



Jewish Genealogy Downunder

Quarterly
newsletter
of the
Australian
Jewish
Genealogical
Society
(Vic) Inc.

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AJGS (Vic) President Allan Jankie presents a certificate of appreciation to Dr David Cohen AM, who recently retired from the society's Committee of Management. David had served on the committee since 2001. He has researched the history and genealogy of the Crawcour family, which dates back to early settlement in Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat and Tasmania. He also served on the committee of the Australian Jewish Historical Society (Vic) and received an AM last year for his service to progressive alternative education, curriculum development and science education, as a researcher and editor, and to the community.

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APRIL 2013 Meeting

AJGS (Vic) in association with the Makor Jewish Community Library

Liz James will speak on

How I found documents going back six generations without leaving my house

Liz will show how documents from Poland, England, Scotland and Australia were used to confirm the ancestry of a lady who was happily living in Caulfield and blissfully unaware of her ancestry. The documents include those from JRI-Poland, LDS, the 1911 English census, probate records, the American Jewish Distribution Committee (JDC) Archives, Holocaust records, including those from concentration camps and Sharit Ha-Platah records, and the Melbourne Chevra Kadisha.

Wednesday, 10 April 2013 at 7.30 pm

Lamm Jewish Library of Australia, 304 Hawthorn Road, Caulfield South, Victoria
Members \$4. Non-members \$8. All welcome. Enquiries: 9523 6738. Email: admin@ajgs-vic.org.au

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Editorial policy

We welcome contributions from members which will help others further their research. This might include sharing recent findings or the discovery of interesting resources. The editor has the right to accept or reject any material submitted or edit as might be appropriate. Material appearing in this newsletter may be reprinted by other newsletters as long as proper attribution is given.

Jewish Genealogy Downunder is free to all members of AJGS (Vic) Inc.

AJGS (Vic) Inc. Committee of Management

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Australian Jewish Genealogy Internet

Discussion Group: www.ajgs.org.au (online forum)

AJGS (Vic) Inc. membership fees

Individual	\$35
Family	\$40
Concession	\$15

CORRECTION

We were incorrectly advised of the name of the artist whose sculpture featured on the front cover of *JGD* in December 2012. This work was produced by Andrew Steiner, a Holocaust survivor, who lives in Stonyfell in South Australia. Andrew produced three of these sculptures, each with a slight enhancement. One was donated to the Hungarian Museum in Sfat, Israel, a second to the Jewish Holocaust Centre in Melbourne, as featured in our newsletter, and a third to the gallery in his home town, Stonyfell. Andrew has given talks to thousands of school children and adult groups about his war experience.

EDITORIAL

The question is often raised whether genealogical societies still have a role to play in engaging people in family research. As we all know, the internet has revolutionised our whole approach to accessing information from a huge variety of sources across national and linguistic boundaries.

Popular TV programs, such as 'Who Do You Think You Are?' have brought about a common perception that the rich family history of our personal ancestry is awaiting all of us at the click of a button on a keyboard. So, we might ask, where do the traditional local history and family research societies fit into technological advances and the commercialisation of research?

One of the key roles which our own society plays is the search for long lost relatives or comrades. Every week, we receive requests which are most effectively researched through a teamwork approach. The initial enquiry is vetted by a committee member, usually the secretary. Often clarification is required or additional information is sought to narrow the parameters of search. The basic information is then sent to all members of the AJGS (Vic) committee who feed their research findings back to the group.

An example is the following enquiry which led to a successful conclusion after a few days. This message was received via the nephew of an Israeli who had served in the Israeli army:

"I am looking for an Israeli gentleman that migrated to Australia in the late 1960s. His name is Haim (Henry) Nestleroth סייח (קירנה) טורלטן (א) טורלטן. He was born in 1948. My uncle who was in the army with him is seeking him for a 45-year reunion of their military unit (Sayeret Charuv). He is the last person that they are seeking. I would appreciate if you can help me with advice as to how to locate him."

The AJGS (Vic) has a large collection of photographs of headstones in Melbourne cemeteries. One member of the committee checked out this resource and found that Henry had passed away in 1994, and the headstone revealed a great deal of family information.

Other members searched and provided the marriage details of his daughters, which then led to the discovery in 'whitepages' that one of the daughters was living in rural Victoria. A brief phone call to this rural town revealed that Henry's wife was still living and welcomed internet access. Within one day she was corresponding with a member of her late husband's military unit and a photo of the headstone was emailed to Israel.

His enquirer's response was: *"I wish you all, Chaim Neselroth family and its branches, all the best. You should all know that a friend like Chaim will never be forgotten!"*

The rapidity of our response was only possible through the collective effort of the AJGS (Vic) in developing rich databases on births, deaths and marriages which are not available on the internet and utilising the skills of experienced committee members.

Surely this is a persuasive case to preserve and strengthen the role of genealogical societies.

**Lionel Sharpe,
Secretary**

NOTICES

Australian Jewish Historical Society (Vic)

Come to beautiful Beechworth

In 1852, gold was discovered in the district and the wealth from the subsequent gold rush built Beechworth and its nationally significant buildings, probably Australia's best preserved living collection.

This year, the annual Kerferd Oration, of which La Trobe University is a key sponsor, will be held in Beechworth.

Last year's oration was given by Tim Fischer and a local historian about Sir Isaac Isaacs and Beechworth. In the course of their research for the oration, they discovered that Sir Isaac's young sister, Rosetta, died in Yackandandah at the age of 18 months and was buried in the Jewish section of Beechworth cemetery in an unmarked grave. The location of this grave has now been determined.

The Kerferd Oration committee has raised funds to construct a headstone for the grave. Professor John Rosenberg, Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor and Vice-President La Trobe University, Bundoora, has been assisting the committee, along with Tim Cohen, from Sydney, who is Sir Isaac's great grandson.

The plan is to hold a dedication service on Sunday 28 April in Beechworth Cemetery at 12 noon. (Anzac Day is Thursday 25 April.)

Rabbi Dr John Levi will officiate in the presence of Tim Cohen, Sir Isaac's descendant. This will be followed by a light



sandwich lunch at the Museum, where there is a small Sir Isaac Isaacs exhibition.

A guided 'Jewish walk through Beechworth' has been organised by Howard Freeman, before the dedication service. The walk, which will commence in town, will cover five sites and include those that Sir Isaac Isaacs would have known, such as the family home.

If you are interested in attending either the dedication service and/or the walk, email Liz James at lizronjames@hotmail.com. (A meeting place and starting time for the walk will be advised later.)

Public Records Office Victoria celebrates its 40th anniversary

On Saturday 20 April, as part of its 40th anniversary celebrations, the Public Records Office Victoria is opening its doors to the public.

The Open Day will have something for everyone, with a special exhibition, a range of information sessions and tours offered all day.

Entry is free but bookings are essential. You can book online using the link at www.prov.vic.gov.au/whats-on.

Yiddish Melbourne Observed

The Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation at Monash University in conjunction with the Jewish National Library 'Kadimah', Jewish Labour Bund and the Australian Jewish Historical Society (Vic) Inc.

You are invited to celebrate the publication of *Yiddish Melbourne Observed* by Sender Burstin. This historic book covers memoirs and commentaries on Yiddish Melbourne from the late 1920s to the mid-1960s.

Translated from the Yiddish by Ben and David Burstin.

Official launch by Sam Lipski AM.

To be held at Monash University (Caulfield Campus H116).
Sunday 28 April at 3.30 pm.

AJGS (Vic) resources

The AJGS (Vic) and AJHS (Vic) collections in the Lamm Jewish Library of Australia will be open in 2013 on

Sundays from 2 pm to 5 pm

306 Hawthorn Road, Caulfield South, 3162

AJGS (Vic) committee members will be available to assist members of the public with their genealogical research.

All welcome

For access on Mondays to Thursdays, please make an appointment with one of the following:

AJGS (Vic) President Allan Jankie: allanjankie@gmail.com

AGJS (Vic) Secretary Lionel Sharpe: sharpe@aapt.net.au

AJHS (Vic) President Howard Freeman: howfree40@gmail.com

AJHS (Vic) Secretary Liz James: lizronjames@hotmail.com

NEW MEMBERS

The AJGS (Vic) extends a warm welcome to new members:

Terry Ashton

Abe and Vera Dorevitch

Margaret Ledley

Dafna O'Neill

Our Convict Connection

The life of David Ottolanguì, born 1812, London, England

Merle Langley began the search for her partner's Ottolanguì (Ottolenghi) roots in 1999, and through her research and the efforts of others, she was able to trace his antecedents back to Livorno, Italy, circa 1698. From there, the Ottolenghi family migrated to London around 1776, and by 1860 many of their descendants had settled in Australia. Here is Merle's account of how she discovered how one of those family members had arrived 20 years earlier than previously thought.

In 1999, I believed my partner's family tree was almost completed, with most of the descendants of the earliest known Ottolenghi family recorded. One of the interesting discoveries was that the original family name OTTOLENGHI/OTTOLANGUI often appeared as LANGLEY. I continued looking for all three names through all the traditional genealogical channels, and it was at this point that I came across a 'David Langley', a convict originating from London, on the Tasmanian Archives website (<http://portal.archives.tas.gov.au/>). Could this possibly be our David Ottolanguì? Surely not! I began to try to find out if they were indeed one and the same person.

According to the Bevis Marks Synagogue records (Birth Register 1767 to 1881 Part 5), our David Langley (born 27 October 1812 in Aldgate, London, England) was the eighth son of Israel Ottolenghi (born in Livorno, Italy, in 1774). Israel married Amelia (Miriam) HaLevy on 31 October 1792 at the Bevis Marks Synagogue.

It is interesting to note that in the Sephardic tradition, babies are often named after living relatives. In this family, there were many children of the same generation with the same names. This indicated that a child of the same name had died as an infant. In this case, Isaac and Amelia had named their first-born child 'David' (born 1793) but he had died in 1809, so they chose to name their eighth-born son also 'David' (our David) to keep the name alive. It was considered very important that the name was passed on in each generation. This could be a genealogist's nightmare, or it could be gold, as readers of this article will soon find out! And throughout the Ottolenghi family tree, there are many, many instances of children in the one generation with the same names.

Although we had proof that our David Langley was born in 1812 in London, we had no information about his life thereafter. A search of the Bevis Marks records showed no death or marriage for him. We knew that the family had by now Anglicised the name 'Ottolanguì' to 'Langley' for everyday use and to blend in with English society. A search of non-Jewish marriage and death records in the UK still produced no results for David. It was then that I decided to extend my search to Australian records.

Surfing the internet, I found the website Aus-Tasmanian Genealogy Mailing List (<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~austashs/convicts/conintro.htm>). I found a Wendy Bloomfield already researching the name David Langley.

I contacted Wendy and she told me that she had hit a brick wall finding any records of her David Langley in London and that she was a descendant of David's daughter Amelia. I knew immediately that I was on the right track; it was too much of a coincidence that this David had named his first daughter Amelia! I told Wendy that I thought her David Langley was my David Ottolanguì, but we would need to prove her David had Jewish ancestry to confirm this.

Wendy had already acquired her David Langley's convict records from the archives in Tasmania, so I asked her if they mentioned his religion. We were both very excited when the records stated that he was 'A Jew'!

Wendy was able to give me the marriage details she had for David Langley – he was married to a Phillis Skinner and she also had the names of their children. She explained that David had suddenly disappeared from Tasmanian records about the end of the 1840s and she suspected that he may have travelled to San Francisco, USA. David had befriended a young man named Richard Pinnuck, also a convict and born in London. Richard would have been welcome in David's home and known the family well. Richard is listed as a passenger on the ship *John Bull*, which left Van Diemen's Land on 26 June 1849. The ship was destined for New Zealand and then on to San Francisco. Richard Pinnuck returned to Hobart from San Francisco on the ship *Eliza* in 1850, and only three weeks later married David's daughter, Amelia Langley, who had just turned 13 years old!

Wendy and I both searched the US census records and did find a possible entry for a David Langley, who showed up in the 1860, 1870 and 1880 United States Federal Census records. However, this David was married and his oldest daughter was named Amelia. This threw us, as we honestly couldn't see David giving two daughters the same name and at this stage we still hadn't found a record for his departure from Tasmania. From here, we went ahead tracing the David Langley in San Francisco, his wife and his children in search of a living descendant who may be able to confirm David's connection to Australia.

In 2004, I made contact with Norton Langley (born in 1923) in the US, great grandson of David Langley and Esther Harris. Norton's father had told him: "David went to California via Australia and he still has family living there." He was also told by his father that David's correct name was 'David O' Ta' Langley' (a misconstruction of Otto-languì) and later the family changed it to Langley. (Sadly, Norton has since passed away.) It was not until the Tasmanian newspapers became freely available on the internet (<http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>) that I

¹ Bevis Marks is the Sephardic synagogue in London now more than 300 years old. This Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation of London has published several volumes of its records, which are held in the AJGS (Vic) library collection.

found David's departure from Tasmania. So here is the story of David Langley as far as the records reveal:

By 1818, the Old Bailey Court Record shows that Miriam/Amelia has accused her servant of stealing some clothes that were hung in the garden overnight. The servant, in her defence, accused Miriam/Amelia of trying to procure a servant for prostitution. David Langley's father, Israel Ottolenghi, and his family were living at Wood Street, Tabernacle-Walk, London. Israel's occupation was stated to be 'confectioner'.

As a small trader and given the harsh conditions in London at this time, Israel must have struggled to provide for such a large family. The Industrial Revolution undoubtedly intensified class distinctions and contrary to expectation, the Napoleonic Wars brought economic depression and mass unemployment.

In a law report of the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, of 10 February 1823, David's father, Israel Ottolenghi, also known as Israel Langley and now living at Catherine Street, Tower Hill, was charged with assaulting an excise officer who was pursuing him for a fine of £10. He was held in custody from December 1822 until his trial in February 1823, and then given a further sentence of three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, at Cold Bath-Fields. He was also required to pay £40 security for good behaviour and a further two sureties of £20 each for three years.

The imprisonment of Israel for six months and these added costs would have placed immense strain on the already fragile family income. In September 1828, Amelia was dealt another blow when Israel passed away and she was left to provide for her five youngest sons still living at home.

Eight months after the death of his father, young David, now 17 years old, was indicted on 1 May 1829 for stealing screw caps and confined for three months. After his release and in December that same year, David was in trouble with the law again and apprehended for theft. This time he was sentenced to 14 years and transported to Australia for life!

Document 1

OLD BAILEY SESSION PAPERS. 2nd Session 1830.

Evidence for the offence tried on 16th January 1830.

David Langley was indicted for stealing, on the 14th Dec, 1 cheese, value 12s, the goods of Thomas Davidge; and that, at the Delivery of His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, Holden on Thursday, the 11th of June, in the 10th year of his Majesty's reign, he was convicted of felony.

Thomas Davidge: I am a cheesemonger, and live at No.48 Minories.

On the 14th of December I went to my tea at a quarter before six o'clock, and the cheeses were safe under my portico, on a pile up to the top of the doorway; I came from tea in about 20 minutes, and said to my shopman, "Richard, there is a cheese gone"; he had not missed it ... this is the cheese; it has my mark on it.

Cross-examined by Mr Barry: Q. Do you know whether this cheese was on the pile? A. Yes ... they were all marked No.2, being of one particular dairy; I had sold some that day, but this is marked 24, which no other was ... the shopman could not sell a whole cheese without my knowledge; there were eight of them, part of which I had put up.



An impression of David Langley as he may have looked according to his convict description (by Tony Langley).

James Fogg: I saw the prisoner in Rosemary-Lane, with the cheese, on the evening of 14th December; it was in a small green bag, on his head, about a quarter of a mile from the prosecutor's. I asked where he got it; he hesitated sometime, and then said 2 men gave it to him at the corner of Four Awl-court, and I might go and see them. I put him into a shop and handcuffed him; as we were going along he saw two men, and said, "They have just cut down the lane now;" he afterwards saw his brother, and told him to go with me and show me the persons, and said one of them was named Phillips; I went with his brother to the City of Carlisle public house ... he went in, and two young men ran out; one of them we took, but the other, whom he called Phillips, got away. When I had that young man before the Magistrate the prisoner said it was not him, but Phillips gave it to him.

Prisoner's Defence: The young man gave it to me to carry, and I was to have 6d for it.

John Cuthbert. I produce a certificate of the conviction of the prisoner in June last ... I know he is the person.

GUILTY. Age 19. Transported for Life.

Sentenced to 14 years.

We can imagine the emotional distress David must have endured as he realised the severity of his situation. Unless David was granted an absolute pardon in Australia he would never be allowed to return to England.

The voyage

David Langley (convict number 45181) was detained in Middlesex until he was assigned to the convict ship *David Lyon* that set sail for Hobart, Van Diemen's Land (later Tasmania) from Sheerness, London on 2 May 1830.

Document 2

DAVID LYON - Captain/Master: James Bury/Berry from Sheerness/London on 2 May 1830 carrying 220 male convicts for Hobart Town (3 prisoners and 1 Seaman died on the way). Guard: Captain McPherson, 17th Detachment and Families. Ship Surgeon Royal Navy - Charles Cameron. Type & Tonnage: Ship/CT 275 (?), 2 guns, 475/476 - (CT = Convict Transport).

The duration of David's voyage on board the *David Lyon* was about three months and two weeks. Prisoners were chained up for the entire time at sea. Disease, dysentery and scurvy were rampant, and convict deaths were common. Prisoners were confined below the deck in cells separated into compartments; often as many as 50 convicts were crammed into one compartment.

David's behaviour on the ship was noted as 'orderly'.

The arrival

The *David Lyon* arrived at its destination on 19 August 1830.

Hobart's docks were the disembarkation point and prisoners still chained were bought ashore a day or two after their arrival.

David's first impression of Hobart most certainly would have been the bustle and commotion of this newly settled town, with an abundance of people going about their business in the midst of a cluster of warehouses, taverns and shops.

The convicts were marched to the Government Lumber Yard, where they were stripped, washed, inspected and had their vital statistics recorded.

From David's Description List 'CON 18/2', we can ascertain the following:

David was a man of small stature, 5 feet 2 inches. His complexion was described as 'dark', so quite possibly he inherited his father's Italian skin tone. He was clean-shaven with an oval face, perpendicular wrinkled forehead, short nose and a medium wide mouth with thick lips and medium chin; his eyes were black, eyebrows dark brown and hair black.

Convict life

Once assessed, a convict was 'classified' and 'appropriated'.

Document 3

David Langley's Appropriation List 'CON 27/4':
532 Langley, David, 20, Carter, Middlesex, Life, London.
W Wood (crossed out) and PW (inserted).

We can derive from this that David was assessed as a 'Class 3' convict and appropriated to 'Public works'. David would have been housed in the prisoners' barracks penitentiary known then as 'The Tench', located in Campbell Street. Convicts were taken out on daily work parties for road building and construction.

In later documents, David gives his occupation as 'stonemason'. We can presume that this is where he learned his profession.

Document 4

David's Conduct List 'Con 31/28':

532 – Langley, David, 'David Lyon' August 1830, Middlesex
14 January 1830 – Life.

Transported for stealing 24 pounds of cheese. Goal Report "here before". Hulk report "Orderly". Single. Stated this offence: Stealing 24 pounds of cheese.

Once for Screw Engine Caps, 21 days House of Correction.
Single/Jew

Little is known about David's movements while serving his time.

Apart from the above, his conduct record is completely bereft of detail! We can deduce that David was a model prisoner of good character. He was never punished or in any kind of trouble.

The next mention of David in the records on 31 July 1836 when he was promoted to Constable, Police number 339, rate of pay 1/9, a seemingly respectable position in society. However, constables were viewed with suspicion by the settlers, because of their convict status, and with suspicion by the convicts because they had crossed the line to join the establishment.

David resigned as a Constable on 31 January 1839.

Document 5

David's Application for Permission to Marry 'CON 52/1' p. 106:

1836 Name	Ship	Decision
532 Langley, David	David Lyon	2 Aug – 8 September, Yes
258 Phillis Skinner	Edward	

David Langley married Phillis Skinner on 26th September 1836 in Hobart, Tasmania.

Marriages solemnized in the Parish of Trinity in the County of Buckingham in the Year 1836 - Number 299

David Langley of this parish – Bachelor and Phillis Skinner of this parish – Spinster were married in this Church by Banns with the consent of both this twenty sixth day of September in the year 1836. By me P. Palmer HM Chaplain – Rural Dean.

This marriage was solemnized between us

X mark of David Langley

Phillis Skinner (signed)

In the presence of: Many Ann Tebury (?) and Francis Woolmore of Hobart Town.

From this marriage record in 1836, we can see David was unable to write his name, making his mark with an X.

Phillis 'Skinner' was also a convict who had arrived in the colonies in 1834 with a six-month-old child. At the time of her marriage to David, she was only 19 years old. Phillis was the daughter of Thomas and Sophia Kinner/Skinner, and she was baptised on the 16 April 1815 at the Stockdale Chapel, St Mary's Lambeth, Surrey, England. She had one sister, Martha, born about 1811 in Croyden, Surrey, England.

Document 6

Skinner, Phillis, Ship: 'Edward' 4th September 1834. Middlesex Goal 28th November 1833. Sentence: 14 years.

Transported for stealing sheets, Goal Report not known, 4 indictments – Age 19 years – Spinster. Single. Stated this offence,

pawning a coalscuttle from my lodgings, tried on 4 indictments, acquitted on two - Single - 1 child, 6 months old on board.

A free man

David and Phillis lived in New Town, Hobart, and on 2 September 1837 Phillis gave birth to their first daughter, Amelia Langley, named after David's mother, Amelia (Miriam) HaLevy.

The year 1839 was eventful for David. In January, he received a 'conditional pardon' and became a free man. Although pleased to have finally served his sentence, the disappointment of not receiving an 'absolute pardon' (which he tried so hard to get) must have saddened him immensely. The realisation that he would never be able to return to England and see his mother must have been heartbreaking for him.

Later that same year, on 3 June, Phillis gave birth to their second son, also David Langley, and baptised at St Johns Church, Newtown, Hobart, Tasmania on 18 May 1840. By 1841, the marriage began to deteriorate. Phillis was still unsettled, and perhaps not fully committed to the marriage. She was often in trouble with the authorities for drunkenness and indecent language. David had done well for himself, and he had good prospects. The marriage was possibly not a good match, but it was the only way Phillis could advance herself. On 2 May 1841, Phillis was found to be absent from her husband's house all night and "keeping company with another man". Phillis would have been about two months pregnant with David's third child at the time.

Document 7

3 May 1841 - Wife of D Langley / absent from her husband's house at night and keeping company with another man. Three months hard labour, House of Correction, then return to her husband/PJ.

David remained with Phillis, and on 5 December 1841 Sophia Langley was born. The family now lived on William Street, New Town, and Sophia's birth record gives David's occupation as 'bricklayer'.

Sarah Langley was born on 31 January 1844, and another daughter whose name is not known was born on 21 December 1846.

Unfortunately, David's marriage was still in disarray and the records show that David made the decision to leave.

A new beginning

David left Australia on 26 December 1849 on the ship *Maguasha* from Hobart to San Francisco to join the California Gold Rush (1848-1858). (Hobart, Tasmania Newspaper: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>.) We can speculate that David travelled to San Francisco at this time with the intention of seeking his fortune on the gold fields!

According to family lore, David worked on the 'Waterfront' in the early 1850s as a teamster, driving a wagon with horses and making deliveries.

By 1854, David had met an Esther Harris (born about 1826 in England). According to the 1860 United States Federal Census records, David and Esther were married, however no marriage record has been found and David did not divorce his first wife, Phillis.

In 1855, Esther gave birth to a son, Louis L Langley, and their second child, yet another Amelia Langley, was born on 13 March 1860. Why David named the baby Amelia when his oldest daughter to Phillis (also Amelia) was still living is a mystery, unless of course David had not yet told Esther about his 'other family'.

1860 Census: California, USA: 9th District, San Francisco City in the County of San Francisco, in the State of California on 8 June 1860.

The family were now living at 112 First Street, San Francisco (US City Directory, 1862), and on 12 June 1866 another daughter, Cecilia Frances Langley, was born.

By 1870, David was employed as a stone mason and his net worth was estimated at US\$300. Esther stayed home and kept house, son Louis was a store clerk and Amelia attended school.

At the age of 67 years, David's unswerving work ethics and determination to succeed finally yielded results. According to the US City Directory, David moved the family to 12 Louisa Street and established a business at 311 Commercial Road, San Francisco, in the CBD.

In 1880, David is listed in the California General and Business Directory as a Merchant and General Dealer. Exactly what type of shop he owned is yet to be discovered. Louis, still living at home and now 25 years old, had also done well for himself and established a business as a 'trunk maker' trading under the name Behrandi & Co.

Two years later, in 1882, David passed away aged 70 years. The following obituary appeared in the *San Francisco Morning Call* (21 July 1882, page 4). The printout was obtained from California State Library.

LANGLEY - DAVID - in this city (San Francisco), July 19 1882, David Langley, a native of London, England, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place TODAY [Friday] at 2 o'clock from his late residence 12 Louisa Street. No flowers.

Conclusion

After establishing that our David Langley and the convict David Langley were the same person, the genealogists of our family were naturally thrilled to be able to find, locate and add many descendants in both Australia and the US to the growing OTTOLENGHI/OTTOLANGUI family tree.

This latest discovery, in turn, led us to ask more questions:

- Given that David's brother, Moses, arrived with his family in Melbourne in 1866 and other nieces and nephews had come even earlier, did any of the family ever have contact with their uncle David or his family again?
- Did his second family know about the first family and vice-versa?
- Did David have any contact with his mother, Miriam/Amelia, who had remained in London until her death in 1842?

These questions could well be the topic for a new investigation.

Merle Langley

Merle Langley has been a member of the AJGS (Vic) for many years. For further information about the Ottolenghi/Ottolangu families, visit www.ottolangu.com.

Share your photographs with us

The editors of *JGD* would like to invite readers to share with us interesting photographs of their ancestors, along with a few words of explanation. Submit your suggestions to Lionel Sharpe at admin@ajgs-vic.org.au.



"The recent Jewish festival of Passover reminded me of this amazing photograph in a family member's collection. A matzo (unleavened bread) factory in Pressburg (present-day Bratislava, Slovakia), circa 1912: My husband's grandfather, Emanuel Quittner (at about nine years of age), is pictured sitting front row, far left, and one of his five brothers is seated second from right. Emanuel and his brother may have visited the factory to learn how to make matzo as part of their Jewish education. Emanuel, together with his wife and three sons, came to Australia as immigrants in 1949 and settled in Melbourne."



"This photograph (circa 1912) of a group of family and friends enjoying an afternoon in the Australian bush (possibly today's Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park) north of Sydney, New South Wales, includes my grandfather, David Bertram Selig (standing, fifth from left). He was born 17 May 1890 in Camden, New South Wales. It is not hard to see how vastly different the lives of our respective grandfathers would have been, in about the same year though on opposite sides of the world. The image also appears on the AJGS (Vic) website."

Photographs submitted by Kaye Quittner.

RESEARCH TIPS – POLAND

I've just discovered my ancestors came from Poland. What do I do next?

The first thing you should do, no matter where your ancestry stems from, is to write down exactly what it is you know about your family heritage.

Speak with parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and anybody else who can give you information.

Once you have this information, fill out a Six Generation Chart, available from the AJGS (Vic) by request. This will help you lay out the various branches of your family tree.

Now you need to decide exactly what it is you want to do. Do you want to discover just your direct line ancestors or do you also want to spread wider and include siblings? Are you interested in trying to find living relatives?

Determine where your ancestors lived (country, town, village, shtetl) and where they may have come from.

The single most important thing you can do is join the worldwide internet Jewish genealogy search engine JEWISHGEN (www.jewishgen.org). Membership is free and provides much information on many aspects of Jewish ancestry.

Once you have joined JewishGen, register your names of interest on its JEWISHGEN FAMILY FINDER database (JGFF) This allows you to search for other researchers who are looking for names similar to yours and allows you to contact them directly (www.jewishgen.org/jgff/).

Also check out FAMILY TREE OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE (FTJP), another searchable database on JewishGen. This contains thousands of family trees submitted by other members of JewishGen (www.jewishgen.org/gedcom/).

Learn to use JEWISH RECORDS INDEXING – POLAND (JRI-Poland) database. This powerful tool for Polish researchers is hosted by JewishGen and contains an index to millions of records of Jewish Polish births, marriages, deaths and census information (www.jewishgen.org/jri-pl/).

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE ACTUAL RECORDS – it is an index that tells you what record number to look for.

These records can be found primarily on either the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) microfilms or in books held in the various Polish State Archives (see www.archiwa.gov.pl for a list of all the individual offices across Poland).

To see what LDS microfilms exist for your town, check the listing on JRI. If you find a microfilm containing records of your ancestors that you want to see, you can order a copy of the microfilm (small rental fee) to be delivered to the AJGS (Vic) (we are an affiliate of the LDS for microfilm purposes) and view them in our rooms at the Lamm Jewish Library of Australia. (Contact us for more details about this.)

Learn to use the 'town finder' index, as it will save lots of time by enabling you to pinpoint which gubernia (state/area) of Poland your town is/was in.

Do not take as gospel that just because a birth was recorded in 1844 it actually occurred in 1844. It may have, but it

also may have occurred earlier and only been 'reported' (registered) in 1844. The record will normally tell you when the event (birth, death, marriage) actually took place.

Until about 1866/1867, all Jewish records were written in Polish (English lettering). After that time, they were written in Russian (Cyrillic lettering) until the early part of the 20th century and are much harder to translate.

JRI is continually adding new record indexes. Poland works on the 100-year principle, which means it does not allow the publication (by JRI or any other organisation) of records less than 100 years old. JRI is also indexing, through its army of volunteers, many thousands of records currently not included in its database.

Once you have established exactly where your ancestors came from in Poland, check JewishGen to see if there is a SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP (SIG) that covers that area. If so, join it as they are always willing to assist.

Remember that Poland has been the subject of many invasions over the past 300 years, and as such the borders frequently changed. This means that the records you might be searching for may not be held in Poland, but in Belarus, Ukraine, Lithuania, Austria, Germany and so on.

Before about 1810, most Jewish birth, marriage and death records were written in the back of local Church record books. There are few written records for Jews prior to 1790–1800.

Also, many Jews did not have surnames until the 1810s and as such are often recorded with patronymic surnames such as JAKUBOWICZ (son of Jakub), MOSZKOWICZ (son of Moshe), DAWIDOWICZ (Son of Dawid-David), ABRAMOWICZ (son of Abram).

Many Jewish records were destroyed during World War Two, but millions survived.

Other useful websites for obtaining information are:

- Jewish Cemeteries in Poland (www.cemetery.jewish.org.pl)
- Jewish Roots in Poland (www.rtrfoundation.org)
- Jewish Historical Institute (www.jhi.pl/en/genealogy)

Also, the AJGS (Vic) holds many books that provide much information on Jewish Polish genealogy. Feel free to drop in on a Sunday to talk with committee members about any roadblock(s) you may have encountered. We are open most Sundays from 2 pm to 5 pm and are also available, by appointment, during the week to assist.

As you discover more information, especially if you have decided to search for siblings of ancestors and their families, you are going to need to buy family tree computer software. There are many programs to choose from, but in the end it will come down to personal choice. AJGS (Vic) committee members have experience in most of the programs, and we can offer advice if you need it.

It has been estimated that about half the people searching for their Jewish ancestors stem from Poland. Notwithstanding that the majority of Australia's first Jewish immigrants were from the UK, many of them had ancestors who originally came from Poland.

Allan Jankie

POSTINGS

National Library of Australia Trove digitised newspaper collection expanded

2 March 2013

I previously posted about the National Library of Australia digitised newspapers Trove Collection. They have added a number of newspapers from New South Wales and South Australia from the following towns/cities:

Sydney (1911 to 1914), Brisbane (1926 to 1954), Port Lincoln (1927 to 1954) and Port Elliot (1866 to 1954). The Trove Collection has more than eight million digitised pages of Australian newspapers, and access is free.

To access the research page of Trove go to:
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper?q=>

To read more about Trove, go to:
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/about>.

Thank you to *GenealogyInTime Magazine* newsletter for alerting us to the update.

Jan Meisels Allen <janmallen@att.net>
IAJGS Vice President; Chairperson, IAJGS Public Records Access Monitoring Committee

National Library of Wales expected to launch digitised historic newspapers

2 March 2013

The National Library of Wales is expected to launch online on 13 March 2013 the first one million pages of its historic newspaper collection, called Welsh Newspapers Online. The intent is to digitise two million pages of newspapers and journals from before 1911 (the current out-of-copyright date).

A list of newspapers and journals that have been identified for digitisation is available on the website, which can be accessed at <http://www.llgc.org.uk/index.php?id=4723>. Watch this website for the launch of the Welsh Newspapers Online.

Thank you to *GenealogyInTime Magazine* newsletter for alerting us to this expected addition to digitised newspapers.

Jan Meisels Allen <janmallen@att.net>
IAJGS Vice President; Chairperson, IAJGS Public Records Access Monitoring Committee

Call for genealogical research proposals

The International Institute for Jewish Genealogy invites proposals for original research in the field of Jewish genealogy, to be carried out in the academic year of 2013–14.

Successful applicants will be awarded grants of up to \$10,000. Proposals are requested by 31 May 2013.

Proposals meeting strict standards of academic excellence will be judged by the extent to which they broaden the horizons of Jewish genealogical research and/or create innovative tools or technologies to assist Jewish genealogists and family historians in their work.

Successful applicants will be announced on 1 September 2013.

'Instructions to applicants' are to be found on the institute's website at www.iihg.org under 'RESEARCH'/Research Grants'.

Emanuel Elyasaf, Executive Director, International Institute for Jewish Genealogy and Paul Jacobi Center, Jerusalem

10 Jewish Genealogy Downunder

JewishGen Discussion Group Polish words for family relationships

15 March 2013

Back in 1985, I published in this digest a Polish family relations summary. Perhaps it would be handy to reproduce it again: Polish is a unique language in pinpointing an exact family relationship and it is probably a great help in building one's genealogical tree:

Brat = brother
Siostra = sister
Kuzynka = female cousin
Kuzyn = male cousin
Stryj (or Stryjek) = paternal uncle
Stryjenka = paternal aunt (also known as ciotka or ciocia)
Stryjostwo = paternal uncle and his spouse
Stryjeczny brat = male cousin, son of paternal uncle
Stryjeczna siostra = female cousin, daughter of maternal uncle
Wuj (or Wujek) = maternal uncle
Wujenka = maternal aunt (also known as ciotka or ciocia)
Wujostwo = paternal uncle and his spouse
Tesc and Tesciowa = father and mother-in-law
Tesciowie = in-laws
Ziec = son-in-law
Synowa = daughter-in law
Szwagier = brother-in-law
Bratowa = sister-in-law
Szwagier = brother-in-law
Babcia = grandma
Dziadek = grandpa
Dziadkowie = grandpa and grandma (couple)
Stryjeczny dziadek and babcia = great uncle and great aunt (paternal line)
Wujeczny dziadek and babcia = great uncle and great aunt (maternal line)
Suffix '...owna' identifies in Polish an unmarried woman or female.
Abramsonowna = Miss Abramson
Suffix '...owa', on the other hand, identifies a married woman.
Abramsonowa = Mrs Abramson
Kum and Kuma = godfather and godmother
'Kum' is also a good friend of a family and a drinking buddy.

I hope I have managed to cover them all.

Alexander Sharon, Calgary, Ab

Polish words for family relationships (cont)

15 March 2013

Further to Alexander Sharon's excellent work, given that the documents indexed in JRI-Poland are old, I think it might be valuable to add some old-fashioned/obsolete words to the table (remember my posting from last week about finding the word for 'nephew' in Burt's Dictionary but not in modern translations). Here are a few I found that may appear in old documents:

pociot = father's or mother's sister's husband
praciotka, wielka ciotka = great aunt (grandmother's sister)
przedwuj, wielki wuj = great uncle (grandmother's brother)
prastryjna, wielka stryjna = great aunt (grandfather's sister)
prastryj, przedstryj, wielki stryj = great uncle (grandfather's brother)
stryjna = aunt (father's sister or father's brother's wife)
stryk = uncle (father's brother)
synowica = niece (brother's daughter)
synowiec = nephew (brother's son)

Miriam Bulwar David-Hay, Raanana, Israel

NU? WHAT'S NEW?**The E-zine of Jewish Genealogy from Avotaynu**

Volume 14, Number 13, March 31, 2013

Non-Semitic origins of the Jews?

An article is circulating on the internet claiming the origin of today's Jews is not the Near East but Eastern Europe, specifically the Khazarian nation. The source of this finding is a DNA study by geneticist Eran Elhaik of the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health in Baltimore, Maryland. Such claims occur from time to time as evidence that modern-day Jews are not descended from Biblical Jews and, therefore, are not entitled to a homeland in today's Israel.

Elhaik states on his web page: "I hope one day someone will study the huge cost both in taxpayers' dollars and health that the adoption of Zionist narrative (Rhineland hypothesis) cost the American people." <http://tinyurl.com/Elhaik1>

I recall attending a lecture given by Dr Michael Hammer at one of the annual Jewish genealogy conferences about the origins of today's Jews. He showed a graph mapping various cultures which demonstrated that modern day Jews are descended from Semites, and, interestingly, were closest kin to the Palestinians. It also showed that today's Ethiopian Jews' ancestors were African, not Semitic.

I alerted Dr Alexander Beider to the findings and most of his comments were negative: They included:

- Until Elhaik, no one had the idea to link Khazars (a Turkic people) to Georgians (a southern Caucasian people) and/or Armenians (an Indo-European people).
- His description of the 'Rhineland hypothesis' with 50,000 Jews living in medieval Germany is a fruit of the imagination: no serious author (historian, linguist) writes about it.
- His knowledge about Yiddish is taken from such 'experts' as Wexler and even Sand. [Dr Beider, in recent years, has published a number of papers in scholarly journals about the origins of Yiddish in which he refutes the work of Paul Wexler and Shlomo Sand.]

• His knowledge about Jewish history is based on such 'historians' as [Arthur] Koestler, Sand and [Jits] van Straten.

To fan the flames of possible Khazarian origins of modern-day Jews, it was determined some years ago through DNA testing that about 38% of Ashkenazic Levites are of Eastern European not Semitic origin as is true of most other Jews. There is historical basis that Khazarian royalty converted to Judaism and it is possible they were given Levite status as an expression of their high status. When their kingdom collapsed in the 10th century, it is speculated that the royal members may have fled west and are the ancestors of this group of Ashkenazic Levites.

The Elhaik paper can be read at <http://tinyurl.com/ElhaikPaper>. Publicity about his discoveries were written in Haaretz and other news sources. The Haaretz version is at <http://tinyurl.com/ElhaikHaaretz>.

Gary Mokotoff, Editor

NEW AT GenTeam

There are about 167,000 new records available through GenTeam, giving its 19,300 registered users access to around 7.5 million entries.

GenTeam is an association of historians and genealogists who work independently or as a team on databases and provide this data free of charge to all researchers. GenTeam is a non-profit organisation, and there are no membership fees charged.

Mailing List – connecting genealogists

The GenTeam Mailing List for the countries of the former Austria-Hungarian Monarchy has grown to more than 1200 members. The list is used for questions within the country and abroad. So take advantage of this superb list and register! It is bilingual and moderated. <http://list.genteam.at/mailman/listinfo/austria>

1. New: Civil marriages of Graz and Salzburg 1870–1912

This database was created by Univ. Doz. Dr Anna Lea Staudacher of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) using original records in Graz and Salzburg.

2. Jewish cemeteries Innsbruck

This database of burials at Jewish cemeteries will be published at GenTeam through the kind permission of Niko Hofinger.

3. Obituaries of Wiener Zeitung 1899–1939

Stefan Pusinelli has created this important database of the obituaries of the main newspaper of Vienna, *Wiener Zeitung*, between 1899 and 1939.

4. Jewish grave stones

Mrs Traude Triebel has made thousands of pictures of Jewish gravestones in Vienna, Lower Austria and Czech Republic. About 10,000 images are now online at GenTeam. You will find last name and first name and maiden name, birth place and date, profession as well as place of cemetery.

5. Index of Catholic marriages in Vienna – corrections

Due to technical reasons, some corrections have been made by Günther Peters.

6. New indices from Roman Catholic matrices

About 80,000 entries of indices were added from Catholic registries in Upper and Lower Austria and Bohemia. The researcher has about 1.6 million records and 2.5 million names at his disposal in this important database. Some of these include information about parents, addresses, profession and age.

7. Baptismal Index in Vienna between 1585 und 1900

There are already about 160,000 databases online. About 40,000 entries were added from the Parish Landstraße 3rd district (1857–1900), Alservorstadt 8th district (1884–1889) and Rennweg 3rd district (1784–1825).

During the 19th century, about 3.5 million people migrated from countries in the Hapsburg Monarchy (and beyond) to Vienna. By 1910, Vienna's population had grown to 2.1 million. At that time, Vienna was the sixth largest city in the world.

Unfortunately, Vienna still has no central birth index, aside from the Jewish Birth (and Marriage and Death) Index, which can be found at www.GenTeam.at.

Therefore, GenTeam intends to produce a general index for all Vienna baptisms, and I invite you all to help along with this fascinating project. You will not be required to travel or visit parishes; the indices can be furnished in digital form. I am sure every interested volunteer can find a way to help.

Felix Gundacker <kontakt@GenTeam.at>

RESOURCES UPDATE

Polish State Archives and JRI-Poland sign historic agreement providing expanded access to Jewish records in Poland

Bethesda, Maryland and Warsaw, Poland
February 15, 2013

Today, the Polish State Archives (PSA) and Jewish Records Indexing – Poland (JRI-Poland) entered into a new multi-year agreement to expand access to Jewish records.

PSA general director Professor Władysław Stępnik observed: "The signing of this agreement will open a new phase in the cooperation between JRI-Poland and State Archives in Poland. I am convinced that the results of our mutual efforts will be helpful for many people interested in centuries-old Polish–Jewish relations, shared history and family history research."

JRI-Poland's searchable online database of records from more than 550 towns is the starting point in Jewish family history research in Poland. The database of records going back to the late 18th century belies the misleading notion that Jewish records of Poland were destroyed in World War II.

The agreement will enable JRI-Poland to rapidly expand its current online database of indices to five million records, the largest database of Jewish vital records online. Indices to more than one million additional records are expected to become available within a year and will dovetail with the opening in Warsaw of the new Museum of the History of Polish Jews.

In a statement reflecting the strong significance of these records and their importance to family historians around the world, the PSA announced that they are beginning a massive effort to digitise all vital records in their more-than 30 Regional Archives. These will be available (free) on their National Digital Archives and Regional Archive websites.

JRI-Poland will serve the research community and PSA by linking its search results to the PSA's digital images of the Jewish records. As a result of the massive indexing undertaken by JRI-Poland since 1995, the indices to Jewish records will form the bulk of all digital image linking on the PSA website. Thus, for the first time a non-profit organisation will be linking its search results to vital record images provided by a European archives.

In addition, JRI-Poland and the PSA will institute a new Order Processing System to vastly simplify the process of obtaining copies of archival records. JRI-Poland will have the administrative responsibility for processing orders for records from branches of the Polish State Archives. Researchers will be able to place orders by clicking on record index entries of interest in the JRI-Poland search results and paying by credit card via the JRI-Poland website. The Order Processing System will eventually be phased out as digitised records become available online.

The JRI-Poland database and volunteers have been instrumental in reuniting families separated by the Holocaust and helping hidden children find their identities. JRI-Poland has been recognised by the medical and scientific communities for the potential assistance to Ashkenazic families trying to trace medical histories, particularly those

at increased risk for hereditary conditions and diseases. As a result of statistical analyses indicating a high incidence of medical and genetic abnormalities in individuals of Polish-Jewish descent, JRI-Poland serves as a finding aid for those who may need answers to medical-related questions or require bone marrow or other transplants. Because of this, JRI-Poland has received commendations from the Gift of Life Foundation and the National Marrow Donor Program.

Founded in 1995, JRI-Poland was an outgrowth of executive director and Montrealer Stanley Diamond's need for access to Jewish vital records of the former Łomża Gubernia area of Poland for research into his family's genetic history. JRI-Poland is run by a global board, aided by hundreds of volunteers and serving thousands of researchers, funded by groups and private genealogists around the world.

For further information, contact Stanley Diamond <smsdiamond@aol.com>.

ISRAEL GENEALOGY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION EXPANDS DATABASES

The Israel Genealogy Research Association, with the help of our many volunteers, has reached another milestone. We now have 100 databases in our collection. Thank you to all who had a hand in this exciting project. We are finding that there are records regarding Israel outside the country as well. If you hear of information that would be appropriate to our collection, drop us a line and tell us about it. Our added databases are:

- An Official Announcement About the Election of the Sephardic Committee (36)
- Cemetery of Tsofit (324)
- Guide to 100 Years of Hebrew Theatre: 1889–1989 (614)
- Kfar Saba Geulim Cemetery (852)
- POWs From Ein Zurim in the War of Independence 1948 (33)
- Patients at Misdav Ladach Hospital (46)
- Purim Contributions to the School for the Blind in Jerusalem (169)
- Ramot HaShavim Cemetery (417)
- Voters' List for Local Council Rehovot 1937 (1604)

Have you noticed our newest article? Check out 'New strategies in German Jewish research', by Karen Franklin. Some of the strategies mentioned are particular to German research but many are universal and can benefit us all.

For further information, visit the website at <http://genealogy.org.il>.



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