
Sadie Simmons and Isidor Waldman Teschner: Bigamists?

By Davis W. Simpson

William and Sadie Tabor appeared on the 1900 U.S. Census, where they lived at 1986 2nd Ave in East Harlem, Manhattan, New York with their two children, Frank and Mildred.¹ This census and later documents provided enough detail that it should have been straightforward to find both on earlier records, but that task proved unexpectedly challenging. In a time and place with abundant records, the family had appeared out of nowhere.

A marriage record and genetic genealogy then provided a possible breakthrough, but this evidence not only contradicted facts on the 1900 U.S. Census but it meant that William and Sadie were both bigamists. This paper intends to establish the true identities of William and Sadie Tabor before 1900, specifically contending that:

1. Sadie Tabor was the daughter of Abraham and Rachel Simmons
2. William Tabor's real name was Isidor Waldman Teschner and he was the son of Wolfgang Teschner and Henriette Waldman

THE TABOR FAMILY

The 1900 U.S. Census recorded that Sadie and William had been married for 8 years, which placed their year of marriage about 1892, and that Sadie had had 3 children with 2 living.² A year later, Sadie and William would add another child to complete the family:

1. Frank F Tabor, born 27 Oct 1893 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania³
2. Mildred Elizabeth Tabor, born 14 Mar 1897 in Atlanta, Georgia⁴
3. Walter Henry Tabor, born 3 Aug 1901 in New York, New York⁵

While records after 1900 captured the information above, there were no records before 1900. There was no marriage record for William and Sadie in Pennsylvania or New York, both of which had good

¹ 1900 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, New York, New York, population schedule, Page 19, Enum District 0894, FHL microfilm 1241121, William Tabor and Sadie Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900² *ibid*.

³ U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942, The National Archives at St. Louis; St. Louis, Missouri; Record Group Title: Records of the Selective Service System, 1926-1975; Record Group Number: 147, Frank Tabor, digital image (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 23 Apr 2019). Also, U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, New York; Registration County: Queens; Roll: 1787167; Draft Board: 179, Frank Tabor, digital image (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 23 Apr 2019)

⁴ Certificate and Record of Marriage, State of New York, Department of Health, Certificate Number 18448, Russell Elmer Tenure and Mildred Elizabeth Tabor, Borough of Manhattan, August 21, 1815, copy obtained from New York City Department of Health 15 July 2015.

⁵ Certificate and Record of Birth, City of New York, Walter Henry Tabor, Certificate Number 31226, Birth 12 Aug 1901, Certificate Issued 31 Aug 1901, copy obtained from New York City Department of Health 10 Aug 2015

marriage records for this time frame.⁶ There was also no birth record for Frank Tabor in Pennsylvania or New York. There were no birth records for Mildred in Atlanta, although Georgia did not collect data on births during this period.

WILLIAM TABOR

The name "William Tabor" only appeared in relation to the family of Sadie, Frank, and Mildred on the 1900 U.S. Census⁷ and in the 1912 and 1917 New York City Directories, which described him as the deceased husband of the widow of Sarah Tabor.⁸ On the other hand, Walter Henry Tabor's 1901 birth certificate recorded his father's name as Isidor W. Tabor⁹ and Mildred's 1918 marriage certificate recorded her father's name as Isador Waldman Tabor.¹⁰ Had he changed his name, used William as a professional name, or was he obscuring his identity?

Isidor, or some variation, was not an uncommon given name, belonging to over 1,500 men on the 1900 U.S. Census in New York and adjoining states. However, only ten people in New York and adjoining states had a given name of Waldman on the same census, although middle names were seldom given on the census. Waldman was more commonly a surname, belonging to over 5,000 people, usually of German descent. In contrast, there were over 330,000 men with the name William.¹¹

The 1900 U.S. Census provided some details of Isidor Waldman Tabor:

- birth date: July 1965
- birthplace: Pennsylvania
- birth place of parents: Germany

Isidor vanished from household of Sadie Tabor by the 1905 New York Census.¹² On the 1910 U.S. Census and thereafter, Sadie referred to herself as a widow.¹³ However, there was no death record or death notice in any newspaper for a William or Isidor Tabor with details that resembled the facts reported on the 1900 U.S. Census record.

The 1900 U.S. Census does not indicate who provided the facts, so its accuracy is not certain. Later records for Isidor's presumed children also recorded his place of birth and provide contradictory information:

⁶ The Philadelphia Marriage Index at Ancestry.com listed 17,653 marriages in 1893 for 1.1 million people while the New York index listed 44,488 marriages in the same year for about 3 million people.

⁷ 1900 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, New York, New York, William Tabor (n1).

⁸ New York, New York City Directory, 1917. U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Ancestry.com. Sadie Tabor. Digital image (<http://Ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019) citing Miscellaneous Information and City and Borough Register of Public Departments

⁹ Certificate and Record of Birth, City of New York, Walter Henry Tabor, Ancestry.com index (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 Apr 2019) citing U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007

¹⁰ Certificate and Record of Marriage, State of New York, Russell Elmer Tenure and Mildred Elizabeth Tabor (n4).

¹¹ Ancestry.com 1900 U.S. Census online index (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 26 Apr 2019)

¹² 1905 New York State Census, New York State Archives; Albany, New York; State Population Census Schedules, 1905; Election District: A.D. 21 E.D. 20; City: Manhattan; County: New York; Page: 22, Sadie Tabor, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing New York, State Census, 1905. Population Schedules. Various County Clerk Offices, New York.

¹³ 1910 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, Ward 12, New York, New York, population schedule, Page 3A, Enum District 0605, FHL microfilm 1375037, Sadie Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910

Table 1 Reported Birthplace of Father		
Document	Tabor Children	Father's Birthplace
1910 U.S. Census	Frank, Mildred, Walter ^a	England
1920 U.S. Census	Frank, ^b Mildred ^c	New York
1930 U.S. Census	Frank, ^d Walter ^e	Pennsylvania
1930 U.S. Census	Mildred ^f	New York
1918 Seaman's Protection Certificate	Walter ^g	Philadelphia
<p>a. 1910 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, Ward 12, New York, New York, population schedule, Page 3A, Enum District 0605, FHL microfilm 1375037, Frank Tabor, Mildred Tabor, Walter Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (http://ancestry.com : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Thirteenth Census of the United States</p> <p>b. 1920 United States Federal Census, San Francisco Assembly District 26, San Francisco, California; Roll: T625_135; Page: 8B; Enumeration District: 98, Frank Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (http://ancestry.com : accessed 23 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Fourteenth Census of the United States.</p> <p>c. 1920 United States Federal Census, Queens Assembly District 6, Queens, New York; Roll: T625_1236; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 395, Mildred Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (http://ancestry.com : accessed 23 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Fourteenth Census of the United States</p> <p>d. 1930 United States Federal Census, Census Place: San Francisco, San Francisco, California; Page: 24A; Enumeration District: 0061; FHL microfilm: 2339931, Frank Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (http://ancestry.com : accessed 23 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Fifteenth Census of the United States</p> <p>e. 1930 United States Federal Census, Bronx, Bronx, New York; Page: 15A; Enumeration District: 0697; FHL microfilm: 2341225, Walter Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (http://ancestry.com : accessed 23 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Fifteenth Census of the United States</p> <p>f. 1930 United States Federal Census, Queens, Queens, New York; Page: 21B; Enumeration District: 0618; FHL microfilm: 2341345, Mildred Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (http://ancestry.com : accessed 23 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Fifteenth Census of the United States</p> <p>g. U.S., Applications for Seaman's Protection Certificates, 1916-1940, Walter H. Tabor, digital image (http://ancestry.com : 24 Apr 2019), citing Application for Seaman's Protection Certificates, 1916-1940. 1151 Boxes. NAID: 2788575. Records of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, 1774-1982, Record Group 41.U.S., Applications for Seaman's Protection Certificates, 1916-1940.</p>		

Isidor was unlikely to have had a birth record as most states and counties commonly did not record births at that time. However, he should have been on two censuses, a marriage record, and the birth record for his son, Frank and possibly other records as well. Yet there were no records of any sort for a William or Isidor Tabor, including many name variations, who could be confidently identified as the husband of Sadie Tabor.

For example, there were over 250 men with some variation of the name William Tabor born within ten years of 1865 who appeared on the 1880 U.S. Census. However, each of these men differed from the William Tabor on the 1900 U.S. Census in some important detail, such as the birthplace of his parents, and none had a relationship or personal fact that suggested he might be the same William Tabor as the man on the 1900 U.S. Census. There were no records at all for an Isidor Tabor, the name used on his children's documents.

SADIE TABOR

Sadie was a common nickname for Sarah and the mother of Frank, Mildred, and Walter appeared alternatively as Sadie on census records but as Sarah in the New York City Directory. Records beginning in 1900 reliably confirm several facts about Sadie, including that she was born about 1867 in Maryland,

possibly in Baltimore, that both her parents were born in England,¹⁴ and that her maiden name was Simmons.¹⁵ The informant for Sadie's death record, likely her daughter, Mildred, stated that Sadie's father's name was John Simmons. However, there were no records for a John Simmons with a daughter named Sarah or Sadie born in Baltimore.

There were few records of a person with a variation of the name Sadie or Sarah Simmons, born 1867 in Maryland. There was a Sarah Samantha Simmonds born in 1867 to Robert Simonds and Mary Mildred¹⁶, the youngest of three daughters, baptized in St. Phillip's Parish in Maryland. However, the 1870 U.S. Census indicates that Robert and Mary Simons were black¹⁷ and there was no record of Sadie Tabor having any African ancestry.

Sadie Tabor appeared in the 1911, 1912 and 1917 New York directories as Sarah Tabor, dressmaker.¹⁸ In the 1911 directory, she was not listed with a spouse. The 1912 and 1917 directories described Sarah as the widow of William Tabor. In the 1911 and 1912 directories, she lived in the Upper West Side, Manhattan. In 1917, she lived in Harlem, Manhattan.

A Sadie Simmons was the bride on a New York City marriage record dated June 27th, 1894. The certificate indicated that she was born in Baltimore, Maryland and 28 years old, which placed her approximate year of birth as 1866. However, she had married a Moss Aarons not Isidor Waldman Tabor or William Tabor.¹⁹

This conflict suggested that there might have been two Sadie Simmons born in Baltimore about 1867. However, a witness on the marriage record was Isidor W. Teschner. Other records elaborate on his name: Isidor Waldman Teschner.²⁰ If Isidor had changed his given name, might he have changed his surname? Could other details on that 1900 U.S. Census be incorrect? It appeared possible that the reason that records of Sadie and Isidor were so hard to find may have been because some facts on later records were incorrect and their relationship was complicated than usual.

¹⁴ 1900 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, New York, New York, Sadie Tabor (n1). Also, 1910 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, Ward 12, New York, New York, population schedule, Page 3A, Enum District 0605, FHL microfilm 1375037, Frank Tabor, Mildred Tabor, Walter Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Thirteenth Census of the United States. Also, 1920 United States Federal Census, Queens Assembly District 6, Queens, New York; Roll: T625_1236; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 395, Sadie Tabor. Also, 1930 United States Federal Census, Queens, Queens, New York; Page: 21B; Enumeration District: 0618; FHL microfilm: 2341345, Sadie Tabor.

¹⁵ Certificate and Record of Birth, City of New York, Walter Henry Tabor, Certificate Number 31226, Birth 12 Aug 1901, Certificate Issued 31 Aug 1901, copy obtained from New York City Department of Health 10 Aug 2015. Also, Certificate and Record of Marriage, State of New York, Department of Health, Certificate Number 18448, Russell Elmer Tenure and Mildred Elizabeth Tabor, Borough of Manhattan, August 21, 1815, copy obtained from New York City Department of Health 15 July 2015. Also,

¹⁶ Maryland, Births and Christenings Index, 1662-1911 [database on-line], Sarah Samantha Simonds, Ancestry.com, citing "Maryland Births and Christenings, 1600-1995." Index. FamilySearch

¹⁷ 1870 United States Federal Census, Baltimore Ward 10, Baltimore, Maryland, population schedule, Roll M593_575, Page 573B, FHL File 552074, Robert Simon; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication M593, roll 1761

¹⁸ 1910 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, Ward 12, New York, New York, population schedule, Page 3A, Enum District 0605, FHL microfilm 1375037, Frank Tabor, Mildred Tabor, Walter Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Thirteenth Census of the United States.

¹⁹ New York, New York Marriage Record, 29 June 1894, Sadie Simmons & Moss Aarons, certificate number 7913, New York Department of Records, obtained 30 Aug 2018.

²⁰ "Prospects Brilliant. New York Music Publishers Highly Praises Walter J. Crawford as a Composer", The Oshkosh Northwestern, Page 8, 8 November 1905, Newspapers.com (<http://www.newspapers.com> : 15 Mar 2019). Also, New York, Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957. Year: 1908; Arrival: New York, New York; Microfilm Serial: T715, 1897-1957; Microfilm Roll: Roll 1105; Line: 1; Page Number: 52. Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 7 May 2019), citing Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897. Microfilm Publication M237, 675 rolls. NAI: 6256867. Records of the U.S. Customs Service, Record Group 36. National Archives at Washington, D.C.

The marriage record stated that Sadie Simmons' parents were Abraham and Rachel Simmons and that she lived at 210 East 70th Street.²¹ The 1897 New York City Directory showed Abraham Simmons, a cigar maker, lived at that same address.²² Abraham Simmons, cigar maker, appeared with his wife, Rachael, and their children on the 1880 census in New York.²³ One their children was Sarah Simmons, whose occupation was listed as dressmaker, although dressmaking was a very common profession in New York at this time.

Abraham was one of eleven children born to Levy and Sarah Simmons in Aldgate, London, England.²⁴ He had immigrated from England to New York in 1853,²⁵ married Rachael about 1859 and they had Sarah the same year in New York,²⁶ before moving to Baltimore, Maryland. On the 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses recorded in Baltimore, Maryland, Sarah was 11 and 20 respectively and both times recorded as having been born in New York.²⁷

While Sarah instantly became several years younger at her wedding in 1894 and her birthplace moved to where her siblings had been born, this was not an altogether uncommon occurrence for the unmarried daughters of this family.

²¹ New York, New York Marriage Record, 29 June 1894, Sadie Simmons & Moss Aarons (n17).

²² New York, New York City Directory, 1897. U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Ancestry.com. Abraham Simmons. Digital image (<http://Ancestry.com> :19 Apr 2019) citing Miscellaneous Information and City and Borough Register of Public Departments.

²³ 1880 United States Federal Census, New York City, New York, New York; Roll: 890; Page: 97A; Enumeration District: 484, Abraham Simmons; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

²⁴ 1841 England Census, Class: HO107; Piece: 710; Book: 11; Civil Parish: Christ Church Spitalfields; County: Middlesex; Enumeration District: 20; Folio: 15; Page: 23; Line: 1; GSU roll: 438820, Abraham Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 19 Apr 2019), citing Census Returns of England and Wales, 1841. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA): Public Record Office (PRO), 1841. Data imaged from the National Archives, London, England. Also, 1851 England Census, Class: HO107; Piece: 1543; Folio: 630; Page: 48; GSU roll: 174773, Enumeration District: 17, Abraham Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 24 Apr 2019), citing Census Returns of England and Wales, 1851. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA): Public Record Office (PRO), 1851. Data imaged from the National Archives, London, England.

²⁵ New York, Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957. Year: 1853; Arrival: New York, New York; Microfilm Serial: M237, 1820-1897; Microfilm Roll: Roll 128; Line: 1; List Number: 649. Abraham Simmons. Digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897. Microfilm Publication M237, 675 rolls. NAI: 6256867. Records of the U.S. Customs Service, Record Group 36. National Archives at Washington, D.C. Also, New York, Index to Petitions for Naturalization filed in New York City, 1792-1989, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing Soundex Index to Petitions for Naturalization filed in Federal, State, and Local Courts located in New York City, 1792-1989. New York, NY, USA: The National Archives at New York City.

²⁶ 1870 United States Federal Census, Baltimore Ward 10, Baltimore, Maryland; Roll: M593_575; Page: 478A; Family History Library Film: 552074, Abram Simmons; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 24 Apr 2019), citing National Archives and Records Administration 1870 U.S. census, population schedules.

²⁷ 1860 United States Federal Census, Baltimore Ward 10, Baltimore, Maryland; Roll: M593_575; Page: 478A; Family History Library Film: 552074, Sarah Simmons; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 24 Apr 2019), citing National Archives and Records Administration 1870 U.S. census, population schedules. Also, 1870 United States Federal Census, Baltimore Ward 10, Baltimore, Maryland, Sarah Simmons (n26).

Table 2 Ages of the Sisters				
Sister	1870 Census ^a	1880 Census ^b	1900 Census ^c	Change in Age
Agnes	5 (b. 1865)	13 (b. 1867)	27 (b. 1873)	8 years
Amelia	1 (b. 1869)	9 (b. 1871)	24 (b. 1875)	6 years
Lillian		5 (b. 1875)	22 (b. 1878)	3 years

a. 1870 United States Federal Census, Baltimore Ward 10, Baltimore, Maryland; Roll: M593_575; Page: 478A; Family History Library Film: 552074, Agnes and Amelia Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing 1870 U.S. census, population schedules. NARA microfilm publication M593, 1,761 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.

b. 1880 United States Federal Census, New York City, New York, New York; Roll: 890; Page: 97A; Enumeration District: 484, Agnes, Amelia, and Lillia Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

c. 1900 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, New York, New York; Page: 3; Enumeration District: 0929; FHL microfilm: 1241123, Agnes, Amelia, and Lillie Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.

Evaluation of Sadie Tabor and Sadie Simmons, daughter of Abraham and Rachael, side-by-side highlighted several close similarities.

Table 3 Sadie Simmons vs Sadie Tabor		
Attribute	Sarah Simmons ^a	Sadie Tabor ^b
Maiden Name	Simmons	Simmons
Reported Birth Years	1859 to 1866	1867
Reported Birthplaces	New York and Baltimore, Maryland	Baltimore, Maryland
Profession	Dressmaker	Dressmaker
Relationships	Witnessed by Isidor Waldman Teschner	Married to Isidor Waldman Tabor
Parent's Birthplace	England	England

a. 1870 United States Federal Census, Baltimore Ward 10, Baltimore, Maryland; Roll: M593_575; Page: 478A; Family History Library Film: 552074, Sarah Simmons; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 24 Apr 2019), citing National Archives and Records Administration 1870 U.S. census, population schedules. Also, 1880 United States Federal Census, New York City, New York, New York; Roll: 890; Page: 97A; Enumeration District: 484, Sarah Simmons; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Also, New York, New York Marriage Record, 29 June 1894, Sadie Simmons & Moss Aarons, certificate number 7913, New York Department of Records, obtained 30 Aug 2018.

b. 1900 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, New York, New York, Mildred Tabor (n1).

Despite these similarities, Sadie Tabor claimed on the 1900 U.S. census that she and Isidor were married for 8 years but Sadie Simmons married Moss Aarons in 1894. The marriage record provided an incorrect age and birthplace for Sadie and the census had provided an incorrect name for Isidor so were there more inaccuracies? Or were these two different women? DNA provided more evidence.

ASHKENAZI ETHNICITY

DNA testing of several descendants of Isidor and Sadie Tabor at 23andme, Ancestry and Family Tree DNA all predicted between 21% and 26% Ashkenazi in their ethnicity. Ashkenazi is a European Jewish group that predominantly lived in Germany and Eastern Europe over a thousand years.

The main test subject, a granddaughter of Mildred Tabor, had many genetic matches on all branches of her family tree. None of the genetic matches who were related through three sets of great-grandparents had any significant percentage of Ashkenazi ethnicity. One cousin, descended from Mildred's brother, Frank, was a genetic match to the test subject and had 8% Ashkenazi ethnicity, as tested by Ancestry.com.

Paternal Grandfather No Ashkenazi genetic ethnicity among matches	Maternal Grandfather No Ashkenazi genetic ethnicity among matches
Paternal Grandmother No Ashkenazi genetic ethnicity among matches	Maternal Grandmother Cousins have Ashkenazi Ethnicity

Additionally, the test subject's mtDNA haplogroup was K1a1b1a, which accounts for 20% of all the mitochondrial haplogroups among the Ashkenazi.²⁸ The test subject inherited all of her mtDNA from Sadie.

There was only record that mentioned that the family was Jewish. Mildred Tabor had married Russell Elmer Tenure in 1915²⁹ and they had three children together.³⁰ When Russell left the family and remarried without first obtaining divorce, he was arrested, found guilty, and sentenced to Sing Sing for the offense of bigamy. On his admittance record, he provided the following motivation for his crime: "Criminal acts attributed to: *domestic trouble, was a forced marriage, later learned also wife was a Jewish girl.*"³¹

The test subject's ¼ Ashkenazi ethnicity came from one grandparent: her maternal grandmother, Mildred Tabor, who would have been almost 100% Ashkenazi Jewish. However, Sadie was buried in a

²⁸ Costa, M. D., Pereira, J. B., Pala, M., Fernandes, V., Olivieri, A., Achilli, A., Richards, M. B. (2013). A substantial prehistoric European ancestry amongst Ashkenazi maternal lineages. *Nature communications*, 4, 2543. doi:10.1038/ncomms3543

²⁹ Certificate and Record of Marriage, Russell Elmer Tenure and Mildred Elizabeth (n10).

³⁰ 1930 United States Federal Census, Queens, Queens, New York, population schedule, Page 21B, Enum District 0618, FHL microfilm 2341345, Mildred Tabor; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Fifteenth Census of the United States 1930

³¹ New York, Sing Sing Prison Admission Registers, New York State Archives; Albany, New York; Box: 45; Volume: 93, Year Range: 1929 July - 1929 Dec, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing Sing Sing Prison. Inmate admission registers, Dept. of Correctional Services, Series B0143.

Lutheran Cemetery and although Mildred baptized her daughter in an Episcopal Church,³² she was also Lutheran.³³ This introduced a secondary question: when and why did Sadie convert from Judaism to Lutheranism?

SIMMONS DNA

Since Isidor and Sadie were Ashkenazi Jewish, a highly endogamous community,³⁴ conclusions from genetic genealogy were perilous but still possible. As previously noted, the main test subject was a descendant of Mildred Tabor, the daughter of Isidor and Sadie.

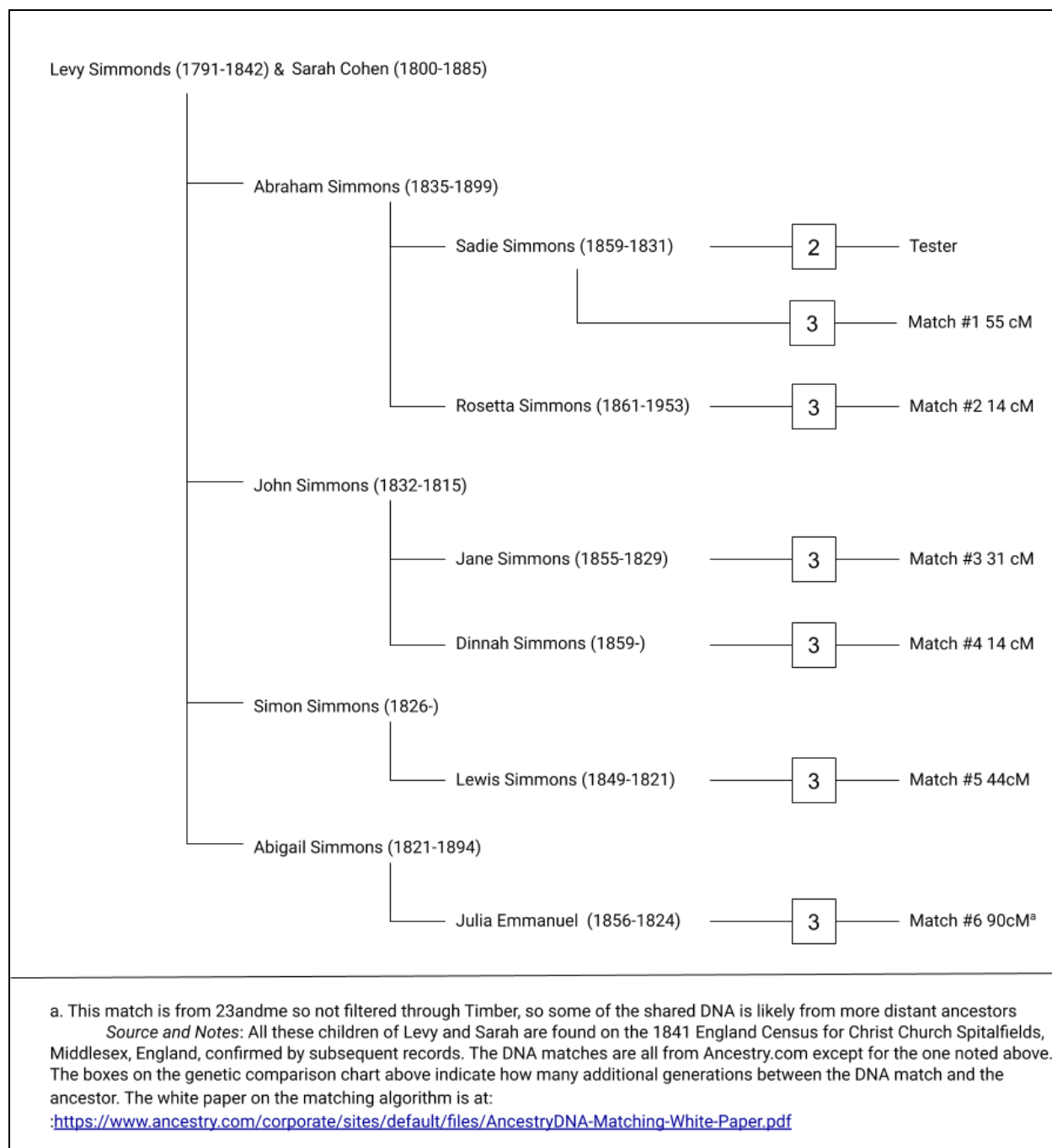
On 23andme, most matches for the test subject were Ashkenazi Jewish and the top 200 matches shared 4 or 5 segments with a total of 30cM to 50cM. However, few of those matches appeared to be closely related but were likely distant cousins. One match on 23andme shared over 80cM with the subject, though. This match's 3x great-grandparents were Levy Simmonds and Sarah Cohen, from Aldgate, London, England, who were also the grandparents of Sadie Simmons.

Ancestry DNA screened out DNA resulting from endogamy with an algorithm called Timber and the subject had only eleven Ashkenazi matches who shared over 20cM. One of those matches was the descendant of Frank Tabor, who shared 55cM. Of the remaining ten, seven had solid family trees where it was possible to attempt to locate a common ancestor. Of those seven matches, four descended from Levy Simmonds and Sarah Cohen.

³² Baptismal Record, St. Michael's Church, New York, Ethel Elizabeth, daughter of Russell Elmer Tenure and Mildred Elizabeth Tabor, 2 July 1916, certificate obtained from granddaughter.

³³ Interview with granddaughter of Ethel Tabor, 10 Apr 2019

³⁴ Endogamy: the custom of marrying only within the limits of a local community, clan, or tribe. A DNA match might suggest that two people share great-grandparents but in an endogamous community, they might share multiple sets of 2x or 3x great-grandparents.



When the match from 23andme is included, this DNA evidence shows that the test subject shared DNA with descendants of at least four of Levy and Sarah Simmonds's children.

TABOR OR TESCHNER

Isidor was not an uncommon name but Waldman as a given name was rare. What were the odds that two women named Sadie Simmonds, both of whom claimed to be born in Baltimore about 1867, each had any relationship with a man who had the given name of Isidor Waldman?

However, Isidor Waldmann Teschner had married Esther Levy in 1888 and on the 1900 U.S. Census, Isidor and Esther lived together in the home of her parents, with no children. This conflict had to be addressed.

The records for William Tabor, also known as Isidor Waldman Tabor, and Isidor Waldman Teschner showed similarities.

Table 4 Isidor Waldman Teschner vs Isidor Waldman Tabor		
Characteristic	Teschner ^a	Tabor ^b
Name	Isidor Waldman Teschner	William (Isidor Waldman) Tabor
Birthdate	July 1865	July 1865
Birth Place	New York	Pennsylvania or New York
Profession	Exporter	Salesman
Father's Birthplace	Germany	Germany
Mother's Birthplace	Germany	Germany
<p>a. 1900 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, New York, New York; Page: 16; Enumeration District: 0914; FHL microfilm: 1241122, Isidor Teschner; digital image, Ancestry.com (http://ancestry.com : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900.</p> <p>b. 1900 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, New York, New York, William Tabor (n1).</p>		

Mildred had twice reported her father as being born in New York. Unlike her brothers, who had both left home at a young age, Mildred lived with Sadie, which may have provided her more insight.³⁵

Isidor Tabor and Isidor Teschner appeared very similar but did any DNA evidence support the contention that they were the same man? Isidor Waldman Teschner was the son of Wolfgang Teschner and Henriette Waldman, from whom he inherited his middle name,³⁶ and the grandson of Jacob Teschner and Rachel Wilhelm.³⁷

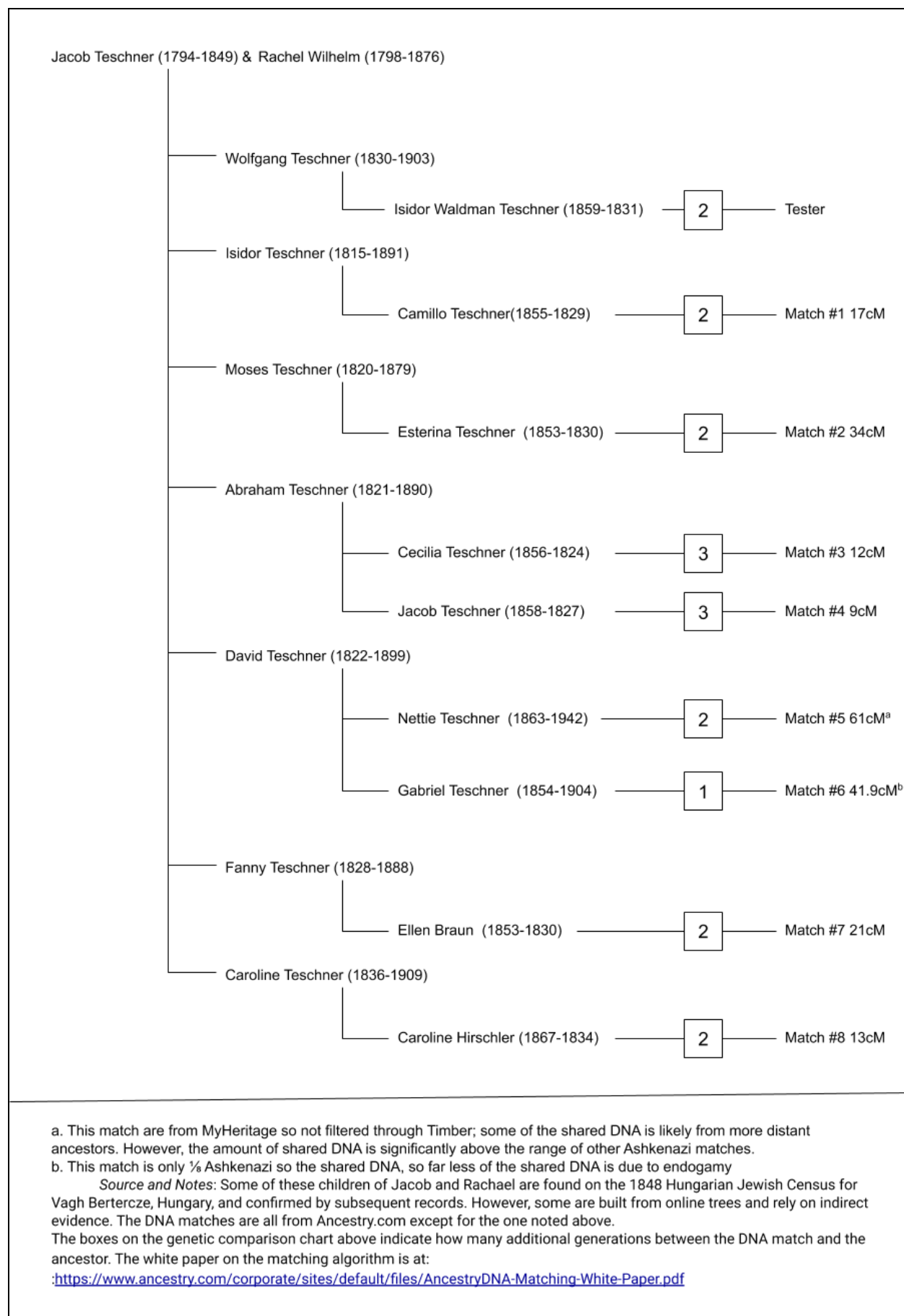
TESCHNER DNA

The test subject's Ashkenazi DNA matches showed a relationship to descendants of Jacob and Rachel Teschner, grandparents of Isidor Waldman Teschner.

³⁵ 1930 United States Federal Census, Queens, Queens, New York; Page: 21B; Enumeration District: 0618; FHL microfilm: 2341345, Sadie Simmons, Mildred Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.

³⁶ U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007, SSN 119010745, Emil Waldman Teschner, mother: Henriette Waldman, index, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007. Also, 1880 United States Federal Census, Brooklyn, Kings, New York; Roll: 843; Page: 10C; Enumeration District: 046, Isidor Teschner, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

³⁷ Hungary, Jewish Census, 1848, Vagh Besterceze, Hungary, Film 719826, Family Registration Number 1370, Wolf Tesner, index, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing JewishGen Hungarian SIG, comp. Hungary, Jewish Census, 1848



Of the three remaining matches who shared over 20cM with the test subject, had good family trees, and were not descended from Levy and Rachael Simmons, the test subject had two matches who descended from Jacob and Rachel Teschner. Overall, there were matches who descend from seven children of Jacob and Rachel.

Additionally, the test subject had very few matches who claimed any Tabor ancestry. Those who did shared less than 12 cM of DNA and none had Ashkenazi ancestry.

BIGAMY

Although there was evidence to support the hypothesis, there were still several conflicts to resolve:

1. How could Isidor be married to both Esther and Sadie?
2. How could Sadie be married to both Moss and Isidor?
3. How could Isidor appear in two households on the 1900 U.S. Census?

Proving the charge of bigamy against Isidor and Sadie requires context and some speculation supported by available facts.

NEW YORK DIVORCE LAW

Until 1919, divorce in New York required proof of adultery. If the spouse accused of adultery contested the divorce then there would be a public trial, with a verdict delivered by a judge or jury. Not only was this proof difficult to obtain but then reputations of both the defendant and the plaintiff might be harshly attacked in a public forum. It was a difficult, expensive, and potentially humiliating process.³⁸

Of course, many people had obtained divorces, even if it meant they that forged evidence against their former partners. However, many did not obtain divorces, simply walking away from the marriage. Getting remarried without a divorce was dangerous since it could bring a charge of bigamy and significant prison time.

So, if Isidor and Sadie wanted to divorce their spouses, they would have been required to prove adultery, possibly in a public trial. If they were unable or unwilling to suffer that ordeal, then they could not obtain divorces and could not remarry without the threat of prison.

SADIE SIMMONS TIMELINE

Abraham and Rachael Simmons moved to New York from Baltimore likely around 1880, when Abraham first appears in the New York City Directory at 608 3rd Ave, two short blocks south from the 1880 census address of 201 East 38th Street.³⁹ Sadie worked as a dressmakers and all her sisters over the age of 12 worked a millners, or hatmakers.⁴⁰ By 1882, Abraham had moved to 231 East 34th Street,

³⁸ Long, Di. 2007. Divorce in New York, 1850s TO 1920s, University of Georgia. Paper obtained online (https://getd.libs.uga.edu/pdfs/long_di_201312_ma.pdf, 26 Apr 2019).

³⁹ U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1880, Abraham Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing various sources.

⁴⁰ 1880 United States Federal Census, New York City, New York, New York, Abraham Simmons (n23).

not far from the previous address.⁴¹ Over time, Abraham would move progressively north into the Upper East End.⁴²

Teschner and Herman, which would become Wolfgang Teschner & Sons, manufacturer of ladies and children's underwear, was advertising for workers as early as February 7th, 1884 for their location at 246 Canal Street in the Garment District.⁴³ According to documents filed with the state of New York, the company employed 3 men and 18 women, 10 of whom were under 21 years of age.⁴⁴ The work offered by Wolfgang Teschner & Sons could be done on the premises of the business or completed at the home of the employee.

If Sadie lived with her father in 1883, she lived a short streetcar trip from the Wolfgang Teschner & Sons Co.⁴⁵ and may have employed her skills at the company as a dressmaker, which may have introduced her to Isidor, who was recorded in the city directory as a manager at an underwear company in 1888.⁴⁶ However, it is possible that her connection to Isidor came through her later marriage to Moss Aarons, who also worked in the underwear business, or through her family. Sadie's father and Isidor's and uncle and namesake were both cigar makers, with their shops often only a few blocks from each other.

Sadie gave birth to Frank Tabor on October 27th, 1893 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania so she had relocated to that city before then. If she had become pregnant before the move then her motivation might have been to hide an unplanned pregnancy. There is no evidence that Isidor was or was not Frank's father, other than Frank shared the surname Tabor.

Sadie then gave birth to Mildred in Atlanta, Georgia on March 14th, 1897. How the daughter of Jewish immigrants moved from Baltimore to Philadelphia to Atlanta to New York was a puzzle. Assuming that she was married, her husband must had work that allowed the family to move around.

MOSS AARONS

Moss Aarons was likely born in the spring of 1858 in Aldgate, London, England to Michael and Elizabeth Aarons, although he is inconsistent about his age on various records.⁴⁷ On a 1907 naturalization record in Philadelphia, Moss declared that he first immigrated to Philadelphia from London

⁴¹ U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1882, Abraham Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing various sources.

⁴² U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1888, Abraham Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing various sources. Also, U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1889, Abraham Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing various sources. U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1891, Abraham Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing various sources.

⁴³ "Wanted-Tuckers and Finish," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Brooklyn New York, 07 February 1884, page 3, col 3, image copy, Newspapers.com (<http://newspapers.com> : accessed 26 April 2019).

⁴⁴ New York (State). Bureau of Factory Inspection. 1895. Annual Report on Factory Inspection, Volume 9, page 448, Wolfgang Teschner & Sons.

⁴⁵ U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1883, Abraham Simmons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing various sources.

⁴⁶ U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1888, Isidor W. Teschner, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing various sources. Also, U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1891, Isidor W. Teschner, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 07 May 2019), citing various sources. Also, "Local Business Troubles", *The Sun*, 2 Dec 1894, Page 10, Isidor W. Teschner, digital image, Newspapers.com (https://www.newspapers.com/clip/30482977/isidor_w_teschner_business_notice/?xid=637 : accessed 11 April 2019)

⁴⁷ 1861 England Census, Class: RG 9; Piece: 210; Folio: 76; Page: 51; GSU roll: 542592, Moss Aarons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 26 April 2019), citing Census Returns of England and Wales, 1861. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA): Public Record Office (PRO), 1861.

on March 5, 1891, his birth date was March 15, 1863, and his profession was salesman.⁴⁸ In both England and Philadelphia, Moss worked in the garment industry, either making or selling clothing.

There were two men named Moss Aaron recorded in Philadelphia at this time. The other Moss Aarons was the son of Nathan Aarons, the brother of the older Moss. The nephew was born in 1876, so was far too young to be the Moss described in any of the records summarized in the chart below.⁴⁹ He was also in the butter business and not in the clothing business. To confuse matters, though, the younger Moss married Sadie Seehoff in 1900 and they lived in Philadelphia for the next 3 decades.⁵⁰ This Moss and Sadie are not the Moss and Sadie married in New York in 1894.

According to passenger records, Moss was not present in the United States until the summer of 1893 so he could not be Frank's father.⁵¹ Further, Moss declared he had no children on multiple records.⁵²

In March of 1894, Moss lived at 2412 N Front, the same address he lived at on the 1900 U.S. Census.⁵³ That address was also occupied at times by Nathan and Rachel Aarons, Moss's brother and sister-in-law. Nathan Aarons owned a clothing business in Philadelphia specializing in underwear and was sued for debt by Nye T. Sleeper in 1890.⁵⁴ Moss is not present in the Philadelphia City Directory in 1895 and 1897.

Since Sadie was in Philadelphia in October 1903 and Moss was in the city in March 1894, it was likely that this was where the couple met.⁵⁵ As an unwed mother, Sadie would certainly have been motivated to marry.

The marriage of Moss and Sadie was at City Hall in New York. Isidor W. Teschner was the first witness. This other witness at the wedding, Martin J. Keese, was a 60 year old employee at City Hall with no known connection to any of the other participants. Sadie provided the home address of her parents as her address while Moss provided an address in Harlem.⁵⁶

⁴⁸ Pennsylvania, Federal Naturalization Records, 1795-1931, National Archives; Washington, D.C.; Record Group Title: M1522, Moss Aarons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 26 April 2019), citing Pennsylvania from U.S. District Courts.

⁴⁹ 1881 England Census, Class: RG11; Piece: 436; Folio: 46; Page: 10; GSU roll: 1341095, Moss Aarons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 26 April 2019), citing Census Returns of England and Wales, 1881. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA): Public Record Office (PRO), 1881.

⁵⁰ Pennsylvania, Marriages, 1852-1968 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016, Film 001276665, 29 Oct 1900, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Moss Aarons & Sadie Seehoff, index, Ancestry.com, citing Marriage Records. Pennsylvania Marriages. Various County Register of Wills Offices, Pennsylvania.

⁵¹ UK, Incoming Passenger Lists, 1878-1960, he National Archives of the UK; Kew, Surrey, England; Board of Trade: Commercial and Statistical Department and successors: Inwards Passenger Lists.; Class: BT26; Piece: 24, Moss Aarons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May 2019), citing Board of Trade: Commercial and Statistical Department and successors: Inwards Passenger Lists. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA). Series BT26, 1,472 pieces..Also, New York, Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957, Year: 1893; Arrival: New York, New York; Microfilm Serial: M237, 1820-1897; Microfilm Roll: Roll 618; Line: 1; Page Number: 7, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May 2019), citing Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897. Microfilm Publication M237, 675 rolls. NAI: 6256867. Records of the U.S. Customs Service, Record Group 36. National Archives at Washington, D.C.

⁵² Pennsylvania, Federal Naturalization Records, 1795-1931, Moss Aarons (n47). Also, 1900 United States Federal Census, Philadelphia Ward 19, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Page: 2; Enumeration District: 0404; FHL microfilm: 1241461, Moss Aarons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May 2019), citing United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.

⁵³ U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Title: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, City Directory, 1894, Moss Aarons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 26 April 2019), citing various sources.

⁵⁴ "Business Embarrassments", The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 18 June 1890, Page 5, Column 2, digital image, Newspapers.com (<http://www.newspapers.com> : accessed 10 May 2019)

⁵⁵ U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942, Frank Tabor (n3). Also, U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Title: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, City Directory, 1894, Moss Aarons (n52).

⁵⁶ New York, New York Marriage Record, 29 June 1894, Sadie Simmons & Moss Aarons (n17).

Sadie gave birth to Mildred in Atlanta, Georgia in 1897 and Isidor was the father. Not only did Mildred identify Isidor Waldman Tabor as her father on her marriage certificate⁵⁷ but the DNA evidence shows several close DNA matches between the test subject and descendents of Jacob and Rachel Teschner, Isidor's grandparents. In contrast, Ancestry revealed no matches with descendents of the Aarons family. Since Moss claimed he had no children, it was likely that their marriage effectively ended before Mildred was born.

The 1900 U.S. Census record for Moss Aarons showed his marital status as married but he lived alone. On the 1910 and 1920 U.S. Censuses, Moss lived with his sister's family and his marital status was single. On the 1907 naturalization record, Moss stated that he was married, his wife's name was Sadie, Sadie lived in New York, and they had no children.⁵⁸

The marriage of Sadie and Moss had been short with no children. It did not provide a serious conflict to a relationship between Sadie and Isidor, although it clearly contradicted the 1900 U.S. Census record that claimed Isidor and Sadie had been married eight years. The records also put Sadie Tabor in Philadelphia at the same time as Moss Aarons, which supports the hypothesis that she is the Sadie Simmons from the marriage record.

NEGATIVE EVIDENCE OF SADIE AARONS

If the Sadie Simmons who married Moss Aarons was a different woman than Sadie Tabor then there should have been records of her. Since Moss testified that she lived in New York in 1907, there should be records in that city.

However, there were no women who could be confidently identified as Sadie Simmons, the wife of Moss Aarons. There were several women with the name but they were either married to men named Simmons, in the household of their parents, who were not Abraham and Sarah, or differed in some other significant way, such as they claimed that their parents were born in Massachusetts.

ISIDOR WALDMAN TESCHNER TIMELINE

Despite his relationship with Sadie, Isidor remained married to Esther from 1888 until his death in 1912.⁵⁹ For both relationships to have been ongoing during the same period meant that Isidor would have needed to have spent a lot of time away from Esther.

⁵⁷ Certificate and Record of Marriage, State of New York, Russell Elmer Tenure and Mildred Elizabeth Tabor (n4).

⁵⁸ 1900 United States Federal Census, Philadelphia Ward 19, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Page: 2; Enumeration District: 0404; FHL microfilm: 1241461, Moss Aarons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May 2019), citing United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls. Also, 1910 United States Federal Census, Philadelphia Ward 28, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Roll: T624_1402; Page: 5B; Enumeration District: 0655; FHL microfilm: 1375415, Moss Aarons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May 2019), citing Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910 (NARA microfilm publication T624, 1,178 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Also, 1920 United States Federal Census, Philadelphia Ward 45, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Roll: T625_1637; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 1707, Moss Aarons, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May 2019), citing Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920. (NARA microfilm publication T625, 2076 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Also, Pennsylvania, Federal Naturalization Records (n51)

⁵⁹ New York, New York, Extracted Death Index, 1862-1948, Certificate 19471, Isidor W Teschner, index, Ancestry.com, citing Index to New York City Deaths 1862-1948. Indices prepared by the Italian Genealogical Group and the German Genealogy Group, and used with permission of the New York City Department of Records/Municipal Archives. Also, "Obituary Notes", New York Times, 30 June 1912, Page 25, Col 4, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May 2019). Also, 1910 United States Federal Census, Manhattan Ward 12, New York, New York; Roll: T624_1021; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 1732; FHL microfilm: 1375034, Isidor W Teschner and Esther Teschner, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : access 10 May 2019), citing Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910 (NARA microfilm publication T624, 1,178 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

At some point before 1894, possibly right after their marriage, Isidor and Esther moved in with Esther's parents, Julius and Sarah Levy. Esther operated a fine wine and liquor store from at least 1899 to 1905.⁶⁰ The couple never had any children.⁶¹

Before 1898, Isidor joined the staff of the Musical Courier, a magazine that covered global music news. In January 1898, he became the manager of the regional office in Mexico City⁶², a position he held through March of 1900.⁶³ A notice in the Musical Courier stated that *Isidoro W. Teschner* had returned to New York for a visit, which suggested that he had lived away from New York for an extended period.⁶⁴ During this time, Esther ran her business in New York so may not have accompanied him.⁶⁵

Isidor also worked for the Thaddeus Davids Company, which manufactured and sold ink. On October 17, 1899, he attended a manufacturers exposition in Philadelphia, where he was appointed chairman and empowered to form a committee to discuss forming an association.⁶⁶

With his positions at the Musical Courier and Thaddeus Davids, Isidor spent significant time out of New York, which may have served as an opportunity and a pretext to have maintained a second marriage. There was no evidence to suggest when Isidor and Sadie began their romantic relationship, except that it was ongoing by about June 1896, nine months before Mildred's birth in Atlanta. While the relationship began before the Musical Courier appointed Isidor as branch manager in Mexico, he may have travelled previously for the magazine or for other jobs and it would not have been inconsistent for him to have been in Atlanta in 1897.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. Census in early June, Isidor might have only recently returned to New York or was even still in Mexico, which is perhaps why both Sadie and Esther included him as members of their household.

Sadie gave birth to a son on August 3rd, 1901 in New York. The original name on the birth record was Henry Waldman Tabor but someone had scratched out that name and replaced it with Walter Henry Tabor.⁶⁷ Isidor and Sadie may have decided on the new name because Isidor had a nephew with that name: Henry Waldman Teschner, the son of his brother, Emil.⁶⁸ The households of Sadie and Esther were

⁶⁰ U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1899, page 1302, Esther Teschner, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May 2019). Also, U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1902, page 1408, Esther Teschner, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May 2019). Also, U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1903, page 1482, Esther Teschner, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May 2019). Also, "Judgments", The New York Times, 22 Nov 1905, page 16, col 7, digital image, Newspapers.com (<http://www.newspapers.com>) , Esther was successfully sued by Geo. H. Malter for \$95, Malter sold wines and brandy.

⁶¹ 1900 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, New York, New York; Page: 16; Enumeration District: 0914; FHL microfilm: 1241122, Isidor Teschner and Esther Teschner; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. 1910 United States Federal Census, Manhattan Ward 12, New York, New York, Isidor W Teschner and Esther Teschner (n59).

⁶² Musical courier. v.36 1898 Jan-Jun., issue 937, Feb 16, 1898, page 20, column 1, digital image accessed April 16 2019 <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015025409528?urlappend=%3Bseq=320>

⁶³ Musical courier. v.40 1900 Jan-Jun., issue 1041, March 7, 1900, page 24, column 1, digital image, accessed April 16 2019 <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015025409759>

⁶⁴ Musical courier. v.36 1898 Jan-Jun., issue 937, Feb 16, 1898, page 13, column 2, digital image accessed April 16 2019 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015025409528;view=1up;seq=863>

⁶⁵ U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, New York, New York, City Directory, 1899, 1902, 1903 (n59).

⁶⁶ "Exhibitors Organize", The Times, 18 Oct 1899, Page 5, Col 5, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, digital image, Newspapers.com (<http://www.newspapers.com> : access 10 May 2019).

⁶⁷ Certificate and Record of Birth, City of New York, Walter Henry Tabor (n5)

⁶⁸ 1900 United States Federal Census, Manhattan, New York, New York; Page: 16; Enumeration District: 0847; FHL microfilm: 1241119, Henry Teschner, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 May

only 8 short blocks from each other and Emil's household was only 6 blocks north from Esther. The similarity in names may have been too obvious.

By 1905, perhaps earlier, Esther was experiencing debt problems, with multiple court judgements against her for debt.⁶⁹ At this time, her advertisements in the *New York Times* for her business stopped appearing, which suggested that the business closed. In 1905, William Tabor was no longer included as a member of Sadie's household but the family had included a maid, Cecilia Force, which may have strained his finances.

With falling income and unpaid debts, Isidor may have been forced to make a choice between his two families. Or perhaps he merely decided that since he was back in New York, he could no longer be included as part of Sadie's household. Besides the legal consequences of bigamy, there was a considerable social and religious stigma associated with the crime.

Shortly after leaving the *Musical Courier*, Isidor began working for music companies, selling sheet music and signing composers. In 1904, he joined the company of Sol Bloom, going by the name I. Waldman Teschner.⁷⁰ The next year, he joined Willis, Woodward & Co. as a junior partner and travelled about the country, commissioning composers to write sheet music for the firm.⁷¹ Over the next few years, Isidor travelled frequently to Mexico, alternately travelling under the names of Isidor Teschner and Waldman Teschner. On a 1909 voyage from Veracruz, the passenger manifest listed Esther Teschner next to Waldman Teschner.

By 1910, Sadie had declared herself as a widow on the U.S. Census. Although New York kept excellent records, there was no record for the death William or Isidor Tabor. On the 1910 U.S. Census, Isidor was head of a small household with Esther Teschner and her father, Julius Levy, at 552 Lenox Ave. His business was recorded as "Duck Coats".⁷²

In the 1910 city directory, Waldman Teschner, whose business was music, lived at 44 West 141st, just around the corner from the census address, and worked at 102 West 38th Street. The home address was at the far north end of Manhattan while the work address was in the south end of Manhattan, almost 6 miles apart. Interestingly, Sadie lived at 69 West 101st, which was almost directly on the route between home and work.

Isidor died on Friday, June 28th, 1912 at the home of his brother, Emil, at the age of 65. His death notice mentioned that he worked in the music business.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The conflict in the evidence primarily originated from a single record: the 1900 U.S. Census. Since some of the facts recorded on that census would be regarded as very scandalous, Sadie or Isidor would have been very motivated to lie. Given that Isidor was also still married to Esther and she lived eight

2019), citing United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.

⁶⁹ "Judgments," *New York Times*, 22 November 1905, page 16, col 7, image copy, Newspapers.com (<http://newspapers.com> : accessed 16 April 2019). Also, "Judgments," *New York Times*, 7 November 1905, page 19, col 4, image copy, Newspapers.com (<http://newspapers.com> : accessed 16 April 2019). Also, "Judgments," *New York Times*, 11 October 1906, page 12, col 6, image copy, Newspapers.com (<http://newspapers.com> : accessed 16 April 2019).

⁷⁰ "With the Music Publishers", *The New York Morning Telegraph*, 4 September 1904, page 6, col 3.

⁷¹ "Prospects Brilliant" *The Oshkosh Northwestern*, 08 November 1905, page 8, col 2, image copy, Newspapers.com (<http://newspapers.com> : accessed 16 April 2019). Also, "With the Music Publishers", *The New York Morning Telegraph*, 26 November 1905, page 9, col 5.

⁷² 1910 United States Federal Census, Manhattan Ward 12, New York, New York; Roll: T624_1021; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 1732; FHL microfilm: 1375034, Isidor Teschner; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 Apr 2019), citing National Archives Microfilm Publication, Thirteenth Census of the United States.

blocks away, Sadie would have been strongly motivated to lie about his name, calling him William Tabor instead of Isidor Waldman Teschner.

Sadie and Isidor had not been married for eight years. Sadie married Moss in June, 1894 and likely never began a relationship with Isidor until shortly after that. Since Sadie had a son born in 1893, she would likewise be motivated to lie about how long she and Isidor were together.

Isidor may have not even lived in the household. After he returned to New York from Mexico in 1900, it would have been unlikely that he openly lived with Sadie. Isidor was legally married to Esther. If he was legally married to Sadie as well, this likely occurred in another state, possibly under an assumed name. He could have used an assumed name in New York but he still might have been recognized and bigamy was punishable by five years in state prison. Sadie was also likely still married to Moss Aarons, at least he reported Sadie as his wife in 1907. However, Moss lived in Philadelphia.

If Esther was unaware that Isidor had a relationship with another woman, this might have been because Isidor lived at least part-time in Mexico between 1898 and 1900 and his predilection for travel suggested that he may have been frequently away from Esther before and after those dates. Since Esther ran her own business, she did not likely accompany Isidor until her business failed in 1903. Since Sadie gave birth to a daughter in Atlanta and there was no evidence that she worked after 1892, she may have accompanied Isidor and perhaps lived with him under the name of Tabor.

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

DNA proved that the test subject was a member of both the family of Levy and Sarah Simmons and the family of Jacob and Rachel Teschner. Additionally, there was no detectable genetic relationship with DNA testers who claimed a Tabor, Tauber, or Aarons ancestry. There were also no other close DNA matches with people who had a significant Ashkenazi ethnicity, once the endogamy was addressed.

There was evidence that Isidor Waldman Teschner or Isidor Waldman Tabor were the same man:

- Both had relatively rare given names of Isidor Waldman
- Both had a birth date of July, 1865
- Both claimed Germany as birthplace of parents
- Both knew a Sadie Simmons who claimed to be born about 1866/67 in Baltimore
- No pre-1900 records for William or Isidor Tabor
- No death record for William or Isidor Tabor
- No post-1901 records for William or Isidor Tabor
- He changed the name of his son from Henry Waldman to a less recognizable Walter Henry

There was also evidence that there was only one Sadie Simmons or Tabor:

- Both claimed to be born in Baltimore, Maryland about 1866 or 1867
- Both were dressmakers
- No records for an alternative Sadie Simmons pre-1900
- No records for an alternative Sadie Aarons or Simmons post-1894
- Sadie Tabor was in Philadelphia at the same time as Moss Aarons
- Both knew a man with the given name Isidor Waldman who claimed to be the same age and may have been more in the same place

The conflicts in the evidence originated almost entirely from the 1900 U.S. Census, which was incorrect about Isidor's name, Sadie's age and birthplace, and their years of marriage. The lie about Isidor's name was to protect them from charges of bigamy. The lie about Sadie's age and birthplace went back to her marriage record to Moss Aarons. The lie about their years of marriage was to cover the legitimacy of Frank, who had been born in 1893.

CONCLUSION

Sadie Tabor was born Sarah Simmons about 1859 in New York City and was the daughter of Abraham and Rachael Simmons from Aldgate, London, England. She lived in New York, working as a dressmaker until at least 1892 then moved to Philadelphia. Shortly before or after she arrived in Philadelphia, she became pregnant and give birth to a son, Frank.

She then met Moss Aarons in Philadelphia and they travelled to New York to get married in June, 1894. Isidor Waldman Teschner was a witness at their wedding. Isidor, born in July 1865 in New York, went by Isidoro in Mexico and Waldman in his professional music life. When he and Sadie met, he worked at his father's struggling underwear firm and lived with his wife's parents. He had no children and his wife operated a fine wine and liquor store.

Whenever they met, whatever needs drove them, Isidor and Sadie began a romantic relationship despite their current marital statuses. Isidor then left the family firm to pursue a career in the music industry, which involved travel to locations such as Mexico. Sadie may have left New York with him, which involved a trip to Atlanta, where Sadie gave birth to a daughter, Mildred in March, 1897.

Isidor resided in Mexico for extended periods working for The Musical Courier magazine. Sadie may have returned home and lived under the assumed name of Tabor or she may have accompanied Isidor to Mexico. Isidor returned to New York in 1900. The respondent for 1900 U.S. Census then provided incorrect information about Isidor and Sadie, including his name, her age, and the length of their marriage.

Isidor did not reside with Sadie by 1905, if they ever resided together on a long-term basis, and Sadie began to declare herself a widow. There was no evidence to suggest that they either continued or ended their romantic relationship after that. Isidor died in 1912.

Finally, Sadie became Lutheran and raised her children as Lutheran. If she had run away from her marriage to Moss Aarons to be with Isidor then that certainly would have estranged her from her family and her faith. Raising three children alone, possibly isolated from her friends and community, she may have needed the comfort and assistance of religion.