

The statement of receipts attached to the first, and, unfortunately, also the last, annual report, showed the receipts at £242/4/6 and the expenditure £239/16/3, there being unpaid liabilities in connection with the furnishing and billiard table of £99.

Mr. Leslie A. Fischer showed himself to be an efficient Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Coleman P. Hyman as Hon. Treasurer was responsible for the finances.

Unfortunately these efforts on behalf of the Association did not meet with the success they deserved, and the body fell into financial difficulties. In a little over twelve months after its meeting a meeting of the members was held on September 20th, 1903, when the following extraordinary resolution was proposed :—

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the New South Wales Jewish Association cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the said Association be wound up voluntarily.

That Leslie J. Fischer, Esq., and A. Marks, Esq., be, and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

This resolution was carried, and the liquidators proceeded with the unpleasant task of winding up what promised to be a fine club.

The blocks of Revs. A. B. Davis and J. H. Landau and the York Street Synagogue are reproduced from *The Town and Country Journal* of January 25th, 1913.

Jews of Goulburn.

By SYDNEY B. GLASS.

The author desires to acknowledge his obligation to the many persons who have assisted with information going to the completion of this record. Where known, their names will be noted at the foot of the pages; likewise a complete list will be added after the last chapter. Special thanks, however, are due to Mr. Ramsome T. Wyatt, Registrar of the Anglican Cathedral at Goulburn and author of the monumental *History of Goulburn* (1941); to Miss Ida Leeson, B.A., Mitchell Librarian, and the staff of the Mitchell Library; to Messrs. Daniel Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd., newspaper proprietors of

Goulburn, and to Mr. M. H. Dart, editor of the *Goulburn Evening Post*; also to the Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, and to Mr. C. Meehan, a student of the early Roman Catholic Records. Mr. Wyatt's *History* will be referred to throughout as *History of Goulburn*; the various Goulburn newspapers will be denoted "*Goulburn Newspaper*"; *Old Pioneering Days in the Sunny South* (1907), by Charles MacAlister Senior, will be referred to as "*MacAlister*"; and the title "*Mr.*" will be omitted except in quotations.

CHAPTER ONE.

The reasons for the early emergence of the Goulburn Plains as a centre of population are bound up with the commercial and administrative supremacy of the metropolis and port of Sydney and the topography of the surrounding country. The years that have elapsed since the first settlement in the area have taken little from these influences. Rather have they consolidated and deepened their impress on the destinies of the Queen City of the South.

The city of Goulburn is in the District and County of Argyle—so named after his home county in Northern Scotland by the greatest of Australia's Builder-Governors, Major-General Lachlan Macquarie. The name was bestowed in compliment to Henry Goulburn, the then Secretary of State for War and the Colonies in Lord Liverpool's Ministry.* The city is so placed that it stands in a natural corridor leading from the central coastal areas of the State into Central and Southern Riverina as well as into the Southern Tablelands. Situated at the point of confluence of the Mulwarrie Ponds and the Wollondilly River, the locality is remarkable as being the focus of numerous wide and easily travelled valleys.† To the eastward, the declivities that fall to the Shoalhaven River valley are a barrier against direct access to the coast.

It was in the early 'twenties of the nineteenth century that the first white settlers followed in the tracks of the early explorers into the Goulburn Plains. They were itinerant farmers, and in advance of legitimate occupation—then confined by the laws of the colony to specified areas

**Historical Notes on Goulburn*, by F. M. Bladen.

†*Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* for 1930 : Paper by F. A. Craft, B.Sc.

—they planted small cultivation areas by the streams and ponds. They were not long undisturbed in their possession. From the north, the west and the north-east—at about the same time—scouts in search of new territory broke or cut their way in. Behind them came cattlemen and sheepmen—sun-tanned, bearded, resolute-eyed pioneers, the salt and vigour of a new-born nation. Like the Patriarchs, their capital moved in with them—on the hoof—with herdmen to shepherd and to fend the crossings. To the newcomers—eager for good and ample pasturage—the broad, well-watered, almost treeless expanses of the Goulburn Plains were a veritable stockman's paradise.† In the plains, the progeny of the flocks quickly acclimatised. As was said of another great migration, "They were fruitful and increased abundantly and multiplied and waxed exceeding mighty and the land was filled with them."§

The whole of the area of the South country, in the course of a few years, was overrun by the cattlemen and sheepmen. For a time, all tracks leading south were eloquent with the baa-ing of sheep and the lowing of horned cattle. Large holdings, the sole title to which for the time being was the physical possession of the occupiers, extended to the Murray.

In the remoter areas the run-holders found it necessary to employ on their establishments overseers and stockmen and clerks who were free men, as well as others who were assigned servants.¶ The first Jew to set foot in the South country was, no doubt, a member of such an establishment, either as a free man or an assigned servant. That there were some assigned servants in the area who were Jews is probable. There is no clear proof.

Far from a centre of population, the settler on the Tumut and the Snowy rejoiced somewhat uneasily in the bountiful increase of his herds and flocks. Around him were stretches of virgin and difficult country, peopled only by the untamed naked savage, whose means of living the advent of the white man had destroyed. On his own

†Some thirty or forty thousand acres without a tree.—F. M. Bladen : *Notes on Goulburn*.

§Exodus, chapter 1, verse 7.

¶On assignment to a private employer as distinct from a convict in a Government establishment.

holding the convict population often outnumbered the free. To the point of his entry into the South country he turned as a railhead for supplies. It was his sole channel of outlet for his products. In times of lawlessness and disorder—and there were many—he sought on the Goulburn Plains the protection which the regular forces of law and order alone could furnish. The time was soon over-ripe for the establishing of a military police post at the crossing of the Wollondilly near the head of the plains. Its natural concomitant was a trading post where the settler could procure in return for his products the goods he required on his establishment. The former was provided by authority as soon as the need became sufficiently acute. The latter was of much slower growth.

Far away, in Georgian England, Solomon Moses was born in the year 1800 at Sheerness, in the Isle of Sheppey, in Kent. His father's name was Simeon Moses; his mother's first name was Caroline.|| Like many others of the breed of young English Jews of the time, Solomon, when he came to man's estate, was of opinion that the opportunities afforded by the laws and economic conditions of Britain were not sufficient for his full development as a citizen. Hearing of Australia, he decided to try his fortune in the new South land. On the ship *Arundel*—"a barque of 409 tons, Captain Henderson, with a general cargo of merchandise"—he sailed from England, arriving in Port Jackson on the 10th September, 1832.*

Solomon Moses brought with him capital. He had also the will and the energy to employ it usefully in the new country. He was an observant conforming Jew. In Sydney his first recorded doing was typical. He entered fully into the community life of Sydney Jews—then only emerging from the first stage. At a general meeting held within a year of his arrival, the newcomer was elected a member of the Committee.†

Moses and his colleagues had finished the framing of rules (which are still extant) for the guidance of the first

||Particulars from Certificate of Death.

*Particulars in Emigrants' Petition, 1835, and Sydney newspapers, September, 1832.

†Synagogue Report (York Street), 1844.



SOLOMON MOSES IN OLD AGE.

Australian Jewish congregation‡ when there came to him whisperings of the fuller opportunities awaiting a new-comer in the South. Among the mixed population of Sydney he made what enquiries he could. Having heard all there was to be heard, he weighed all and decided.

But firstly, as a prelude to his settling in the South country, he took a wife. The marriage was performed at the small Synagogue in Bridge Street, and it was the third regular Jewish marriage in Australia. To the usual Rabbinic certificate in Aramaic (still preserved in one of the families of his descendants) is attached a *testatum* in English—a proper provision in a country where there were few Jewish scholars. A reproduction of this *testatum* appears on the following page.

‡*Ibid.*

We hereby Certify that We
 were present at the Marriage of
 Mr Solomon Moses and Miss Deborah
 Hart agreeably to the Jewish Rites
 and Ceremonies, performed by Mr
 Solomon Phillips with the
 sanction of Mr P. J. Cohen under
 Sanakhta to him from the Reverend
 Solomon Nisschell of London
 and by Permission of Joseph Barakow
 Workless Esq President of the
 Jewish Synagogue, in Beth
 Sephithal of Sydney New
 South Wales

Dated in Sydney this Twenty
 Seventh day of Tivree corresponding
 with the Twenty Eighth day of
 January A M 5595 = 1835.

For Moses Deet to the Jewish Community
 Isaac Linnovitz H. H. P. Phillips
 Moses Joseph Abraham Eliaz

Annual Meeting

5702



Colonel A. W. Hyman, O.B.E., V.D.

President, 1941-1942

Notabilia

in the coming months.

The Foundation by this Society of a Centenary Library.

A proposal that this Society link up as a Society affiliated with the Royal Australian Historical Society.

The Celebration on Sabbath, 9th January, 1943, by the Wellington (New Zealand) Jewish Community of the Centenary of the First Jewish Service in the Dominion of New Zealand.

In answer to a letter of request from the management of the Public Library, Moscow, U.S.S.R., a file of the Society's publications is being despatched to the Library, accompanied by a message of greeting.

The Society aims at being a recording centre of all historical data relating to Jews in Australia, New Zealand, and the Islands of the Pacific.

Would any person knowing of or being able to provide a proper record of Jewish activities in the Dutch East Indies kindly communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of members of the AUSTRALIAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY will be held in the Library of the Maccabean Hall, Darlinghurst, Sydney, on Tuesday evening, July 28th, 1942, at 8 p.m. precisely, when business will be transacted as under :—

1. Motion for adoption of Report and Hon. Treasurer's Financial Statement.
2. Election of Officers and Auditor.
3. Reading and discussion on the following papers :

**"Jews in the Pacific Islands of the
South Seas"**

By A. M. GURAU, Apia, Western Samoa.

**"A Reminiscence of the York Street
(Sydney) Synagogue"**

By Mrs. MARIE KEYSOR.

"The Chief Rabbi's Gold Kiddush Cup"

By ERNEST S. MARKS, C.B.E.

4. General Business.

Coffee.

N.B.—Nominations for the position of President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and six ordinary members of the Committee must be in writing and reach the Hon. Secretary at the understated address not later than by noon on Tuesday, July 28th, 1942.

All persons interested, whether members of the Society or not, are specially requested to attend the meeting.

SYDNEY B. GLASS,

Hon. Secretary.

2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

The amount of the subscription payable by a member is ten shillings per annum, commencing from the 1st of January in each year.

Any person donating an amount of not less than £5/5/- in one sum may be elected by the Committee as a Life Member of the Society.

—Extracts from Rules of the Society.

In the meantime, in the South country a settlement had begun to crystallise at the point where the laden bullock drays forded the Wollondilly River on their long trek northward to Sydney. What Moses and his newly wedded bride saw at their first overlooking of their intended home was described by travellers who saw it a year or so later. The visitors were James Backhouse and George Washington Walker, London Quakers, on a religious mission. The extract is on pages 439-440 of *A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies*, by James Backhouse, London, 1843 :—

10th month 1836

7th :

The old town of Goulburn consisted of a courthouse, of slabs, covered with bark, a lock-up house, a few huts, occupied by the mounted police and constables, a cottage of roughly cut timber, and a small inn, affording tolerable accommodation for such a place, as well as a better house or two, at a short distance.

Again on the 8th :

A neighbouring settler and the Police Magistrate called upon us. From the latter, we obtained leave to hold a meeting in the Courthouse; he also accompanied us to the new township, about a mile distant, where a few scattered buildings of brick, and others of wood, had been erected. One of the latter is a hospital, affording accommodation for about thirty patients. Like other places of this kind, in remote situations, it was pretty fully occupied, by stockmen, and other of the lower order; victims of immorality, the scourge of this class in sequestered parts of the colony, frequented by the aborigines.

Andrew Gibson, magistrate, stated in evidence in 1835 :—

The Goulburn Court House is a slab building with a mud floor almost without a roof. Its smoky state in winter when a fire is indispensable renders it all but uninhabitable. Some of the Magistrates have declined to attend in inclement weather.*

Moses, according to his own statement, arrived in Goulburn in 1835.† He was not the first Jew to settle in the town or district. From one Abraham Moses, who had purchased various allotments at a sale of town lots,

*Before the Legislative Council's Select Committee of Enquiry re Police arrangements.

†*Australian*, June 15, 1841.

Solomon Moses arranged to purchase a site in the new town at the corner of Auburn and Verner Streets.† However, on the 5th February, 1836, he leased from one John Cole "a house and premises with appurtenances situate in the old township of Goulburn formerly known as the Policeman's Arms."§

His possession was to date from the 15th May, 1836, and on the 4th July, 1836, a licence for the hotel was granted Moses at the Goulburn Court House by the magistrates Rossi, Gibson and MacAlister. The licence fee was £25.|| On the 1st July, 1836, Moses advertised the premises under the name "The Travellers' Home Inn," Goulburn Plains, formerly known as "The Policeman's Arms."|| As the account of the London Friends speaks of one small inn, there is the strongest probability that the one referred to was the "Travellers' Home."

In December of the same year, having enlarged the premises by the addition of five rooms, Moses advertised that "the numerous families and gentlemen calling at the Travellers' Home Inn will find there the best of Wines, Spirits, and Bottled Porter and well-aired beds etc. on the most moderate terms also good stabling at 5/6 per night."***

Apparently as successful as he had hoped, Moses decided at the termination of his lease to transfer from the old town of Goulburn. It had the disadvantage of being too close in to the bend of the river, which was subject in the wet seasons to devastating floods. He accordingly purchased on the 19th December, 1840, for £42/10/- from Abraham Moses, who had purchased them from the Crown in 1836 for a total of £21/8/6, two allotments of land in Auburn Street in the new town of Goulburn.* Upon these allotments Moses built a new hotel, which he opened for business, removing there from The Travellers' Home Inn on the 1st July, 1941. The

†Records of Registrar-General, New South Wales.

§*Ibid.*

||Official Licensing Records of the New South Wales Treasury.

||*Gazette*, 12th July, 1836.

***Australian*, 20th December, 1836.

*Records of the Registrar-General, New South Wales.

new premises he called the Royal Hotel—a name it still bears.

The building he describes as a first-rate family hotel with every modern improvement, with seventeen commodious and well-aired sleeping apartments, billiard-room and stabling for twenty horses; “also he has secured some first-rate servants, of whose attention and assiduity of conduct in their respective callings he has had the most flattering and satisfactory testimonials.”† For the completion of the building, which is stated to have cost him £9000, he borrowed from one John Isaacs, merchant, of Sydney, upon security of the property, a sum of £1500.‡

MacAlister, on page 98, records that he bought from Sydney a load of dressed timber for the doors and architraves of the hotel. The *Australian* relates: “It is an ornament to the Southern Districts and is not to be equalled in Sydney by any hotel, the new Royal Hotel excepted.”§

Much of the original building of the Royal Hotel built by Solomon Moses, though considerably altered in the interior and added to on the frontage, still stands. It is the oldest licensed hotel in Goulburn.¶

The hotels of Goulburn for many years entered very much more than they do at present into the life and activities of the district. In the absence of municipal or public buildings, the hotels were the nerve centres of local life, the commencing and the rallying points of all movements and agitations. In the hotel premises visiting Governors took up residence and held their levées; Judges on circuit or assize were accommodated and held their dinners; professional artists gave their performances; lodges met; public and social entertainments of all kinds were held.

In these activities, the Royal, under the ownership of Moses and another Jewish proprietor (as will be related in this record), played more than its full part, remaining still one of the town's principal hostels and recently celebrating its centenary. That the Royal has so continued

†*Australian*, 20th December, 1840.

‡Records of the Registrar-General, New South Wales.

§*Australian*, 22nd December, 1840. *Fide* also page 230 of this *Journal*.

¶*History of Goulburn*, p. 301.

through the vicissitudes of one hundred years, and on its original site, is a silent tribute to the acumen and foresight of its builder, Solomon Moses.

Moses was but one of the tide of migrants from many countries that flowed into New South Wales in the 'thirties and 'forties of last century. A small proportion of them were Jews, mainly British-born. With others of them, like Moses, whose names are favourably remembered in the South country, unto this very day, our next chapter will deal.

(To be continued.)

For the photos of Solomon Moses and the Marriage Certificate I am indebted to Mr. Clive D. Meinrath, a great-grandson of Solomon Moses and a member of this Society.

Toowoomba Jews.

Addendum to Paper Printed in Part VI.

By Rev. J. WOLMAN,
Minister of the Brisbane Hebrew Congregation.

By courtesy of the Assistant Secretary of the Drayton and Toowoomba Cemetery, I have been supplied with a list of the following Jewish burials in the Cemetery :—

	GRAVE NO.	DIED.	AGED.
Abraham, baby	G 975	28/10/1913	
Abrahams, baby	O 850	29/5/1935	
Abraham, Daphne	O 562	3/10/1934	9 months
Bentwick, Norman	E 211	29/8/1903	36 years
Bergman, Jacob	637	18/6/1871	56 years
Berliner, Arthur Leo	H 982	22/6/1916	50 years
Bloom, Leo Solomon	D 914	10/8/1902	20 years
Blumberg, Levi	C 543	23/4/1896	41 years
Blumberg, Miriam	C 931	20/4/1898	9 months
Clushon, Herman	F 264	2/1/1908	40 years
Clushon, Solley	D 927	25/8/1902	
Cohen, Jeannie	C 36	25/10/1893	
Cohen, Joyce Rosetta	K 361	17/5/1923	12 years
Davis, Joseph Alcott	C 698	27/2/1897	5 months
Goldstein, Rachael	B 1290	22/11/1888	29 years
Green, Henry Morton	E 824	6/3/1906	31 years
Harris, Phillip	B 1166	12/2/1888	25 years