

Variations: Greenberg

Baptism	~1837, Poland
Parents	Jacob
Parent's marriage	
Siblings	Joseph, sister
Wife	Mary Morony [var. Maranny/Roney/Moloney/McQuillen]
Married	29 April 1870, Kapunda, South Australia
Children	Sarah (1871-1946) Joseph (1873-1922) Daves (David) (1876-1943) Rachel (1878-1853) Moss (1882-1882)

In April 1857, at Mansion House in London, Abraham Rechthard, a German, Barnet Greenbow and Mark Robinson were committed for trial on the charge of having feloniously threatened to accuse Asher Stern, water –proof manufacturer, of Wellclose-square, of having set fire to his dwelling house, with the view to exhort money.

The prisoners placed great reliance on the fact that they had not received any money from Stern (the prosecutor) and seemed quite shocked at hearing the mere threat to exhort money was an offence punishable by transportation for life. They were committed to trial.

Robinson and Greenbow wanted £5 from Stern to go to America, and then Robinson upped it to £7 so he could buy new clothes. He said if he did not pay, they would go to the Insurance Company and say he burnt his house down.

The trial transcripts show Robinson spoke good English and did most of the talking to Stern. Greenbow understood English but could not explain himself at court. Good character references were given by Joseph Greenbow, the prisoner's brother, and Ephraim Forganski. A witness, Elias Greenbow, through an interpreter, said he knew both prisoners and had never heard anything against them. He is possibly a cousin mentioned in the prison register.

Barnet Greenbow, 20, and Mark Robinson, 23, waterproofers, were convicted of threatening to accuse Asher Stern of setting fire to his dwelling house with intent to extort money in connection with Rechthard, who was tried a different day. The three were sentenced to four years' penal servitude each. ¹

<https://www.oldbaileyonline.org/browse.jsp?id=def1-599-18570511&div=t18570511-599#highlight>

Barnet Greenbow, 20, single, cannot read or write (presumably English), a water-proofer, was convicted on 11 May 1857 at the Central Criminal Court of threatening to accuse with intent to exhort money and sentenced to 4 years penal servitude. Received at Millbank Prison from Newgate Prison on 2 June 1857, he had not been convicted before.

Barnet was convicted with:

Abraham Rechthand (or Recthand), 22, married, a jeweler, who was tried separately, sentenced to four years, and died of syphilis in October 1858 in prison.

Mark Robinson, 23, single, a waterproofer, sentenced to four years penal servitude; spent time in Pentonville and Portland Prisons, and was released on license on 10 November 1860.

While in Millbank Prison, the register records:

Barnett's next of kin is his brother Joseph Greenbow, 9 Osborne Street, Whitechapel.

¹ Leigh Chronicle and Weekly District Advertiser, 04 April 1857, p4; Daily News (London), 31 March 1857, p7; Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 17 May 1857, p12

He received visits from his relations:

14 December 1857 - his brother, cousin and sister-in-law.

20 March 1858 - his brother and sister

24 April 1858 - his brother and sister.

20 May 1858 - his sister, brother and cousin.

Barnet was taken to the trial of Asher Stern, who was tried for arson. The Old Bailey transcript does not record any evidence from Barnet.

Removed to give evidence at the Thames Police Court on 4 July 1857.

Removed to give evidence at the Thames Police Court on 9 July 1857.

Removed to give evidence at the Central Criminal Court on 19 August 1857.²

The newspapers reported the trial of Asher Stern:

In July, at the Thames police court, London, Asher Stern, a German Jew, lately carrying on business as a waterproof clothing manufacturer in Whitechapel, was brought up from White-cross prison charged with wilfully setting fire to his dwelling house on 15 March last. A few weeks ago, Grienbaum (*sic*), Robinson and Reichard (*sic*) were convicted at the Central Criminal Court, and each sentenced to four years penal servitude on the oath of the prisoner Stern for attempting to exhort money from him under a threat of charging him with setting fire to his premises. Stern most solemnly denied that there was any truth; however, many new facts have come to light, tending to prove the innocence of the three men and the guilt of Stern, who was arrested for debt a few days since and taken to White-cross Prison. Two of his victims, Grienbaum and Robinson, were brought up on Saturday to this court by writs of habeas corpus from Millbank Prison to give evidence against the prisoner.

Stern was found not guilty at his trial in August 1857. Stern claimed £387 from the Insurance Company, but they only paid £160. He was declared bankrupt in late July.³

Barnet was transferred to Dartmoor Prison on 31 May 1858 as a 1st class prisoner.

He was 5'5", had a sallow complexion, dark brown hair, hazel eyes, was slender, had a scar on the left side of his neck and a mole on his cheek, and was born in Poland.

He boarded the *Sultana* on 25 May 1859 from Dartmoor Prison, bound for public works in Western Australia.⁴

As he had already served two years of his four-year sentence and was well-behaved, he received a Ticket of Leave a few months after arriving and a Conditional Pardon on 2 February 1860. In June 1861:

B. Greenbow, c.p, a German, was charged with having been on the premises of Mr A.H. Stone, in Adelaide Terrace, for an unlawful purpose. It appeared that Greenbow went to the house of Mr Stone on business, and having rung the bell, which the servant answered, he walked into the room to await an answer instead of remaining at the door; this proceeding Mr Stone deemed a mere ruse of Greenbow's to rob his house, as he was totally unacquainted with the business respecting which he professed to have called upon him. Still, it was not until after he had informed the police of the occurrence that he was fully satisfied that Greenbow had no felonious design in entering his house. In further explanation of Greenbow's conduct, His Worship was informed that it is the custom of the Germans on calling at a house not to wait to be requested to enter but to do so immediately after knocking, and the defendant in entering Mr Stone's house so unceremoniously, must have forgotten That he was not in Germany. His Worship, having advised Greenbow to become more familiar with English habits, discharged him.⁵

² TNA, Millbank Prison Register,

³ Luton Times and Advertiser, 11 July 1857, p3

⁴ TNA, PCOM2/39; PCOM2/214, HO8/140

⁵ The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News (WA : 1848 - 1864), 7 Jun 1861, p3

He left Western Australia and went to South Australia between 1861 and 1865. On the two occasions he was in prison in South Australia, he arrived in 1861 and 1863.

At Gawler, on 21 November 1865:

Christian Colligee was charged with assaulting Barnet Greenberg on 29 October. The complainant said he used to lodge with the defendant and left on 28 October. He went to the defendant's house to pay him the following day. A dispute arose about the amount to be paid for washing, and the defendant caught him by the neck and otherwise maltreated him. Colligee was fined 10s and costs.⁶

In 1866, Barnett was a witness in a court case about a stolen watch. He lodged in Gawler with Paul Russwurn.⁷ The South Australian Almanac and Directory 1867 lists: Greenberg, B, tailor, Tod Street, Gawler.

He married on 29 April 1870 at Kapunda, South Australia:
Barnet Greenberg, 28, father was Jacob Greenberg
Mary Morony, 24, father was John Morony

Their first of five children was born at Kapunda.
Sarah was born on 15 March 1871 to Barnett Greenberg and Mary Morony.

By November of the following year, they had moved to Kadina, where Barnett set up a tailoring business.

B. GREENBERG,
(Late of Kapunda),
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
TAYLOR-STREET, KADINA.
Gentlemen's Suits made to order on the
shortest notice. cc-ccb ⁸

He advertised for a Machinist for the Tailoring to work Singer's Machine. Apply to B. Greenberg, Tailor, &c" Taylor-street, Kadina, in December 1872.

Their second child was born at Kadina.
Joseph was born on 28 July 1873 to Barnett Greenberg and Mary McQuillen at Kadina.

To supplement his business, Barnett became an agent for:

THE CITY STEAM DYE WORKS
GAWLER PLACE, ADELAIDE.

The following Agents have been appointed
to **RECEIVE GOODS** and **COLLECT**
DEETS on account of the above business,
and their receipts will be a sufficient dis-
charge.

WALLAROO—Mr. Birbeck,
KADINA—Mr. Greenberg.
MOONTA—Mr. Camp.
T. F. WICKSTEED & Co.

The business eventually failed, and Barnett moved to Adelaide by January 1876, where their third child was born.

Daves (or David) was born on 26 January 1876 to Barnett Greenberg and Mary Moloney in Port Adelaide.

⁶ South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900) View title info Thu 23 Nov 1865, p3

⁷ The Adelaide Express (SA : 1863 - 1866) View title info Wed 22 Aug 1866, p3

⁸ Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser and Miners' News (SA : 1872 - 1874), 15 Nov 1872, p4

In September, Barnett was declared insolvent. He was admitted to gaol: 8 September 1876. Barnett Greenberg, at suit of Charles Barnett for £7 10s debt claim &c on a warrant of arrest. Barnett was 34, could read and write, was married, Jewish, a tailor, arrived in 1863 from Western Australia, and was discharged on 21 September 1876 by the Insolvency Court.⁹

Two more children were born in Adelaide:

Rachel was born on 08 June 1878 to Barnett Greenberg and Mary Maranny at Adelaide. Moss was born on 6 April 1882 to Barnett Greenberg and Mary Roney at Goodwood, Adelaide. They lived in Rosa Street, Goodwood, and Barnett was a tailor.

Death of a Baby Moss Greenberg: The police reported to the City Coroner the sudden death of Barnett Greenberg's child, aged three months, which occurred at Goodwood on 5 June. From enquiries made, it seems the child had been out of health but had only been seen by Dr Joyce at such long intervals that he could not give a certificate as to the cause of death. There being no suspicious circumstances, no inquest will be held. Moss is buried in West Terrace Cemetery.¹⁰

Apart from tailoring, Barnett looked for new opportunities. He applied to build a hotel in the suburb of Kilkenny.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to clause 28 of the Licensed Victuallers Act, 1880, I have this day DEPOSITED with the Clerk of the Adelaide Licensing Bench PLANS of an HOTEL proposed to be erected on allotment 20, corner of David and Wilpena Terraces, Township of KILKENNY, to be called the KILKENNY RAILWAY HOTEL, and for which I intend in due course to APPLY for a PUBLICAN'S LICENCE.

BARNATT GREENBERG.

Dated this eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-five. 344,51x346-53

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In March 1886, his application was refused. Robert Hymen also submitted plans for a new public house, the Kilkenny Hotel, corner of Torrens and Government roads, Kilkenny was in the part of Kilkenny was in an area likely to expand. His house would be very commodious and cost about £2500, and he was encouraged to re-apply in 6 months.

Barnett sold his Lot 20 at Kilkenny, as in December 1886, Albert Raeck, a cooper, submitted plans to build the Kilkenny Railway Hotel at Lot 20, Kilkenny, and he intended to apply for a Publican's License. Robert Hymen resubmitted his plans, and both applications were refused.

Perhaps frustrated by the licensing board, Barnett wrote to the newspaper.

To The Editor.

Sir — I am certain if the Government would lend £100 at a low rate of interest to every man taking up one of the 20-acre blocks they would confer an everlasting benefit on many a steady hard working man. Many men would like to take up these blocks, but cannot do so on account of having no money to enable them to build a house and otherwise prepare the ground. The benefits a man and his family may derive from a homestead block are numerous. For instance, such a possession would be the means of giving a man and his family employment at the outset in erecting a house and preparing the ground, and afterwards providing work when it could not be obtained elsewhere. More over the cultivation of these blocks would tend to keep the members of families together who

⁹ The South Australian Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1858 - 1889), 7 Oct 1876, p5; Evening Journal (Adelaide, SA : 1869 - 1912), 25 Oct 1876, p3

¹⁰ Adelaide Observer (SA : 1843 - 1904), 10 Jun 1882, p30

¹¹ The Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA : 1867 - 1922) View title info Thu 17 Dec 1885, p1

otherwise would stray away from, the parental control, and in many cases become a burden to the country either in the gaol or the Destitute Asylum. When the parents become old and unable to work their grown-up children could easily offer them a home instead of sending them to the Destitute Asylum. The more these homesteads are taken up the better it will be for the general welfare. They will benefit the rates of district councils, help to form and maintain townships, schools, and churches, increase railway traffic, and stimulate all trades and business in the country. They will also be useful from a military point of view, because the men occupying them would be stationed in their places instead of wandering about the country as they now do in search of employment.

I am, &c,

S. GREENBERG.

Stepney, April 21, 1886. ¹²

In October 1887, Barnett Greenberg, formerly of Norwood, tailor, was insolvent again.¹³ He was in gaol again until discharged by the Solvency Court.

17 October 1887. Barnett Greenburg, at suit of John Harvey for £7 2s 6d debt costs &c on a warrant of arrest. Barnett was 48, could read and write, was married, Jewish, a tailor, arrived in 1861 from London, and was discharged on 26 October 1887 by the Insolvency Court. The newspaper listed his debts and the cause of his insolvency.

Insolvency Court—Adelaide.
THIS DAY.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6.
[Before Mr. Commissioner Stuart, S.M.]
IN RE BARNET GREENBERG, of Norwood,
Tailor. — Final hearing. Liabilities — Un-
secured, £30 16s. ; secured, £220 7s. 11d. =
£251 3s. 11d. Assets—Landed property, mort-
gaged, valued at £308 ; other property, valued
at £43 3s. 9d. = £351 3s. 9d. Apparent surplus,
£99 19s. 10d. Causes of insolvency—Loss of
employment and failure of eyesight. A second-
class certificate was awarded.

¹⁴

GREENBERG.—On the 22 May 1902, at Louis Street, Stepney, Mary, wife of B. Greenberg, in her 56th year. Mary is buried at Payneham Cemetery, near where the family lived in Stepney.

On 25 December 1914, Barnett Greenberg, 74, a widower, *Protestant*, residing in Stepney, a tailor, was admitted to the Adelaide Hospital with a hernia. The register said he was born in Poland. Barnet was discharged on 22 January as "cured".

By 1922, he lived at 13 Nelson Street, Stepney, and was still listed as a tailor. His son Joseph and his family lived at 11 Nelson Street; he was a baker.

GREENBERG.—On the 9 January 1930, at 13 Nelson Street, Stepney, Barnet, dearly loved father of Mrs. J. F. Tait. Exeter and D. and R. Greenberg. Stepney.

¹² South Australian Weekly Chronicle (Adelaide, SA : 1881 - 1889), 1 May 1886, p5

¹³ South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900), 31 October 1887, p2

¹⁴ The Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA : 1867 - 1922), 6 Dec 1887, p2

GREENBERG. — THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. BARNETT GREENBERG are respectfully informed that his Funeral (motor) will leave his late residence, 13 Nelson-street, Stepney, on FRIDAY, at 3 pm., for the Jewish Cemetery, West-terrace.



In Loving Memory of Barnett Greenberg, died 9 January 1930, aged 93 years. At Rest