

month of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine."

The late Mr. Raphael was married in Sydney on 30th December, 1840, to Maria H. Moses, eldest daughter of Moses Moses, of Yass. Mrs. Raphael survived her husband by many years, dying at "Mariola," her residence at Stanmore, near Sydney, on 24th October, 1899.

In 1879 there were four daughters of the deceased living—Rosetta, wife of Woolfe Benjamin Lee, of Sydney; Elizabeth Dinah, wife of Meyer Mandel, of Armidale, jeweller and watchmaker; Esther Matilda, wife of Jacob Samuel Rosenthal, of Lower Fort Street, oculist and aurist; and Deborah Raphael, who was unmarried.

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## **Jews of Goulburn.**

By SYDNEY B. GLASS.

### CHAPTER FOUR.

(Period 1845-1850.)

During this period, the favourable influences already mentioned, as well as others that followed in their train, continued to operate and the district to make substantial progress.

The first months of 1845 witnessed the regularising of the overland carriage of mails twice weekly to the Port Phillip area from Sydney.\* The future capitals of two States were linked through the corridor, which the railways were later to follow, by way of the Goulburn plains. In 1848, local feeling had so far crystallised to warrant support of a district newspaper. In that year, the *Goulburn Herald* and *County of Argyle Advertiser* appeared on the 1st July.

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\**Sydney Morning Herald*, January 7th, 1845.

In the town itself, the wooden and bark roofed stage was passing. There were beginnings of a civic dignity. A visitor of 1847 has recorded :—

All or nearly all these (the principal) buildings are of brick although the fronts of some of them have been finished off with stucco. The Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches are neat structures, and the Roman Catholics of the town are erecting a place of worship which, judging from its appearance in its partially built state, bids fair to become the handsomest building of the whole. The Goulburn stores now finished are large and handsome and the Royal Hotel presents a most noble exterior. The stores and hotels are all two storied buildings completed in a style of workmanship that would not disgrace any city. . . .

During my brief stay I put up at Mandelson's Hotel, which, according to my notions of the *beau ideal* of an inn, is decidedly the best I have yet seen in the colony. Although not quite finished, it is still a large and handsome building, with its rooms well furnished and extensive stabling in the rear. The larder is well stocked and the host and hostess, as well as their myrmidons, obliging and attentive, and the establishment in every respect of a superior kind. It forms a striking feature in the prospect, but the effect is altogether spoiled by the immediate proximity of several small hovels erected opposite it. . . .†

According to its proprietor, the new enlarged premises were opened in November, 1846. They contained a large, commodious room, sixty feet long, available for any public or charitable meeting, free of charge. There was a forty feet billiard room.‡ Thenceforth, and for many years, the Royal and Mandelson's Goulburn Hotel were comparable houses.

Samuel Emanuel was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1803—the eldest of the family of Moses Emanuel (who was born in London in 1772) and his wife, Rosetta. In 1831, he married in London, Dinah Cohen, a daughter of Jacob Levy Cohen, of Leicester.

Samuel Emanuel arrived in Australia in 1832.§ After establishing himself in business in Sydney, both in the Lower George Street area as well as in Manchester House, 382 George Street, he transferred all his interests to Goulburn, where he opened the Bee Hive Stores in Auburn Street in 1845.¶ Years later, he erected up-to-date and substantial premises. This building still does service as the Goulburn store of Messrs. O. Gilpin Limited.

†*Ibid.*, January 11th, 1847.

‡*Ibid.*, November 2nd, 1846.

§Particulars from certificate of death.

¶*Sydney Morning Herald*, February 17th, 1845.

Emanuel acquired much land and property in the town. For some time—he resided in Goulburn till 1857—he was one of its most influential citizens. In 1907, McAlister, at page 99, refers to the firm of S. Emanuel & Son, the style by which the enterprise was known from 1857 onwards, as one of the best of the mercantile firms of the bygone years.

Later Samuel Emanuel represented the Electorate of Argyle in the New South Wales Parliament. One of his sons, Sydney Levy Emanuel, was an Alderman of the Goulburn Council.



SAMUEL EMANUEL.

In the arrangements for the administration of justice in the country areas, a vagary of officialdom had chosen the diminutive village of Berrima, where there was a large gaol and a half-dozen or more hotels and stores, but little else, as the Quarter Sessions and Circuit town. In 1847, Berrima lost that importance to Goulburn, which became the centre for the trial of criminal as well as civil issues for the Southern circuit. This embraced all southern New South Wales.

For the first Circuit Court, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Alfred Stephen arrived on Saturday, the 4th September, 1847, accompanied by the Sheriff and the Clerk of Arraignment.\* "He had four horses to his carriage and came in some state."† A large concourse of gentlemen in carriages and on horseback went out to meet His Honour and escorted him to his lodgings at Mandelson's Hotel.

\**Ibid*, September 8th, 1847.

†*History of Goulburn*, p. 177.

For want of other accommodation, the Court sat the same morning in the small Court House where Police and Petty Sessions business was usually transacted.† On the 6th September, the Chief Justice, together with the Attorney-General and visiting members of the Bar, Messrs. Holroyd and Dowling, and Solicitors Kitson, Allman, Byles, Grant and Murray were entertained by the citizens at a public banquet at the Royal Hotel. The occasion was one of much speech-making.|| The notice of the dinner was signed by Moss Marks, as Chairman and Secretary of the Committee. Tickets were obtainable at the Argyle Store of Benjamin & Moses, where Marks was employed, and at the Australian Store of Samuel Davis, and at the Commercial Stores.§

In all the movements that were afoot in the district during the period—and there were many—the Goulburn Jews participated to the full. Their names are met with in all civic and public endeavour. They are sprinkled as with a shaker through all the records. During the Centenary celebrations in Goulburn in 1920, an old resident who spoke of Jewish interests in the town in the early years was listened to with a certain scepticism. The principal records of the 'forties, i.e., the newspapers, bear eloquent witness.

On 8th December, 1846, was held in the district a large Anti-Transportation meeting. The feeling of the citizens ran very high on the matter, but there was no unanimity. The meeting was one of many in which Jews took a prominent part. At another of these meetings (on 3rd April, 1846), advocating the making of a line of railway to Goulburn from Sydney, there is instanced by Mr. T. A. Murray, the local member, how a load of wool took three months in transit from Goulburn to Sydney.

Along with civic and public activities, the Jews of the town were attentive to communal and religious matters. In 1848 an area of ground at the Towrang, in which three burials had already taken place, was conveyed by Samuel Benjamin and Elias Moses to trustees for the Goulburn Hebrew Association and dedicated "for the burial therein

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†*Sydney Morning Herald*, September 8th, 1847.

||*Ibid*, September 15th, 1847.

§*Ibid*, August 31st, 1847.

of deceased professors of the Jewish Faith." On the land the community in the same year erected a substantial stone cottage for the residence of a caretaker.\* It contained a large room for the holding of Divine service prior to burials. It has only very recently become demolished. The deed of conveyance (dated 1848) of this land, written in the excellent penmanship of the times and drawn by Solicitor J. J. Byles, of Goulburn, was produced in a Court application during the present year, 1948. The purpose of the application was to enable the Great Synagogue of Sydney to become Trustee of the Cemetery and to provide for the maintenance of the tombstones and graves.

In the late 'forties many young Jews gravitated into the district—then one of the most flourishing areas of the colony. They came in the first instance mainly as employees of the already established stores. Many of the names of these new arrivals appear in the late 'forties in enterprises of their own. They were not all successful. A ruthless testing out process was, in fact, going on, when there occurred an event of epochal and far-reaching importance—the discovery of gold.

For the photo of Samuel Emanuel the writer is under obligation to his grandson, Mr. F. C. Emanuel.

*(To be continued.)*

## Book Review.

### **One Hundred Years : The Story of the Melbourne Hebrew (Shearith Israel) Congregation (1841-1941). (Issued in Commemoration of Its Centenary.)**

Life in the infant colony was hard. The rewards from commerce were slow and poverty was prevalent. The census of the year 1841 showed that the Jewish community in all numbered 57 souls, yet it had its social problems, and a "society for the relief of the poor and infirm" was in existence. In that year there arrived in the colony one who was to organise the life of the community, and, by example and service, ensure the permanency of a Jewish congregational life in Melbourne. This was Asher Hymen Hart. On 12th September, 1841, he convened a meeting of Jewish residents at the home of Edward and Isaac Hart, and urged them to dissolve the society for the relief of the poor and infirm. There was no need, he asserted, for "any formal pledge" to assist their Jewish brethren, and "any poor Jew from the neighbouring colonies who came to Melbourne would find friends to assist him."

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\**Goulburn Herald*, August 12th, 1848; also December 14th, 1850.