as a cabinet maker who was 20 years old and still single. His implied year of birth is 1896, though other records suggest he was born in 1895. He is described as 5'2", 135 lbs., with brown hair and brown eyes. He was still living with other Mlynov immigrants at 104 Albemarle Street. His birthplace is spelled “Melenov” on the record.

We can imagine that WWI may have prompted Itsig to seek his naturalization, though the official announcement of the US entrance into the War came later on April 4, 1917. When the mandatory draft began on June 5, 1917, Itsig was already 21 and had to fill out his paperwork in what was the first of three draft registrations.

His draft registration card, which might have been filled in by a registrar, lists his address as 121 Albemarle Street, indicating he had moved down the block to a nearby address. At the top of the form his name is spelled “Isadore,” but he signed the form “Isidore.” The record indicates he was still a carpenter and that had filled out his “first papers,” meaning he had started his naturalization process with his Declaration. Unlike several other Mlynov-born young men in Baltimore, Itsig did not request an exemption from the draft.

Itsig was inducted into the armed forces on August 14, 1918. An army transport record dated October 28, 1918, shows “private Isidore I. Lerner” being transported overseas on the USS Princess Matoika. The form was filled out by his army unit, the “motor transport co 310.” The unit repaired and maintained the Army’s fleet of vehicles and a photo of the large unit of men in Germany in 1919 is available in the Indiana Historical Society. The transport record listed Itsig’s father Joseph as his emergency contact living at 104 Albemarle Street, still at the original launching pad. The War ended on Nov. 18, 1919. Itsig was honorably discharged four months later on March 18, 1919.²⁰

After the War, Itsig filled in a questionnaire sent to Jewish veterans by the American Jewish Congress (AJC). The organization felt it was important to document the Jewish contribution to the War effort. Isidore printed his name “Isidore Isreal Lerner” at the top of the form. His address was 102 Albemarle Street, living again with the group of other Mlynov relatives and friends.

On the questionnaire, Itsig indicated that he had been *inducted* into the army on Aug. 14, 1918, that he was an army “sergant” in unit 310 of Company E and that he was “overseas five months.” Itsig left blank the page which included questions about whether he was wounded, participated in any actions, or knew of persons who had been killed. It appears he did not see any combat.

²⁰ <https://images.indianahistory.org/digital/collection/dc013/id/1158>



Figure 10 US Army Record recording Itzik Lerner's promotion to Sergeant on Nov. 8, 1918. Courtesy of Barry Lerner.

ITSIG RETURNS TO MLYNOV

We can guess that while Itsig was in Germany doing military service, he thought about visiting his mother and four younger siblings in Mlynov. When he first left his family in 1913, Mlynov was part of Russia. In November 1918, following the War, Poland was recreated and was confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles in June 1919. Mlynov was now part of the newly formed Poland, and his family were residents of Poland.

By the end of 1919, Itsig began to make plans to return to his hometown. Apparently, Itsig brought his army uniform with him. The uniform played a memorable role in the stories recounted later by a young man who joined Itsig and the immigrating group of families on their way to Baltimore. As Itsig made plans to return home, he coordinated with three other Mlynov-born husbands whose wives and children were also stranded during the War. They were Aaron Demb, Isaac Marder, and Nathan Gruber.

Aaron Demb left his wife, Baila, and two sons behind in Mlynov when he migrated to Baltimore in 1914. At some point during the War, possibly when they were evacuated from Mlynov, they had gone to live in Rovno to be near Baila's brother.

The second Mlynov husband Itsig assisted was Isaac Marder. Isaac was the man Jossel Lerner was living with in the 1920 census. Isaac Marder had arrived in 1913 according to his naturalization papers. His wife, Clara, and three children were also back in Mlynov during the War.

The third husband was Nathan Gruber. Nathan was born in Mlynov in 1885, though his family had moved at some point to Novohrad-Volynskiy where Nathan married and had two daughters. Itsig Lerner probably remembered Nathan from Mlynov, but if not, he would have met him in Baltimore in 1912 at 104 Albemarle Street where his sister Mollie Herman was living. During the War, Nathan's wife and daughters were stuck behind near Novohrad-Volynskiy. Itsig also helped them in their journey.²¹

The 1920 Lerner Migration from Mlynov

A passenger manifest from June 1920 shows a large party of immigrants from Mlynov leaving Southampton, England for Baltimore. We know from oral traditions in the Fishman family that they traveled by train to Warsaw first where they got their papers. They probably caught passage to Southampton on a ship from Bremen or Rotterdam. They departed Southampton on the SS New York on June 9th and arrived in New York on June 19th.

| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|---------|------------|----|---|---|---|----------|-----|---------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL ALIENS arriving at a port of continental United States from a foreign port or a part of the insular possessions of the United States, and all aliens arriving at a port of said insular possessions from a foreign port, a port of continental United States (white) sheet is for the listing of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. S. "NEW YORK" 1-2 Passengers sailing from SOUTHAMPTON 4-5, JUNE 9th, 1910 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | ✓ | Marder | Marla | 51 | ✓ | F | m | Wife | yes | Yiddish | yes | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Mlynov |
| 19 | ✓ | Marder | Rose Clara | 17 | ✓ | F | s | Domestic | yes | Yiddish | yes | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Mlynov |
| 20 | UNDER 16 | Marder | Estia | 11 | ✓ | F | s | Child | yes | Yiddish | yes | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Mlynov |
| 21 | UNDER 16 | Marder | Natkin | 9 | ✓ | M | s | Child | no | | no | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Mlynov |
| 22 | ADMITTED | Demb | Bella | 59 | ✓ | F | m | Wife | yes | Yiddish | yes | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Rowno |
| 23 | UNDER 16 | Demb | Ezra | 11 | ✓ | M | s | Child | no | | no | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Rowno |
| 24 | UNDER 16 | Demb | Chaim | 9 | ✓ | M | s | Child | no | | no | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Rowno |
| 25 | ✓ | Lerner | Radia | 50 | ✓ | F | m | Wife | yes | Russian | yes | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Mlynov |
| 26 | ✓ | Lerner | Hene | 18 | ✓ | F | s | Domestic | yes | Russian | yes | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Mlynov |
| 27 | UNDER 16 | Lerner | Sosna | 15 | ✓ | F | s | Child | yes | Russian | yes | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Mlynov |
| 28 | UNDER 16 | Lerner | Molische | 10 | ✓ | M | s | Child | yes | Russian | yes | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Mlynov |
| 29 | UNDER 16 | Lerner | Sure | 12 | ✓ | F | s | Child | yes | Russian | yes | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Mlynov |
| 30 | ✓ | Machana | Bokis | 16 | ✓ | M | s | Labourer | yes | Russian | yes | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Mlynov |

Figure 11 1920 passenger manifest of Radie (Rose) Lerner and the other two families

²¹ Details about Aaron Demb and Nathan Gruber and their families are part of Schwartz, The Demb Family Journey.

The party included three Mlynov wives, nine of their children, plus one teenage boy from another family. In the traveling party was Itsig's mother "Radie," [i.e., Rose] and Itsig's four siblings, Hene (Anna), age 18, Soara (Sarah, Shirley), age 13, Mojsche (Moshe/Morris), age 10, and Spre (Sosya, Sophie), age 11.

The group also included Isaac Marder's wife, Clara, and her three children, and Aaron Demb's wife, Bejla, and her two sons. The teenager was a young man who appears on the manifest as "Boks Fishman" and whose memories provide additional insights into these families' migration experience. Itsig also coordinated with Nathan's wife but they followed a month later.²²

The June manifest lists "Melnow" as the last residence of both the Lerner and the Marder families. Radie (Rose) Lerner lists her closest friend there as Mrs. Lamden, a sister probably of the famous Itzhak Lamden from Mlynov. On the second page of their manifest, the wives Rose Lerner and Clara Marder list their destination as their two husbands at "1516" Presbury (also spelled Presburg) Street in Baltimore. The numerals in the address were accidentally transposed since we know from the 1920 census the two husbands were actually living at 1615 Presbury Street. The last residence of Aaron's wife, Bejlah Demb and her sons, is listed as Rowno, where she returned after being evacuated from Mlynov. Her closest relative there was her brother.²³

I was initially surprised that Itsig was not listed with his mother and siblings knowing what a significant role he had played in their migration. It turns out that since he was already a naturalized citizen, he is listed instead on another page of the manifest with US citizens. He appears next to his new wife, "Gitel" (Czainik), whom he married on his trip back to Mlynov.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------|--------|----|---|---|--|
| 14 | ✓ | Lerner | Isidor | 31 | Y | M | 1910 Presbury St., May 21st, 1919. |
| 15 | ✓ | Lerner | Gitel | 31 | Y | M | Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore, Md. May 21st, 1919. |

Figure 12 Isidor and Gitel Lerner on list of US Citizens on SS New York

A family oral tradition recalls that Itsig was set up with Gitel on the trip. We can guess that Gitel quickly fell for this Jewish boy who served in the US army and came back to Poland. According to a short memoire she wrote, Gitel was apparently born in Michałkowice²⁴ but grew up in Oleksandriia, Russia (today in Ukraine). She writes in her memoire:

Per custom at that time the first grandchild was born in the home of the maternal grandparents so I was born in the village of Michalkovitz but raised in the little shtetl of Aleksandria [now Oleksandriia, Ukraine] a railroad town where for 16 kopeks you could ride four times daily to the large city of Rovno an

²² See an account of their migration in "The Demb Family Journey," 208-215.

²³ The teenager, Benjamin Fishman, who was part of the migration party, recalled later in an oral recording, that they had met up with Bejla Demb and her two sons in Rovno in late April 1920. You can listen to Ben reflect on his journey <https://kehalalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/audio/Ben-Fishman-Memories-of-Mlynov.mp4>

²⁴ The circulating document in the family includes a later speculation that Michalkovitz refers to a town by that name in the Czech Republic. However, the narrative seems to suggest that Michalkovitz was 30 -40 verst from Oleksandriia, suggesting it may have been the name of small village in the environs of Oleksandriia.

industrial commercial and town of many institutions of learning. Aleksandria had only one small grade school so most of our primary grade learning was acquired from private tutors in Russian, German, or French and the Hebrew also from private teachers as our father insisted that both his sons and daughter learn as much as he could afford to pay for ...

Oleksandriia is just 16 km (10 m) north of Rovno which is 55 km (34 m) northwest of Mlyniv. Itsig and the migrating families went to Rovno from Mlynov before heading to Warsaw where they got their visas.²⁵ It seems very possible that Itsig and Gitel were set up in Rovno at the time. Because US laws before 1922 conferred a husband's citizenship status on his wife, Gitel is also listed as a citizen on the manifest.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------|------|----|---|---|---|--|
| 14 | Lerner | Isidor | Wife | SE | ✓ | U | m | Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore, Md. May 21st, 1919. |
| 15 | Lerner | Gitel | | SE | ✓ | U | m | Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore, Md. May 21st, 1919. |

Figure 13 Manifest of Isidor and Gitel returning

Although there are no records of Itsig Lerner's presence in Mlynov, the story of his return became mythic in the oral history of the young teenager, Benjamin Fishman, who joined the traveling immigrants. According to Ben's memories, there was an extra ticket or space available somehow with the traveling party and his friend poked Ben and suggested he join the party. Benjamin agreed without asking his parents' permission.



Figure 14 Isidore Lerner and Gertrude Czainik
in Baltimore in the 1920s. Courtesy of Fredda Lerner.

²⁵ See previous note.

Ben recalled that Itsig brought his army uniform with him and that the uniform played a key role in their immigration experience. Itsig insisted the group of travelers ride first class on the train to Warsaw where they would secure their visas to leave. None of the travelers had traveled first class before and felt quite uncomfortable doing so in the newly created Poland. As an American, Itsig insisted, and he put on his US army uniform so that no one would give them any trouble.

The uniform came in handy a second time in Warsaw. When Benjamin went into the custom official to secure his visa, the Polish clerk made antisemitic remarks and refused to issue Benjamin his papers. Itsig reportedly donned his army uniform and confronted the official—the latter immediately granted Benjamin his papers.

Benjamin recalled that during the trip the three wives asked him to keep track of their money during the passage. He speculated that his role in monitoring the money annoyed Itsig Lerner, who for this reason abandoned Benjamin at Ellis Island.²⁶

A more likely explanation is suggested by another record. Itsig's mother "Roche" Lerner and 4 children were held in customs according to a record of detained aliens. She was eventually released to her "husband c/o son Isadore L. 102 Albemarle Street."

| U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR IMMIGRATION SERVICE | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| LIST RECORD OF DETAINED ALIENS | | | | | | | |
| S. S. <u>New York</u> | | Nationality <u>American</u> | | arrived <u>June 20, 1920</u> | | <u>191</u> ; <u>M.</u> | |
| NO. | NAME OF ALIEN | MANIFEST | | NUMBER OF ALIENS | | CAUSE OF DETENTION | DISPOSITION |
| | | Group | Number | One year old or under | Older than one year | | |
| ✓ 31 | Lerner, Roche & 4 ch | 5 | 25 | 5 | | 10: A. N. | To tel 9 |
| | | | | | | | <i>husband of her Isadore L. 102 Albemarle St. Baltimore Md.</i> |

Figure 15

It seems likely that Benjamin, who did not speak English well, got separated from the traveling party when they were detained in customs. Itsig, who was a US citizen, probably passed through customs in a different line and then got busy trying to get his mother and siblings out of detention.²⁷ Benjamin's sense of abandonment was probably the artefact of the confusion created in the arrival process.

SETTLING IN BALTIMORE, 1920–1930

In the 1920s, the Lerner family settled into life in Baltimore and began to expand. By the end of the decade, two more of their children (Morris and Sarah) married and Joseph and Rose had a total of 5 grandchildren.

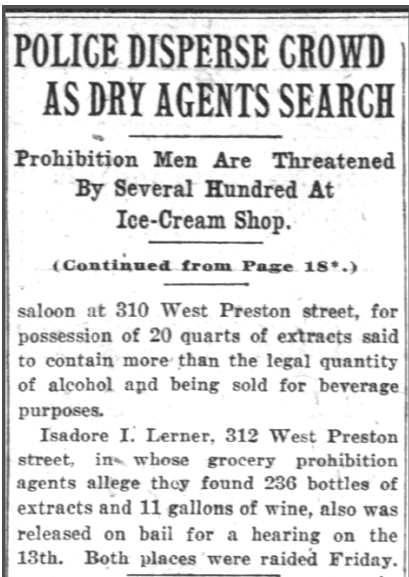
²⁶ [Watch and listen](#) to Benjamin Fishman later in life reflect on his life in Mlynov.

²⁷ https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/Mlynov_in_WWI.html#BenFishman

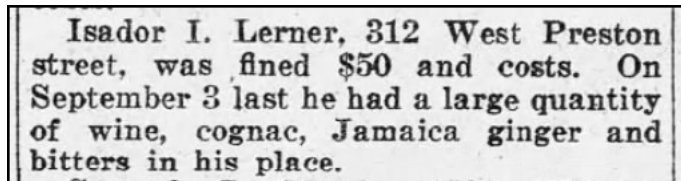
In the 1920s, Joseph remained working in the garment industry, and he and Rose and the four younger children made up one household, at least until Morris and Sarah got married. Joseph and Rose and the four children lived initially in East Baltimore at 9 Wolfe Street until the late 1920s.

Itsig and Gitel (now called Isadore with an “a” and Gertrude) set up their own household and managed a grocery business, until Isadore eventually went back to being a carpenter later in the decade. In 1921, Isadore is listed as a grocer at 312 W. Preston Street. He and Gertrude appear again at the same address in the 1922 city directory. The address is across town and northwest of the downtown, showing that the family was beginning to follow the Jewish migration corridor to the northwest of Baltimore, where informal covenants in the real estate industry had not restricted Jews from settling.

In 1921, Isadore was arrested when his grocery business was swept up in a raid by Federal agents who were enforcing Prohibition. An article in *The Baltimore Sun* (Sept. 21, 1921, p. 11) indicates federal agents found 236 bottles of extracts and 11 gallons of wine in his grocery.



The Baltimore Sun, Sept. 21, 1921 (p. 11)



The Baltimore Sun, March 30, 1922 (p. 8)

Isadore was not the only Mlynov immigrant to violate Prohibition. Isaac Marder (the man Joseph Lerner rented from in 1920) was also arrested for violating prohibition on April 5, 1922. So was Mlynov immigrant Samuel Gruber in March 1924.²⁸ In fact, the population of Baltimore in general resisted Prohibition, which explains why Federal agents rather than State officials had to be brought in to do enforcement.²⁹

Isadore was released on bail after his arrest. A later note in *The Baltimore Sun* shows he was subsequently fined \$50 and costs. The amount of the fine was substantial at that time and may account for Isadore and Gertrude moving a year later (1923) to 1721 Carter Street, where they lived

²⁸ See discussion in Howard I. Schwartz, *The Demb Family Journey from Mlynov to Baltimore*, pp. 85-88 and

²⁹ See Michael Walsh, *Baltimore Prohibition: Wet and Dry in the Free State*. 2017.

and still had a grocery.³⁰ Isadore and Gertrude's first child, Shirely, was born that year. A son Jack was born a year later in 1924.

While Isadore and Gertrude were establishing themselves on West Preston and then Carter Street, it appears that Isadore's parents, Joseph and Rose and his siblings were living at 9 n. Wolfe, which was east of and close to the crowded downtown Baltimore. They appear to have stayed there throughout the 1920s.

In 1923, (the same year Isadore and Gertrude move to 1721 Carter Street), a presser named Joseph ("jos") is living at 9 n Wolfe as is a clerk named Morris who is his son. In 1926, their daughter, Sophia, appears at that address with her new husband William Glick as discussed below. In 1929, a presser named Joseph is again listed at the address with a woman named Annie (a new variation for Rose or the name of their daughter Anna?). A saleslady named Shirley, presumably their younger daughter is listed at the same address that year as well.

While Joseph and Rose seemingly stayed at N. Wolfe, their children began to move out. In 1924, the year that Isadore and Gertrude's son, Jack, was born, Isadore's younger sister **Sophie** (Sosya) married a man named **William Glick**. Sophie was about four years younger than her eldest sister, Anna, who remained single into the 1930s.

Sophie's husband, William Glick, arrived in the US in 1922, two years after Sophie arrived with her mother and siblings. His naturalization petition from July 19, 1928, indicates he was born on June 3, 1903 at Chlemlnick, Russia (today Khmilnyk, Ukraine) which is 257 km southeast of Mlynov. He came to the US under the name "Velvel Glickles."

Sophie and William's son David Glick was born on Feb. 8, 1925. A year later, the 1926 Baltimore City Directory shows that William and "Sophia" were still living with her parents and siblings at 9 n Wolfe Street. They are listed as operating a company called "L & G grocery company," a company they were running with Sophie's brother Isadore.

By the time William Glick filled out his Petition in 1928, the family was living at 801 William Street, which is due west of the Baltimore Harbor in an area known as Federal Hill. William's Petition shows he was still working in the grocery business.

William's Petition is the earliest record found to date that lists his wife's birthday as July 6, 1905. Other records suggest that Sophie was born in 1906.³¹ He also listed her birthplace as Dubno (rather than Mlynov). It is conceivable that Sophie was born in Dubno, which was only about ten miles from Mlynov, but it is also possible that William was just listing the closest well-known town to Mlynov. It is also of interest that one of the witnesses on William's Petition was Nathan Gruber,

³⁰ Carter Street is no longer on contemporary maps. The City Directory describes Carter Street as north from Lanvale and E of Barclay, putting it somewhere near the Greenmount cemetery.

³¹ In the 1930 census Sophie is 24 (implied birth year 1906), In the 1940 census, she is 32 (implied birth year 1907/1908), in the 1950 census she is 44 implied birth year 1906. A social security record lists her birthdate as **10 Aug 1905**

one of the Mlynov-born husbands that Joseph and Isadore lived with on Albemarle Street when they arrived and whose wife and children Isadore assisted when he went back to Mlynov in 1920.

17455
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

No. 10389 ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

In the Honorable the District Court of the United States of Baltimore Maryland

The position of Velvel Glickles hereby filed, respectfully sheweth:

First. My place of residence is 801 William St, Baltimore Maryland.

Second. My occupation is Grocer

Third. I was born on the 3rd day of June 1908 at Chelmnick Russia

Fourth. I emigrated to the United States from Sanburg Germany on or about the 25th day of May 1928 and arrived in the United States at the port of New York on the 20th day of May 1928 at St Paul

Fifth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 19th day of May 1928 at Baltimore Maryland in the District Court of the United States

Sixth. I am married My name is Sophie was born on the 5th day of July 1908 at Dubno Poland and now resides at with me

Seventh. I have children and the names, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:
David February 5th, 1928 at Baltimore Maryland
Resides at Baltimore Maryland

Eighth. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbeliefs in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a follower in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to THE STATE OF RUSSIA of whom at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Ninth. I am able to speak the English language.

Tenth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 20th day of May 1928, and in the State of Maryland continuously most preceding the date of this petition, since the 2nd day of June 1928, being a residence within this State of at least one year preceding the date of this petition.

Eleventh. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court.

Twelfth. I have not been convicted of any crime which would render me ineligible for citizenship.

Thirteenth. Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor, together with my affidavit and the affidavits of the two qualifying witnesses thereto, required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and that his name be changed to William Glick Velvel Glickles

Declaration of Intention No. 19737 and Certificate of Arrival from Department of Labor filed this 19th day of July 1928

Done at Court or Office of petitioner within the United States on or about first 19, 1928, under seal and with reading "and Certificate of Arrival from Department of Labor."

AFFIDAVITS OF PETITIONER AND WITNESSES

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

The above-named petitioner being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceedings; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the said petition is signed with his full, true name; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be adopted upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Nathan Gruber occupation GROGGER residing at 1900 Kennedy Avenue,
NYMAN I. ROBER occupation GROGGER residing at 1601 Aisquith St.

Each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known Velvel Glickles the petitioner whose name is mentioned, to have resided in the United States continuously immediately preceding the date of filing his petition, since the 1st day of July 1928, and in the State in which the above-entitled petition is made continuously since the 1st day of July 1928; and that he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Nathan Gruber
NYMAN I. ROBER

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court this 19th day of July 1928.

Chas. James

NF 13305

Figure 16 1928 Petition for naturalization of William Glick

William and Sophie remained at 801 William Street until 1929 when they moved their home and grocery a couple miles northeast near Clifton Park at 1703 E. Oliver Ave. This is the same address where they were still living in the 1930 census as well.

The year that Sophie married William (1924), her brother, **Morris Lerner**, apparently also left the home of their parents and followed his brother Isadore and Gertrude to Carter Street. The 1924 Baltimore City Directory shows Morris was living at 1721 Carter Street where he was working as a clerk in the grocery.

Morris's new maturity and independence was presumably also expressed in his marriage on March 6, 1925, to Mildred Hyman. The record indicates they got married in the district court of

DC. A year later, in 1926, Morris and Mildred were living one door away from Isadore and Gertrude at 1723 Carter Street, which is also the address on his naturalization Declaration. His Declaration indicates he was 22 years old and a grocer. He was 5'5", 150 lbs., with brown hair and brown eyes. Morris and Mildred had a son Julius that year. A daughter Sylvia (married name Klompus) was born in 1933.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

No. **19889**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SS: I am in the DISTRICT OF MARYLAND Court

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND of

I, **Morris Lerner**, aged **22** years, occupation **grocer**, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color **fair**, complexion **fair**, height **5** feet **6** inches, weight **150** pounds, color of hair **Brown**, color of eyes **Brown**, other visible distinctive marks **None**

I was born in **Poland** on the **28** day of **August**, anno Domini **1904**; I now reside at **1723 Carter Street Baltimore Maryland**

I emigrated to the United States of America from **London England** on the vessel **"New York"**; my last foreign residence was **Poland**; I am **un** married; the name of my **wife** is **Mildred Lerner** she was born at **Poland** and now resides **with me**

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to **the Republic of Poland** of which **citizen** I arrived at the port of **New York** in the State of **New York**, on or about the **5** day of **June**, anno Domini **1926**. I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein: SO HELP ME GOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court this **10** day of **April**, anno Domini **1926**

By **Charles Klompus** Clerk of the Court

Figure 17 Morris Lerner's Declaration of Intention

Sometime in 1924, **Isadore, Gertrude** and their two children apparently left Carter Street for 1636 N. Bentalou Street, beginning their move further northwest along the migration corridor that Jewish immigrants followed out of downtown Baltimore.³² For the first time since returning to Baltimore, Isadore again listed himself as a carpenter. Other members of Isadore's family subsequently followed him to that address, as he and Gertrude subsequently moved still further up the northwest corridor.

In 1926, Isadore and Gertrude are still listed in the directory at 1636 N. Bentalou Street but this time they list their business as "L & G grocery." I suspect Isadore was still working as a carpenter as the family managed the grocery. This is the same year that, as noted earlier, Isadore's sister, Sophia and her husband William listed their business as "L & G grocery" while they were still living with Sophia's parents at 9 N Wolfe Street. Sister and brother were clearly collaborating on their grocery business.

Isadore and Gertrude remained at 1636 Bentalou Street through 1929 and Isadore again listed himself in the directory as a carpenter. By the time of the 1930 census, Isadore and Gertrude moved further northwest to 3226 W. Garrison Ave, not far from Pimlico Racetrack. The home they purchased there was valued at \$10,000 and Isadore was again listed as a carpenter.

Isadore's parents, Joseph and Rose, apparently moved into the home that Isadore and Gertrude vacated at 1636 N. Bentalou Street. They appear there in the 1930 census with their two single daughters, Annie and Shirley. The census describes Joseph as 55 and still working as a presser in a tailor shop. Rose, age 50, is here called "Ruth." Their daughter Annie is age 22 and working as a "laborer" in a tailoring shop. Shirley is 19 and described as a saleslady in a department store.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-----|--------|---------|----------|---|------|--|----|---|---|----|---|----|----|-----|--------|
| 38 | 1636 | 248 | 283 | Lerner | Joseph | Head | 0 | 4700 | | No | M | W | 55 | M | 25 | No | Yes | Russia |
| 39 | | | | | Ruth | Wife - H | | | | No | F | W | 50 | M | 20 | No | Yes | Russia |
| 40 | | | | | Annie | Daughter | | | | No | F | W | 22 | S | | No | Yes | Russia |
| 41 | | | | | Shirley | Daughter | | | | No | F | W | 19 | S | | No | Yes | Russia |

Israel Herman Goes Back to Mlynov

According to an oral tradition among descendants of the Herman family, Itsig Lerner's first cousin, Israel Herman, went back to Mlynov and attempted to convince his siblings to migrate to America. Perhaps he was inspired by his first cousin who successfully brought his mother and siblings to Baltimore in 1920. A passenger manifest shows Israel Herman returning from his trip to Mlynov in 1929, along with his wife's aunt. A photo shows the two of them in Mlynov with the relatives of his wife's sister.³³ This is almost certainly the same trip in which the Herman family photo was taken that shows Israel Herman with his parents and four of his siblings (Figure 8 above).

According to oral traditions, Israel's siblings wanted to emigrate, but his parents refused because "stores were open on the Sabbath" in the US.³⁴ All of siblings perished except their sister Sadie (Shava Korn) who migrated with her family in 1927. Quotas prevented Sadie's family from joining her two siblings in Baltimore so they settled "temporarily" in Canada for twenty-two years. An oral tradition reports that the family smuggled jewelry into Canada with them in a package of sanitary pads.

A 1945 border crossing record shows Sadie Korn entering the US in Buffalo from Canada on the way to visit family in Baltimore. The record indicates she was 45 and was born in "Mlynov." The family finally migrated to Baltimore in 1949.

³³ The photo was in the collection of Ted Fishman from the Demb family line. The photo is published in Schwartz, *The Demb Family Journey*.

³⁴ The details of this paragraph come from a conversation with Millie Tillinger, the daughter of Sadie (Herman) Korn, whom I spoke to in June 2024 and from Israel Herman's granddaughter, Lynne (Herman) Sandler.

The 1930s: Shirley and Anna Get Married

Not long after the 1930 census, Joseph and Ruth's daughter Shirley married Mike Simon, who arrived in the US in August 1921 with the name Mejer Szmirmacher.³⁵ "Mike" was born on April 5, 1910, in Olevsk, Russia (228 km / 141 m from Mlynov). He and Sophie married the week of March 21, 1931, though their records are not consistent on the specific date.³⁶ Their daughter Marilyn (married name Laikin) was born ten months later on January 18, 1932.



Figure 18 Declaration Photo of Shirley (Lerner) Simon
Sept. 11, 1941



Figure 19 Declaration Photo of Mike Simon (Mejer
Szmirmacher) Oct 27, 1941

Shirley's eldest sister, **Anna**, finally got married on Feb. 25, 1936, to Samuel Miller. In later records, he is called "Sheldon" Miller to distinguish him from a brother also called Samuel J. Miller. Though they both were living in Baltimore at the time, Anna and Samuel's marriage certificate was from Alexandria Virginia, where the wedding took place. The wedding may have taken place in Alexandria because "state-hopping" from Maryland to Virginia, avoided the waiting period produced by the Wasserman test for syphilis, which was newly implemented in the 1930s as a public health measure.³⁷

The marriage record shows that Samuel, a tailor, was 38 years old and Anna was 31, an "old maid" by the standards of the day. Until the wedding, Anna was still living with her parents at 1636 N. Bentalou Street in Baltimore. Anna's marriage certificate is important for another reason as well.

³⁵ Details of Mike's background come from his naturalization Declaration in October 1941.

³⁶ March 23, 1931, according to his Declaration (though Sophie identified the date of their marriage as 3/21/1931 on her Declaration filled out a month earlier).

³⁷ Thanks to Lynne (Herman) Sandler and Miriam Berkowitz, for explaining the significance of the Alexandria marriage to me. A discussion of the Wasserman test being implemented in the 1930s appears in Deborah B. Doroshov, "Wassermann Before Wedding Bells: Premarital Examination Laws in the United States, 1937-1950." *Social History of Medicine*, 34:1, Feb. 2021, 141-169

It is the only document discovered to date that lists the surname of her mother Rose as "Cooperstein."

Annie and her husband Samuel (called Sheldon later) had a son and only child, Marvin S. Miller, in 1937. By the 1940 census they were living at 3530 Lucille Avenue in the Park Heights area. The record shows that in 1935 Samuel/Sheldon had been living in Seattle and that in 1940 he was involved in manufacturing ladies clothing. The 1940 record shows the couple had not yet started their naturalization process and were both described still as "aliens."

Samuel and Anna's birthplaces are both listed as Poland, which had been resurrected in 1919 after WWI ended. At the time Anna was born in Mlynov, it had been located in Russia. Records of Samuel/Sheldon Miller's birthplace have not been located to date. One of his brothers was born in Witebsk, Russia (now Vitebesk, Belarus), which may have been his birthplace as well. Another brother appears to have been born in Dvinsk, Russia which was not far from Vitebesk.³⁸

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

CITY OR COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, VA. 117

FULL NAME OF HUSBAND Samuel Miller CLERK'S NO. 23615-

PRESENT NAME OF WIFE Anna Lerner

| GROOM | | | | BRIDE | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| AGE | RACE | SINGLE, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED | NO. TIMES PREV. MARRIED | AGE | RACE | SINGLE, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED | NO. TIMES PREV. MARRIED |
| <u>38</u> | <u>White</u> | <u>Single</u> | <u>None</u> | <u>31</u> | <u>White</u> | <u>Single</u> | <u>None</u> |
| OCCUPATION <u>Tailor</u> | | | | MAIDEN NAME <u>Anna Lerner</u> | | | |
| BIRTHPLACE <u>Russia</u> | | | | BIRTHPLACE <u>Russia</u> | | | |
| FATHER'S FULL NAME <u>Morton</u> | | | | FATHER'S FULL NAME <u>Joseph</u> | | | |
| MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME <u>Hier Sear</u> | | | | MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME <u>Rose Cooperstein</u> | | | |
| RESIDENCE <u>510 S. Becker St</u> | | | | RESIDENCE <u>1636 N. Bentaloe St</u> | | | |
| P. O. ADDRESS (IF IN CITY ST. AND NO.) <u>Baltimore Md.</u> | | | | P. O. ADDRESS (IF IN CITY ST. AND NO.) <u>Baltimore Md.</u> | | | |

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1936
Montgomery Clerk of Corporation Court.

CERTIFICATE OF TIME AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE

I, Abraham Label, a Rabbi of the Jewish Church, or religious order of that name, do certify that on the 25 day of February, 1936 at Alexandria, Virginia, under authority of this license, I joined together in the Holy State of Matrimony the persons named and described therein. I qualified and gave bond according to law authorizing me to celebrate the rites of marriage in the county (or city) of Alexandria Commonwealth of Virginia.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1936
 Address of minister 508 Wolfe St Abraham Label
 (Person who performs ceremony sign here.)

Figure 20 Marriage record of Anna Lerner and Samuel Miller

THE LERNERS, 1940 AND BEYOND

In 1940, Joseph and Rose Lerner were still living at 1636 Bentalou. They owned the home which had a value of \$4,000. All their children had families of their own by then. In the census, Joseph

³⁸ Samuel/Sheldon's brother Israel lists Witebsk as his birthplace on his naturalization Declaration. His brother Samuel J. Miller lists what appears to be Dwinsk on his WWI draft registration card. Dwinsk was not far from Witebesk.

and Rose are both listed as 65 years old. Neither had become citizens and are still listed as “aliens.” They appear at the same address in 1950 as well and their daughter Shirley and her husband Mike were living above them at the same address, as we shall see. In 1950, Joseph was still working as a clothes presser. He passed away on Nov. 29, 1954. Rose passed away Nov. 5, 1969.

| Line Num | House or Apartment Number | Dwelling Number | Farm | Acres | Que Num | Name | Relationship | Code A | Race | Gender | Age | Marital Status | Birth Place |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------------|------|-------|---------|-------------------|--------------|--------|------|--------|-----|----------------|-------------|
| 23 | 1636 down | 11 | no | no | | Lerner, Joseph I. | head | | w | m | 75 | mar | Russia |
| 24 | | | | | | — Ruth | wife | | w | f | 70 | mar | Russia |
| 25 | 1636 up | 12 | no | no | | Simon, Michael M. | head | | w | m | 39 | mar | Russia |
| 26 | | | | | | — Shirley I. | wife | | w | f | 38 | mar | Russia |
| 27 | | | | | | — Marilyn D. | daughter | | w | f | 18 | New | Med. |

Figure 21 1940 census of Joseph and Rose, downstairs at 1636 Bentalou with daughter Shirley Simon’s family upstairs

Isadore and Gertrude Lerner

In 1940, Isadore and Gertrude were still living with their two children (Shirley and “John” [Jack]) at 3226 W. Garrison Avenue. They owned their home which was valued at \$5,000. Isadore was 46 years old and described as a carpenter in a private business. Gertrude was 40, daughter Shirley 17 and son Jack (called John in the record) was 15.

The family was still at the same address in the 1950 census and Isadore was listed as proprietor in Real Estate Construction. Jack, age 25, was still living at home with his parents but Shirley had already left the household. She married Leon Horowitz in 1948, and in 1950 they were living at 3702 Glengyle Ave in the Falstaff area. Photos show Shirley in Forest Park High School in 1939 and a 1948 passport photo shows her going to Brazil.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|----------------|----------|--|---|---|----|---|----------|------------|
| 71 | 3226 W. Garrison Ave | 3226 W. Garrison Ave | | | | Lerner Isadore | Head | | M | w | 46 | M | Poland | Some place |
| 72 | | | | | | — Gertrude | Wife | | F | w | 40 | M | Poland | Some place |
| 73 | | | | | | — Shirley | Daughter | | F | w | 17 | S | Maryland | Some place |
| 74 | | | | | | — John | Son | | M | w | 15 | S | Maryland | Some place |

Figure 22 1940 Census for Isadore and family

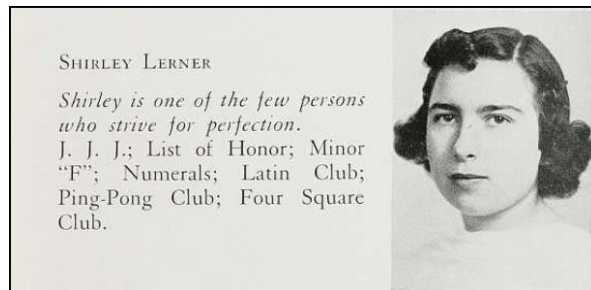


Figure 23 Shirley Lerner, Forest Park High School 1939



*Joseph and Rose walking grandson
Jack down the aisle, 1956*



*Isadore and Gertrude (Gitel) Lerner walking their
daughter, Shirley, down the aisle. 1950*

Courtesy of Fredda Lerner



*Figure 24 (from r to l) Isadore Lerner, his daughter Shirley, his wife, Gertrude, his son Jack.
Courtesy Fredda Lerner*

REPÚBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL
FICHA CONSULAR DE QUALIFICAÇÃO

MODELO S.C. 189

Esta ficha, expedida em duas vias, será entregue à Polícia Marítima e à Imigração no pórtico de destino

Nome por extenso Shirley Lerner
 Admitido em território nacional em caráter transito
 Nos termos do art. 6º letra ... do Dec. Lei 7967 de 18-9-45
 Lugar e data de nascimento Baltimore 11.7.922
 Nacionalidade N.americana Estado civil solteira
 Filiação (nome do Pai e da Mãe) Isidore Lerner e Gertrude Lerner Profissão professora
 Residência no país de origem 3236 West Garrison Ave. Baltimore

NOME IDADE SEXO

FILHOS MENORES DE 18 ANOS

Passaporte n. 272803 expedido Dep. Est. Washington na data 20.9.48
 visado sob n. 11154

ASSINATURA DO PORTADOR:
Shirley Lerner

SELO CONS. 

Consulado Geral do Brasil em Buenos Aires, 30 NOV 1948

PELO CONSUL GERAL
L. R. Vincenzi
 LIADES DE VINCEZI
 Consul ADJUNTO

NOTA - Esta ficha deve ser preenchida e entregue pela autoridade consular, sendo as duas vias em original.

Figure 25 Shirley Lerner passport photo for a trip to Brazil in 1948

Isadore and Gertrude's son, Jack Lerner, married Pearl Zallis in 1956 and they had four children: Fredda (my informant), Barry, Jeffrey and Cheryl. Isadore passed away in Baltimore on Nov. 19, 1974. Gertrude passed away in Baltimore on Sept. 18, 1997.

Morris and Mildred Lerner

In 1940, Morris and Mildred were living at 1501 Clifton Ave. Morris was listed as a man[ager] in a private business. He was 34 years old, Mildred 33, Julius 13 and Sylvia 7. By 1950 they moved to 3518 W. Cold Spring Lane where Morris was listed as a proprietor in a grocery store. Both children were still in the 1950 household. Julius was 23 and Sylvia was 17.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|----------------|----------|---|---|----|---|-----|---|---|----------|----|
| 1501 | 19 0 2000 | Lerner, Morris | Head | M | W | 34 | M | No | 6 | 0 | Russia | 11 |
| | | Mildred | Wife | F | W | 33 | M | No | 6 | 0 | Poland | 13 |
| | | Julius | Son | M | W | 13 | S | No | 6 | 0 | Maryland | 12 |
| | | Sylvia | Daughter | F | W | 7 | S | Yes | 1 | 1 | Maryland | 12 |

Figure 26 1940 census of Morris and Mildred and sons

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|----------------|----------|---|---|----|-----|----------|
| 7 | 3518 | Lerner, Morris | Head | W | M | 43 | Mar | Russia |
| 8 | | Mildred | wife | W | F | 43 | Mar | Poland |
| 9 | | Julius | son | W | M | 18 | Mar | Maryland |
| 10 | | Sylvia | daughter | W | F | 23 | Mar | Maryland |

Figure 27 1950 census of Morris and Mildred and children

Morris passed away July 20, 1977. Mildred passed away Nov. 4, 1986. Their son, Julius, married Shari Haberman and they had two daughters: Franny Lerner and Sheryl (married name Haimowitz). Julius passed away on Oct. 17, 1999. Sylvia married Allen Marvin Klompus and they had two sons Joseph Hershel Klompus and Philip Sidney Klompus. Sylvia passed away on Nov. 22, 2015, Allen on Aug. 25, 2004.

Sophie (Lerner) and William Glick

By 1940 Sophie and her husband William were living in DC and renting their residence. William’s occupation probably explains why they moved there. He is listed as a machinist in a naval yard. Their address is 1200 but the census page is cryptic, indicating only that they lived on block 61. William was age 36, Sophia 22, David 15 and Irvin is 8.

Their stay in DC was only temporary and they were back in Baltimore by 1950 living at 2205 Strathmore Ave. In 1950, only their son Irvin (now called Irving) was still living with them at home.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|---|----|----|----------------|------|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|----------|----|----|-----------|
| 25 | 1200 | 16 | R | 40 | 70 | Glick, William | Head | 0 | M | W | 36 | M | Mo | 4 | 30 | Russia | 18 | Pa | Baltimore |
| 26 | | | | | | —, Sophie | Wife | 1 | F | W | 22 | M | Mo | 11 | 9 | Russia | 18 | Pa | Baltimore |
| 27 | | | | | | —, David | son | 2 | M | W | 15 | S | Mo | 11 | 9 | Maryland | 72 | | Baltimore |
| 28 | | | | | | —, Irvin | son | 2 | M | W | 8 | S | Mo | 3 | 3 | Maryland | 72 | | Baltimore |

Figure 28 1940 census for the Glick family

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------------|-----|---|---|---|----------------|------|---|---|----|----|-----|----------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| # | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | A | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | 2205 | Strathmore | 244 | M | M | | Glick, William | Head | 7 | M | 45 | M | Mar | Russia | 155 | Pa | Md | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | — Sophie | Wife | 7 | F | 44 | M | Mar | Russia | 155 | Pa | Md | No | No |
| 3 | | | | | | | — Irvin | Son | 7 | M | 18 | M | Mar | Maryland | | Pa | Md | No | No |

Figure 29 1950 census for the Glick family

David Glick married Ruth Florence Berman in 1949 and they remained in Washington DC. David’s obituary shows he served overseas in WWII, became a lawyer, and worked for various committees for the House of Representatives. He later practiced family law. Around 1965, David remarried Deborah Ford. David had three sons, Jonathan, Mark and Robert.

Irving Glick married Paula Erlich. They had two children: Stephen Paul Glick and Judy Madeline Barringer. Sophie (Lerner) Glick passed away on Aug. 29, 2005, when she was nearly 100 years old. Her husband, William, passed away much earlier on Nov. 22, 1965. Their son, David, predeceased his mother and passed away on Oct. 24, 1988. As of 2022, Irving was still alive when his wife Paula passed away.

Shirley (Lerner) and Michael Simon

The 1940 census indicates that Shirley and her husband Michael Simon were living at 1721-23 Brentwood Ave close to the Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore where numerous notable figures are buried, such as John Wilkes Booth. The record makes clear they were renting this residence for

\$18.00 a month. Mike was 29, Shirley 27, and Marilyn 8. Both Mike and Shirley were listed as clerks in a grocery.

| Line No. | Street | House No. | Visite No. | Home Ownr | Home Value | Farm | Name | Relation | Code A | Sex | Race | Age | Marital Status | Atten Scho | Grad | Code B | Birthplace | Code C | Citize | City |
|----------|--------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------|--------------|----------|--------|-----|------|-----|----------------|------------|------|--------|------------|--------|--------|------------|
| 22 | BRENT | 1724 | 233 | R | 1800 | | Simon, Mike. | Head | 0 | M | W | 29 | M | 70 | H | 10 | Russia | 18 | PA | same place |
| 23 | | 1724 | | | | | Shirley. | Wife | 1 | F | W | 27 | M | 70 | H | 9 | Russia | 18 | PA | same place |
| 24 | | | | | | | Marilyn | Daughter | 2 | F | W | 8 | S | 70 | 1 | 1 | Maryland | 72 | | same place |

Figure 30 1940 census for Mike and Shirley Simon

The family was still at the Brentwood address in 1941 when Shirley and Mike declared their intention to become citizens. Shirley filled out her papers first in September 11, 1941. Mike followed on Oct 27th. It is interesting to note some of the discrepancies between the two documents which were filled out so close together in time.

Shirley's Declaration confirms that she was born in "Melinoff, Russia." She listed her birthday as Aug. 4, 1910, and described herself as 4'10" and 140 lbs., with auburn hair and brown eyes. She also indicated that she came to the US under the name "Sore Lerner," consistent with the 1920 manifest of the Lerner migration.

In his Declaration, Michael described himself as 5'3", 145 lbs. with brown eyes and black hair. However, Michael listed Shirley's birthday as March 25, not Aug 4, 1910. Uncertainty about birthdates of Jewish immigrants was common since such dates held less importance in Russia where they were born and because they immigrants had to convert from the Julian calendar used in Russia before 1918 to the Gregorian calendar in the US. Still, it is surprising that husband and wife didn't get together and align their memories when filling out their Declarations only a month apart in time. Perhaps more surprising is the discrepancy over their date of marriage. Shirley listed March 21, 1931, and Mike listed March 23rd.

By 1943, when Mike filled out his Petition for Naturalization, they had moved to 1636 Bentalou Street, the same address as Shirley's parents Joseph and Rose, who were living downstairs. "Michael" was 39, Shirley was 38 and their daughter Marilyn was 18.

| Line | Street | House No. | Visite No. | Home Ownr | Home Value | Farm | Name | Relation | Code A | Sex | Race | Age | Marital Status | Atten Scho | Grad | Code B | Birthplace | Code C | Citize | City |
|------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------|-------------------|----------|--------|-----|------|-----|----------------|------------|------|--------|------------|--------|--------|------|
| 24 | 1636 Bentalou | 11 | | no | no | | Lerner, Joseph I. | head | | W | W | 75 | mar | | | | Russia | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | —, Ruth | wife | | W | F | 70 | mar | | | | Russia | | | |
| 26 | 1636 Bentalou | 12 | | no | no | | Simon, Michael M | head | | W | W | 39 | mar | | | | Russia | | | |
| 27 | | | | | | | —, Shirley I. | wife | | W | F | 38 | mar | | | | Russia | | | |
| | | | | | | | —, Marilyn D. | daughter | | W | F | 18 | New | | | | MD | | | |

Figure 31 1950 census of Michael and Shirley Simon

Sometime before 1969, the Simon family moved to California. Their daughter Marilyn married Milton Laikin in about 1955 and they had two children: Adele and Jesse A Laikin. Milton and Marilyn divorced in 1974. Shirley passed away May 18, 1993, in Los Angeles. Marilyn passed away in 2018.

Anna (Lerner) and Sheldon Miller

As noted earlier, Anna and Sheldon Miller were living on Lucille Avenue in 1940. By 1950 they were living at 6312 Winner Ave near Cross Country Road. Sheldon was 52, Annie 46, and Marvin 13. Sheldon was working as a presser in ladies' garments.

| Line Num | House or Dwelling Aptm# Number | Farm | Acres | Question | Name | Relationship | Code A | Race | Gender | Age | Marital Status | Birth Place | Code B | Citizen |
|----------|--------------------------------|------|-------|----------|----------------|--------------|--------|------|--------|-----|----------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| 27 | 6312 | 213 | no | no | Sheldon Miller | head | | W | M | 52 | Mar | Poland | 222 | no |
| 28 | | | | | Annie | wife | | W | F | 46 | Mar | Poland | 222 | no |
| 29 | | | | | Marvin S | son | | W | M | 13 | Nov | Maryland | | |

Figure 32 1950 census of Sheldon Miller and Annie (Lerner)

Marvin married Ruth Janet Schofer in 1962. They had three children. Shelley (married name Nathanson), Neil Miller, and Jodi (married name Taylor). Sheldon passed away Sept 19, 1968. Anna (Lerner) passed away Aug. 28, 1975. Marvin passed away Jan. 29, 2023.

POSTSCRIPT: THE MLYNOV FAMILY OF ROSE (KUPERSTEIN) LERNER

The background of Yossel Lerner's wife, Rose, was initially a bit of a mystery since there was a dearth of oral traditions and records to reveal her background. Rose's first name appears in several variations in US records ("Radie," "Roche," "Ruth," "Chaile").³⁹ Oral histories and family trees from other Mlynov and Mervits families support the hypothesis that Rose Lerner was born Rose Kuperstein and was part of the Kipperstein family that appears in the 1858 revision for Mlynov. The basis for this conclusion and the identification of Rose's three other siblings is now considered.

Rose's first names in English all appear to be transliterations of her Yiddish name which appears on her tombstone as Chula Rachel or Chala Rachel (חלאל רחל). Her tombstone also indicates her father's name was Shmuel HaCohen, which provided an important clue to her family background and the identity of three siblings. HaCohen is not a surname but a status indicating that her father Shmuel was a Cohen, a male descended from the priestly tribe of Aaron. Her surname at birth is listed in one Social Security record as "Cooper" and as "Cooperstein" on a marriage record of her daughter Anna who married in 1936 (see above Figure 19).

It seems probable that Rose belonged to the family in Mlynov called Kiperstein that appears in the 1850 and 1858 revision lists. There are several elements in the revision that make this identification probable. Cooperstein and Kuperstein were likely other anglicized versions of this name. In the 1858 revision, the head of the household is Shmul Kiperstein, the first name matching

³⁹ Radie is the spelling on her manifest, Roche is the spelling on the detained aliens record and Chaile is the way it appears on her husband Joseph's manifest.

the name of Rose's father on her tombstone. The 1858 record indicates that Shmul Kipperstein was 23 years old that year and married to woman named Beila.⁴⁰ His implied year of birth was 1835. He would have been 35 when Rose was born in 1870.

| Surname | Name | Father's Name | Estate | Implied Year of Birth (based on age in 1850) | Implied Year of Birth (based on age in 1858) | Previous Census Year | Age | Cause | When Exactly | Year | Age | Relation | Male Relative |
|------------|-----------|---------------|----------|--|--|----------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Kiperstein | Abram-Ber | Yankel | townsman | 1833 | | 1850 | 17 | died | 1854 | 1858 | not indicated | head of the family | |
| Kiperstein | Shmul | Yankel | townsman | 1835 | 1835 | 1850 | 15 | | | 1858 | 23 | brother | Abram-Ber Yankelev |
| Kiperstein | Beila | not indicated | townsman | | 1837 | 1850 | not indicated | | | 1858 | 21 | wife | Shmul Yankelev |
| Kiperstein | Milka | Yankel | townsman | | 1843 | 1850 | not indicated | | | 1858 | 15 | sister | Shmul Yankelev |

Figure 33 1858 revision for Kipperstein family

The 1858 revision provides some additional information. Rose's father, Shmul, has a brother, Abram-Ber Kipperstein. Abram-Ber was born in 1833 and passed away in 1854 at the age of 21, leaving no children in the household. The cause of death is not indicated.

The record also makes clear Shmul and Abram-Ber were sons of a man named Yankel Kipperstein (Rose's grandfather). A bit more information about him and the sons is provided in the earlier 1850 revision. There Shmul is age 15 and his brother Abram-Ber is 17 and still single.

The 1850 record (see Figure 33 below) makes clear that the boys' father, Yankel, was born in 1806 and passed away in 1848 at the age of 42, shortly before the revision took place. The cause of death is not specified. This revision also includes the name of Yankel's father (the boys' grandfather), Mordko-Favish. We can speculate from naming conventions in the revision that Mordko was so named because he had a father named Favish.

Yankel's widow, Khvulya-Rukhlya, is still living in the household in the 1850 revision and is 41. It seems self-evident that Rose Lerner, who was called Chula Rachel on her tombstone, was the namesake for this woman, her grandmother. In the same record, Yankel and Khvulya-Rukhlya also have a daughter, Milka, age 8. Since Milka was no longer in the revision of 1858, we can speculate that she married before that date and moved to her husband's household. What became of Milka is not known.

⁴⁰ See <https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/Mlynov-Revision-1858.html#Kipperstein> for the 1858 census for this family.

| Surname | Name | Father's Name | Implied Year of Birth (based on age in 1834) | Implied Year of Birth (based on age in 1850) | Previous Census Year | Age | Cause | When Exactly | Year | Age | Relation | Male Relative | Female Relative |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|------|------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Kiperstein | Yankel | Mordko-Fayvish | 1806 | | 1834 | 28 | died | 1848 | 1850 | died | | | |
| Kiperstein | Abram-Ber | Yankel | 1833 | 1833 | 1834 | 1 | | | 1850 | 17 | son | Yankel Mordko-Faivishev | Khvulya-Rukhlya |
| Kiperstein | Shmul | Yankel | 1834 | 1835 | 1834 | newborn | | | 1850 | 15 | son | Yankel Mordko-Faivishev | Khvulya-Rukhlya |
| Kiperstein | Khvulya-Rukhlya | not indicated | | 1809 | 1834 | not indicated | | | 1850 | 41 | wife | Yankel Mordko-Faivishev | |
| Kiperstein | Milka | Yankel | | 1842 | 1834 | not indicated | | | 1850 | 8 | daughter | Yankel Mordko-Faivishev | Khvulya-Rukhlya |

Figure 34 1850 revision for Kipperstein family

ROSE'S THREE KUPERSTEIN SIBLINGS

Oral histories and family trees from descendants of other families from Mlynov and Mervits provide clues indicating Rose Kuperstein had at least three siblings, named David Cooperstein, Rose (Cooperstein) Wasserman and Yossel Cooperstein.

David Cooperstein

The first sibling is a man remembered as **David Cooperstein** by descendants of the Wurtzel family from Mervits.⁴¹ The Wurtzel family tree records that a man named David Cooperstein married one of their ancestors from Mervits named Chaieh Katz.

According to the family's oral traditions, David Cooperstein came to the US but his wife and children remained back in Mervits so his wife could help raise the children of a deceased sister. Research turned up records of a David Cooperstein who arrived in New York in 1906. He filled out a Declaration of Intention in New York in 1921 and again in 1928 indicating he was a laundryman who was born in "Mlinow," Russia in June 1867 and had a wife name "Chia" who was back in Russa.⁴² He was 5'4" with brown hair and brown eyes and he lived at 86 Ludlow Street in the Lower

⁴¹ See the [Wurtzel family story](#) on the Mlynov website.

⁴² It appears David filled out his first Declaration in 1921 and let his status lapse and restarted it in 1928. The two documents are clearly the same man with slight minor differences in detail.

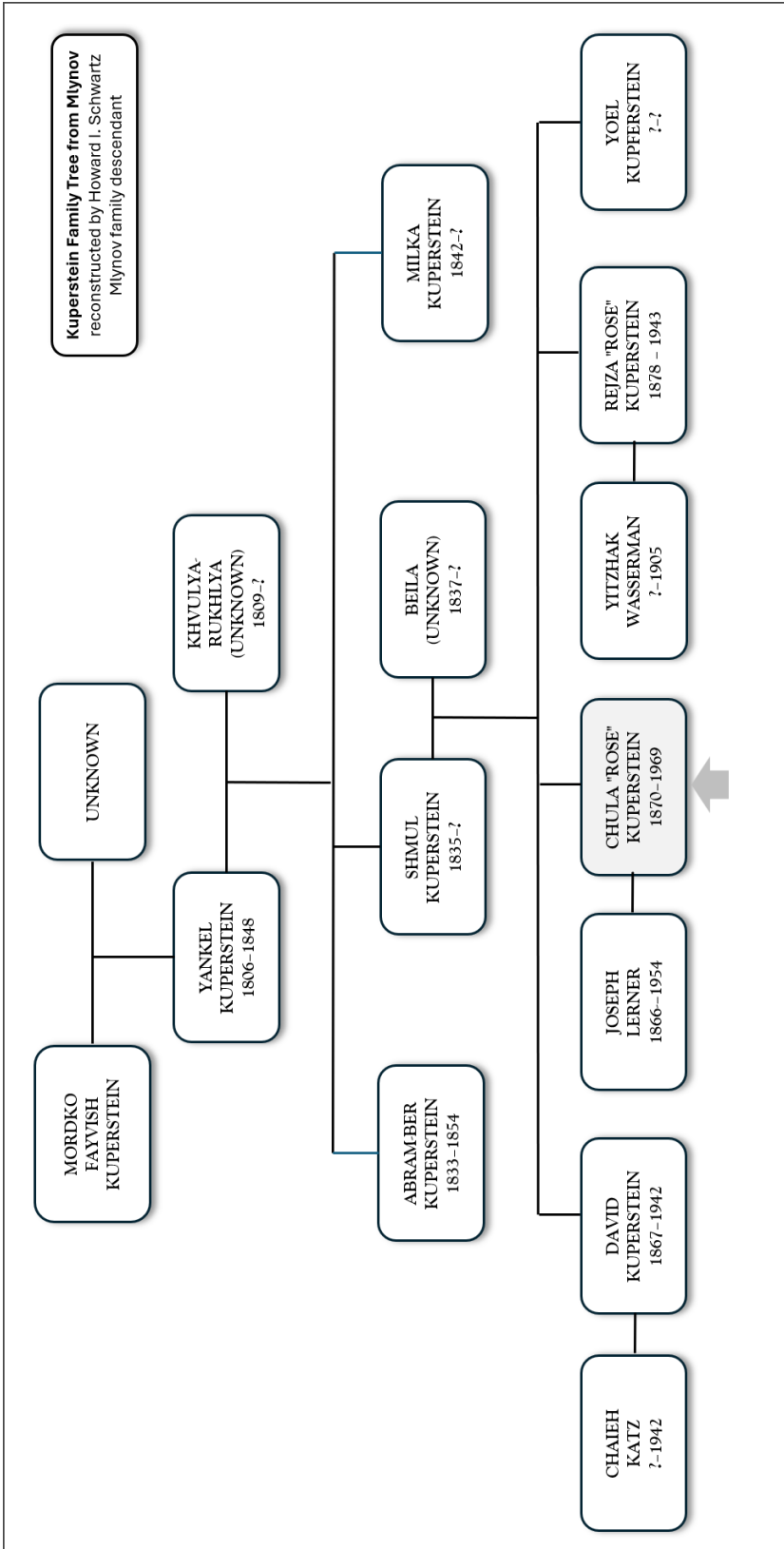


Figure 35 Reconstructed Family Tree of Rose (Kuperstein) Lerner

East Side. He signed his name on his Declaration in Hebrew characters.⁴³

David “Kuperstein” appears in the 1930 census for New York at age 62. He is living in the “rear yard” of 86 Willet Street. The record indicates he was age 62, married, but living alone. He is still listed as an “alien” and as a helper in a laundry business. By the 1940 census he is 72 and has moved to an apartment at 72 Columbia Street still in the Lower East Side. By this time, his wife and children, if they were still back in Mervits or Mlynov were living under Russian Communist rule. Hitler’s invasion would take place in 1941 in this part of Poland. David is still listed as married but has only a male lodger living with him. The record indicates he is a “machine dryer” in the laundry business.

Figure 36 1928 Declaration of Intention by David Cooperstein

| Line No. | House No. | Dwell No. | Family No. | Name | Relation | Home Own | Home Value | Radio | Farm | Sex | Race | Age | Marital Status | Married Age | Attend School | Writes | Birthplace |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|----------|----------|------------|-------|------|-----|------|-----|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------|------------|
| 98 | | | | Chana | Wife - H | | | | Y | W | W | 48 | M | 21 | no | no | Russia |
| 99 | | | 750 | Kuperstein David | Head | | \$ 6 | | no | M | W | 62 | M | 22 | no | no | Russia |

Figure 37 1930 census in New York for David Kuperstein

⁴³ This David Kuperstein should not be confused with the man known as “David Nathan Kuperstein” who appears on a 1925 naturalization record. Other records indicate this David had a family in the US and was a different person.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-------|---|----|-------------------|------|---|---|----|---|----|---|--------|----|
| 32 | | 262 R | 8 | 20 | Kuperstein, David | head | M | W | 72 | M | No | 0 | Russia | al |
| 33 | | | | | Rayman, Isaac | body | M | W | 65 | M | No | 0 | Russia | al |

Figure 38 1940 census in New York for David Kuperstein

David passed away on April 30, 1942, five months before the liquidation of the Mlynov ghetto. For reasons that initially perplexed me, a funeral announcement appeared in *The Baltimore Sun* indicating the funeral was scheduled to take place in Baltimore at the Jack Lewis funeral home and that he would be buried in Rosedale Cemetery. I knew that many Mlynov immigrants in the first generation were buried in the Rosedale cemetery (including my own great grandparents) and guessed David had a friend or relative in Baltimore. Little did I know that he had two sisters there.

David's tombstone appears one row away from Rose Lerner's in the Tifereth Israel Anshe Sfard Cemetery in Rosedale, Maryland. His tombstone, just like Rose Lerner's, indicates he was son of a man named Shmuel HaCohen. According to the Wurtzel family tree, David named one of his children Avrum who could be a namesake for his father's brother, Abram-Ber Kipperstein, who was listed in the Mlynov revision lists.

COOPERSTEIN.—On April 30, 1942,
DAVID, of New York city.
 Services at the Jack Lewis Home,
 2100-2102 Eutaw Place, on Friday, May
 1, precisely at 11 A. M. Interment in
 Rosedale Cemetery. [Please omit flow-
 ers.] 2

Figure 39 Funeral Announcement, *The Baltimore Sun*, May 1, 1942, p. 49



Figure 40 Tombstone of David Cooperstein. Hebrew reads:

Here lies David son of Shmuel HaCohen

Passed away on 13th of Adar, 5702

An index to a New York death certificate for David “Coperstein” provided another clue that ultimately proves that David and Rose had a third sibling from Mlynov living in Baltimore. The record indicates he was 75, retired from the laundry business and that his parents’ names were Samuel and Rebecca Cooperstein.

The death record also indicates he was buried in the Rosedale cemetery in Baltimore and that the informant was a nephew named “Sevin Chlar” – at least that was how Ancestry transcribed it. And the executor was also a nephew named “Irving Skeor.” I had no idea who these men were until I worked on the Wasserman family history. The executor turned out to be Irving Sklar, the son-in-law of a woman named Rose Wasserman. Rose Wasserman, as now discussed, was the sister of Rose Lerner and David Cooperstein.

Rose (Kuperstein) Wasserman

I never heard of Rose Wasserman from Mlynov until a great-granddaughter of hers named Jessica Kass found my research on Mlynov online and emailed me. “I have never done any sort of tree for my grandmother's family,” she wrote,

because I knew so little and because she told me her father’s entire family was wiped out. Wasserman is such a common Jewish name, I was overwhelmed with the idea of finding anyone. My grandmother died in 1989.

Jessica provided a bit of oral history and a bit of a family tree. She wrote,

My grandmother's name was Lillian (Lifsha) Wasserman Shmuner. She was born in 1900, I think in Boromel, Ukraine. She came to the US by herself in 1912. I think she lived with one of two aunts. The two aunts were called Mima Shwartz and Mimi Hulia... I believe that the two aunts were the sisters of my great-grandmother Rose. Her...name was Rose Cooperman Wasserman. I think that Rose was born in Mlyniv in 1883.

"Cooperman," I thought to myself, when I read Jessica's email, "Could Jessica's great-grandmother be related to David Cooperstein and Rose Lerner?"

To make a long story short, research confirmed that Rose Cooperman Wasserman was born in Mlynov and almost certainly the sister of Rose Lerner and David Cooperstein.⁴⁴ Though the sisters were both called "Rose" in English, their Hebrew names were different. Rose Lerner was (Chula Rachel) and Rose Wasserman's Hebrew name on her tombstone was Raisa. Her tombstone is also in the Tifereth Israel Anshe Sfard Cemetery in Rosedale and is close to Rose Lerner's. (Rose Wasserman is in plot 3-B-9. Rose Lerner is in plot 2-B-5.) The name of Rose Wasserman's father in Hebrew is Shmul HaCohen, just like that of David Cooperstein and Rose Lerner.

A manifest shows "Rezja Wasserman" age 57, and her daughter Basia (Bertha), age 17, sailing from Hamburg on July 10, 1923, on the SS Reliance and arriving in New York on July 20. Rezja and Basia's last residence was Boremel (a town not far from Mlynov) and their closest relative there was Rezja's brother "Joel [pronounced Yo-el] "Kupferstein" who was living in Dymidivka [also not far from Mlynov]. Yoel Kupferstein was apparently another sibling of Rose Lerner and David Cooperstein.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------|----|---|---|---|------|-----|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|------------|--|
| ADMITTED | Wassermann | Rezja | 57 | f | w | h | keep | no | none | no | Poland | Hebrew | Poland | Kremionice | brother: Joel Kupferstein, Dymydowka, Poland |
| ADMITTED | | Basia | 17 | f | s | h | maid | yes | Jewish | yes | " | " | " | " | " |

Figure 41 Manifest of Rezja and Basia Wasserman on SS Reliance arriving in NY on July 20, 1923

The next page of the manifest lists Rose and Basia Wasserman's birthplace as "Utynov," a distortion of Mlynov that I have seen on other manifests. Basia's later naturalization records (under the name of Bertha) confirm she was in fact born in Mlynov.

Rose and Basia were headed to Baltimore, to the home of Rezja's daughter, Lifsha, who had by this time married a man named Isadore Shmuner and was living on N. Ann Street.

⁴⁴ The Wasserman Family Story from Mlynov will be published on the Mlynov website at Jewishgen. <https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/families.html>

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 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 NATURALIZATION SERVICE
 ORIGINAL

No. 19418
 (A number) 2311

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA In the DISTRICT Court
 DISTRICT OF MARYLAND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
 of DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

I, Basia Wasserman, also known as Basia Wasserman, aged 19 years,
 occupation Clothing Operator, do declare on oath that my personal
 description is: Color White, complexion Dark, height 4 feet 8 inches,
 weight 110 pounds, color of hair Dark Brown, color of eyes Blue,
 other visible distinctive marks None

I was born in Milman, Poland
 on the 5th day of August, anno Domini 1906; I now reside
 at 901 South Caroline Street, Baltimore, Md.
 I emigrated to the United States of America from Hamburg, Germany
 on the vessel "Albauro"
 (If the alien arrived in the United States more than 30 years ago, the date of arrival of the alien's parents should be given.)
 my last foreign residence was Poland; I am not married; the
 name of my husband is None; I was born at None
 and was educated at None

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign
 prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to which cities
of the Republic of Poland of which cities I am now a citizen.
 I arrived at the port of New York in the State of New York
 on or about the 25th day
 of July, anno Domini 1923; I am not an anarchist; I am not a
 polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith
 to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:
 SO HELP ME GOD.

Basia Wasserman
 (Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of
 said Court this 25th day of August, anno Domini 1923,
Oliver D. Robinson
 Deputy Clerk of the said District Court.

Figure 42 Basia Wasserman's Declaration

I eventually tracked down Lifsha's manifest. She arrived in the port of Baltimore on July 1, 1914. The manifest held another surprise. She traveled under the name of Lifsche Lerner (not Wasserman) and she was headed to her "uncle Yossel Lerner at 104 Albemarle Street." Bingo!

I have found other records of other Mlynov immigrants adopting surnames of relatives to get into the US.⁴⁵ Lifsha's father had already passed away by the time she headed to the US. She appropriated the married surname of her aunt, Rose Lerner, to ease her way through customs and prove she had relations living in Baltimore. She was headed to the Albemarle launching pad to live with her uncle Joseph Lerner and his son Itsig. It all made sense and hung together.

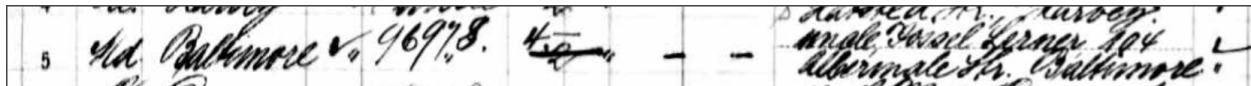


Figure 43 Manifest of SS Main for Lifsche "Lerner" showing she was headed to uncle Jossel Lerner at 104 Albemarle Str.

Lifsha's granddaughter, Jessica, who initially emailed me recalled that her grandmother had an "aunt Hulia." "Aunt Hulia" must be the oral memory of Rose (Chula Rachel) Lerner.

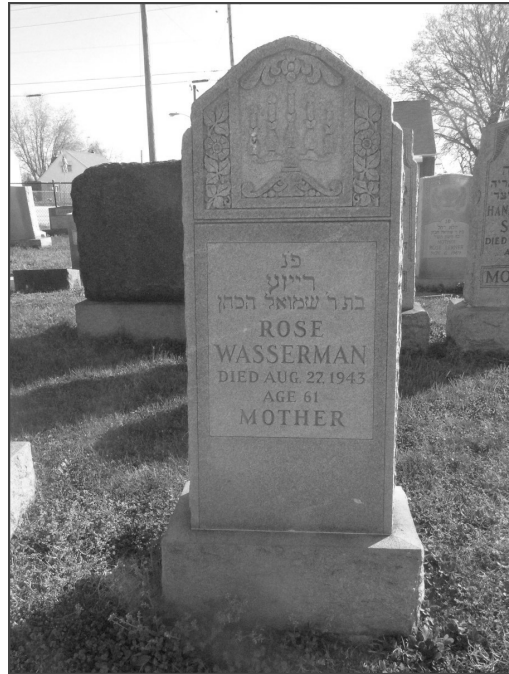
One other piece of information dropped into place. David Cooperstein, the other sibling, also named one of his children "Lifsha" according to the family tree preserved in the Wurtzel family. Both children named Lifsha were probably named for an ancestor in the Kuperstein family.

⁴⁵ An example is the father of the Yiddish poet Aleph Katz (born Moishe Katz) who was born in Mlynov. His father and sister arrived in the US with the surname, Hirsch, the maiden name of Aleph's mother.

One final discovery solidified these conclusions. Rose Wasserman's daughter, Basia, called Bertha in Baltimore, married a man named Irvin Sklar. Irvin Sklar was the name of the executor and "nephew" on David Cooperstein's death certificate. He was the husband of David Kuperstein's niece, Bertha.

Figure 44 Tombstone of Rose Wasserman

*Hebrew reads: "Here lies Raiza,
daughter of Shmuel HaCohen"*



APPENDIX

Death Certificate of David Cooperstein

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 17H-1939-2 2 | DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN | | Certificate of Death | | Certificate No. 9340 |
| PRO-DEATH | 1942 APR 30 PM 9 15 | | | | |
| STITUTION | 1 NAME OF DECEASED David Cooperstein | | Social Security No. None | | |
| 130 | PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS <i>(May be filled in by Funeral Director)</i> | | MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH <i>(To be filled in by the Physician)</i> | | |
| BORO RESID. | 2 USUAL RESIDENCE: Manhattan Borough Manhattan No. 79 Columbia St Ave. St. | | 16 PLACE OF DEATH: Borough Manhattan No. Sourisnew Hospital Ave. St. | | |
| AREA-DIST. | 3 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED <i>(write the word)</i> Married | | If in hospital or other institution, give: (a) above, name instead of street and number, and (b) length of stay 13 days | | |
| 72004 | 4 WIFE HUSBAND } of Ira | | 17 If elsewhere than in hospital or own residence, specify character of place of death | | |
| OCCUPATION | 5 DATE OF BIRTH OF DECEDENT Mar (Month) 10 (Day) 1870 (Year) | | 18 DATE AND HOUR OF DEATH April 30 (Month) 30 (Day) 1942 (Year) 7:15 (Hour) A.M. | | |
| NATIV. DEC. | 6 AGE 72 yrs. 1 mos. 20 days hrs. or min. | | 19 SEX Male 20 Color or Race White 21 Approximate Age 72 | | |
| 16 | 7 OCCUPATION A Trade, profession, or particular kind of work, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Retired 10 yrs B Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc. Laundry Business | | 22 I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended the deceased from April 21, 1942 to April 30, 1942 | | |
| NATIV. MOTHER | 8 BIRTHPLACE (State or country) Russia | | that I last saw him alive on April 30, 1942 , and that the facts stated in Items 16 to 21 are correct. | | |
| 16 | 9 How long in U. S. (if of foreign birth) 36 yrs. 9A How long resident in City of New York 36 yrs. | | I further certify that death did NOT occur as the result of accident, homicide, suicide, acute or chronic poisoning, or in any suspicious or unusual manner, and that it was due to NATURAL CAUSES more fully described in the confidential medical report filed with the Department of Health. | | |
| CAUSE 1 | 10 IF DECEASED WAS VETERAN, NAME WAR no | | I further certify that death was was not* due to a communicable disease listed in Section 103 of the Sanitary Code, (see over), which requires that the casket must be permanently sealed before removal from the place of death. | | |
| 446-9 | 11 NAME OF FATHER OF DECEDENT Samuel | | *Cross out words that do not apply. | | |
| CAUSE 2 | 12 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) Russia | | Witness my hand this 30th day of April , 19 42 | | |
| 055-9 | 13 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER OF DECEDENT Rebecca Lipshy | | Signature L. E. Shapiro M. D. | | |
| OPERATION | 14 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) Russia | | Address Sourisnew Hospital | | |
| 0 | 15 SIGNATURE OF INFORMANT Ira Allan Ne | | 23 PLACE OF BURIAL OR CREMATION Rosedale Cemetery, 2nd | | |
| TYPE ACCID. | RELATIONSHIP TO DECEASED Nephew | | DATE OF BURIAL OR CREMATION May 1, 1942 | | |
| D. T. ACCID. | ADDRESS 1667 Macdonald Ave, Balthasar | | 24 FUNERAL DIRECTOR Harry Lieberg & Sons ADDRESS 141 Ludlow St PERMIT NUMBER 3487 | | |
| ATT.-AUTOP. | 7 | | BUREAU OF RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CITY OF NEW YORK | | |

Figure 45 Death Certificate of David Cooperstein

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- The Mlynov Mervits website:
<https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/index.html>
- Families from Mlynov
<https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/families.html>
- Translation of the Mlynov-Mervits Memorial Book in Print
https://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/ybip/YBIP_Mlyniv.html
- Translation of the Mlynov-Merivts Memorial Book Online
<https://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/Mlyniv/Mlyniv.html>

