

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: TERRY BROWNIE

Date: July 2007

ID Number:

Husband: CONEN ABRAHAM.
 Birth Date: Place: BRIGHTON ENGLAND
 Baptism Date: Place:
 Marriage Date: 27 July 1836. Place: SYDNEY NSW #617-136 [HEBREW]
 Death Date: 22 Jan 1874 Place: SYDNEY NSW [HYMAN'S GRAVE]
 Burial Date: 23 Jan 1874 Place: ROOKWOOD OLD JEWISH SECIA. RW
 Other partners: MARRIED IN AUSTRALIA 22 OCT 1838 (MARRIED)
 Occupation:
 Father: CONEN EMANUEL HYAM
 Mother: BENJAMIN NANNAN.
 Other:

Wife: CONEN SOPHIA
 Birth Date: 1816 Place:
 Baptism Date: Place:
 Marriage Date: Place:
 Death Date: 26 DEC 1882 Place: SYDNEY NSW #21 AGE 66
 Burial Date: 27 DEC 1882 Place: ROOKWOOD JEWISH (COMMUNITY SECTION A. ROW 12 wid/div/sep
 Other partners:
 Occupation:
 Father: CONEN MENAHEM SIMON
 Mother: SIMONSONS ELIZABETH
 Other:

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
	Rosa	27.7.1836	[HEBREW]	N. M			27.7.1836	SYDNEY
1 2	Rosa	22.6.1837	SYDNEY NSW #10/136	N. M			29.10.1840	PORT MACQUARIE
2 4	FANNY	22.7.1839	SYDNEY NSW #135/136	Sir BENJAMIN BENJAMIN	5.8.1857	SYDNEY NSW #117	12 FEB 1912	MELBOURNE VIC #6522
3 5	GEORGE	158P1840	SYDNEY NSW #172/136	ELIZABETH DAVIS.	1866	SYDNEY NSW #903	1901	ROOKWOOD NSW #11293
4 7	NATHAN	10 JUL 1842	WEST HADFIELD	ESTHER SOLOMON	1866	SYDNEY NSW #314	6.12.1890	TAMWORTH NSW (ROOKWOOD)
5 8	CAROLINE	2.3.1844	PORT MACQUARIE #271/136	SOLDMAN JOSEPH	1867	SYDNEY NSW #1053	1921	
6 9	HANNAH.	17.1845	PORT MACQUARIE #316/136	ELIAS. SAMUEL	1863	SYDNEY NSW #1053		
7 10	SARAH. (SARA)	1.7.1847	PORT MACQUARIE #344/136	N. M			9.9.1904	#1210 ROOKWOOD SYDNEY NSW #17/136
8 11	JANE MATILDA UNKNOWN (JENNIE)	1850	SYDNEY NSW #426/136					
9 12	MIRIAM. (MUNIB)	27.2.1852	SYDNEY NSW #486/136	ARMS ADDOLPHUS M. HERRZBERG	1886	ULMARAH NSW #1073		
10	AARON	1866	SYDNEY NSW #1051/136					
11	RACHEL						1901	SYDNEY NSW #12175
12 6	MENAH. EMANUEL	1.06.1840		SOPHIE FRANK	15.7.1884	SYDNEY #4122	5.1.1912	MARINE ROOKWOOD #11/4-8
13 3	FREDERICK. S.	4.8.1838	SYDNEY NSW	ROSETTA.			8.8.1903	ROOKWOOD NSW AGE 63
							17.2.1910	ROOKWOOD AGE 80

Sources

1 BDM Certificate	3 ECR	5 Burial Record	7 Will/Probate	9 Newspaper Notice	11 Shipping Record	13 Family Records	15
2 BDM Index	4 Parish Register	6 Monumental Inscription	8 Obituary	10 IGI	12 Census/Musters	14	16

Chapman died on 29 December 1849, 'after a painful illness'. He died intestate with an estate of less than £50. His two sons, Benjamin and Henry Edward, had both died in childhood. Rebecca, his widow, became the housekeeper of Jacob Myers (q.v.) at Yass. Rebecca's younger sister, Ann, married Lewis David Levy (q.v.) at Camden in August 1840.

Ship Indent 4/4067, 16 May 1828, 28/29; 4/4313, 21 December 1832; CF 32/1092; *Sydney Gazette*, 21 April 1828, 29 December 1829, Marriages Allowed 1831, 4/4512, no. 32; Principal Superintendent of Convicts, January 1831 – July 1837, Hawkesbury Benevolent Society, ML, A625, p. 77; 4/3665, p. 125, Returns of the Colony, 4/282; 4/4067, 28/29; *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 10 February 1836, p. 208, 1840, p. 966; G. E. J. Bergman, 'Israel Chapman, 1794–1868, Australia's First Police Detective, and Noel Chapman, Chief Constable', *AJHS*, vol. 6, no. 7 (1969), AG, pp. 73, 75.

COHEN, Aaron

b. London, 1817–1875
1849; Free
Single; Dealer.

The child of Philip and Jane Cohen of London, Aaron Cohen arrived in South Australia and established a grocery business. He died in Adelaide on 27 March 1875.

COHEN, Abraham

b. London, 1764–1843
Lotus, 1833; Convict; Sentenced to 14 years, Old Bailey, 1832.
Married; Dealer and labourer; Height: 163 cm; 5 children (in England).

Ruddy complexion, long head, grey hair, aquiline nose. Lost several front teeth. Large mouth. A Jew. His wife, Elizabeth, lived in North London. Abraham Cohen was the father of Isaac Cohen (q.v.), who was transported on the same ship for the same offence: receiving stolen goods. His other children and his wife remained in England.

Cohen was sixty-nine years old when he arrived as a prisoner in Hobart Town on 16 May 1833. Cohen's police dossier has no offences listed and he received a conditional pardon on 2 June 1842. He had rented seat no. 99 in the back of the Hobart Synagogue. He died at Hobart Town on 10 February 1843, at the age of seventy-nine.

CON 31/7, no. 1511; CON 18/13; *Hobart Town Courier*, 10 June 1842, CP 490.

COHEN, Abraham

b. Brighton, 1812–1874
Warrior, 1835; Free.
Single; 12 children.

Abraham Cohen was the fifth son of Emanuel Hyam Cohen and Hannah (née Benjamin). He was the brother of Levy Emanuel Cohen, Nathan Cohen, and Raphael Cohen (q.v.), who arrived on 22 October 1839. Emanuel Hyam Cohen was the founder of the Jewish congregation in Brighton, England. Abraham Cohen migrated to Australia travelling steerage on the *Warrior*, arriving in Sydney on 27 February 1835, and married Sophia Cohen (q.v.) in Sydney on 27 July 1836. Sophia was the daughter of Henry Simeon Cohen and Elizabeth Cohen

ADOLPHUS MARCUS & MIRIAM HERTZBERG.

NEE. EDEN

1888

REARRANGED

MARION FLORENCE KESSING

1955/462 SYDNEY NSW

MARCUS 2.4.1887

QUEENSLAND DIED 1972/59535 BALMAIN

ARTHUR 25.9.1889 DIED 14.9.1894

OLEA 1.2.1897

RAPHAEL LEWIS 18.1.1905

DIED 1960/30952 BALMAIN
MARRIED MARION FLORENCE KESSING
COACHMAKERS 1958 SYDNEY
WHITEFIELD

(qq.v.). Their first three children were born in Sydney between 1837 and 1839 and, late in 1839, the family moved to Port Macquarie.

Abraham and Sophia had ten surviving children: Rosa (27 July 1836) born in Sydney and died at birth; a second Rosa (12 June 1837), who died at Port Macquarie on 29 October 1840; Frederick (4 August 1838), born in Sydney; Fanny (q.v.) (22 July 1839), born in Sydney, who married Benjamin Benjamin (q.v.); Henry Emanuel (q.v.) and George (q.v.), twins (1 September 1840), born at Port Macquarie; Nathan (q.v.) (10 July 1842), born at Port Macquarie; Caroline (q.v.) (2 March 1844), born at Port Macquarie; Hannah (1 July 1845), at Port Macquarie; Sarah (1 July 1847), at Port Macquarie, Jane (Jenny) Matilda (1849, named on 5 January 1850), born at Castlereagh Street, Sydney; and Miriam (Minnie) (27 February 1852), in Sydney.

Abraham Cohen was in charge of the printing and accounts at the office of the *Australian* in 1836 and, in 1838, offered to print the debates of the Legislative Council. In September 1839 he sold his interest to his business partner, George Robert Nichols. Abraham Cohen had various businesses in New South Wales country towns, chiefly Port Macquarie and Goulburn. In 1840, he became the licensee of a hotel, the Speed the Plough, at the corner of William and Horton streets in Port Macquarie, taking over from his brother-in-law Solomon Marks (q.v.). In 1841 Abraham Cohen and Dr J. Fattorini formed a steam ship company to purchase a steam ship that would be able to enter the shallow harbour entrance of the port. The plan was too ambitious, undercapitalised, and failed to come to fruition.

Abraham was steward of the Lodge Australia no. 548 in 1837. In that same year he briefly served as president of the York Street Synagogue Committee. Abraham Cohen gave £15 to the Sydney Synagogue appeal in October 1839. On 13 November 1843, he was appointed the representative of the Sydney Synagogue in Port Macquarie. Cohen settled in Sydney in 1848 where he became the owner of Cohen's Family Hotel in Wynyard Square. Cohen died at Wynyard Square on 22 January 1874. Sophia, his widow, died in Sydney in December 1882.

Ship Indent 4/5208; CS 4/2397 2, 38/312; 4/2403, 38/10916; *Australian*, 1 April 1836, 13 June 1837, 19 December 1837, 9 March 1839; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 November 1844; *Sydney General Trade List*, 19 May 1838.

COHEN, Abraham (Thomas PHILLIPS, Samuel PHILLIPS, Emanuel COHEN)

b. Whitechapel, 1822

Equestrian (2), 1845; Convict; Sentenced to 15 years, Oxford Quarter Sessions, 7 April 1845. Single; Labourer.

Ruddy complexion, oval face, dark brown hair, black eyebrows, hazel eyes, large nose and mouth. Slight cut on lower lip and a blue mark and scar on left arm below the elbow. Scar on left jaw and scar over left eyebrow. Abraham Cohen was convicted of stealing jewellery and money. He had a previous conviction in Oxford for stealing money and had been sent to prison for six months. Surgeon's report: 'Good'. He was described as a Protestant who could read 'a little'.

PEDIGREE CHART Number.....

Person number 1 on this chart is the same as number..... on chart number.....

PEDIGREE OF

1. PERSON
 (Maiden) Surname: *COHEN*
 Given Names: *SAMUEL HENRY*
 Birth Date: *1921*
 Place:
 Death Date: *1999*
 Place:
 Marriage Date: *1940*
 Place:
 Other Spouses:

SPOUSE
 (Maiden) Surname: *HYAMS*
 Given Names: *ELIZABETH (ELIZA)*
 Birth Date:
 Place:
 Death Date:
 Place:
 Other Spouses:

2. FATHER
 Surname: *COHEN*
 Given Names: *HENRY SIMEON*
 Birth Date: *1790*
 Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*
 Death Date: *1 AUGUST 1867*
 Place: *ROORWOOD NSW*
 Marriage Date: *1815*
 Place: *85 VESW. CHURCH.*
 Other Spouses:

3. MOTHER
 (Maiden) Surname: *SIMMONS*
 Given Names: *ELIZABETH*
 Birth Date: *1792*
 Place:
 Death Date: *13 FEB 1866*
 Place: *DEVONSHIRE ST*
 Other Spouses: *CEPHIAH*
ELIZABETH

4. PATERNAL GRANDFATHER
 Surname: *COHEN*
 Given Names: *NATHAN*
 Birth Date:
 Place:
 Death Date:
 Place:
 Marriage Date:
 Place:
 Other Spouses:

5. PATERNAL GRANDMOTHER
 Surname: *BETSTRYAN*
 Given Names: *PRISCILLA FRANCES.*
 Birth Date:
 Place:
 Death Date:
 Place:
 Other Spouses:

6. MATERNAL GRANDFATHER
 Surname: *SIMMONS*
 Given Names: *NATHAN*
 Birth Date:
 Place:
 Death Date:
 Place:
 Marriage Date:
 Place:
 Other Spouses:

7. MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER
 Surname: *PHILLIPS*
 Given Names: *SARAH*
 Birth Date:
 Place:
 Death Date:
 Place:
 Other Spouses:

8. SURNAME
 Given Names:
 Birth:
 Marriage:
 Death:

9. SURNAME
 Given Names:
 Birth:
 Death:

10. SURNAME
 Given Names:
 Birth:
 Marriage:
 Death:

11. SURNAME
 Given Names:
 Birth:
 Death:

12. SURNAME
 Given Names:
 Birth:
 Marriage:
 Death:

13. SURNAME
 Given Names:
 Birth:
 Death:

14. SURNAME
 Given Names:
 Birth:
 Marriage:
 Death:

15. SURNAME
 Given Names:
 Birth:
 Death:

16. *N.S.W.*
Chart

17. Chart

18. Chart

19. Chart

20. Chart

21. Chart

22. Chart

23. Chart

24. Chart

25. Chart

26. Chart

27. Chart

28. Chart

29. Chart

30. Chart

31. Chart

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWN*

Date: *JULY 2007*

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWNE*

Date: *JULY 2007*

ID Number:

Husband: *COHEN HEDRA SIMMONS*

Birth Date: *1790* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *1815* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND #122*

Death Date: *1. AUG. 1867* Place: *SYDNEY NSW*

Burial Date: *2. AUG 1867* Place: *ROOKWOOD CEMETERY JEWISH SECT.*

Other partners: *ARRIVED IN SYDNEY 18 DEC 1833* wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *COHEN NATHAN*

Mother: *BENJAMIN PRISCILLA FRANCES*

Other: _____

Wife: *SIMMONS ELIZABETH*

Birth Date: *1792* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: *13 FEB. 1866* Place: *#296/136 MARGARET ST WYNHARD SQUARE*

Burial Date: *14 FEB 1866* Place: *DEVONSHIRE ST CHURCH*

Other partners: *[JEWISH SECT] AGE 74* wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *SIMMONS NATHAN*

Mother: *PHILIP SARAH*

Other: _____

Sex MF	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1 F	<i>NANCY</i>	<i>1814</i>	<i>FORWATER LN LONDON</i>	<i>JOSEPH SIMMONS</i>	<i>1832</i>	<i>LONDON ENGLAND</i>	<i>1866</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD</i>
2 F	<i>SOPHIA</i>	<i>1816</i>	<i>LONDON</i>	<i>ABRAHAM COHEN</i>	<i>1836</i>	<i>#1836/17/135</i>	<i>1882</i>	<i>STONE</i>
3 F	<i>ANN (NANNAN)</i>		<i>LONDON</i>	<i>SOLOMON MARKS</i>	<i>3.8.1836</i>	<i>#1936/18/132</i>	<i>1904</i>	<i>SYDNEY</i>
4 M	<i>SAMUEL HENRY</i>	<i>1821</i>	<i>LONDON</i>	<i>ELIZABETH HARRIS</i>	<i>9.4.1840</i>	<i>#1840/28/135 SYDNEY</i>	<i>1899</i>	<i>EAST MELBOURNE</i>
5 M	<i>EDWARD ARON</i>	<i>1822</i>	<i>LONDON</i>	<i>REBECCA BENJAMIN</i>			<i>1877</i>	
6 M	<i>PHILIP</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>LONDON</i>	<i>FESSIE SOLOMON</i>	<i>5.2.1851</i>	<i>EAST MELBOURNE</i>	<i>1891</i>	
7 M	<i>JOSEPH</i>	<i>1826</i>	<i>LONDON</i>	<i>MARY HART</i>	<i>2.10.1850</i>	<i>#1850/24/135 SYDNEY</i>	<i>1898</i>	
8 F	<i>CAROLINE</i>	<i>1827</i>	<i>LONDON</i>	<i>ASHER (MOTHER) ISAAC NATHAN</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>SYDNEY</i>	<i>MAR. 1881</i>	<i>ENGLAND</i>
9	<i>MARION</i>						<i>1882</i>	
10 M	<i>LEWIS</i>	<i>1831</i>	<i>LONDON</i>	<i>MARY FRANKEL</i>	<i>12.3.1854</i>		<i>1903</i>	
11 M	<i>WILLIAM</i>	<i>1832</i>	<i>LONDON</i>	<i>SARAH SOLOMON</i>	<i>1853</i>	<i>#1853/21/135</i>	<i>1871</i>	
12 F	<i>FRANCES (FANNY)</i>	<i>17.3.1834</i>	<i>PORT MEQUINAS</i>	<i>HENRY SOLOMON</i>	<i>21.1.1854</i>	<i>#1854/25/132</i>	<i>1884</i>	
13 F	<i>JANE (JOHANNA)</i>	<i>1837</i>	<i>PORT MEQUINAS</i>	<i>DAVID LAWRENCE LOWE</i>	<i>7.11.1855</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW</i>	<i>1.12.1893</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD #16570</i>

Sources

1 BDM Certificate	3 ECR	5 Burial Record	7 Will/Probate	9 Newspaper Notice	11 Shipping Record	13 Family Records	15
2 BDM Index	4 Parish Register	6 Monumental Inscription	8 Obituary	10 IGI	12 Census/Musters	14	16

Family History Research Manager

COHEN, Henry Joseph

Free.
Dealer.

Henry Joseph Cohen was the brother of Phillip Joseph Cohen (q.v.) and step-brother of Simeon Joseph Cohen (q.v.). In 1836 Henry Joseph Cohen 'of Sydney' was listed as having purchased two allotments of land at Paterson for £16. A quarrel between Cohen and Lewis Samuel resulted in Cohen preferring charges against Samuel for continually threatening him.

On 18 August 1837 Henry Joseph announced in the *Australian* that he had 'removed' to Bridge Street. Cohen was a seat holder at the Sydney Synagogue and on 15 September 1839 gave twenty-one guineas to the building fund.

Cohen was the licensee of the Shamrock Inn when it was reportedly robbed by bushrangers on 1 December 1840. On 27 July 1841, 'Henry Joseph Cohen, innkeeper at Black Creek' (County of Northumberland), was insolvent. Simeon Joseph Cohen and Alfred Levien (q.v.) of West Maitland were appointed the trustees of the estate. By 1848 Henry had become the landlord of the Fitzroy Hotel. The *Shipping Gazette* of September 1849 recorded that he owned the *Thistle* and he was one of the four Jewish ship owners in the colony.

Land Correspondence, 2/7827, 17 February 1836; *Sydney Gazette*, 5 July 1836, 27 July 1841; *Maitland Mercury*, 28 October 1846; *Sydney Chronicle*, 8 April 1848; *Australian*, 18 August 1837, 1 December 1840.

COHEN, Henry Simeon

b. London, 1790–1867

Lloyds (1), 1833; Convict; Sentenced to 14 years, London, 1833.

Married; Merchant, haberdasher; Height: 156 cm; 12 children.

Fair, ruddy complexion, brown hair and bald headed, blue eyes, breast hairy. Typically for a tailor he had a scar on the ball and back of his left thumb. Henry Cohen had no previous convictions. However, this was the third time stolen promissory notes were found in his possession. He had 'unlimited credit' in the City of London and his business at 126 Edgware Road, Paddington, was a prosperous one. Cohen stated:

I return in my business between £4000 and £5000 per year. How then can I avoid those impositions imposed upon me? If I refuse to take the notes, I may as well shut up shop, as some weeks I take £60 or £70 in notes and are in the habit continually of taking country notes being near the Paddington-canal, where boats come from all parts of the country ... restore me to my wife and ten helpless children.

Cohen was sentenced on 19 March 1833 and transported for being in possession of four stolen bank promissory notes valued at £30. Henry was the son of Nathan Cohen and Priscilla Frances (née Benjamin). His wife was Elizabeth Cohen (q.v.) (daughter of Nathan Simmons and Sarah, née Phillips). They had married in 1815. The family lived above the business in Edgware Road. His son-in-law, Joseph Simmons (q.v.), the husband of his daughter Nancy, and the remainder of the family, arrived on the *Brothers* in 1833.

Henry Cohen arrived in Sydney on 18 December 1833. His initial assignment was to the Mounted Police as a tailor though this was found to be a mistake, as Cohen testified that he knew 'nothing of the trade'. On being interviewed by the

Principal Superintendent of Convicts he was found to be one of the class of convicts called 'special'. The Superintendent wrote 'This man is a Jew, and was tried for having stolen Bank notes, and I am informed, his family have brought a large sum of money to the colony by the *Brothers*'. Cohen was assigned on 10 January 1834 to Major Archibald Clunes Innes in Port Macquarie, in whose service he remained for six years. His wife, Elizabeth, and their ten children came out as passengers on the *Brothers*, which arrived three days after the convict transport that brought Henry to Australia. Together with the family were two servants, Elizabeth Solomon (q.v.) and Martha Lawler.

In June 1839 Cohen requested a pardon, stating that he was married with '12 children'. He had worked with 'unceasing endeavour to the satisfaction of his employer'. He boasted that he had 'not been unsuccessful in his efforts' and that his wife Elizabeth kept a clothing shop in Horton Street in the centre of town. Cohen's petition was accompanied by a host of glowing character references. The benevolent Major Innes testified: 'His wife and large family have gained the good opinion of all here'. Other recommendations read: 'He has gained for his family the estimation of every person who has known him ... and his exemplary wife'. The Colonial Secretary noted that the petition is 'quite out of order as he has never held a ticket of leave'. Cohen was granted the ticket of leave on 14 February 1840 and he was 'Allowed to remain in the District of Port Macquarie'. He then obtained a licence for Cohen's Hotel. He received a conditional pardon, granted by the Governor, on 1 July 1842.

In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 24 February 1845, Henry Cohen of Port Macquarie thanked the settlers for their support over the past eleven years and announced he had 'resigned the management of the store' to his sons, E. and Samuel Henry Cohen. He was to reside in Sydney. Henry watched the markets, and commenced in Sydney as a merchant and general commissions agent with office and stores in Charlotte Place. He was listed in the *Sydney Commercial Directory* of 1851 as a 'merchant and ship owner of 325 Castlereagh St north'. The family owned a small, but profitable, intercolonial schooner named the *Elizabeth Cohen*, which sailed between Port Macquarie and Sydney until its shipwreck in 1857. In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 2 September 1854, Henry was listed as the collector for 'The Jerusalem Fund' for the maintenance of the poor in the Holy Land. He was elected president of the York Street Synagogue in 1859.

Elizabeth Cohen died at their home in Margaret Street, Wynyard Square, on 13 February 1866, at the age of seventy-four, and was buried in the Jewish section of the Devonshire Street Cemetery. Henry died on 1 August 1867 and was buried at the Jewish section of the Rookwood Cemetery. His estate consisted of forty houses and cottages around Sydney and cash bequests totalling £2025.

The children of Henry and Elizabeth were: Nancy (1814–1866), who married her first cousin, Joseph Simmons (q.v.), in England; Soplua (q.v.) (1816–1882), who married Abraham Cohen (q.v.); Ann (Hannah) (q.v.), who married Solomon Marks (q.v.); Samuel Henry (q.v.) (1821–1899), who married Elizabeth Hyams; Edward Aaron (q.v.) (1822–1877), who married Rebecca Benjamin; Philip (q.v.) (1825–1898); Joseph (q.v.) (1826–1893), who married Mary Hart; Caroline (q.v.)

(1827–1881), who married Asher (Arthur) Isaac Nathan (q.v.); Lewis (q.v.) (1831–1903); and William (q.v.) (1832–1871), who married Sarah Solomon. Their last two children, born in Port Macquarie, were Frances (Fanny) (q.v.) (1834–1884), who married Henry Solomon, and Jane (q.v.) (1837–1907), who married David Lawrence Levy.

OBSP, 1832–33, case 1015, p. 525f; barque *Loyds* Printed Indent, no. 33–3400; CS 34/256, 13 January 1834, 4/2240 2; CS 39/6798, X 645; TL 40/356, 14 February 1840; HO 10/53; CP 43/183; story of the Cohen family, told by Philip Charles Cohen of Sydney, available on disk; detailed family information from Mrs Ruth Marks and Mr Stuart Cohen, Melbourne.

COHEN, Isaac

b. London, 1801

Lotus, 1833; Convict; Sentenced to 14 years, Old Bailey, 1832.

Single; Labourer; Height: 168 cm.

Dark complexion, narrow face, dark brown hair, aquiline nose. Isaac Cohen was transported for receiving stolen goods. His father, Abraham Cohen (q.v.), was on the same transport with him. Hulk report: 'Good'.

On 26 April 1837, Isaac Cohen was convicted of neglect of duty and gross insolence while in the service of Mr Porter. He was sentenced to six months hard labour in chains and sent to the Bagdad Road Party, and later to Green Ponds. On 11 December 1838 he was accused of 'maliciously inventing a case to obtain a fine' while serving as a constable. The case was dismissed. However, on 4 October 1839, he was convicted of gross misconduct while serving as a constable. He was 'deprived of his ticket of leave and put to hard labour on the roads for six months being assigned to the Hobart Town Surveyor's Gang'. On 25 November 1839 he was working with the Town Surveyor's Gang when he was found guilty of disobedience of orders and put in a cell for six days on bread and water. A ticket of leave was issued on 19 November 1841. His conditional pardon was approved on 17 January 1845 and a certificate of freedom granted on 16 June 1847.

CON 31/7, no 1512; CON 18/13

COHEN, Isaac

b. Houndsditch, 1814

Maria Somes (1), 1844; Convict; Sentenced to 10 years, Central Criminal Court, 1844.

Single; Tailor; Height: 173 cm.

Fresh complexion, black hair and whiskers, long face, hazel eyes, large nose and mouth and a double chin. Inoculation marks on left and right arms. Isaac Cohen's conviction for embezzling £600 was his second conviction. The previous one was for stealing a handkerchief in Cheapside.

Isaac Cohen arrived in Van Diemen's Land on 30 July 1844. His initial period of probation was for eighteen months on Maria Island, which was extended by five and a half months for three minor offences. He left the island penal settlement in May 1846. His assigned service was spent mainly in Hobart. He appears to have worked for a number of Jews including Joshua Marks (q.v.) of the New

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWNE*

Date: *AVG. 2007*

ID Number:

Husband: *SIMMONS JOSEPH*

Birth Date: *1810* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *1832* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Death Date: *9 AUG 1893* Place: *STONEY NSW* *AGE 84*

Burial Date: *[SIMMONS]* Place: *ROOKWOOD JEWISH CEMETERY*

Other partners: *COHEN SARAH* *25.8.1852* wid/div/sep

Occupation: *SIBER*

Father: *SIMMONS NATHAN*

Mother: *PHILLIPS SARAH*

Other: *OLD JEWISH SECTION RING*

Wife: *COHEN NANCY* (*HANNAH*)

Birth Date: *1814* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *1832* Place: _____

Death Date: *1866* Place: *STONEY*

Burial Date: _____ Place: *ROOKWOOD*

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *COHEN HENRY SIMON*

Mother: *SIMMONS ELIZABETH*

Other: _____

Sex MF	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1 M	<i>JAMES</i>	<i>1835</i>	<i>STONEY</i> #553/136	<i>AGNES SIMMONS</i>	<i>1850</i>	<i>STONEY NSW</i> #098/135	<i>18 FEB 1898</i>	<i>OLD JEWISH ROKWOOD</i> #291 #1862
2 F	<i>SARAH</i>	<i>MAY 1843</i>	<i>STONEY</i> #564/159	<i>N.M.</i>			<i>MAY 1843</i>	<i>ORCHARD STREET</i>
3 F	<i>SARAH</i>	<i>1847</i>	<i>BATHURST</i> #355/136	<i>JACOB MOSES</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>STONEY NSW</i> #1199/135	<i>1924</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD</i>
4	<i>EDWARD</i>	<i>1840</i>	<i>STONEY</i>	<i>MARY ANN ELIZABETH SPOTT</i>	<i>1874</i>	<i>PARISH NSW</i>	<i>1907</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD</i>
5	<i>ISAAC</i>	<i>1842</i>	<i>STONEY</i>		<i>1867</i>	<i>HULLONG NSW</i>		
6	<i>WALTER</i>	<i>1844</i>	<i>STONEY</i>	<i>SARAH BRADY</i>	<i>1871</i>	<i>PARISH NSW</i>	<i>1922</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD</i>
7	<i>SOPHIA</i>	<i>1845</i>		<i>N.M.</i>			<i>11 MAY 1909</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD JEWISH CEMETERY</i> #324
8	<i>JANE</i>	<i>1851</i>	<i>STONEY NSW</i> #468/136	<i>N.M.</i>			<i>2-1926</i>	<i>MARLBOROUGH NSW</i> #4520
9	<i>SARAH</i>							
10								
11								
12								
13								

- Sources**
- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 BDM Certificate | 3 ECR | 5 Burial Record | 7 Will/Probate | 9 Newspaper Notice | 11 Shipping Record |
| 2 BDM Index | 4 Parish Register | 6 Monumental Inscription | 8 Obituary | 10 IGi | 12 Census/Musters |

WALTER #1930
PIMMIONS
SARAH BRADY
1881/1888
PARISH

OBSP, 1813, case 574, p. 313f.; Ship Indent 4/4005, p. 34; CS Miscellaneous Persons, Out 4/3682, 14 November 1836; *Monitor*, 10 April 1830; *Australian*, 6 January 1842; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 September, 2 November 1848; *Sydney Gazette*, 9 January 1823, 30 January 1823, 18 December 1823, 23 April 1827, 3 February 1827, 9 July 1828, 5 September 1828, 13 October 1828, 1 April 1830, 30 June 1831, 26 January 1833, 18 September 1834; TL no. 241, see no. 27, in 4/1860, CS Letters Received 1819, Petitions for Mitigation of Sentence.

SIMMONS, Joseph

b. London, 1810–1893

Arab, 1830; Free

Married; Dealer, theatrical producer; 9 children.

Joseph Simmons was the son of Nathan and Sarah Simmons of London, and the younger brother of the emancipist James Simmons (q.v.) and the free settler Isaac Simmons (q.v.). Joseph Simmons first appeared on the stage in London when he was twelve years old and at the age of twenty he set sail for Sydney to join his emancipist brother. In June 1831 Simmons took out an auctioneer's licence and entered into a commercial partnership with his brother James at the Jerusalem Warehouse. On the voyage home he stopped in Van Diemen's Land and held popular pioneer theatrical evenings in both Hobart Town and Launceston. He returned to England in 1832 where he married Nancy Cohen (Simmons, q.v.), the daughter of the London broker Henry Simeon Cohen (q.v.) and his wife Elizabeth Cohen (q.v.).

Simmons packed up all the family and returned to New South Wales in 1833 to set up in business by himself. The *Sydney Gazette* of 21 January 1834 announced: 'Mr Joseph Simmons, lately arrived from England, has opened a new warehouse which he designated "The Paddington House" in Underwood's Building, George St'. He boasted that he was selling fancy and other goods unequalled in Sydney for variety, quality and cheapness. Simmons embarked upon a parallel theatrical career, working for Barnett Levey (q.v.) at the Theatre Royal as stage manager and actor. In 1835 a son, James, was born to Joseph and 'Hannah' Simmons in Sydney. In May 1843 a seven-week-old daughter Sarah was buried in the Devonshire Street Jewish Cemetery. In 1847 (a second) Sarah was born to Joseph and Nancy Simmons in Bathurst. The 15-year-old James married his first cousin Agnes in a Jewish ceremony in Sydney in 1850.

On 10 March 1836 the *Sydney Gazette* reported that Simmons was considering going to Calcutta in order to take on the lease of the Dum Dum Theatre. He remained in Australia and later in 1836 it was reported that he had 'abandoned all thoughts of theatrical glory and taken himself to the more lucrative employment of auctioneer. We will have a little peace and quietness in theatrical matters'. The report was overly optimistic. Simmons visited Van Diemen's Land in 1836 where he performed and sang 'very successfully' at several 'At Homes'. In 1839 Mr Joseph Simmons pledged £20 to the Sydney Synagogue building appeal. In 1840 Simmons took over Sydney's Royal Victoria Theatre and produced a drama and comedy in three acts called *The Duellist*, which he said was 'the first truly original drama ever produced in the Colony'. His evening 'entertainments' were regularly held. They consisted of a 'choice collection of glees, duets, solos, serious and

ROBERTS
N.S.W.

comic and a weekly budget of Extemporaneous drollery such as "George Street Courtship" or "The Strictest Propriety" presented by Mr Simmons'. On 31 June 1842 Simmons played Iago in *Othello* in the Royal City Theatre. On 1 July 1842 Joseph Simmons, 'actor and manager', filed a schedule for bankruptcy; he was discharged from insolvency on 12 February 1844. Simmons took over the Tavistock Hotel in September 1844 and, at his Simmons' Salon, held Concert Nights.

By 1848 Simmons had begun a new career in Bathurst as the owner of the Cheap General Stores. In 1849 he was active as a director in the Bathurst Copper Mining Co. He became the proprietor of Simmons Store at Bathurst and Carcoar. On 23 February 1850 Simmons moved back to Sydney, leaving his Bathurst Beehive to be managed by Raphael Tolano (q.v.), formerly of Canowindra, while his store at Carcoar was managed by Mr R. Copen. Simmons was very unlucky. Immediately after his move to Sydney the gold rush began. The Bathurst store was bought by S. Solomon and Co. and his Carcoar store by Raphael Tolano, both whom were among the first Australian gold buyers. In 1859 he served as the president of the Sydney Synagogue.

Simmons settled in Melbourne, where he worked as an 'elocutionist'. He married a second time, on 25 August 1852, at the residence of his brother Isaac Simmons in George Street. His wife was Sarah Cohen, Edward Cohen's (q.v.) sister. Their daughter became a singer. Simmons died at the age of eighty-three on 9 August 1893 at 33 Upper William Street, Darlinghurst, at the hotel owned by his nephew George Cohen. His death certificate described him as an 'elocutionist' and he was buried at Rookwood. His estate was valued at £44.

Joseph Simmons had nine children: James (born 1835), Edward (1840), Isaac (1842), Sarah (1843), Walter (1844), Sophia (1845), Sarah (1847), Jane (1851), and a daughter with his second wife, Sarah.

Sydney Gazette, 30 June 1831, 21 January 1834, 10 March 1836, 30 October 1836; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 February 1843, 31 June 1842, 1 July 1843, 12 February 1844, 24 April 1844, 4 September 1844, 14 September 1844; 4/2655 *The Duellist*; *Bathurst Free Press*, 9 February 1850; *The Bee of Australia*, 2 November 1844; CS (Misc of Plays) 4/2655; Miscellaneous Persons 4/3548; H. L. Oppenheim, 'James Simmons', in *AIDB*, vol. 2, p. 445f.

SIMMONS, Joshua

b. Spitalfields, 1801

St Vincent (3), 1853; Convict; Sentenced to 10 years. Central Criminal Court, 1849.

Married; Dealer; Height: 160 cm.

Fair complexion, dark brown hair, light brown eyebrows, blue eyes, large nose. Jew. Can read and write. Joshua Simmons was transported for receiving stolen property. He had kept a second-hand clothes shop in Field Lane and was 'well known' to the police. The police noticed him carrying a bag along Holborn Hill. When questioned he claimed it contained trousering stuff bought from a stranger in Oxford Street. He then attempted to bribe the police officers and was promptly arrested. He broke free and was chased and, before being caught, managed to poke one of his pursuers in the eye with his umbrella. A Judah Solomons gave evidence in support of the prisoner, saying that he had been offered a piece of similar material. Fifteen witnesses gave evidence of good character but only one even knew where Simmons actually lived. On 20 August 1849 the jury took four and a half hours to come to its verdict of guilty. The police then testified that Simmons' house was 'a den of thieves and criminals who had returned from transportation'.

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWNE*

Date: *JULY 2007*

ID Number:

Husband: *BENJAMIN BENJAMIN SIR.*

Birth Date: *1834* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *5 AUGUST 1857* Place: *SYDNEY N.S.W.*

Death Date: *7 MARCH 1905* Place: *MELBOURNE VIC #2587 AG670*

Burial Date: _____ Place: _____

Other partners: *MAYOR OF MELBOURNE* wid/div/sep

Occupation: *ARRIVED IN MELBOURNE 29 DEC 1843.*

Father: *BENJAMIN MOSES BENJAMIN*

Mother: *MOSES CATHERINE*

Other: _____

Wife: *COHEN FANNY*

Birth Date: *27 JULY 1839* Place: *SYDNEY NSW*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: *18 FEBRUARY 1912* Place: *MELBOURNE VIC #2587 AG672*

Burial Date: _____ Place: _____

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: *[LADY]*

Father: *COHEN ABRAHAM*

Mother: *COHEN SOPHIA*

Other: _____

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1M	<i>MAURICE EDWARD</i>	<i>1858</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #10332 #8780</i>	<i>DINAN (LEVY) HARD</i>	<i>1885</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #7407</i>	<i>1914</i>	
2F	<i>CATHERINE</i>	<i>1860</i>	<i>MELBOURNE</i>	<i>N.M.</i>			<i>1875</i>	<i>MELBOURNE AG615 #1429</i>
3M	<i>ABRAHAM HERBERT</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #3539</i>				<i>1925</i>	<i>SOUTH YARRA VIC AG663 #7317</i>
4F	<i>FLORENCE SOPHIA</i>	<i>1863</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #21969</i>	<i>BENJAMIN SINAGER</i>	<i>1884</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #7046</i>	<i>1924</i>	
5M	<i>PERCY LIONEL</i>	<i>1865</i>	<i>FITZROY VIC #14461</i>				<i>1903</i>	
6F	<i>EOITH FANNY</i>	<i>1867</i>	<i>COLLINGSWOOD VIC #1521</i>	<i>N.M.</i>			<i>1924</i>	<i>EAST MELBOURNE AG657 #10781</i>
7M	<i>FRANK BEDFORD</i>	<i>1869</i>	<i>COLLINGSWOOD VIC #2644</i>	<i>N.M.</i>			<i>15 JAN 1886</i>	<i>TAMWORTH #111166</i>
* 8M	<i>HOWARD ELIAS</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #17615</i>	<i>MYRTLE BUCKLEY</i>	<i>1919</i>	<i>WOOLLANRA NSW #5046</i>	<i>20 FEB 1933</i>	<i>WOOLLANRA NSW #11166</i>
9F	<i>MIRIAM VIOLET</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #18147</i>	<i>N.M.</i>			<i>1953</i>	<i>DOORAK VIC AG672 #13262</i>
10F	<i>IDA ROSE</i>	<i>1873</i>	<i>SOUTH MELBOURNE #3372</i>				<i>1949</i>	
11F	<i>MARY CONSTANCE</i>	<i>1876</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #1760</i>				<i>1952</i>	
12M	<i>LESLIE RONALD</i>	<i>1878</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #10277</i>				<i>1942</i>	<i>ARRIDALE VIC AG664 #4765</i>
* 13M	<i>GERALD SEPTIMIUS</i>	<i>1879</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #10587</i>	<i>ISABELLE DAVIS</i>	<i>1912</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #12604</i>	<i>21 DEC 1935</i>	<i>WOOLLANRA NSW #11074</i>

Sources

1 BDM Certificate	3 ECR	5 Burial Record	7 Will/Probate	9 Newspaper Notice	11 Shipping Record	13 Family Records	15
2 BDM Index	4 Parish Register	6 Monumental Inscription	8 Obituary	10 IGI	12 Census/Musters	14	16

* ISSUE *ROSS & EILEEN*

+ *DAVID*

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *BRAM BROWNE*

Date: *AUGUST 2007* ID Number:

Husband: *BENJAMIN BENJAMIN*

Birth Date: _____ Place: _____

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: _____ Place: _____

Burial Date: _____ Place: _____

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: _____

Mother: _____

Other: _____

Wife: *CONED FANNY*

Birth Date: _____ Place: _____

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: _____ Place: _____

Burial Date: _____ Place: _____

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: _____

Mother: _____

Other: _____

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1	<i>STANLEY OCTAVIUS</i>	<i>1880</i>	<i>1172 RD SOUTH MELBOURNE</i>				<i>1916</i>	
2	<i>OSWALD DERONDA</i>	<i>1884</i>	<i>818432 MELBOURNE</i>				<i>1944</i>	<i>4877 TOORAK VIC ALB 60</i>
3	<i>MYRA MIRIAM</i>	<i>1885</i>	<i>422918 MELBOURNE</i>				<i>1958</i>	<i>45793 TOORAK VIC ALB 72</i>
4								
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Sources

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|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----|
| 1 BDM Certificate | 3 ECR | 5 Burial Record | 7 Will/Probate | 9 Newspaper Notice | 11 Shipping Record | 13 Family Records | 15 |
| 2 BDM Index | 4 Parish Register | 6 Monumental Inscription | 8 Obituary | 10 IGI | 12 Census/Musters | 14 | 16 |

Susan Ballyn and Lucy Frost. 'Sephardi Convicts in Van Diemen's Land', in P. Elias and A. Elias (eds). *A Few from Afar*, p. 75f; VIDL papers, ML, A1950, p. 393; *Hobart Town Courier*, 21 April 1837, CON 22/2, no. 985; CON 52/1, p. 35, CON 31/1; MM 31/1; CON 23/1; HO 10/56; HSD 285/1, Order for the reception of an insane person, 21 April 1869, AOT.

BENJAMIN, Benjamin

1775-1837

Benjamin Benjamin was buried at the old Hobart Town Jewish Cemetery in Harrington Street on 12 September 1837. His widow, Eve, aged sixty-eight, was buried in Hobart Town by the synagogue on 4 July 1852.

BENJAMIN, Benjamin

b. London, 1834-1905

London, 1843; Free.

16 children.

Benjamin was the eldest son of Moses Benjamin (q.v.) and Catherine (née Moses). Moses brought his wife and six children to Melbourne, intending to join his younger half-brother, Solomon Benjamin, in business. They arrived on 29 December 1843. Benjamin was the eldest child, at nine. His brothers and sisters were Rebecca, Rachel, Elias, David and Frances.

After he had finished school in Melbourne, Benjamin joined his father and brother Elias as a draper and haberdasher in his father's business, Albert House, Collins Street. The family initially lived at 7 Collins Street, three doors up from Elizabeth Street. On 5 August 1857, Benjamin married his niece, Fanny (q.v.), the daughter of Abraham and Sophia Cohen (qq.v.). When Moses Benjamin retired in 1864, his son began a partnership with his brother-in-law Edward Cohen (q.v.). The new business initially specialised in importing tea and operated as a general commission agency. Together, Benjamin and Cohen bought a substantial sheep station on the Murray River known as Canally. The partnership ended in 1877 with Cohen's death. Benjamin inherited £60 000 from his father's estate and in 1878 Benjamin retired from business and entered local politics.

Benjamin was treasurer of the Melbourne Hebrew Congregation from 1860 to 1865. He was president from 1868 to 1875, in 1879, and in 1885. In 1870 he built the Italianate brick mansion, Canally, in East Melbourne. He was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1870 and served for more than twenty years. He was elected mayor in 1887 and 1888, the year of the centenary of Australia's European settlement. He played a leading role in the formal celebrations and the Great Exhibition that was held at the Melbourne Exhibition Building. As mayor he also opened the new Princes Bridge across the Yarra River. At the conclusion of the year, Benjamin became the second Australian, and the first mayor of Melbourne, to be knighted. In 1889 he was elected to the Victorian Legislative Council, representing Melbourne Province. He supported the federation movement, free trade between the colonies and the eight-hour day. The financial crash in the early 1890s, and the dishonesty of his business partners, consumed his wealth and forced

him to resign from every public office and he was only able to pay his debtors one shilling in the pound. The *Bulletin* magazine nicknamed him 'Bingy Bingy' and claimed that his pursuit of glory had been his undoing.

Sir Benjamin Benjamin died on 7 March 1905. He was survived by his wife, seven sons and six daughters. The sixteen children of Sir Benjamin and Lady Fanny were Maurice Edward (1858–1914), Catherine (1860–1875), Abraham Herbert (1861–1925), Florence Sophia (1863–1924), Percy Lionel (1865–1903), Edith Fanny (1867–1924), Frank Bedford (1868–1884), Howard Elias (1870–1933), Minnie Violet (1871–1953), Ida Rose (1873–1949), May Constance (1876–1952), Leslie Ronald (1878–1942), Gerald Septimus (1879–1942), Stanley Octavius (1880–1916), Oswald Deronda (1884–1944), and Myra Lillian (1885–1958).

Rodney Benjamin, 'Early Melbourne and the Benjamin Brothers', *AJHS*, vol. 13, no. 3 (1996), p. 385f. 'Sir Benjamin Benjamin', *AJHS*, vol. 6, no. 3 (1967), p. 129f. G. Solomon, 'Sir Benjamin Benjamin', in *ADB*, vol. 3, pp. 139–40; *Bulletin*, 11 March 1905.

BENJAMIN, David

b. London, 1815–1885

Henry, 1838; Free

Single; Shopkeeper; 6 children.

David Benjamin was the youngest son of Lyon Benjamin and his first wife, Miriam, of Hyde Park, London. Lyon Benjamin was a sealing-wax maker and the father of four sons, all of whom came to Australia, and two daughters. A daughter, Harriet (Hart, q.v.), migrated to South Australia in 1848 with her husband Samuel Hart (q.v.) and five children. David and his brothers, Samuel (q.v.) and Moses (q.v.), and half-brother Solomon (q.v.) came to Australia as free migrants. David arrived in Australia on the *Henry* on 6 July 1838 with Solomon and '21 cases [of clothing] and 6 bales of slops'.

David and Solomon Benjamin immediately moved to Launceston and, within a month, were trading as D. Benjamin at Tamar House on the corner of Brisbane and St John streets. Their marketing slogan was 'Small profits quick returns'. On Wednesday, 6 March 1839, David Benjamin, 'of Tamar House, Launceston', opened a (branch) store in Collins Street, Melbourne, and young Solomon was chosen to open the Melbourne store. David continued the business in Launceston, moving from Tamar House and opening the Launceston Emporium in Charles Street, in partnership with George Marks (q.v.). David Benjamin married Esther Solomon (q.v.), the second daughter of Henry Solomon (q.v.) of Hobart Town, on 15 December 1840. It was the third Jewish marriage in Van Diemen's Land. In July 1846, Benjamin and Marks sold the Launceston business to A & S. Solomons, being Aaron Solomons and his son, Saul Solomons (qq.v.).

On 28 October 1840, the brothers David and Solomon Benjamin 'of Melbourne' bought two plots of land in William's Town for £325, and an allotment of land in Portland for £361. In the 1842 Census of Launceston, David Benjamin was listed as tenant of a shop in Elizabeth Street with his partner and fellow tenant George Marks.

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWN*

Date: *Aug 2007*

ID Number:

Husband: *COHEN GEORGE*
 Birth Date: *1 SEPTEMBER 1840* Place: *SYDNEY NSW*
 Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____
 Marriage Date: *1866* Place: *#238/132 SYDNEY NSW*
 Death Date: *27 MAY 1901* Place: *#6512 PRODRINGTON NSW*
 Burial Date: *28 MAY 1901* Place: *ROCKWOOD OLD BRASH 8/10/21-22*
 Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep
 Occupation: _____
 Father: *COHEN ABRAHAM*
 Mother: *COHEN SOPHIA*
 Other: _____

Wife: *DAVIS ELIZABETH*
 Birth Date: *5 SEPT 1842* Place: *#255/136 SYDNEY NSW*
 Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____
 Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____
 Death Date: *20 JAN 1911* Place: *#5796 PARADISE NSW*
 Burial Date: *21 JAN 1911* Place: *ROCKWOOD OLD BRASH 5/10/21-22*
 Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep
 Occupation: _____
 Father: *DAVIS ISAAC*
 Mother: *HART ESTHER* *MARRIED 8 SEP 1841*
 Other: *SYDNEY*

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1 M	<i>ERNEST R.</i>	<i>1867</i>	<i>#5800 BATHURST</i>	<i>MAUDE COHEN</i>	<i>1899</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW</i>	<i>24.7.1938</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW</i>
2 M	<i>RATHVA H.</i>	<i>1868</i>	<i>#2070 SYDNEY NSW</i>	<i>LDA. COHEN</i>	<i>1901</i>	<i>#10199 TAMWORTH NSW</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>#16884 TAMWORTH NSW</i>
3 M	<i>VICTOR ISAAC</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>#5717 COOMA NSW</i>	<i>MRS. H. BULLOCK</i>	<i>1916</i>	<i>#10015 SYDNEY NSW</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>ROSWICK NSW</i>
4 F	<i>ETHEL AMELIA</i>	<i>1875</i>	<i>#2242 COOMA NSW</i>	<i>KILBEN A. VINDIA</i>	<i>1909</i>	<i>#2245 PRODRINGTON NSW</i>	<i>1955</i>	
5 F	<i>LINDA S.</i>	<i>1883</i>	<i>#2242 HAY MAITLAND</i>					
6 M	<i>NORMAN ABRAHAM</i>	<i>1875</i>	<i>#2242 COOMA NSW</i>					
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11								
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13								

- Sources
- 1 BDM Certificate
 - 3 ECR
 - 5 Burial Record
 - 7 Will/Probate
 - 9 Newspaper Notice
 - 11 Shipping Record
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 - 14
 - 15
 - 16

Family History Research Manager

and Henry (q.v.). George Cohen married Rosetta, the daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Solomon (qq.v.), in Maitland. He was the first storekeeper and postmaster of Gunnedah. The *Maitland Mercury* reported on 16 September 1849 (echoing the 1848 European uprisings): 'S & G Cohen, Lambeth House, Scone, have commenced business in the late Phillip's Store as wholesale and retail general store keepers, spirit merchants and flour manufacturers. They intend to revolutionise Scone and introduce an entirely new system of government in the management of their store which the radicals of the district (of which it is hoped there are many) will pronounce a decided improvement'. It was recorded in the Land Correspondence that George Cohen bought land in the Scone District during 1850.

George and Rose Cohen had six sons and six daughters. They were: Elizabeth (25 November 1849–1909), Jane (1851–1857), Burnett (1854), Hannah, Samuel, Caroline (1858), Henry, Rebecca, Albert, Leah (1869–1874), David Ethel (1872, died in infancy), and Percy. George died at Tamworth on 20 October 1889. Rose died at Maitland on 27 November 1907.

Maitland Mercury, 16 September 1849; Land Correspondence, 2/7827, bought on 16 September 1850.

COHEN, George

b. Port Macquarie, 1840–1912
Single; 5 children.

George was the twin brother of Henry Emanuel Cohen (q.v.), son of Abraham and Sophia Cohen (qq.v.), and grandson of Henry and Elizabeth Cohen (qq.v.). At the age of sixteen, George was sent to Tamworth to be apprenticed to his uncle William Cohen. In 1864 George and his twin brother Henry went to Bathurst and began to trade there as general storekeepers. The business did not flourish (despite the gold rush) and was closed after two years. In 1866 George Cohen went to Goulburn, where his older brother Frederick lived. There he met Elizabeth Davis, the daughter of Isaac Davis (q.v.), who was a hotel keeper in Goulburn, and they married in the Sydney Synagogue. George Cohen and Elizabeth moved to Cooma and established a store there. This time his business prospered. In 1886 he retired to live at Port Macquarie.

George and Elizabeth had five children: Ernest (1867) at Bathurst, Arthur (1868) at Sydney, and, at Cooma, Victor Isaac (1870), Ettie Amelia (1875), and Linda (died 1955).

COHEN, George Judah

b. Sydney, 1842–1937
7 children.

George Judah Cohen was born on 27 April 1842 in a home on the edge of the Tank Stream in Sydney. His father, Samuel Cohen (q.v.), had come to Australia in 1834 and was, at one time, the Member for Morpeth in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly.

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWNE*

Date: *NOV. 2007*

ID Number:

Husband: *COHEN NATHAN #215/156*

Birth Date: *10 JULY 1842* Place: *WEST HARTLAND NSW*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *1866* Place: *SYDNEY NSW #903*

Death Date: *15 AUG 1910* Place: *TAMWORTH NSW #1743*

Burial Date: *16 AUG 1910* Place: *ROOKWOOD JEWISH CEMETERY*

Other partners: *SOLOMAN DEBORAH* wid/div/sep

Occupation: *16 AUG 1910* *SISTER OF ESTHER*

Father: *COHEN ABRAHAM*

Mother: *COHEN SOPHIA*

Other: *X DIED TAMWORTH BURIED ROKWOOD SEC A ROW 6*

Wife: *SOLOMON ESTHER #625/136*

Birth Date: *1846* Place: *SYDNEY NSW*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: *6 DEC 1880* Place: *TAMWORTH NSW #10614 AGE 34*

Burial Date: *7 DEC 1880* Place: *ROOKWOOD JEWISH CEMETERY*

Other partners: *SECTION A, ROW 6* wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *SOLOMON SOLOMON*

Mother: *RACHAEL*

Other: _____

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
<i>1 F</i>	<i>IDA</i>	<i>1867</i>	<i>TAMWORTH #1635</i>	<i>VICTOR ISAAC COHEN</i>	<i>1901</i>	<i>TAMWORTH NSW #10194</i>	<i>1930</i>	<i>TAMWORTH NSW</i>
<i>2 F</i>	<i>ALICE</i>	<i>1869</i>	<i>TAMWORTH #1839</i>	<i>N.M.</i>			<i>30.5.1955</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD NSW</i>
<i>3 M</i>	<i>PERCY BRIGHTON</i>	<i>1874</i>	<i>TAMWORTH #1789</i>				<i>1954</i>	<i>TAMWORTH NSW</i>
<i>4 F</i>	<i>COBA ROSE HARRY</i>	<i>1873</i>	<i>TAMWORTH 19255</i>	<i>DAVID (HARRY) COHEN</i>	<i>1895</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #357</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW</i>
<i>5 M</i>	<i>REBECCA EDEN</i>	<i>1875</i>	<i>ESCH NSW #1074</i>	<i>BENJAMIN COHEN</i>	<i>1907</i>	<i>TAMWORTH NSW #5209</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW</i>
<i>6 M</i>	<i>ELLIOT TAMWORTH</i>	<i>1883</i>	<i>TAMWORTH #3177</i>	<i>N.M.</i>			<i>6 Oct 1971</i>	<i>TAMWORTH</i>
<i>7 M</i>	<i>AUBREY</i>	<i>19 MAR 1877</i>	<i>TAMWORTH</i>	<i>VERA HYMAN</i>	<i>1904</i>	<i>TAMWORTH NSW #2470</i>	<i>23.3.1954</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD NSW/ROW 7</i>
<i>8</i>							<i>23.6.1947</i>	<i>TAMWORTH ROW 26</i>
<i>9</i>								<i>ROOKWOOD</i>
<i>10</i>								
<i>11</i>								
<i>12</i>								
<i>13</i>								

Sources

1 BDM Certificate	3 ECR	5 Burial Record	7 Will/Probate	9 Newspaper Notice	11 Shipping Record	13 Family Records	15
2 BDM Index	4 Parish Register	6 Monumental Inscription	8 Obituary	10 IG1	12 Census/Musters	14	16

X 1350 GEORGE V 1902/2817
NATHAN T 1904/2705
ALAN S 1906/18472
RM TAMWORTH.

- 1356 JACK S. 1908/21367 SYDNEY

ROOKWOOD NSW - VERA
1356 ARTHUR P. 1905/17835 TAMWORTH
1358 V 1905
ESTHER H. 1907/4064
AUBREY L. 1910/20366

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should be lodged immediately. On 3 March 1827 it was reported that Nathan Cohen had been charged with being out late at night after curfew. He claimed 'he had been fitting a coat in Rosemary Lane'. He was doing farm work following his colonial sentence.

Hobart Town Gazette, 20 May 1825, CON 23/1, no. 387; *Sydney Gazette*, 3 March 1827.

COHEN, Nathan

b. Port Macquarie, 1842–1910
5 children.

The son of Abraham and Sophia Cohen (qq.v.) of Port Macquarie, Nathan was the younger brother of Henry Emanuel Cohen (q.v.), and a brother-in-law of Benjamin Benjamin (q.v.). Cohen came to Tamworth at the age of sixteen, and lived there for the next fifty years, becoming its best-known Jewish resident and a 'founding father' of the town. He was first employed by his uncle, William Cohen (q.v.). After the death of his uncle, Nathan managed the business on behalf of his aunt, but in 1872 established his own business as auctioneer and agent. Nathan Cohen married two sisters in succession, Esther (born in 1846, and died in childbirth in December 1880) and Deborah; they were the daughters of Solomon Solomon (q.v.) of Eden. The Municipal Council of Tamworth was formed in 1876 and Cohen was an elected member. He was twice mayor of Tamworth, in 1882 and 1883. High Holyday services were held in his home at 'Brighton', 98 Carthage Street, from the 1870s.

Cohen was active in many local companies. He was chairman of the Tamworth Gas and Coke Co. He was on the Board of the Centenary Coal and Coke Co., and the Green Mount Land and Quarry Co. He helped in the creation of the Tamworth Hospital, was president of the Cricket Club and a trustee of the Jockey Club. From 1875 to 1895, Nathan Cohen was in a business partnership with David Nathan, who had married Abraham Cohen's daughter Sierlah, and who was probably the son of Asher (Arthur) Isaac Nathan and Caroline née Cohen (qq.v.) From 1895 to 1908 Cohen operated the business on his own. The dairy industry in the Peel Valley was founded by Nathan Cohen, who introduced Jersey cattle into the district and operated a butter factory.

Cohen died on 15 August 1910 and was buried in the Jewish section of Rookwood Cemetery next to his first wife. His second wife, Deborah, and seven children survived him. He was described as 'one of the old Patriarchs of his own noble race'. Deborah died, aged ninety-nine, on 16 August 1910.

Nathan's children with Esther were Ida (1867–1970), who married her first cousin Victor Isaac Cohen, the son of George Cohen (q.v.) and his wife Elizabeth, Alice (1860–1955), Percy (1870–1954), and Cora Rose (1873–1957), who married (Harry) David Cohen of Eden. Deborah had one son, Eliot Tamworth Cohen, who was born in 1883 and died unmarried at Tamworth on 6 October 1971.

I. Porush, 'The Jews of Tamworth', *AJHS*, vol. 3, no. 4 (1950), p. 193f; W. Newman and L. Green, *Tamworth: A Pictorial History*, pp. 33, 74, 232.

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWNE* Date: *AVG 2007* ID Number: _____

TWIN to GEORGE

Husband: *COHEN HENRY EMANUEL*

Birth Date: *1 DECEMBER 1840* Place: *SYDNEY NSW*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *15 JUL 1884* Place: *SYDNEY NSW*

Death Date: *5 JAN 1912* Place: *AT SEA #4722*

Burial Date: *6 JAN 1912* Place: *SYDNEY BROOKWOOD*

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *COHEN ABRAHAM*

Mother: *COHEN SOPHIA*

Other: _____

Wife: *FRANK SOPHIE*

Birth Date: _____ Place: *GERMANY*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: *1943* Place: *PARIS FRANCE*

Burial Date: _____ Place: _____

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *FRANK LEO*

Mother: _____

Other: _____

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
<i>M</i>	<i>EDGAR HENRY</i>	<i>11.11.1885</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW</i>	<i>EDITH M. J. KERR</i>	<i>1912</i>	<i>#1195 WOODLARK NSW</i>	<i>14 DEC 1930</i>	<i>ROCKWOOD SECT. 11 ROW</i>
<i>F</i>	<i>OSCAR HOPE</i>	<i>1888</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW</i>					
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Sources

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|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----|
| 1 BDM Certificate | 3 ECR | 5 Burial Record | 7 Will/Probate | 9 Newspaper Notice | 11 Shipping Record | 13 Family Records | 15 |
| 2 BDM Index | 4 Parish Register | 6 Monumental Inscription | 8 Obituary | 10IGI | 12 Census/Musters | 14 | 16 |

7 ISSVB HENRY R. 1915/23911 HAVERLEY NSW
BETTY J. 1918/5905 HAVERLEY NSW
BETTY JOYCE COHEN MARRIED WILLIAM CHARLES PRITCHETT 1945/8257 SYDNEY

Mr Hyam, Bootmaker 7 George St'. He also advertised that he sold drawing pencils. Cohen was granted one assigned convict in 1831. Cohen manufactured the prize medals awarded by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. According to the *Sydney Gazette*, they were 'of massive silver and in point of workmanship are a very fair display of Colonial craft and do very great merit to the manufacturer'.

In March 1833 he advertised that he was a 'Goldsmith and Watchmaker of 5 George St, Sydney opening a shop also in Parramatta'. On 18 June 1833, Cohen was accused by John Foreman of having stolen a watch from him and also owing him rent. Cohen 'absconds' to Van Diemen's Land and a reward of £2 was offered to 'any person who will seize and detain my watch which Cohen has stolen.'

Sydney Gazette, 4 January 1831, 24 May 1832, 18 June 1833; Governors' Despatches, 1832, ML, A1210, p. 188; *Current Lad*, 30 March 1833; *Colonial Times*, 7 October 1834; AG, p. 179.

COHEN, Henry Emanuel

b. Port Macquarie, 1840–1912
2 children.

The son of Abraham and Sophia Cohen (qq.v.), Henry Emanuel Cohen had a twin brother, George (q.v.), and was the grandson of Henry Simeon Cohen and Elizabeth Cohen (qq.v.) of Port Macquarie. Henry Emanuel Cohen was born at Port Macquarie on 1 December 1840 and came to Sydney with his parents at the age of eight. The family moved to Goulburn in 1855. When he was sixteen Henry joined the firm of David Cohen and Co, and was sent to West Maitland to work as a clerk. He remained there for eight years. In 1864 he joined with his brother George to open a shop in Bathurst, trading as 'Cohen & Co'. The store closed in June 1867 and Henry left for London in 1868 to study law. On 6 June 1871, Cohen was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple and shortly afterwards set out for home, surviving a shipwreck off the coast of Ceylon. He was thirty-one years old when he set up in practice in Sydney, specialising in mercantile cases.

Cohen's father died in 1874, leaving a vacancy on the board of the York Street Synagogue, which he was persuaded to fill; he was a member of the board until his death, thirty-eight years later. Cohen was active in synagogue affairs and the president or chairman of many Jewish philanthropic and educational organisations. In December 1874, Cohen became the parliamentary representative for West Maitland, and held that seat until 1880, in succession to Lewis Wolfe Levy (q.v.). In May 1881, he was appointed Acting Judge of the District Court, returning to Parliament in 1882, and becoming the Minister of Justice. He was president of the Arbitration Court and became the second Jew in the British Dominions to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Cohen married Sophie Frank, the daughter of Leo Frank of Hanover, Germany, on 15 July 1884. Sophie had arrived in Australia some twelve months previously to work as a governess to the son of Sigmond Hoffnung (q.v.). Henry and Sophie had two sons, Edgar Henry (1885) and Cecil Hope (1888). Mr Justice Cohen died at sea, on 5 January 1912, and was buried in Sydney. Sophie died in Paris in 1943.

David J. Benjamin, 'Henry Emanuel Cohen', *AJHS*, vol. 2, no. 10 (1948), p. 524f; G. F. J. Bergman, 'Henry Emanuel Cohen', in *ADB*, vol. 3, p. 437f.

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWN* Date: *AVG 2007*

ID Number:

Husband: *MARKS SOLOMON*

Birth Date: *1816* Place:

Baptism Date: Place:

Marriage Date: *3 AUG 1836* Place: *#618/135 SYDNEY NSW*

Death Date: *18 OCT 1852* Place: *#272/136 SYDNEY NSW AGE 36*

Burial Date: Place: *DEVONSHIRE STREET*

Other partners: *OLG JENSA AFTER ROOKWOOD SECTION A ROW 2 GRAB 67*

Occupation:

Father:

Mother:

Other:

Wife: *CONEN ANN (HANNAN)*

Birth Date: *28 DEC 1818* Place:

Baptism Date: Place:

Marriage Date: Place:

Death Date: *14 FEB 1904* Place: *#201 SYDNEY NSW AGE 86*

Burial Date: *15 FEB 1904* Place: *ROOKWOOD OLD JEWISH SECTION B ROW 9 GRAB 13*

Other partners: *wid/div/sep*

Occupation:

Father: *CONEN HENRY SIMON*

Mother: *SIMMONS ELIZABETH*

Other:

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
* 1M	<i>ADOLPHUS</i>	<i>2 JUN 1837</i>	<i>SYDNEY</i>	<i>CHARLOTTE CONEN</i>	<i>1860</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #4705</i>	<i>17.7.1916</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #6645</i>
2M	<i>BENJAMIN FRANCIS</i>	<i>1846</i>	<i>SYDNEY #250/136</i>	<i>JANE MATILDA CONEN</i>	<i>1876</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #1085</i>	<i>15.8.1926</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD #11/22-24 AGE 79</i>
3F	<i>ESTHER</i>	<i>1850</i>	<i>" #454/136</i>	<i>DAVID BARNETT ?</i>	<i>1872</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #1009</i>	<i>30 SEP 1875</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD #15 AGE 25</i>
4F	<i>ELIZABETH</i>	<i>1853</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>SIGMUND HOFFMUNG</i>	<i>1858</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #1715E</i>	<i>1914</i>	<i>ENGLAND</i>
5F	<i>SARAH MIRIAM</i>	<i>1850</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>N.M</i>			<i>29.4.1850</i>	<i>DEVONSHIRE STREET</i>
6M	<i>FRANK SAMUEL</i>	<i>1852</i>	<i>"</i>				<i>30.7.1893</i>	<i>AGE 28 ROOKWOOD #15/12-14</i>
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13	<i>REG AS SON OF ADOLPHUS, CHARLOTTE ON DEATH 1893</i>							

- Sources**
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|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----|
| 1 BDM Certificate | 3 ECR | 5 Burial Record | 7 Will/Probate | 9 Newspaper Notice | 11 Shipping Record | 13 Family Records | 15 |
| 2 BDM Index | 4 Parish Register | 6 Monumental Inscription | 8 Obituary | 10IGI | 12 Census/Musters | 14 | 16 |

* *ISSUE ADM. ROSB 6 JUN 1863*
SOLOMON ADOLPHUS 11 MAY 1862 *KARROOSTON*
BRASSON
DIED 12. APRIL 1941
ROOKWOOD AGE 76
NSW PARENTS

ESTHER & DAVID BARNETT
ISSUE SAHUGEL L. 1873/1812 SYDNEY

The General Muster of 1806 listed him as a prisoner assigned to Mr P. Blaxcell (as was Philip Marks, who had also come on the same ship). The *Sydney Gazette* noted, on 10 August 1806: 'Wednesday Solomon Marks was detected breaking into the dwelling house of James Buttersworth at Parramatta who pursued and overtaking him knocked him down with a hoe and afterwards beat him so as to prevent his escape and to render it necessary he should be received at the hospital'.

On 12 June 1808 the *Sydney Gazette* reported that Solomon Marks had been found guilty of stealing a shirt and was sentenced to seven years transportation. He was sent, as a convict labourer, to the Hawkesbury District and was maintained on the government stores during the first half of 1809. He was listed in the 1811 General Muster and appeared in the 1814 Muster in Sydney as a 'convict servant'. A little later that same year he was on government rations as 'a sick man'. Marks died at the hospital at Parramatta, aged forty-five, on 17 September 1817, and was buried by St Philip's Church in Sydney.

OHSP, 1789-90, case 491, p. 542, case 255, p. 276; *Minutes of the Bench of Magistrates*, 1/297, 1/298, 1814 Muster, ML, A 1255, A 1942-2; *Bigge Appendix: Returns of Births, Deaths and Marriages*, ML, A 2130, p. 41.

MARKS, Solomon

1816-1852

British Sovereign, 1834; Free.

Single; Dealer, school master; 6 children.

Solomon Marks was on the *British Sovereign*, which arrived at Port Jackson on 18 September 1834. On the same ship was his brother Moses Marks (Moss Marks, q.v.). Solomon Marks 'of Bungadore' married Ann (Hannah) Cohen (q.v.) at the Sydney Synagogue on 3 August 1836. The marriage was performed by Michael Rose (q.v.). Marks was granted an auctioneer's licence on 15 October 1836. Joseph Simmons (q.v.) and Marks were in business as auctioneers in King Street from January 1836 to 3 October 1837. The *Sydney General Trade List* of 20 March 1836 reported that Solomon & Marks had imported four cases of glass, three cases of lamps and two cases of whiting (paint) from London. On 29 June 1837 Marks purchased the business of Samuel Onions in King Street. He assured the public that he would continue as an ironmonger, and 'from the knowledge acquired in this business in England will give satisfaction'.

Solomon Marks was declared insolvent on 19 February 1842 and George Moss (q.v.) was authorised to settle accounts for the late firm S. Marks & Co. On 10 March 1841 'Joseph Simmons and Solomon Marks bankrupts' were able to pay one shilling in the pound in addition to the five shillings paid previously. Marks' debts totalled £356 and his assets £20. He had a home in Sussex Street.

Solomon Marks died, aged thirty-six, on 18 October 1852, and was buried by the Sydney Synagogue at the Devonshire Street Cemetery. The grave was later transferred to Rookwood.

The children of Solomon and Hannah Marks were Adolphus (q.v.) (2 June 1837 to 1882), born in Sydney, Benjamin Francis (q.v.) (born 1846), Esther (1850

Elizabeth, who married Sigmond Hoffnung (q.v.) in 1858, and who died in England in 1914, Sarah Miriam, who died in infancy and was buried on 29 April 1850 in the Devonshire Street Cemetery, and Frank Samuel (c. 1852–1893).

Sydney Gazette, 15 October 1836, 12 January 1837, 29 June 1837, 10 March 1841, 16 April 1842, 15 September 1842; *Australian*, 3 August 1836, 6 October 1837; *Land Correspondence* 2/7914, 20 September 1836; *Sydney General Trade List*, 5 December 1835, 19 December 1835, 20 February 1836, 29 June 1837.

MARKS, Solomon

Free.
Hawker.

Solomon Marks was granted a hawker's licence for Launceston in July 1843. In May 1843 he signed the petition for the establishment of the Launceston Synagogue and on 19 September signed the petition for the release of the debtor Isaac Jacobs (q.v.) from the Launceston Gaol.

CO 280/157; *Hobart Town Courier*, 14 July, 19 September 1843.

MARKS, Solomon Lyon

b. London, 1827–1875
1846; Free.
Single.

The seventh child of Frances (née Levey) and Lyon Marks, Solomon Lyon Marks was born on 4 April 1827 and arrived in Australia in 1846, entering into partnership at the Liverpool Mart, Hindley Street, Adelaide, with his brother Morris Lyon Marks (q.v.). On 13 February 1850 he married Esther Joshua (q.v.), the second daughter of Michael Joshua (q.v.) and Sarah (née Solomon) of Glenelg, South Australia. They had four children, all of whom died young. Lyon Morris Marks (1851), born at Port Adelaide, died in Melbourne in 1860. Sarah Frances Marks (1855), born in Melbourne, died there in 1860. Herbert Leicester Marks (1857) and Florence Mary (1859) were also born in Melbourne. Florence died at the age of two.

The grave of Solomon Lyon Marks is in the Cooktown Cemetery, Queensland, and is the only grave there with a Hebrew inscription. Marks died in 1875. Marks had been a successful merchant in Cooktown and donated a large portion of the costs of the town's first public hall.

Pritchard Index.

MARTIN, Abraham

Free.

Abraham Martin signed the petition for the Launceston Synagogue on 20 May 1843. He donated £2 to the Launceston Synagogue building appeal in 1844.

CO 280/157; *Launceston Examiner*, 29 June 1844.

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWNE*

Date: *AVG 2007*

ID Number:

Husband: *COHEN SAMUEL HENRY*

Birth Date: *1821* Place: *ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *8 APRIL 1840* Place: *SYDNEY*

Death Date: *1899* Place: _____

Burial Date: *1899* Place: _____

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *COHEN HENRY SIMON*

Mother: *SIMMONS ELIZABETH*

Other: _____

Wife: *HYAM ELIZA (ELIZABETH)*

Birth Date: _____ Place: _____

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: _____ Place: _____

Burial Date: _____ Place: _____

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: _____

Mother: _____

Other: _____

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1F	<i>FRANCES</i>	<i>1841</i>	<i>Port Macquarie</i>	<i>JOSEPH KATZENSTEIN</i>	<i>1863</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #3106</i>	<i>1917</i>	
2F	<i>CHARLOTTE</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>ADOLPHUS MARX</i>	<i>1860</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #4305</i>	<i>24-3-1882</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD R.15. AGE 36</i>
3F	<i>SOPHIA</i>	<i>1845</i>	<i>"</i>				<i>17-7-1915</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW AGE 72</i>
4F	<i>SARAH</i>	<i>1847</i>	<i>"</i>				<i>1905</i>	
5F	<i>AGNES (ANNE)</i>	<i>9.6.1849</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>SIMEON FRANKEL</i>	<i>1863</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #3107</i>	<i>19.2.1928</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW AGE 78/257-258</i>
6F	<i>AGNES (REBECCA)</i>	<i>1849</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>ELIAS BLAUBAUM</i>	<i>1877</i>	<i>SEKINDA VIC #1106</i>	<i>1892</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW ROOKWOOD</i>
7F	<i>ROSETTA (ROSE)</i>	<i>Born 15 JUN 1851</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>DAVID BRANHAM</i>	<i>1869</i>	<i>MELBOURNE #4856</i>	<i>1902</i>	<i>WILSONS CREEK VIC AGE 65</i>
8M	<i>HENRY</i>	<i>1865</i>	<i>SYDNEY</i>				<i>1886</i>	<i>MALDEN VIC AGE 34</i>

David Henry Branham
SOPHIA SOLOMONS
David's Parents

2 BDM Index	R Irish Register	5 Burial Record	6 Monumental Inscription	7 Will/Probate	8 Obituary	9 Newspaper Notice	10 IGI	11 Shipping Record	12 Census/Musters	13 Family Records	14	15	16
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- ISSUE IVAN 1892/17821 ST KILDA VIC
DIED 1949 AGE 56 TOORAK VIC

escape once again and his sentence was extended by a period of three years, with six months in hard labour in chains. This was found to be 'illegal' as he was already serving a sentence. However, on 25 October, after another attempted escape, the Lieutenant Governor confirmed that the length of his sentence should be extended. On 11 March 1839 Cohen was working with the road party when he received six weeks hard labour for gambling. On 6 November Cohen was reported for idleness and obscene language while serving as a member of the Campbell Town Road Party. A ticket of leave was issued on 14 October 1841 and a conditional pardon on 23 September 1845, as he was 'four years clear of offence and will be free by servitude in ten months'.

CON 32/2, Supplementary Volume, p. 380; CON 31/7, no. 1862; CON 14/4, no. 1862; CON 18/6; HO 10/58, p. 312; *Hobart Town Courier*, 2 March 1838; CP 380.

COHEN, Samuel Henry

b. London, 1821–1899

Brothers, 1833; Free.

Single; 8 children.

The eldest son of Henry Simeon Cohen and Elizabeth Cohen (qq.v.) of Port Macquarie and Sydney, Samuel Henry Cohen came out on the *Brothers* with his mother and siblings, arriving on 21 December 1833. The family had followed their father, who was an assigned convict, to Port Macquarie. Samuel Henry Cohen married Eliza Hyam on 8 April 1840 in Sydney. Cohen worked briefly as an auctioneer at Bridge Street, but on 4 January 1842 the *Sydney Free Press and Commercial Journal* reported that the auctioneer, Samuel Henry Cohen of Campbelltown, had moved to Port Macquarie and was declared bankrupt and had been forced to surrender properties in Port Macquarie, Mudgee and Scone. His debts amounted to £778 and his assets £709. The *Sydney Morning Herald* reported on 1 May 1855 that claims of £2703 12s 7d had been presented against his estate.

The Sydney Synagogue Birth Book registered that Agnes was named on 9 June 1849 (parents living at Port Macquarie) and Rosetta was named on 1 June 1851.

Samuel Cohen began work with the family-owned intracolony trading vessel *Demi*, which he renamed the *Elizabeth Cohen*, and later the schooner *Eliza* (named in honour of his wife). Samuel Henry Cohen moved to Melbourne, where he became one of the official assignees of the Insolvency Court and in the 1880s served as a Justice of the Peace.

The children of Samuel Henry and Eliza were Frances (1841–1917), born at Port Macquarie, married Joseph Katzenstein; Charlotte (1843), born at Port Macquarie, married her first cousin, Adolphus Marks (q.v.); Sophia (1845–1905); Sarah (1847), at Port Macquarie; Agnes (Anne) (1849), at Port Macquarie, married Simeon Frankel (son of Jacob Frankel and Miriam, née Moses) in 1863; Agnes-Rebecca (1849–1892), married the Rev. Elias Blaubaum of St Kilda Hebrew Congregation in 1877; Rosetta (1851), married David Braham; and Henry (1865), in Sydney.

Sydney Morning Herald, 8 April 1840, 10 May 1842; *Sydney Free Press and Commercial Journal*, 4 January 1842; *Australian*, 29 September 1844.

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FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWN*

Date: *AUGUST 2007*

ID Number:

Husband: *CONER EDWARD ARON*

Birth Date: *1822* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *1 SEPT 1847* Place: *MELBOURNE VIC #67*

Death Date: *13 APRIL 1877* Place: *EAST MELBOURNE VIC*

Burial Date: _____ Place: _____

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *CONER HENRY SIMON*

Mother: *SIMMONS ELIZABETH*

Other: _____

Wife: *BENJAMIN REBECCA*

Birth Date: *1830* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: *1902* Place: *MELBOURNE VIC #6380 AGE 71*

Burial Date: _____ Place: _____

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *BENJAMIN MOSES*

Mother: *MOSES CATHERINE*

Other: _____

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1M	<i>NATHAN EDWARD</i>	<i>26.6.1848</i>	<i>SYDNEY</i>	<i>N.M.</i>			<i>1867</i>	<i>#4574 MELBOURNE VIC AGE 19</i>
2M	<i>BENJAMIN</i>							
3F	<i>ANNIE (ANN)</i>			<i>N.M.</i>			<i>1939</i>	<i>#2986 MELBOURNE VIC AGE 77</i>
4F	<i>ELIZABETH</i>	<i>1852</i>	<i>#2833 MELBOURNE VIC</i>	<i>ALFRED DAVID HART</i>	<i>1878</i>	<i>#3806 MELBOURNE</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>#15082 SOUTH MELBOURNE AGE 74</i>
5M	<i>HENRY</i>	<i>1854</i>	<i>#1520 MELBOURNE VIC</i>	<i>RACHEL BARNETT</i>	<i>1886</i>	<i>#5832 MELBOURNE</i>		
6F	<i>KATE</i>	<i>1859</i>	<i>#11503 MELBOURNE VIC</i>					
7F	<i>MIRIAM</i>	<i>1864</i>		<i>JAMES EDWARD GRIMBLEY</i>	<i>1882</i>	<i>#2975 FITZROY VIC</i>		
8M	<i>ARTHUR ISAAC</i>	<i>1864</i>	<i>#10243 MELBOURNE VIC</i>				<i>1953</i>	<i>#842 ARMADALE VIC AGE 88</i>
9								
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11								
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Sources

1 BDM Certificate	3 ECR	5 Burial Record	7 Will/Probate	9 Newspaper Notice	11 Shipping Record	13 Family Records	15
2 BDM Index	4 Parish Register	6 Monumental Inscription	8 Obituary	10 IGI	12 Census/Musters	14	16

David and Julia Cohen had five sons and three daughters. They returned to England in 1857, and remained in close contact with the family business. David died on 12 March 1902.

Australian, 20 November 1841; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 September 1842; Land Correspondence, 2/7827 on 26 September 1849.

COHEN, Edward

Edward and Sarah Cohen of West Maitland registered the birth of their son, Nathan, in 1846.

COHEN, Edward Aaron

b. London, 1822–1877
Brothers, 1833; Free.
 Single; 8 children.

Edward was the second son and fifth child of Henry Simeon and Elizabeth Cohen (q.v.). When his father was deported to Australia on the *Lloyds* in 1833, Edward and nine of his siblings followed with Edward's mother. As a very young man Edward Cohen established auction rooms at Port Macquarie, where his father had been sent as an assigned convict servant. The *Australian* of 28 January 1841 announced his annual sale of stock at his auction rooms. In Sydney, Edward managed his father's grocery store at 512 George Street and moved to Melbourne in 1842.

Edward Cohen became a partner of the emancipist Benjamin Francis (q.v.), and together they ran an auctioneering firm until the partnership was dissolved in 1854. After an eight-month stay in Sydney, Cohen returned to Melbourne where he joined the auctioneering firm of his brother Samuel Henry Cohen (q.v.) and Alexander Fraser. On 1 September 1847 Edward Aaron Cohen 'of Sydney' married Rebecca, the eldest child of Moses Benjamin (q.v.). It was the third Jewish wedding in Melbourne. The witnesses were Solomon Benjamin (q.v.), David Benjamin (q.v.) and Isaac Hart (q.v.).

Cohen served as president of the Melbourne Hebrew Congregation in 1854 and in 1863. He was actively involved in the congregation and Jewish community affairs throughout his life and attempted to preserve the secular character of the public education system and its textbooks.

Edward Cohen was elected a city councillor in 1860, an alderman in 1865, and mayor of Melbourne for 1862 to 1863. In 1864 Cohen joined forces with his brother-in-law Benjamin Benjamin (q.v.) (they were brothers-in-law twice over for each had married a sister of the other). Together they set up in business to act as tea importers and general commission agents. They maintained the business originally occupied by the partnership of Moses and Benjamin Benjamin at 36 Collins Street. Together they bought a large sheep station known as 'Canally'. (Benjamin Benjamin named his mansion in East Melbourne 'Canally'). Cohen was elected to the Legislative Assembly for East Melbourne, serving from 1861 to 1865; he was elected again in 1868 and served until his death in 1877. He was

the second Jew to be elected to the Victorian Parliament. Cohen was honorary treasurer of the Melbourne Hospital and was involved in many charities. He served as Commissioner for Trade and Customs (1869–70, and 1872–74). He was a governor of the Colonial Bank of Victoria and director of the Australasian Insurance Company. Cohen died at East Melbourne on 13 April 1877 after a long illness, leaving an estate of £29 000. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the colony.

His children were Nathan Edward Cohen (26 June 1848 to 1867), born in Sydney, Benjamin, Annie (Anne), Elizabeth (1852–1926), Henry (1854), Kate (1859), Miriam and Arthur Isaac (1864).

Rodney Benjamin, 'Sir Benjamin Benjamin', *AJHS*, vol. 6, no. 3 (1967), p. 135f; G Solomon, 'Benjamin Benjamin', in *ADB*, vol. 3, p. 436f.; B. Falk, *No Other Home*; H. L. Rubinstein, *The Jews in Victoria*, p. 47f.

COHEN, Edward Daniel (Daniel COHEN)

b. Birmingham, 1803–1847

Burrell (1), 1830; Convict; Sentenced to life, Liverpool Borough Session, 1830.

Single; Jeweller; Height: 171 cm; 4 children.

Dark sallow complexion, dark brown hair, hazel eyes, small scar between eyebrows. Jew. Could read and write. Edward Daniel Cohen was the brother of Mosely M. Cohen (q.v.). Their father, Simeon, was a goldsmith in Birmingham. Edward Daniel had been in prison before, serving a six-month sentence. He was tried on 18 January 1830 and sentenced to be transported for stealing a watch case.

The convict transport ship *Burrell* arrived in New South Wales on 19 December 1830. Trouble began when Cohen was to become an assigned servant to the Australian Agricultural Company and was bartered for two other convicts by Moses Brown (q.v.), who then set him up in business as a watchmaker.

Cohen's brother Mosely Moss Cohen then paid Brown £25 to take over his brother's assignment. The government intervened and Edward Daniel Cohen was put on trial for being party to an illegal transaction. He wrote to the authorities on 3 September 1832 asking to be transferred to the supervision of his brother, 'Mr Moses Cohen'. The request was refused and he was put on the *Phoenix* hulk on 7 September 1832, where his behaviour was described as 'indifferent'. On 20 September the Colonial Secretary received a letter from the Sheriff's Office asking that Cohen, 'now on board the hulk', be granted the 'indulgence that he asks for'. This concerned 'an urgent matter essentially important to myself and my brother which absolutely requires my attention on shore for a few hours'. Mosley M. Cohen had also contributed to this plea, on 10 September 1832, stating 'I am urged as much by the feelings of a brother as by pecuniary considerations'. The visit on shore was 'allowed'. Daniel Cohen volunteered to become an overseer of convicts at Port Macquarie, and was sent there on 4 December 1832. His behaviour there was 'good' and in June 1833 he was officially appointed 'special constable'.

On 25 August 1833 Cohen was sent back to the *Phoenix* hulk to be a witness for the prosecution in the case *Rex v. Eustace*. He was subsequently returned to Port

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWNE*

Date: *AUGUST 2007* ID Number:

Husband: *CONEN PHILLIP*

Birth Date: *1825* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *5. 8. 1851* Place: *EAST MELBOURNE*

Death Date: *6. 2. 1898* Place: *MANLY ST LEONARDS #527*

Burial Date: *7. 2. 1898* Place: *ROCKWOOD OLD TOWNSHIP GRAVE 330*

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *CONEN HENRY SIMON*

Mother: *SIMMONS ELIZABETH*

Other: _____

Wife: *SOLOMON JESSIE*

Birth Date: *1833* Place: _____

Bapltism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: *15. 7. 1916* Place: *ST LEONARDS #13519 #6882*

Burial Date: *16. 7. 1916* Place: *ROCKWOOD JEWISH SEC 3 ROW 17 GRAVE 265*

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *SOLOMON BENJAMIN*

Mother: *JANE*

Other: _____

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1 F	<i>FANNY [JANE] C</i>	<i>1852</i>	<i>SYDNEY</i>					
2 F	<i>ESTHER</i>	<i>1854</i>						
3 F	<i>SARAH</i>	<i>1856</i>					<i>1930</i>	
4 M	<i>BENJAMIN HENRY</i>	<i>1858</i>	<i>SYDNEY</i>				<i>1899</i>	<i>ST LEONARDS NSW #12041</i>
5 M	<i>JOSEPH C</i>	<i>1859</i>					<i>193. 1921</i>	<i>ST LEONARDS NSW #1964</i>
6 M	<i>ARTHUR</i>	<i>1862</i>	<i>LAUNCESTON</i>					
7 F	<i>ELIZABETH ANNIE</i>	<i>1862</i>						
8 F	<i>ANNY</i>	<i>1864</i>		<i>N.M.</i>			<i>25. 9. 1885</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #11522 21</i>
9 F	<i>FLOORA SOPHIA</i>	<i>1866</i>		<i>HENRY VALENTINE</i>	<i>1913</i>	<i>MARRICKVILLE #7949</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>NORTH SYDNEY #7070</i>
10 M	<i>NATHAN EDWARD</i>	<i>1868</i>						
11 M	<i>ERNEST</i>	<i>1870</i>		<i>N.M.</i>			<i>1876</i>	
12 M	<i>WILLIAM</i>	<i>1871</i>					<i>4. 6. 1923</i>	<i>ROCKWOOD #514/153 #2750</i>
13 M	<i>ALBERT</i>	<i>1871</i>		<i>N.M.</i>			<i>18. 9. 1876</i>	<i>ROCKWOOD NSW #114</i>

Sources

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2 BDM Index	4 Parish Register	6 Monumental Inscription	8 Obituary	10 IGI	12 Census/Musters	14	16

COHEN, Philip

b. London, 1825–1898
Brothers, 1833; Free.
 13 children.

Philip Cohen was the third son of Henry and Elizabeth Cohen (q.v.), and arrived in New South Wales with his mother and nine siblings in December 1833. His father was at Port Macquarie as an assigned convict servant.

Philip Cohen set up a business in Armidale, New South Wales. The *Maitland Mercury* advertised the sale of a thoroughbred horse, 'Alhambro', owned by Cohen. He was listed as a seat holder in the Sydney Synagogue in 1845. On 5 February 1851, Miss Jessie Solomon, the daughter of the late Benjamin Solomon (q.v.) of Hobart Town, married Philip Cohen of Armidale, New South Wales, at the home of David Benjamin, Eastern Hill, Melbourne. It was Victoria's tenth Jewish wedding. Jessie (c. 1833–1916) was nineteen years old.

Philip Cohen was the first licensee of the Pier Hotel, Manly, and held the licence from 1856 to 1860. From 1861 to 1878 the family lived in Launceston and in Melbourne. From 1880 to 1884 Cohen was the licensee of the Steyne Hotel, Manly. Philip had evidently worked with his brother, Edward Aaron Cohen (q.v.), from 1864 to 1877, returning to New South Wales following Edward's death. He had an interest in anthropology and ichthyology and published a study, *The Marine Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales, Past and Present, in their Commercial Aspect* (1892), and *Early Day Aborigines* (1894).

Philip and Jessie had thirteen children: Fanny (c. 1852), Esther (1854), Sarah (1856–1930), Benjamin Henry (1858–1899), Joseph (c. 1859–1921), Arthur (1862), Elizabeth Annie (1862), Amy (1864–1885), Flora Sophia (1866–1926), Nathan Edward (1868), Ernest (1870–1876), William (1871–1923), and Albert (1877–1878). Philip died at Manly on 6 February 1898. He was a 'retired oyster merchant'. Jessie died on 15 July 1916 at the age of eighty-two.

Hobart Town Chronicle, 26 February 1851, Archives of the Australian Jewish Historical Society, Sydney.

COHEN, Phillip Joseph

b. Cambridge, 1802–1864
Alexander Henry, 1828; Free.
 Single; Dealer; 13 children.

The stepbrother of Simeon Joseph Cohen (q.v.) and brother of Henry Joseph Cohen (q.v.), P. J. Cohen was born in Cambridge, the son of a Jewish pedlar. Before he left England he spent some months at the office of the *Beth Din* and took with him a certificate from Chief Rabbi Solomon Hirschell, which allowed him to conduct marriages and grant Jewish divorces. He arrived on 17 May 1828 on the brig *Alexander Henry*, with Lawrence Joseph Spyer (q.v.).

The *Sydney Gazette* (19 May 1828) said it was believed that P. J. Cohen had travelled to Australia under the 'auspices' of Messrs Rothschild. Cohen promptly denied the rumour. At the end of July the firm of Cohen and Spyer had taken over

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWNE* Date: _____

ID Number: _____

Husband: *CONEN JOSEPH*

Birth Date: _____ Place: _____

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *2 Oct 1850* Place: *SYDNEY NSW #25704*

Death Date: *1893* Place: *SYDNEY HOULAKRA NSW*

Burial Date: *1893* Place: _____

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *CONEN HENRY SIMON*

Mother: *SIMMONS ELIZABETH*

Other: _____

Wife: *HART MARY*

Birth Date: _____ Place: _____

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: _____ Place: _____

Burial Date: _____ Place: _____

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *HART ASHER MARRIED 1808*

Mother: *MOSES PHOENIX LONDON ENGLAND*

Other: _____

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1 M	<i>NATHAN</i>	<i>1852</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #30/136</i>	<i>N.M</i>			<i>29.12.1852</i>	<i>ROCKWELL A/9 SYDNEY NSW</i>
2 M	<i>HENRY</i>	<i>1853</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #30/136</i>					
3 M	<i>JAMES LEWIS</i>	<i>14.10.1854</i>	<i>LAINCESTON</i>					
4 M	<i>EDWARD MEYER</i>	<i>21.11.1857</i>	<i>#1264/33</i>	<i>EMMA R. M. RICHARDSON</i>	<i>1859</i>	<i>DUBBO NSW</i>	<i>12.4.1935</i>	<i>6122 ASHFIELD NSW #57/12/3007</i>
5 F	<i>FLORENCE</i>	<i>9.8.1859</i>	<i>HOBART #750/33</i>				<i>1946</i>	<i>WARRIEWOOD NSW #117</i>
6 M	<i>ADOLPHUS JOHN</i>	<i>1863</i>		<i>N.M</i>			<i>2.4.1865</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #117</i>
7 M	<i>PATRICK S.</i>	<i>1868</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #1729</i>					
8 M	<i>JOSEPH ?</i>							
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								

Sources

1 BDM Certificate	3 ECR	5 Burial Record	7 Will/Probate	9 Newspaper Notice	11 Shipping Record	13 Family Records	15
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COHEN, Joseph

b. London, 1826–1893

Brothers, 1833; Free.

Single; 8 children.

Joseph was the fourth son of Henry Simeon Cohen and Elizabeth Cohen (qq.v.), and came out with his mother and siblings in December 1833.

Joseph Cohen married Mary Hart at the Sydney Synagogue on 2 October 1850. Mary Hart was the sixth daughter of Asher and Phoebe Hart (qq.v.) of Sydney. At that time Joseph was living at Armidale, New England, in New South Wales. The couple settled in Armidale and purchased town lots at Tamworth.

In 1857 Joseph Cohen was appointed a Justice of the Peace in Launceston and became an alderman of the city. His business was known as Cohen Bros, Auctioneers. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Launceston Bank of Savings and an officer in the Launceston Artillery Corps. He served as president of the Launceston Synagogue. He was elected to the Tasmanian House of Assembly for Launceston in 1860. At that time he was the occupier of a house and store in York Street owned by Asher (Arthur) Isaac Nathan (q.v.), who was his brother-in-law.

Joseph and Mary Cohen were the parents of Nathan (1852–1853), Henry (1853), James Lewis (14 October 1854), born at Launceston, Edward Meyer (21 November 1857), at Launceston, Florence (9 August 1859), at Hobart, Adolphus John (1863–1865), Frank (1868) at Sydney, and Joseph (died in Sydney in 1893).

COHEN, Joseph Edward

b. London, 1802–1854

England, 1832; Convict; Sentenced to life, Old Bailey, 1831.

Widower; Upholsterer; Height: 177 cm; 1 child (in England).

Dark complexion, dark brown hair and whiskers, long face, high forehead, dark hazel eyes, straight long nose, large round chin. Cohen's wife had died while he was imprisoned on the hulk serving a previous sentence for stealing a watch. This time it was alleged he broke into the home of Esther Collison, who kept the White Hart public house on Ratcliff Highway. Cohen was defended in court by a barrister and initially sentenced to death. His behaviour in gaol in England was 'bad'.

Joseph Edward Cohen arrived in Hobart Town on 19 July 1832 to begin his period of probation. On 4 February 1834, while assigned to Mr Stoneham, he was found guilty of being absent without leave, and was given a month in prison with a recommendation to do hard labour with the Launceston Chain Gang. On 23 September 1834 he was 'out after hours' and in a public house and was reprimanded. On 20 February 1837, when he was the servant of Mr Bell, he was given fourteen days hard labour in chains for being absent without leave and four days in the cells on bread and water. On 20 May 1837 he was back in the cells for seven days for having been insolent to Mr Bell. On 15 November he was not only absent without leave but also insolent to his master and given seven nights in the cells and ordered to do his normal work by day. On 12 December 1837, and

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWNIE* Date: *AUG 2007* ID Number:

Husband: *NATHAN ASHER ISAAC (ARTHUR)*

Birth Date: *1814* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *23 AUG 30 MAY 1843* Place: *SYDNEY NSW*

Death Date: *7. AUG 1863* Place: *ENGLAND*

Burial Date: _____ Place: *WEST HAM LONDON JEWISH*

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *NATHAN NATHAN LYON*

Mother: *NATHAN - SARAH*

Other: _____

Wife: *COHEN CAROLINE*

Birth Date: *1827* Place: *LONDON ENGLAND*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: *MAR 1881* Place: *ENGLAND*

Burial Date: _____ Place: *WEST HAM JEWISH CHURCH*

Other partners: _____ wid/div/sep

Occupation: _____

Father: *COHEN HENRY SIMMONS*

Mother: *SIMMONS ELIZABETH*

Other: _____

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1	<i>LEWIS ARTHUR</i>	<i>30 MAY 1844</i>	<i>LAUNCESTON</i>	<i>STELLA JOSEPH</i>				
2	<i>ARTHUR HYAM</i>	<i>2 MAY 1847</i>	"					
3	<i>DAVID</i>	<i>15 MAY 1849</i>	"				<i>1918</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW</i>
4	<i>EDWARD</i>	<i>25 JAN 1851</i>	"					
5	<i>SARAH</i>	<i>29 MAY 1853</i>	"					
6	<i>STONEY JACOB</i>	<i>1866</i>	<i>SYDNEY</i>	<i>FRANCIS BAUMG</i>				
7	<i>WALTER ISAAC</i>		<i>LAUNCESTON</i>					
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10								
11								
12								
13								

Sources

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received fifty lashes for threatening to strike the overseer of the penitentiary and 'abusing' his fellow prisoners. On 17 March 1827 he abused Constable Henry Perry and received a further fifty lashes. On 27 October he was given fifty lashes for 'barking trees' and on 30 May 1828 a further fifty lashes for being drunk, absent from his work party and insolent to a police officer.

In April 1835 Nathan spent two hours in the stocks for being 'out after hours'. In November 1835, while working with the Public Works, he refused to assist Commissioner Allwort, using indecent language to do so, and was sentenced to five months with the Second Road Party at Westbury. On 11 January 1837 his violence, while an assigned servant to Mr Kent, earned him a sentence of two months hard labour in chains at Reibey's Ford. On 11 March 1837 he was found in Launceston without a pass and his sentence was extended by three months. Part of this punishment was due to his 'disorderly and violent conduct before the Police Magistrate'. On 24 October 1837 he was found drunk and sent to join the Bands Chain Gang. On 26 October, while a watchman with the Public Works Department, he was charged with stealing a valise. The case was unproven but he was dismissed and returned to the road party.

Nathan received his ticket of leave on 9 September 1840 and a conditional pardon on 27 September 1843, 'having shown definite proof of reformation' according to the official list of Conditional Pardons in 1844. Sadly, on 30 January 1844 he was charged in Launceston with larceny and acquitted on a technicality. A third-class pardon was granted on 19 January 1847. Abraham Nathan's name appeared on the Launceston Synagogue petition of 20 May 1843.

CP 31/29; CON 32/1; *Hobart Town Courier*, 11 September 1840, 6 October 1843; Launceston Police Book, 1843-44, 78/2; CON 18/3, no. 338; CP 730; HO 10/58, p. 296.

NATHAN, Asher Isaac (Arthur Isaac)

London, 1814–1863

Free.

Single; 7 children.

Son of Nathan Lyon Nathan (q.v.) and Sarah Nathan, Asher Isaac was the twin brother of Rachel Nathan (q.v.), who married Samuel Cohen (q.v.), and brother of Louis Nathan (q.v.), David Nathan (q.v.), and Mrs Rosetta Joseph (Rosetta Nathan, q.v.).

Arthur Isaac Nathan signed the petition for the establishment of a Launceston Synagogue on 20 May 1843. In September he also signed a petition asking for the release from gaol of Isaac Jacobs (q.v.). On 29 June 1844 he donated £50 to the Launceston Synagogue building appeal. In 1845 he officiated at the wedding of Aaron and in 1853 at the last Jewish wedding in Launceston. Though he was based in Launceston he was one of the members of the Hobart-based Tasmanian Jewish Benevolent Society at its founding in 1847. On 23 August 1843, at the Synagogue in Sydney, Arthur Isaac Nathan married Caroline Cohen (q.v.) of Bourne, the daughter of Henry Cohen (q.v.) of Port Macquarie.

Arthur and Caroline Nathan were the parents of Lewis Arthur (30 May 1844), born in Launceston, who would marry his cousin Stella, the daughter of Jacob

Joseph of Wellington. Lewis was active in the firm of L. D. Nathan & Co., founded by his uncle David. Walter Isaac Nathan was born in Launceston, went to Wellington, New Zealand, where he joined his cousin Jacob Joseph's business. Their other children were Arthur Hyam Nathan (born 2 May 1847), David (15 May 1849), Edward (25 January 1851), Sarah (29 May 1853), and Sidney Jacob Nathan, the sixth son, who was born in Sydney in 1860 and married Frances Baume.

Arthur Isaac Nathan, 'late of Launceston Tasmania', died in England aged forty-nine on 7 August 1863. He had lived at 28 Tavistock Square, and was buried at the West Ham Jewish Cemetery in London. Caroline died in England in March 1881.

NATHAN, Benjamin (WILLARD)

b. London

Isabella 1 (1), 1818; Convict; Sentenced to 7 years, London, 1817.

Married; Artist and dentist; Height: 147 cm.

Sickly pale complexion, brown hair, brown eyes. Benjamin Willard alias Nathan was convicted for stealing three beds and their bolsters, three quarts of ale and one cask from a public house at Tower Hill. Willard and his wife lived next door and he was said to own a 'medicine shop'. He was sentenced at Middlesex on 3 December 1817.

Benjamin Nathan arrived in New South Wales on 14 September 1818. The Colonial Secretary's office accepted Nathan's alias of 'Willard' as his surname. On 22 September 1818 he was among the list of prisoners sent to be assigned in Parramatta. On 1 February 1819 it was decided to send him to the penal settlement at Newcastle and, in March 1820, he was punished at Newcastle. On 4 January 1821 he petitioned for a mitigation of his sentence. He was 'of Windsor' and wrote: 'The undersigned humbly begs leave to remind your Excellency of the promises you were pleased to make to me of granting my Liberty through the medium of Mr Cox J.P. I have applied to that gentleman and he refuses to comply'. On 6 February 1822 he was transported to Newcastle again (on the *Elizabeth Henrietta*). On 15 February 1823 Willard was removed from Newcastle and sent to Port Macquarie on the *Sally*. A certificate of freedom was issued on 3 December 1824.

OBSP, 1817, case 153; CS 4/1718, p. 100; 4/1863, p. 110; CS Copies of Letters Sent Within the Colony, 1821, 4/3504, p. 403; Principal Superintendent of Convicts, Registers of Certificates of Freedom, 1823-25, 003/2952, in 4/4423; CS Copies of Letters Sent Within the Colony, 1818-19, 4/3499, pp. 57, 295; CS Copies of Letters to Port Macquarie, June-October 1825, 4/3864, p. 503.

NATHAN, Bertram (Burnett)

b. London, 1815-1871

Caroline, 1832; Free.

Single; Dealer; 10 children.

Bertram Nathan arrived in Hobart Town on 12 December 1832. He was the son of Nathaniel Nathan, merchant of London, and Elizabeth (née Levy). His full legal name was 'Isaacar Bertram Nathan'.

Bertram Nathan was seventeen years old when he arrived in New South Wales as a migrant on 2 January 1832. He was listed as giving £5 to the building fund of

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: TERRY BROWNE

Date: AUGUST 2007

ID Number:

Husband: CONEN LEWIS
 Birth Date: 1831 Place: LONDON ENGLAND
 Baptism Date: Place:
 Marriage Date: 22 MAR 1854 Place: SYDNEY NSW [HOBSON]
 Death Date: 25 OCT 1903 Place: SYDNEY NSW AG 72
 Burial Date: 26 OCT 1903 Place: ROOPOOD JEWISH [HOBSON]
 Other partners: SERA. ROWIE wid/div/sep
 Occupation:
 Father: CONEN HONEY SIMON
 Mother: SIMMONS ELIZABETH
 Other:

Wife: FRANKEL MARY
 Birth Date: c 1836 Place:
 Baptism Date: Place:
 Marriage Date: Place:
 Death Date: 3 MAR 1887 Place: WOOLLANRA NSW 51 YEAR
 Burial Date: 8 MAR 1887 Place: ROOPOOD (JEWISH)
 Other partners: SERA. ROWIE wid/div/sep
 Occupation:
 Father: FRANKEL JACOB MARRIED 1834
 Mother: MOSES MIRIAM SARAH ORSHAMEN ENGLAND
 Other:

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1F	SARAH.	1855						
2F	FANNY	11.8.1856	LANCESTON #833/53	SYDNEY JACOBS	1875	SYDNEY	11.5.1915 27.2.1924	ROOPOOD JEWISH 31/1 BALIBO
3F	SOPHIA	1858	#946/33					
4F	MINNIE	15 JAN 1860	LANCESTON #59/33	PHILIP FRANKEL	1871	WOOLLANRA NSW #271		
5M	ALBERT HENRY	14 MAR 1862	#314/3	FLORENCE ADA			15.1.1934	#3508 ROOPOOD WOOLLANRA NSW AG 571
6M	NATHAN SYDNEY	10 DEC 1863	#440/33				20.2.1931	#733 FANNY NSW ROOPOOD AG 67
7F	AMY LOUISE	11 SEP 1865	#333/33	N. M			20.12.1872	#524 ROOPOOD SYDNEY NSW AG 6
8M	EDWARD GEORGE	1 JUL 1867	#302/33	MARY J. HOPWOOD	1898	RANDWICK NSW #600	11.4.1950 16.6.1942	#1436 ROOPOOD WOOLLANRA NSW AG 72
9F	ELIZABETH MAUD	1869	#	LIONEL J. FIEGELTAUB	1900	SYDNEY NSW #2505		
10M	HARRY PERCIVAL	1871	#515/33	INA. F. PHILLIPS	1906	ROOPOOD NSW #2247	25.5.1933 8.11.1915	#1834 ROOPOOD SYDNEY NSW AG 54
11M	WILLIAM LAWRENCE	11 APR 1874	#	GLADYS NATALIE LOGWENHAL			17.2.1950 5.9.1939	#1389 SYDNEY NSW ROOPOOD AG 83
12F	ESTELLA MYRA	1876	SYDNEY	GUSTAV NETTHEIM	1894	SYDNEY NSW #65	27.12.1920	ROOPOOD AG 64
13								

Sources

1 BDM Certificate	3 ECR	5 Burial Record	7 Will/Probate	9 Newspaper Notice	11 Shipping Record	13 Family Records	15
2 BDM Index	4 Parish Register	6 Monumental Inscription	8 Obituary	10 IGI	12 Census/Musters	14	16

X ISSUES MARY F.M. 1899 RANDWICK
 FRANK (FRANCIS) E.M. 1901 ✓
 DORA J.M. 1907 RANDWICK
 GEORGE EDWARD MADDOCKS 1909 RANDWICK DIED 3 JULY 1969
 JOHN

DIED 30 APRIL 1955
 MARISE

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FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH SOCIETY OF CANBERRA INC. N.S.W.

On 27 July 1843 an embittered Cohen charged his wife with bigamy. While Cohen was in prison, Rachael had formed a relationship with a musician named Rolfe who lived in Pitt Street, Sydney. She had left Hobart Town and, on 23 August 1842, had married Mr Rolfe. Cohen promptly arrived in Sydney, accepted £20 to keep quiet about her status, and then, changing his mind, charged her with bigamy, stating that he would produce witnesses who had been at their own wedding in the Great Synagogue in London (*Australasian Chronicle*, 22 July 1843). On 4 June 1844 Cohen was still assigned to the Public Works Department when he was found to have nineteen shillings and eleven pence 'improperly in his possession'. The money was confiscated.

Surprisingly, Cohen was persuaded to run for public office in the Launceston municipal elections of 1863. He owned a drapery and dry goods store and was licensed as an auctioneer. The *Launceston Examiner* wrote of his 'long connection with the town, active business habit, and the general respect in which you are held by the burgesses'. Cohen was elected and served as an alderman for a year. In his essay in *A Few from Afar*, Stefan Petrow writes 'He rarely spoke during municipal debates and mostly seconded the motions of other aldermen. Was he reticent to talk about issues of which he had little knowledge, or was he a duck out of water, unhappy with being exposed to the public spotlight? The latter seems more likely'.

Lewis Cohen was more comfortable within the small Launceston Jewish community and served as president of the congregation from 1864 to 1871 (when the synagogue closed its doors and sent its scrolls and items of religious value to the congregation in Hobart).

CON 31/1 no.1656; CON 32/1 no 1656; *Hobart Town Colonist*, 10 December 1833; *Tasmanian and Austral-Asiatic Review*, January 1834; CF 1848 no. 58; *Australasian Chronicle*, 22 July 1843; *Launceston Examiner*, 3 December 1863, 29 November 1864; Stefan Petrow, 'Fearless and Independent Jews Elected to Public Office in Tasmania 1855-1902', in P. Elias and A. Elias (eds), *A Few from Afar*, p. 103.

COHEN, Lewis

b. London, 1831-1903
Brothers, 1833; Free.
 Single; Dealer; 12 children.

Lewis Cohen came out to Van Diemen's Land with his mother, Elizabeth Cohen (q.v.), and nine siblings, to join his father Henry Simeon Cohen (q.v.), an assigned convict living in Port Macquarie.

Lewis Cohen married Mary Frankel on 22 March 1854. She was the eldest daughter of Jacob and Miriam Frankel (qq.v.). The family settled in Launceston and was there from 1856 to 1874. Ten of their twelve children were born there. Lewis Cohen & Co owned an auction mart and store in York Street, Launceston. The family moved to Sydney in 1875.

The children of Lewis and Mary were Sarah (1855), Fanny (11 August 1856), Sophia (1858), Minnie (15 January 1860), Albert Henry (1862), Nathan Sidney (10 December 1863), Amy Louise (11 September 1865), Edward George (1 July 1867), Elizabeth Maud (1869), Harry Percival (1871), William Lawrence (1874), and Estella Myra (1876).

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: FERRY BROWN Date: Nov 2007

ID Number: _____

Husband: COHEN WILLIAM

Birth Date: 1832 Place: LONDON ENGLAND

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: 7 SEPT. 1853 Place: TAMWORTH NSW

Death Date: 2 OCT. 1871 Place: TAMWORTH - #3279 AGES

Burial Date: 5 OCT 1871 Place: ROOKWOOD NSW

Other partners: OLD JEWISH SECTION wid/div/sep ROLIS.

Occupation: _____

Father: COHEN HENRY SIMON

Mother: SIMMONS ELIZABETH

Other: _____

Wife: SOLOMON SARAN

Birth Date: 1835 Place: SYDNEY NSW

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: 10 JULY 1918 Place: TAMWORTH #6583

Burial Date: 11 JULY 1918 Place: ROOKWOOD TOWNSHIP SECT 3 ROW 3

Other partners: GRAND/div/sep 30

Occupation: _____

Father: SOLOMON SAMUEL MARRIED 18

Mother: LEVY REBECCA ENGLAND

Other: _____

Sex M/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1 F	<u>FRANCIS (FANNY)</u>	<u>1854</u>	<u>#60102 TAMWORTH NSW</u>	<u>SUSAN JACOBS</u>	<u>1871</u>	<u>SYDNEY</u>		
2 F		<u>55</u>	<u>"</u>					
3 F		<u>56</u>	<u>"</u>					
4 F	<u>ELIZABETH</u>	<u>1857</u>	<u># 1152</u>	<u>ROSE FENNER</u>	<u>1885</u>	<u>MELBOURNE</u>		
5 F	<u>HANNAH</u>	<u>11 JUL 1858</u>	<u># 12425 ? 13177</u>	<u>JOSEPH BURMAN</u>	<u>1883</u>	<u>SYDNEY</u>		
6 M	<u>HENRY S.</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>N.M.</u>			<u>1862</u>	<u>#604 TAMWORTH NSW</u>
7 M	<u>EDWARD</u>	<u>1863</u>	<u>o #13390</u>	<u>HANNIE L. ROSENTHAL</u>	<u>1867</u>	<u>SYDNEY</u>		
8 F	<u>REBECCA</u>	<u>1865</u>	<u>v #1581</u>	<u>JOSEPH H. DAVIS</u>	<u>1885</u>	<u>MELBOURNE</u>		
9 F	<u>VIOLET</u>	<u>1867</u>	<u>o #16634</u>	<u>HANNAH J. COHEN</u>	<u>1887</u>	<u>SYDNEY</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>#6975 EAST MALLERAN VIC AGES</u>
10 F	<u>MAUDE</u>	<u>1868</u>	<u>- 16917</u>	<u>N.M.</u>			<u>1961</u>	<u>#1943 BOLDMAN NSW</u>
11 F	<u>(ADD)</u>		<u>"</u>					
12								
13								

Sources

1 BDM Certificate	3 ECR	5 Burial Record	7 Will/Probate	9 Newspaper Notice	11 Shipping Record	13 Family Records	15
2 BDM Index	4 Parish Register	6 Monumental Inscription	8 Obituary	10 IGI	12 Census/Musters	14	16

FAMILY GROUP CHART

Compiled by: *TERRY BROWN*

Date: *AVG 2007*

ID Number:

Family History Research Manager
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Husband: *SOLOMON NERAY*

Birth Date: *1816* Place: *LONDON*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: *17 AUG 1853* Place: *SYDNEY NSW*

Death Date: *1 MAY 1881* Place: *SYDNEY NSW #770*

Burial Date: *2 MAY 1881* Place: *ROOKWOOD JEWISH CEMETERY*

Other partners: *OLD JEWISH SEC A Row 12* wid/div/sep

Occupation: *OF BORN*

Father: *SOLOMON SAMUEL SAMUEL*

Mother: *REBECCA REBECCA*

Other: *NEE HARRIS*

Wife: *CONEN FRANCES (FANNY)*

Birth Date: *17 MARCH 1834* Place: *PORT MACQUARIE NSW*

Baptism Date: _____ Place: _____

Marriage Date: _____ Place: _____

Death Date: *23 OCT. 1884* Place: *SYDNEY NSW A648*

Burial Date: *24 OCT 1884* Place: *ROOKWOOD JEWISH CEMETERY*

Other partners: *WITH HUSBAND* wid/div/sep

Occupation: *NEEDLEWORK*

Father: *CONEN HENRY SIMON*

Mother: *SIMMONS ELIZABETH*

Other: _____

Sex W/F	Children	When Born	Where Born	Married to	When Married	Where Married	When Died	Where Died/Buried
1M	<i>HENRY B</i>	<i>1854</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #563/136</i>					
2M	<i>EDWARD</i>	<i>1855</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #414/136</i>	<i>GEORGINA O'NEILL</i>	<i>1878</i>	<i>PADDINGTON NSW</i>	<i>1915</i>	
3M	<i>LIONEL H.</i>	<i>8.9.1858</i>	<i>LAUNCESTON #126/53</i>	<i>HATIE EDMONDS</i>	<i>1880</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #179</i>	<i>1905</i>	<i>SYDNEY SOUTH BRISBANE A659</i>
4M	<i>LOUIS.</i>	<i>26.1.1860</i>	<i>LAUNCESTON</i>	<i>ESTHER LIPMAN</i>	<i>1880</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #179</i>	<i>6.7.1918</i>	<i>LAUNCESTON JEWISH SEC 3. ROW 22 A663</i>
5M	<i>PERCY SERVAH</i>	<i>18.6.1861</i>	<i>" #242/53</i>	<i>LILY KNIGHT</i>	<i>1892</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #179</i>	<i>11.10.1920</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD A6836</i>
6F	<i>HAUDE.</i>	<i>2.1.1863</i>	<i>" #111/53</i>	<i>MICHAEL CONEN</i>	<i>1887</i>	<i>WOOLLAHRA NSW #515</i>	<i>31.5.1899</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD A6841</i>
7F	<i>IDA FLORENCE</i>	<i>1-2.1865</i>	<i>" #63/53</i>	<i>N. M.</i>			<i>1866</i>	<i>BATHURST NSW #2952 A6869</i>
8M	<i>ERNEST M.</i>	<i>1866</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #108/136</i>					
9M	<i>JOHN</i>	<i>1867</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW</i>					
10F	<i>LOVISA A. E</i>	<i>1868</i>	<i>" #1736</i>				<i>1931</i>	<i>WAUGUBURY NSW</i>
11F	<i>BEATRICE E</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>" #216</i>	<i>ALGERNON HARRIS E COLLIER</i>	<i>1893</i>	<i>WOOLLAHRA NSW #7612</i>	<i>1897</i>	<i>PADDINGTON NSW #5848</i>
12F	<i>ISABELLE E</i>	<i>1873</i>	<i>" #802</i>	<i>N. M.</i>			<i>10.6.1873</i>	<i>ROOKWOOD A68</i>
13M	<i>ARTHUR JULIAN</i>	<i>1876</i>	<i>" #1262</i>	<i>LYDIA M. JOHNSON</i>	<i>1906</i>	<i>SYDNEY NSW #302</i>		<i>SYDNEY NSW 3 MONTHS</i>

- Sources**
- | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----|
| 1 BDM Certificate | 3 ECR | 5 Burial Record | 7 Will/Probate | 9 Newspaper Notice | 11 Shipping Record | 13 Family Records | 15 |
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X ISSUE ENID F. 1894 PADDINGTON

- ADA REBECCA 1881/22390 NAARNA

O ISSUE STELLA M. 1880 PADDINGTON

ISSUE CECIL A. 1876 PADDINGTON
MILTON L. 1897

SOLOMON, Samuel (SOLOMONS)

b. Essex, 1774–1857

Mangles (6), 1833; Convict; Sentenced to life, Old Bailey, 1832.

Married; Umbrella-maker and salesman; Height: 163 cm; 8 children.

Dark, sallow complexion, black hair, dark chestnut eyes. A Jew. Whiskers joining under chin and turning grey. Lost one front tooth in his upper jaw. He could read and write. Samuel Solomon was the son of Moses Solomon of London, and a cousin of Mrs (Jacob) Josephson (Emma Josephson, q.v.).

Samuel was convicted at the Old Bailey on 6 September 1832 of stealing a bracket clock, valued at 10 shillings, and other household goods from a coffee house in Cornhill. In his own defence Solomon said: 'I am quite innocent of knowing it to be stolen. I bought it off Brown and it was in pawn at Mr Walter's in Aldersgate Street'. He told the court that he had eight children and that he had lived in the East End for twenty years. He was known as 'Honest Samuel or the Honest Jew'. Nine witnesses were brought in to the Old Bailey in order to testify to his good character. His age was given as fifty.

Samuel Solomon was initially placed on the *Phoenix* hulk on arrival in Sydney, being admitted on 7 May 1833, and then sent to the Hyde Park Barracks. On 3 September 1835 he was sent on to Port Macquarie. His behaviour had been 'good'.

On 3 September 1835 Rebecca Solomon (née Moss) (q.v.), who had arrived on the *Britomart*, petitioned the Governor on behalf of her husband, asking that he be assigned to her. He was a prisoner serving a life sentence. He had been an umbrella-maker and claimed to be a cook. He was assigned to Major Innes JP at Port Macquarie and was a 'special' there. She had nine children and had come free on the *Britomart* in February 1835. She had believed that her husband would be assigned to her when she arrived, and now found herself destitute: 'Her miseries have again thrown her upon the hands of benevolent persons who knew her character and her family in England previous to the disastrous circumstance'. Major Innes testified that Solomon's behaviour had been 'very good'. Joseph B. Montefiore (q.v.) asked, on her behalf, that Samuel be assigned to her because Rebecca was in need of help, 'her children being of too tender an age to contribute in any way towards their subsistence'. Montefiore added: 'I believe him [Samuel] to be a very industrious and respectable man'. Governor Bourke replied that Solomon would have to comply with the law, and that he had only served two years.

Samuel 'Solomons' was charged at the Bathurst Police Magistrates Court on 17 June 1840 with receiving stolen property, and was returned to 'the service of the government'. A ticket of leave was issued in Sydney on 15 July 1842 and a conditional pardon was granted on 1 July 1843 (no. 224).

Solomon was a seat holder in the York Street Synagogue in 1845. The family followed Samuel Solomon into the bush to the store that he had established at 'Reid's' or 'Reed's Flats', which was later named Bunyan, and was eight kilometres from the site of Cooma. The presence of the Solomon and Shannon families meant that the locals called the tiny settlement 'Jews' Flat'. Samuel Solomon bought the hotel the Squatters' Arms, established by Abraham Moses (q.v.), and developed a general store beside the public house that was managed by Samuel's son, Harry Solomon (Henry Solomon, q.v.). Solomon continued in business

at Jews' Flat until September 1854, when the properties were transferred to his son Maurice (Morrice) Solomon (q.v.). Solomon moved to Sydney, but held an auctioneer's licence for the District of Cooma until 1858.

Solomon's children were Henry (Harry) (1816), who came to Australia after the rest of the family, Elizabeth (1820) (q.v.), Solomon (called Saul on the ship's indent) (1822) (q.v.), Emma (1824), Julia (1826) (q.v.), Anna (1828), Maurice (Morrice) (1829), Rosetta (1831), Charles (1833) (q.v.), and Sarah (1836), who was born in Sydney.

Samuel Solomon was buried by the Sydney Synagogue on 24 October 1857, at the age of eighty-two. Rebecca died on 21 August 1864.

OBSP, 1830-31, case 1824, pp 758-9; *Phoenix* (bulk) Entrance Book 4/6282, no. 370; Petition 35/7189, 3 September 1835; Governors' Despatches, 30 August 1843, A1293-4/5208, p. 154; *Sydney Times*, 17 September 1836; HO 10/53; family research by Dinah Harvey, Sydney.

SOLOMON, Samuel

b. Sheerness, 1776-1864

Free.

Married; 1 child.

Samuel was the brother of Judah Solomon (q.v.), Joseph Solomon (q.v.), Henry (q.v.) and Isaac Solomon, and the father of Joseph ('Johnny') (q.v.), who was a pioneer settler of Melbourne. Samuel Solomon was buried by the Hobart Synagogue on 9 March 1864 at the age of eighty-eight.

SOLOMON, Samuel

b. Norwich, 1784-1831

Admiral Gambier (2), 1811; Convict; Sentenced to 14 years, Old Bailey, 1810.

Single; Height: 152 cm; 1 child.

Samuel Solomon was a pickpocket who stole a watch (valued at £6) from a passerby at the New Inn, Shoreditch: 'He snatched the watch out of my fob'. Solomon was caught after a scuffle. He claimed, in his own defence, that he was 'very much in liquor'. He was initially sentenced at the Old Bailey on 11 April 1810 to transportation for life. He had brown hair, sallow complexion and light hazel eyes.

Samuel Solomon arrived in New South Wales in September 1811 and was soon sent on to Van Diemen's Land on the *Ruby*, arriving on 19 February 1812. By 2 October 1813 he appeared in the records of Van Diemen's Land when he was convicted of being drunk and disorderly and was placed in the gaol road gang. On 8 March 1814 he was sentenced to 100 lashes for breaking the doors and windows of Mrs Winch's house. Over the next ten years Solomon was punished twelve times for offences involving drunkenness, insolence and verbal abuse. As a consequence it was recorded that he received 225 lashes, several months in irons and a period sitting in the stocks. His police record ended on 30 March 1824 when he was sentenced, once again, to 100 lashes for 'abusing Constables Marr and B. Trainer on Saturday last and endeavoured to cause a Mob to assemble round them when taking Maurice Healey a runaway convict'. Solomon was returned to the Hobart Town Prisoners' Barracks for a month.

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Cohen

Beginnings in Australia

Henry Cohen: From clothier to convict to merchant



Above: Henry Cohen 1790-1867 Opposite: The *Elizabeth Cohen*, eventually acquired by Henry Cohen and family, which carried goods and passengers between Sydney and Port Macquarie



The story of the Cohen family in Australia which is one focus of this site can conveniently be commenced around two Jewish convicts. The first was Henry Cohen, a merchant taylor from London, who at the age of 43 was convicted at the Old Bailey in that he "on the 20th of March, did receive and have of a certain evil-disposed person, 2 promissory notes ... each, the property of our sovereign Lord the King, which had been lately before stolen, he well knowing them to have been stolen against the statute." For this on 26 August 1833 he was transported on the *Lloyd* to Australia for a sentence of 14 years. The second was James Simmons, convicted for jewel theft from no less a personage than the Dowager Marchioness of Devonshire. For this he received the death sentence, but it was subsequently commuted to penal servitude in Australia and he was transported in 1815.

It is possible the families had already become acquainted in London. But in any case the two convicts - Henry Cohen and James Simmons - become connected by marriage. Sometime around 1808 Henry, still in London, meets a girl by the name of Elizabeth Simmons, and marries her in 1809. Their first daughter is Nancy, born in 1812. After Henry's conviction Nancy marries Joseph Simmons who is the brother of James Simmons. Joseph has been a free settler in Australia but has returned and married Nancy in London. He then returns to Australia on the ship *The Brothers*, accompanying Elizabeth, Nancy and the rest of Henry's family. And so the families of the two convicts join.

The story of the two families have much in common. Both convicts would be joined by family members as free settlers who would manage to make their lives comparatively easy and productive whilst they served their time. Once granted their tickets of leave, both convicts would then go on to establish themselves in the new colony as wealthy merchants. Henry becomes a merchant, store owner and ship owner. James becomes a publican, auctioneer and eventually the owner of a well stocked Sydney store.

There are of course more than one story that can be told around families marrying and intermarrying in a complex world disrupted by emigration both forced and voluntary. Indeed another interconnection has been mentioned already - the marriage between another daughter of Henry - Sophia Cohen and another free settler, Abraham Cohen, the descendant of Don Menachem Chajim Ha-Kohen of Schwienfurt. So there will be no attempt here to tell "the" story of the Cohen family. Rather it will be sufficient to make a few observations about the descendants of Henry whilst drawing attention to other much more substantial accounts and other relevant resources available on this site.

In particular:

- Much detail of the story of Henry Cohen and his descendants is well researched and described by Philip Cohen, His account *Henry Cohen: 1790-1867* is reproduced with permission here.
- Another contribution, in the form of a book by Barbara Falk, *No Other Home: An Anglo-Jewish Story 1833-1987* (Melbourne, Penguin, 1988) provides a more academically developed account of the dynamics by which Henry Cohen as a Jewish ex-convict, and his descendants, would sufficiently integrate themselves into the Melbourne community to become over several generations prominent figures in the society. This book, again with the kind permission of the author and the publisher, Penguin Books Australia is reproduced in scanned form here.

So much of what follows is drawn, sometimes verbatim, from these two sources (and in particular that of Philip Cohen) that footnotes to these works on most occasions will be omitted. What follows should be regarded as a précis of them. The slant taken, however, is of course the sole responsibility of the site author.

In addition to the two important accounts above it is possible to read here the transcript of trial of Henry Cohen and judge whether, on the evidence, he should have been convicted. As well some Colonial Correspondence surrounding his entry into and time as a convict in Australia have been reproduced here. These include those relating to the determination that he had skills useful to the colony and as a consequence his designation as a "special", subsequent maneuvers by his family to further disentangle him from the constraints of penal servitude by attaching him to one or other of the family, and his eventual conditional pardon.

Much of the success of Henry, his family and descendants needs to be understood in the context of Henry's wealth prior to his conviction. In June 1821 Henry was described as a Salesman. Later that year, in October 1821, he moved to 91 Edgeware Road, Paddington and three years later is on record as a Clothes salesman (and later Tailor) of 111 Edgeware Road, Paddington, Middlesex. By the year of his conviction (1833) Henry had a large new and used clothing shop premises at 126 Edgeware Road. He also had a large family with ten children - four girls and six boys. At his trial Henry claimed that his business returned him £4000 to £5000 per year. And when he was detained at Bow Street Police Station he had on his person—in addition to the stolen bank promissory notes—a £100 bank note and some sovereigns. As Philip Cohen points out, this was at a time when a tradesman earned about £5 per week, an unskilled worker about £3 per week, and a domestic servant about £2 per week plus board.

It was thus possible for Henry's family not only to follow his less than glorious forced exodus to Australia in a more dignified way aboard the *Brothers* but also to set themselves up as a free settler family of some wealth. Correspondence from the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, Frederick Augustus Healy, to the Colonial Secretary on 8 January 1834 confirms that:

The Convict Henry Cohen, Lloyds, who was named in the muster list of the ship as a Tailor, and as such applicated [sic] to the mounted police, turns out to have been a Merchant Tailor, and knows nothing of the trade, and he has been accordingly returned by Capt. Williams to the Convict B[arracks]. On seeing this man this morning, and learning somewhat of his history, I find he is one of that class of convicts

called "special" but as my impression on this subject may be erroneous I forward him herewith for your inspection [sic] and for the Commands of His Excellency the Governor, as to his disposal. This man is a Jew, and was tried for having stolen Bank notes, and I am informed his family have brought a large sum to the colony by the Brothers.

Henry himself was of course well educated, an entrepreneurial businessman, and therefore useful to whoever might obtain his services and with a family of sufficient means to encourage an arrangement of mutual benefit. When the Colonial administration saw through the various attempts to attach Henry directly to the family he was sent to Port Macquarie which had been established in 1821 as a place of secondary punishment.



Looking west down Clarence Street, Port Macquarie, c. 1870

On 17 January 1834 Henry was assigned on request as a domestic servant of Major Archibald Clunes Innes. His duties are not known but, given his skills, were unlikely to have been those of a domestic servant. Nor do we know what else may have transacted between his family and the good Major. Nevertheless Philip Cohen cites evidence that while the Major lived on his property at Lake Innes, which was six miles from the township, Henry was living with his family in the township of Port Macquarie. Subsequent attempts to have him reassigned to James Simmons (who had by then a conditional pardon) were not successful. But on 14 February 1840 Henry was granted his Ticket of Leave and now was now able to take control of his assets in his own name, at least in Port Macquarie.

Those assets were by now considerable. "The Cohen family became well known traders in the district, with a store in Horton Street (now the Commonwealth Bank building), and their own vessel, the *Elizabeth Cohen*, which carried goods and passengers between Sydney and Port Macquarie." Indeed, the *Elizabeth Cohen* was not the only vessel owned by Henry. He owned also, for example, a steamship - *Thistle* - whose sister ship *Rose* is shown below.



The *Rose*, sister ship of the *Thistle* owned by Henry Cohen

Author Jack Koskie, in his book *Ships That Shaped Australia* (Sydney: Angus & Robertson, 1987) states that Henry "apparently earned the admiration of the Governor, who owned a property some kilometers away from the goal. He was allowed to take the bullock cart to town for stores and became the station's bookkeeper." He notes that "Henry established a wholesale grocery firm in George Street, Sydney, and to serve the interests of the north coast pioneers became one of the first shareholders of the North Coast Steamship Company. Messrs Cohen and Company thrived."



"H. Cohen & Son" in George Street, from Joseph Fowles' Sydney in 1848

Henry Cohen died in Sydney on 1 August 1867, a successful man of considerable property and wealth.



Cohen's Family Hotel, Margaret St Sydney, 1880

Enough has been said to sketch the way in which Henry Cohen and his loyal family were able to resurrect their entrepreneurial success, interrupted so rudely by his conviction and transportation, in the new world of colonial Australia, rich as it was in opportunity for free settlers with means. What remains is an account of his children and how they built on his success in the dynamically developing world in which they found themselves. For this [click here](#).

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THE FEARED OUTPOST PRISONS

CONVICTS WHO WERE PUNISHED BY TRANSPORTATION FROM ENGLAND TO Australia sometimes suffered yet another transportation. If they were foolish or rebellious enough to behave badly, they could be sent from Sydney or Van Diemen's Land to Norfolk Island, Newcastle, Port Macquarie, or Moreton Bay. Each of these was a dreaded place of further punishment for the convicts who refused their first opportunity of rehabilitation. Curious personalities sometimes emerged from the tales about these prison hells, such as Lewis Lazarus, the explorer, James Lawrence, actor and diarist, and James Woolfe, the pirate. But in general, it is the outcasts of Australian Jewry of these times whom we encounter in the prisons.

Newcastle was discovered in 1796 by Lieutenant John Shortland. He was pursuing some convicts who had stolen a boat, and when he entered "a fine river" sixty-nine miles north of Sydney he named it the Hunter after the Governor of that time. Cliffs on the coastline were found to be rich in coal, and enormous deposits of oyster shell promised a useful source of lime which could be used for Sydney's new buildings. Convicts were sent to work the coal and burn the lime, and it was soon realised that the "Coal River" would be a handy place in which to dump troublesome prisoners. They were worked so hard and treated so savagely that some of them chose suicide as the quickest way of escape, but coal-workings and lime-pits had the desired effect on most prisoners sent to Newcastle and the majority decided to reform. Few convicts stayed there for very long, and they usually settled in Sydney when their sentence was completed.

Among the Jews sent to Newcastle were Ikey Solomon's companion Joel Joseph in 1813, Samuel Lyons in 1819, and Vaiben and Emanuel Solomon in 1821. Their stories have been told.

As the rural settlement of New South Wales expanded, Newcastle became comparatively civilised and the authorities had to look further afield for an isolated penal settlement. They chose Port Macquarie, 220 miles north of Sydney and discovered by Surveyor-General John Oxley in 1818. Port Macquarie was established by Governor Macquarie in 1821, but by this time settlement was spreading so rapidly along the coast that in less than ten years Port Macquarie also had lost its isolation

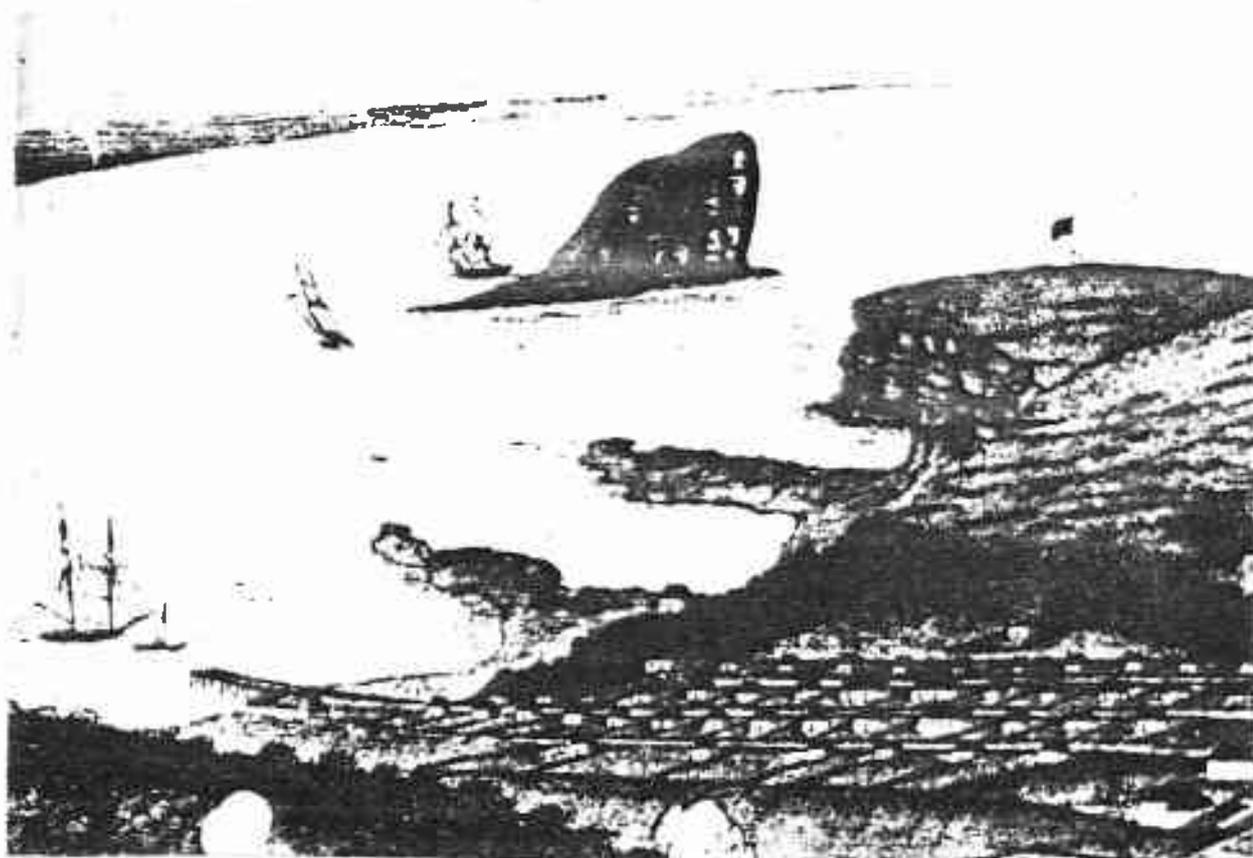
and was opened for free settlement. There were convicts at Port Macquarie until 1847 and at Newcastle until 1855, but they were greatly outnumbered by the free settlers.

Very few Jews were sent to Port Macquarie, the most notable being Michael John Davies in 1832 and Henry Cohen in 1833. Both of them were allowed to bring their families into exile with them, and both became part of the commercial life of the new region! All that remains today of a small but once flourishing Jewish community are some well-preserved tombstones.

By Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane's time it was necessary to look further afield for places of banishment for those deemed to be beyond redemption. In 1824 Sir Thomas decided to re-open the Norfolk Island penal settlement, which had been abandoned in 1809, and in 1823 he had sent John Oxley northwards to seek another isolated spot which would have the double advantage of providing a penal settlement and an outpost which would show the flag against French encroachment. Oxley found Moreton Bay, some 500 miles north of Sydney, and gave the name of Brisbane River to the river which ran into it. Sir Thomas sailed north to inspect and approve it, and on 30 August 1824 the first convict ship left Sydney for Moreton Bay. Within a few months the settlement had moved inland to the banks of the Brisbane River, to make a wretched beginning to the story of Brisbane, capital of the future colony of Queensland.

Despair and misery reigned at Moreton Bay². The commandant, Captain Patrick Logan, was said to have been appointed at the suggestion of his fellow officers in Sydney in order to get rid of him. Only the most incorrigible prisoners from Sydney and Port Macquarie were sent there, and until Port Arthur was established in Van

The first convict settlement at Newcastle



Cohen and Cohen

Last week, I was pottering around the Historic Cemetery — not bent on any ghoulish activity, but just to take a gander at a tree which has interested me for some time.

The tree is on the western side of the cemetery alongside the gravestones of two young people who died in the early days of free settlement in the town — one at the age of 12 years and the other at the age of three.

The tree, which I mentioned in this column in November 1980, was first mentioned by a visitor to Port Macquarie, an American of Jewish ancestry who was struck by the shape of its branches, which held an extraordinary resemblance to the Memerah — a candelabrum of seven candles (originally nine), which has a significant place in Jewish history.

It was mentioned in the New Testament.

It was written that the Roman Emperor Titus claimed the Memerah, when his men ransacked the Tabernacle.

So much for the explanation. I went along, as a matter of curiosity, to see if the tree still held its shape after these two years and it has.

The remains lying in the graves were once David, son of Meyer, who passed away on the 29th Sivan in the Jewish year of 5596 and Rosa, daughter of Abraham Cohen.

Abraham Cohen, father of Rosa, was one of the earliest merchants in Port Macquarie and began his career in the colony as printer of the Sydney newspaper, *The Australian*.

After steering his way out of several defamation suits, Cohen decided there must be an easier way of making a living, so he moved up to Port Macquarie with the idea of making a fortune as a storekeeper.

He wanted to emulate the success of his father-in-law, also a Cohen, who made a pretty packet out of the town.

Not content with just settling in Port Macquarie, Abraham spread his wings to Tamworth and Goulburn where he also opened stores.

Port Macquarie, at the time, had slipped into a deep recession and the population was falling off as the result, so Abraham moved on to green pastures.

His father-in-law, Henry Cohen, was a wealthy stock broker in England until a couple of stolen promissory notes 'accidentally' fell into his possession.

The law didn't take kindly to the slip and sent him on his way to the colony in a convict ship, but allowed him to cart his wife and large family of eleven or so with him.

In December 1833, he arrived at Sydney and was immediately sent to the convict settlement of Port Macquarie.

In Port Macquarie he was assigned to Major Innes and for some time worked for the Major at his 'Lake Cottage' — a mansion a few miles south of the township.

By the time the town was turned over to free settlement and Cohen had become unfettered, he was ready to go into business on his own account.

Before long, he had a huge warehouse, at the back of *The Royal*, owned a hotel and a ship, the *Thistle*, which he used to ply between Sydney and Port Macquarie.

He built wharves and purchased another ship which he named *Elizabeth*, after his wife.

In 1845, Henry Cohen moved down to Sydney and soon became a big noise in the business world.

His Port Macquarie investments were left to his sons, Edward and Samuel, to run.

Edward looked after the shipping service and the store for a few years while brother Samuel set up his shingle as the town auctioneer. And then Edward moved down to the goldfields to try his luck, leaving Sam as the only Cohen in the town.

Business life went along at a steady pace for Sam, until one day a prize just fell in his lap.

In 1851, the schooner *Wanderer* was wrecked at the entrance to Port Macquarie and immediately began breaking up.

Anxious to sell whatever could be salvaged from the wreck, the sailing master, William Ottiwell, made a deal with Sam Cohen for Cohen to buy the lot.

Ottiwell acted on behalf of the *Wanderer's* owner Benjamin Boyd, who had been unavoidably detained, after losing his head during a brief visit to the Solomon Islands.

There was a great unrest around the town at the time that Cohen had been a bit tricky in his dealings, but rumblings were soon stilled when Cohen allowed the disgruntled to 'hop in for their chop', letting them cart off valuable possessions for a song. Well, almost a song — less his commission.

Not long after this historical event Cohen left the district, leaving the people of Port to slumber on.