

**‘C’**

[27/6/01]

Family names beginning with the letter ‘C’ for which there are main entries:

**Catts/Katz, Cohan/Cohen/Cohn/Conn, Colman/Collmann/Zollmann, Corrigan, Cox, Cramer, Cranz, Curtis/Cohn**

**Caemmerer**

See: **Neumann/Newman**

**Cafiso**

See: **Niemann**

**Calcott**

See: **Kirchner**

**Calvert**

See: **Cohan/Cohen/Cohn/Conn**

**Campbell**

See: **Bonsak/Bohnsack/Bonsack**

**Campi a Montesanto/Heiligenberg**

See: **Swaine/Swain**

**Carla**

See: **Brahe**

**Carlsen**

See: **Walker/Walliker**

**Carleton**

See: **Linger**

**Carmichael**

See: **Koop**

**Carmody**

See: **Hollensen**

**Caro**

See: **Brahe**

**Carroll**

See: **Frauenfelder**

**Cartwright**

See: **Thiele/Teale**

**de Castella**

See: **Bischoff** and **Bürgi/Burgi**

**Castenda**

See: **Brahe**

**Castine**

See: **Büring/Buring**

**Catts/Katz**

CATTS, Gertrud. 'A portable career', *Community of fate: memoirs of German Jews in Melbourne*. Edited by John Foster. Sydney: Allen & Unwin, 1986 (pp.34-45).  
SLT 305.8924094 C73F

Gertrud Catts grew up in Berlin. Her father, from Königsberg (his name is not given), fought in World War I and did not return (Gertrud was then 10 years old).

Her mother, from Danzig (her name is also not given), was left with 3 children to care for.

Gertrud studied fashion design, then worked for the firm of Julius Sachs until her marriage, in 1932, to Fred Katz. She subsequently developed her own business, while Fred continued to work with his father's hat firm, 'Katz und Witkowski', until the business closed in the Nazi period: 'customers were reluctant to buy from a firm with such a Jewish name.'

Gertrud and Fred then went into business together ('according to the papers I was one of the three top designers in Berlin') until they left for Australia, in September 1938, sailing from Genoa for Sydney.

They changed their name to 'Catts', having been told 'straightaway' by a cousin in Sydney 'that Katz was impossible'. They and settled in Melbourne. When World War II broke out, Fred enlisted: 'we didn't know then that they wouldn't send the German immigrants overseas. It turned out that the Germans were to work in a Labour Company.'

Gertrud mentions her sister Emma ('we had tried to get her out of Berlin in 1939, with her husband and two children'), who, at Easter 1945, sent a telegram from Istanbul, stating that she and the children were safe (her husband is not mentioned). Emma joined another sister, Julia, in Palestine, then came to Australia.

A photograph of Gertrud in Berlin, in 1930, is included.

## **Cauchi**

See: **Barendsma**

## **Chajez**

See: **Duldig**

## **Chamberlain**

See: **Scherger**

**Chandler**

See: **Grossmann/Grossman**

**Chambers**

See: **Jenken/Yencken**

**Chapalay**

See: **Bischoff**

**Chapman**

See: **Taft/Tugendhaft**

**Christensen**

See: **Stralia/Fischer**

**Christian**

See: **Hartwig** and **Hempel**

**Christoph**

See: **Müller/Mueller/Muller/Miller**

**Chugg**

See: **Fankhauser**

**Cizek/Czizek**

See: **Emery, Graham, McDuff and Raubitschek**

**Clacius**

See: **Prätz/Praetz**

**Clark/Clarke**

See: **Behl, Dohnt, Grosser, Lodewyckx/Lodewcks/Lodewijckx, Scherger, Schlink/Schlinke/Slinkey and Teichelmann**

**Classen**

See: **Leichhardt**

**Claussen (or Adelheid?)**

See: **Lemberg**

**Clements**

See: **Hollensen**

**Clisby**

See: **Seidel**

**Clizing**

See: **Klitzing**

**Cloak**

See: **Zacher**

**Clues**

See: **Bonsak/Bohnsack/Bonsack**

**Coakley**

See: **Semmel**

**Cock**

See: **Klitzing**

## **Codner**

See: **Prätz/Praetz**

## **Cohan/Cohen/Cohn/Conn**

BRUINIER, Helen Cohn. 'Röschen, 1842-1902', *Australian Jewish Historical Society: journal*, vol. 13, pt. 1; November 1995 (pp.15-16).  
SLT 301.452 AU7

Rosa ('Röschen') Ballin (1842-1902) was born in Hamburg, Germany, a daughter of Samuel Joel Ballin, a merchant, and his second wife, Amalia. (Note: the Cohn family history, below, gives Amalia's full name as Amalia Malchen Mayer, 1825-1909.)

There were 4 children from the first marriage, and 9 children from the second, including Albert Ballin (1857-1918), who became managing director of the Hamburg-American Line. Röschen was the eldest child from the second marriage, and Albert the youngest.

Samuel Joel employed his nephew, Moritz Cohn (1822-78), from Horsens, Denmark, in the Ballin counting house in Hamburg: 'Röschen was promised to her cousin Moritz at the tender age of five or six years.' In 1853, Moritz, together with his brothers Julius and Jacob, left for the Victorian goldfields, sailing from Liverpool. They arrived in Melbourne in August, headed for Bendigo, and 'quickly established themselves in business and community life, soon owning a shop, brewery and hotels in Bendigo and Melbourne'.

Moritz returned to Europe in 1860, visited his parents in Denmark, and married Röschen in Hamburg. Their first child was born in the following year, in Bendigo. The family settled in Talbot, where Moritz established a brewery. In 1862 he was elected to the Amherst Shire Council, and in 1865 became mayor. Later he sold the brewery, returned to Bendigo, and went into partnership with his youngest brother, Jacob.

Moritz and Röschen had 11 children. Julius, the eldest son, 'was sent to be educated at Worms Brewing College in Germany, under the watchful eye of his uncle, Albert Ballin'.

In the late 1880s, Röschen and her family moved to Melbourne, first to Albert Park, then Hawthorn, where she named the family home 'Rosmor': a contraction of 'Rosa' and 'Moritz'.

Note: the Cohn family history, below, names the 11 children of Röschen and Moritz as follows: (1) Mathilda (1861-1949); (2) Julius (1862-1919), who married Sarah Helen Snowball (1861-1946) and had 6 children; (3) Bertha (1864-1952);

(4) Maximilian (1866-1942), who married Lillien Gollmick (1868-1949) and had 1 child; (5) Henrietta (1868-1923), who married George Herbert Terry (born 1866) and had 2 children; (6) Edith (1869-1947); (7) Clara (1871-1950); (8) Rachel (1872-1951); (9) Alice (1874-1952); (10) Josephine (1875-1934), who married George David Leckie (1874-1947) and had 2 children; and (11) Margarita Moritz (born 1878, lived 6 weeks).

COHEN, Marlis. 'A liberal heritage', *Community of fate: memoirs of German Jews in Melbourne*. Edited by John Foster. Sydney: Allen & Unwin, 1986 (pp.144-154).  
SLT 305.8924094 C73F

Marlis Cohen, from Berlin, arrived in Melbourne with her parents in early 1939: 'we left right at the end of 1938.' Her father (his name is not given), from Mainz, Germany, had relatives in Denmark, who had a branch of their butter-exporting business in Australia: 'they helped us to obtain a permit.'

Marlis's father had left in a hurry for Denmark at the time of the 'Kristallnacht' (November 1938). Marlis and her mother (her name is not given) 'left a couple of days later'. Marlis's grandmother and aunt (their names are not given) were not able to get out: 'we did obtain a permit for them at the last moment before the war broke out, but they weren't able to use it anymore.' The grandmother and aunt were deported from Mainz to Theresienstadt, where the grandmother died. In 1944 it was 'understood that my aunt had been deported from there'.

Marlis writes: 'my parents were both graduates in economics and political science.' They were educated also in art, history and languages. Marlis states that her mother 'had even attended lectures by Einstein'. They prepared themselves for emigration by studying beauty culture and cosmetics, with the intention of establishing a cosmetics business. This did not eventuate in Australia. Marlis's father teamed with an engineer and formed a sheet-metal business.

The family, 'more or less immediately', made contact with Temple Beth Israel, where Dr Herman Sanger, from Berlin, was rabbi: 'it was a way of establishing contact with people of a similar background. And it was also a conscious act of identification. After all, we had left Germany because we were Jews and we wanted to identify as Jews. With the liberal assimilated background of my parents there was no other religious organisation that they could conceivably have joined.' Rabbi Dr Sanger 'appealed very much to the German-Jewish immigrants because he was from the same background, and yet he spoke with a beautiful Oxford accent, had full command of the English language and was already somewhat established here'.

Marlis was enrolled at a Church of England School. For her Jewish education she attended Sunday School at the Temple. She later became a biochemist. The article mentions that Marlis has a daughter, and that Marlis 'works with her husband in the family engineering business'.

The article also mentions that Marlis's father collected much information on the German-Jewish heritage and that, 'recently', Marlis had 'placed some of his

collection concerning the history of the Jews in Germany in the Baillieu Library at Melbourne University’.

A photograph of the sitting room of Marlis’s family home in Berlin is included.

COHN, Alan Alexander, Jack Magnus Cohn and Lawrence Julius Cohn. *Tablets of memory: the Bendigo Cohns and their descendants, 1853-1989*. Doncaster, Vic.: Antelope Press, 1990.  
LT 929.2099454 C66C

The Cohns of Bendigo were Jews from Horsens, Denmark. Their father, Isaac Behrend Cohn (1785-1869), was born in Peine, Germany, a son of Jissaker Ber Cohn and Mirisch, née Warburg (died 1833). Their mother, Henriette Ballin (1793-1866), was born in Horsens, Denmark, a daughter of Joel Joseph Ballin (1751-1817), born in Bovenden, Germany, and Röschen, née Levy (1765-1824), born in Hamburg, Germany.

An early chapter, ‘The European roots of the Cohn family tree’, outlines the North German and Danish connections of the 3 main families from which the Bendigo Cohns were descended: (1) Cohn; (2) Warburg; and (3) Ballin.

Isaac Behrend and Henriette had 8 children (4 came to Australia): (1) Zacharias Isaac (born 1819); (2) Joel Isaac (1821-1889), who, in 1847, in Fredericia, Denmark, married Edel Nathansen (1826-1912) and had 15 children; (3) Moritz Isaac (1822-78), who, in 1860, in Hamburg, Germany, married Rosa (‘Röschen’) Ballin (1842-1902) and had 11 children; (4) Joseph (born 1824); (5) Solomon Isaac (1826-74), who, in 1851, in Whitechapel, England, married Leah Fonseca (1828-1902) and had 11 children; (6) Julius Isaac (1828-77), who, in 1865, in East Melbourne, married Rosetta Spyer (1841-1924) and had 7 children; (7) Jacob Isaac (1830-1911), who, in 1858, in Horsens, married Rosa Levy (1832-1923) and had 7 children; and (8) Rosa (born 1832), who married Joel Levi (born 1824?).

After hearing of gold discoveries in Australia, 3 of the Cohn children, Moritz Isaac, Julius Isaac, and Jacob Isaac, sailed from Liverpool for Port Phillip in March 1853, on the *Antelope*, arriving in August.

In Bendigo they met William C. Vahland, a German architect who would later design ‘many of the finest buildings in Bendigo’ and, in 1877, became a director of Cohn Bros. Ltd.

The brothers opened a general store in Camp Street. In 1854, in partnership with Messrs Wallach and Saloshin, they built the original ‘Criterion Hotel’. After this venture failed, the Cohn brothers turned to the manufacture of cider, cordial and vinegar. In 1858 they began brewing beer. (Note: their business ventures are outlined in Jack Magnus Cohn’s history, listed below.)

Another Cohn brother, Solomon Isaac (Henry) Cohn, came to Australia in 1858. Initially he was in Bendigo. By 1863 he and his wife, Leah, were hotel-keepers in Melbourne, and later established a fur business: ‘in one obituary Henry is credited with founding the fur industry in Australia.’

Joel Isaac Cohn, the second of the Cohn children, had 2 sons who came to Australia: (1) Hirsch (1853-1875), who came in 1871; and (2) Joseph Conn, formerly Cohn (born 1851), a veterinary surgeon, who came to Australia 'when he was aged 35' and, in 1886, in Windsor, Victoria, married his cousin, Annie Cohn (born 1863), a daughter of Solomon Isaac (Henry) and Leah. Joseph and Annie Conn later moved to London.

Photographs, copies of documents, family trees, a bibliography and index are included.

COHN, Jack Magnus. *115 years of service: Cohn Bros. Limited, 1856-1971*. Bendigo, Vic.: Cohn Bros. Ltd., 1971.  
LTP 663.3065 C66C

A detailed history 'of the growth and development of Cohn Bros. Ltd. and its service to the public', written in 1971 by its then managing director, Jack Magnus Cohn, a great-grandson of Moritz Isaac Cohn and Rosa ('Röschen') Ballin.

A family tree showing 'Members of the Cohn family who have been actively associated with Cohn Bros. Ltd.' is included, and a 'Roll of partners and directors'. An appendix (pp.66-74) outlines 'Parent and subsidiary company corporate changes', from 1856 to 1971.

COHN, Ola. 'Me in the making' (unpublished autobiography), ca. 532 pages of typescript, n.d. (1948?).  
Manuscript Collection  
MS 8506  
Box 1023

Carola (Ola) Green, née Cohn (1892-1964), was born in Bendigo, a daughter of Julius Cohn (1862-1919) and Sarah Helen, née Snowball (1861-1946), and a granddaughter of Moritz Isaac Cohn (1822-78) and Rosa (Röschen), née Ballin (1842-1902).

In chapter 3 she describes her Cohn grandfather, how he left Denmark for Australia in 1852, 'together with three brothers, and a nephew' (note: they sailed from Liverpool in March 1853 and arrived in Port Phillip in August 1853), made for the Bendigo goldfields ('on foot'), and later formed the firm Cohn Bros, 'incidentally the oldest firm in Bendigo'. On the original trek to Bendigo the brothers met a German architect, Charles William Vahland: 'on their long tramp they formed a friendship, which lasted and is lasting to the fifth generation.'

Ola's father was sent to study brewing in Germany, at Worms and Heidelberg: 'at eighteen years of age he went to Germany to study at a brewing college. He was

away a much shorter time than was anticipated, as he passed his examinations with flying colours, received his diploma, and was back in Australia within two and a half years.' In Germany, his Aunt Franziska Ballin 'took him under her wing and mothered him, but towards his Uncle Albert he was not so friendly'. Albert Ballin 'was a great shipping magnate and a personal friend of the Kaiser, and much too exalted for a simple nephew from a foreign land'.

Ola herself met Aunt Franziska Ballin in 1927: 'she was in a room so full of things that there was scarcely room to move.' Franziska was then 92 years of age and said to Ola: 'your father – he was so pretty.'

In 1887, at the age of 24, Julius Cohn married Sarah Helen Snowball. They had 6 children: (1) Moza (died at nine months; the Cohn family history, above, lists her name as 'Moya'); (2) Marc; (3) Lorna; (4) Ola ('they called me Carola; then Blossom, and later just Ola or O'); (5) Franziska; and (6) Leo Reoch.

The Cohn family history gives details as follows: (1) Moya (1888-89); (2) Marc (1889-1966), who married Constance Humphries Minto (1890-1965); (3) Lorna (1890-1941), who married Angus Theodor MacKay (1884-1952) and had 3 children; (4) Carola (1892-1964), who married Herbert John Green (1874-1957); (5) Franziska (1895-1939); and (6) Leo Reoch (1897-1984), who married Beatrice Hope Pitman (1902-89) and had 4 children.

Ola begins the memoirs with a letter of recommendation written for her, in July 1930, by the British sculptor, Henry Moore, under whom she had studied in London. The memoirs end in late middle-life: 'my years are getting short, and, although I am over fifty I am still in the making.'

Note: other copies and drafts of this unpublished autobiography are held in the Moir Collection, State Library of Victoria.

EDWARDS, Deborah. 'Carola (Ola) Cohn (1892-1964)', *Heritage: the national women's art book*. Edited by Joan Kerr. [Sydney]: Art & Australia [and] Craftsman House, 1995 (p.331).  
AAR 709.94 H42K

An outline of the life and works of Carola (Ola) Cohn (1892-1964), sculptor. She studied at the Bendigo School of Mines. After her father's death the family moved from Bendigo to Melbourne, where Ola continued her studies at Swinburne Technical College.

In 1926, together with her sister, Franziska, Ola went to London and enrolled at the Royal College of Art. She returned to Melbourne in 1930 and worked as a sculptor: 'in March 1931 she held an exhibition of her overseas work which established her as one of the most important modernist sculptors in Australia.'

Her most important work was the 'Pioneer Women's Memorial' in Adelaide's Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, and her most popular work was 'The Fairies' Tree' in Melbourne's Fitzroy gardens.

In 1953 she married John Green. In 1964 she was awarded the OBE.

References are included, an ink sketch of Ola by Anne Graham, as well as a longer description, by Joan Kerr, of Ola's sculpture, 'Pioneer Women's memorial' (pp.289-290).

EDWARDS, Deborah. 'Ola Cohn', *200 Australian women: a redress anthology*. [Edited by] Heather Radi. Broadway, N.S.W.: Women's Redress Press, [1988] (pp.177-178).  
LTR 920.72 T93W

An earlier outline, by Deborah Edwards, of the life and works of Ola Cohn (1892-1964).

'Jacob Cohn, J.P., Bendigo', *The cyclopedia of Victoria: an historical and commercial review, descriptive and biographical, facts, figures and illustrations. An epitome of progress*. Vol. 2. Edited by James Smith. Melbourne: Cyclopedia Company, 1904 (pp.348-349).  
LTF 994.502 C99 (vol.2)

Jacob Cohn was born in 1830, in Horsens, Denmark. He trained as an engineer. In 1853, together with 2 of his brothers, he left for Melbourne, arriving in August, then proceeded 'at once to Bendigo'. The brothers opened a general produce store, then built and operated the Criterion Hotel. Later they built a brewery.

In 1858 Jacob returned to Denmark and married Rose Levy. Jacob and Rose then came to Bendigo, 'the brewery was opened, and, expanding with the lapse of time, grew into a business of such magnitude that it was considered advisable to convert it, thirty years after its foundation, namely, in the year 1887, into a limited liability company, of which Mr. Magnus Cohn is the managing director'.

Jacob became a member of the Borough Council. After a trip to Europe he 'threw himself heartily into the project of instituting an Art Gallery in Bendigo'. At the time of writing (1904), he was president of the Gallery, and 'likewise president of the Sandhurst Club, Past Master of the Lodge of Freemasons in Bendigo, a justice of the peace, and a member of the School of Mines'.

During a visit to Europe in 1900, 'he received the commemoration medal for his services in Schleswig-Holstein during the memorable campaign of 1848-49'. Shortly after his return to Victoria he received a Danish knighthood.

A portrait of Jacob is included.

Note: the Cohn family history, above, names 7 children of Jacob Isaac Cohn (1830-1911) and his wife, Rosa Levy (1832-1923): (1) Mina (1859, lived 18 days); (2) Sophia (1860-1932), who married Kenneth Norman Bond Howell (1856-1937) and had 4 children; (3) Agnes Mina (1863-1933), who married Waldemar Levy (1862-92) and had 2 children; (4) Magnus Solomon (1865-1939), who married Anna Wischer (1873-1948); (5) Henrietta (1867-1924), who married William Samuel Calvert (1861-1923) and had 2 children; (6) Blanche Isobel (1871-1952), who married William Henry Sagar (1870-1943) and had 6 children; and (7) Dagmar Alexandra Esther (1874-1947), who married Carl Peter Wilhelm Dyring (1860-1931) and had 4 children.

'Magnus Cohn', *The cyclopedia of Victoria: an historical and commercial review, descriptive and biographical, facts, figures and illustrations. An epitome of progress.* Vol. 2. Edited by James Smith. Melbourne: Cyclopedia Company, 1904 (p.349).  
LTF 994.502 C99 (vol.1)

Magnus Cohn was born in 1865, in Bendigo, a son of Jacob Cohn and Rose, née Levy. He trained in Bendigo and Melbourne, then began work on his father's 'brewing business known far and wide as Cohn Brothers Limited'. He became general manager of the business.

Note: the Cohn family history, above, states that Magnus Solomon Cohn (1865-1939) married Anna Wischer (1873-1948), a daughter of Hermann Wilhelm Wischer, merchant, and Marie, née Garcin, 'who had both come from Prussia'.

MOORE, William. 'The sculpture of Ola Cohn', *Art in Australia*, 3rd series, no. 45; August 1932 (pp.40-43).  
A 705 AR75IN

An outline of work by Ola Cohn (1892-1964), written after her return to Australia, in 1930, after her studies at the Royal College of Art, London. Photographs of 4 sculptures by Ola are included.

*Ola Cohn, 1892-1964: sculpture.* Bendigo, Vic.: Bendigo Art Gallery, 1983.  
SLT 730.994 C66O

A catalogue produced for an exhibition at the Bendigo Art Gallery, in 1983, 'the first occasion that Ola Cohn's work has been presented to cover her fifty year

career'. It includes photographs of Ola, an outline of her life (by Doug Hall), a listing of exhibitions that featured her works (1918-74), a listing of all items exhibited in 1983, photographs of some of these items, a 'selected bibliography', a listing of public galleries that hold works by Ola, and a listing of commissions undertaken by her.

PEERS, Juliet. 'Ola Cohn, 1892-1964', *More than just gumtrees: a personal, social and artistic history of the Melbourne Society of Women Painters and Sculptors*. Melbourne: Melbourne Society of Women Painters and Sculptors, in association with Dawn Revival Press, 1993 (pp.206-207).  
AF 706.907 P34M

A brief overview of the work of Ola Cohn (1892-1964). References are included, and a photograph of Ola.

SCARLETT, Ken. 'Ola (Carola) Cohn', *Australian sculptors*. West Melbourne: Nelson, 1980 (pp.113-120).  
AAR 730.994 A77

An outline of the life and achievements of Ola (Carola) Cohn (1892-1964), with several pages of 'selected reviews and documents' included. The documents reveal, for example, the controversy surrounding Ola's sculpture, commissioned in 1938 for the portico of the Royal Hobart Hospital. Questions were raised in Parliament ('Has the Government considered the effect, upon patients and visitors, of the repulsive figureheads surmounting the main entrance of the new Royal Hobart Hospital?').

In 1964 Ola was awarded an O.B.E., for 'services rendered in the service of art, especially sculpture'.

Photographs of 2 sculptures by Ola are included.

See also: **Ballin, Curtis/Cohn, Herz, Falk, Martin/Destinyi and Spielvogel**

**Cohrs**

See: **Semmel**

**Coles**

See: **Kohlhagen**

**Collas**

See: **Bartels**

**Collen**

See: **Iser**

**Collins**

See: **Kater**

**Collyer**

See: **Thiele/Teale**

**Colman/Collmann/Zollmann**

COLMAN, Alex. *After forty years silence*. Melbourne: Jewish Holocaust Centre, 1990.  
SLT 940.53180943 C71C

A translation of *Vierzig Jahre geschwiegen*, first published in German (Geyer Edition, Vienna, 1985).

Alex Colman writes: 'I was born Simon Sigmund Zollmann in the Austrian town of Bielitz on April 21, 1906.' His mother, Francisca (died 1916), was from Vienna, and his father, Julius, ran a general store in Zebracz, north of Bielitz. There were 4 children: (1) Josephine (born 1901); (2) Laura Lola (born 1905); (3) Simon Sigmund; and (4) Leopold (born 1906), Simon Sigmund's twin brother.

In 1919, following the Treaty of Versailles, Bielitz became Bielsko, now part of Poland. Simon Sigmund completed his schooling in German and was then apprenticed to a textile firm. In 1926 the firm sent him to Warsaw, where he remained a further 10 years, 'until, with the beginning of Hitler's anti-Semitic thrust, my employment was terminated'.

The German army entered Poland in September 1939. Simon Sigmund escaped from Warsaw, then returned. He describes the war years, including his early imprisonment, then, in August 1941, his marriage to his childhood sweetheart, 'Lilly' (her surname is not given), who, a year later, was deported to a concentration camp and never returned.

Simon Sigmund describes his escape from the ghetto, adopting the identity of 'Alexander Kolakowski - a decidedly non-Jewish, Polish name', and settlement in the German zone of Warsaw, followed by his capture by Nazi Skullheads, the 'SS Totenkopf Einheit'.

The Russians arrived in early 1945, and Simon Sigmund returned to Bielsko. He was now married to 'Janka' (her surname is not given), a member of the Polish underground movement, and had 2 sons.

At the end of 1945 Simon Sigmund was re-united with his brother Leopold, who had been in the Polish army. They both planned to leave for America, where their sisters were living.

Laura Lola had married a German engineer, a Social Democrat. They had fled to Spain in 1933, and arranged for Josephine to join them. Later they went to Portugal, then America. Leopold went to America in 1947.

Simon Sigmund took his family to Paris, anxious to leave Europe quickly. Because America's waiting list was long, he chose Australia as an alternative. He arrived in Melbourne in November 1949. His wife and sons followed in September 1950.

When, 10 years later, Simon Sigmund wanted to revert to his original name, his solicitor advised him 'to delete one "I", and one "n" and alter the "Z" to a "C", and so I write these words in my third identity as Alex (Zygmunt/Simon) Colman'.

Photographs and copies of documents are included.

See also: **Brahe**

**Colum**

See: **Petras/Petrass**

**Conlon**

See: **Haas/Hayes**

**Conn**

See: **Bonsak/Bohnsack/Bonsack and Cohan/Cohen/Cohn/Conn**

**Conradl/Conradi**

See: **Scherger**

**Constant-Rebecque**

See: **Swaine/Swain**

**Cooney**

See: **Tiggemann**

**Cooper**

See: **Waldeck**

## **Coote**

See: **Bunny**

## **Copas**

See: **Haussmann**

## **Cora**

See: **Grosser**

## **Cornell**

See: **Behl**

## **Corrigan**

BRÄNDLE, Max. *Queensland 1925: the migrant story of Louise Corrigan (née Koch) = ein Auswandererleben, Louise Corrigan (geb. Koch)*. Kenmore, Qld.: Swiss Community Care Society, Queensland Chapter, 1993.

LTP 920.72 B73Q

Louise Koch was born in 1909, in Birensdorf, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, the ninth child of Marie and Paul Koch. Her father died when she was less than a year old. Her mother remarried and moved to Bremgarten, and had a further child.

As soon as she was of school age, Louise 'was put into a convent for my entire education, in Fischingen, Aargau. Mother could not afford to keep me at home.' When Louise was 16, she went to work at Otto Stutz's inn at Wilden, and later decided to emigrate to Australia: 'a young woman in my situation had few opportunities.'

Her brother Joseph, married to Frieda Daenzel, a German, asked her to help in his household, then gave her money for a passage to Brisbane. She left in 1925, by train to Toulon in France, and then on the English ship, *Ormand*, together with 2 Swiss families (the Baumgartners and Hafners) from a nearby village, and various others.

A member of the Baumgartner family was already in Australia, on a farm at Gatton in Queensland, and arranged for Louise to work on a nearby farm: 'I arrived in February 1925 and I saw the first drop of rain fall in November of the same year.' Later she moved to Brisbane, then Mt Isa where she met Pat Corrigan (1890?-1951), an Irishman.

Louise and Pat married in 1934, moved to Brisbane and bought land at Rochedale. They had twin babies. Sadly, the babies died within a day of being born.

Louise's brother Joseph visited in 1962. His daughter, Christina, had come to Australia 10 years earlier and married (her married name was Christina Farmer). Louise returned to Switzerland 3 times for visits, 'the first time after 35 years in Australia' and the last time in 1975: 'I didn't really fit into Switzerland any longer.'

A brief account of her life is given also in German, with some new material included. The book is based on interviews half in English and half in Swiss dialect: 'auf Schweizerdeutsch, der Muttersprache, die Frau Corrigan selbst nach sehr langer Abwesenheit von der Heimat und seltener Anwendung in Australien immer noch fliessend spricht.'

See also: **Sirett**

**Corten**

See: **Ey**

**von Corvin**

See: **Falk**

**Course**

See: **Fankhauser**

**Cousens**

See: **Lindt**

**Cowan**

See: **Tepper**

**Cowie**

See: **Stieglitz/Steiglitz**

**Cowle**

See: **Weindorfer**

**Cowled**

See: **Hoche/Hockey**

**Cox**

COX, Eva. *A truly civil society*. Sydney: Australian Broadcasting Corporation, 1995.  
(Boyer Lectures; 1995)  
S 306.0994 C83T

The text of the 1995 Boyer Lectures, as broadcast nationally on ABC radio. Eva Cox includes the following background information:

'I am a product of my age and time. Born in Vienna, just before Hitler annexed Austria in 1938, I became a non person by Nazi decree because of my Jewish "blood" before I was weaned! My background is one of the causes of my constant quest for better ways of running the world. From this comes my questioning and need to understand why things happen the way they do and how we come to be the way we are. From this experience comes my passion for political betterment.'

NEILL, Rosemary. 'The prickly, unblushing violet', *The Australian magazine*, 14-15 October 1995 (pp.22-27).  
Newspaper Collection

Eva Hauser was born 1938, in Vienna, a daughter of Richard Hauser (died 1992) and his wife, Ruth (1915?-75), whose maiden name is not given. (Note: it seems that Richard in fact died in 1990; see the 'Hauser' entry for an outline of Richard's life.)

Eva left Austria with her mother in 1939, and 'spent the war years in England alone, living in other people's houses as "alien" refugees'. Her father, the 'sociologist Richard Hauser, went to Palestine via the Underground movement and joined the British Army there'. When Eva was 8 years old, the family was reunited in Italy, where Richard 'was working for the United Nations, resettling refugees'.

In 1948, together 'with her parents and a cousin who had spent the war hidden in the Theresienstadt concentration camp', Eva came to Australia: 'we went downmarket again. I went from being virtually a member of the conquering armies of the UN and all the glories that went with that in post-war Italy, to being a reffo in a flat in Bondi.'

In Australia, Eva's parents separated. Her father 'later married the late concert pianist Hephzibah Menuhin'. Richard and Hephzibah 'eventually set up a human rights centre in London'. Eva's mother, Ruth, 'was one of those unfortunate people who really got caught up in the consequences of the Second World War'. Ruth had discontinued her medical studies in order to raise Eva and then, 'at the age of 35, she was left a single parent with a 12-year-old child'.

In 1956, Eva began an Arts degree at Sydney University, then dropped out and travelled to Europe, where she married John Cox, 'the late British photographer'. Eva and John had a daughter, Rebecca (born 1964). They separated in 1969.

Eva worked in market research, completed her university degree, and became 'one of the best-known figures in the women's Electoral Lobby'. She later became director of the NSW Council of Social Service. Subsequently she worked in the public service, then as a ministerial adviser, then set up her own research consultancy, then became a senior lecturer in social science. This article was written to introduce her as the 1995 Boyer Lecturer.

A photograph of Eva is included.

WHEATLEY, Jane. 'All about Eva', *HQ magazine*, September/October 1993 (pp.28-36).

SLT 052 H42A

Eva Hauser was born in 1938, in Vienna, 'the daughter of Austrian Jews'. Her father was Richard Hauser (1911-1990). Her mother is not here named.

When World War II broke out, Eva and her mother fled to England. Richard 'escaped Austria via an underground network and, as far as Cox knows, spent the war fighting with the British Army in Palestine'. After the war, Eva and her mother joined Richard in Rome, 'where he had a job resettling refugees for the United Nations', then came to Australia, settling in Sydney: 'my father stayed behind, because he believed that he could help save the world and you could only do that from Europe.'

Richard then came to Australia, 'but the couple divorced when Cox was 14'. Both parents remarried. Richard married 'Hephzibah Menuhin, sister of Yehudi, and Cox adored her'.

Richard and Hephzibah moved to Europe, 'but visited Sydney every year'. Eva began a course at Sydney University, then left for overseas. She married 'John Cox, an English photographer'. They had a daughter, Rebecca.

See also: **Hauser, Mengler and Rupp**

**Cracker**

See: **Brinkworth**

**Craig**

See: **Opperman/Oppermann**

**Cramer**

KUHNE, Cheryl Marie. *From pines to peppercorns: a family record of the descendants of Hinrich Cramer, 1815-1866*. [Horsham, Vic.]: Cramer Family History Committee, 1988.

SLT 929.20994 C95K

Hinrich Cramer (1815-66) was born in Neugarmssiel, Ostfriesland, a son of Johann Friedrich Cramer (1783-1839), a tailor, and Anke, née Eden (1786-1825).

Hinrich left Bremen in April 1848, on the *Leotine*, together with Heinrich Gerhard Rathjen, from Tossens, Oldenburg: 'both men came solo to Australia, Rathjen supposedly for political reasons and his involvement in the Schleswig-Holstein Revolution.' They arrived at Port Adelaide in August, settled in Klemzig, then, in 1851, occupied the same section of land at Blumberg.

In 1852 Heinrich Rathjen married Helena Boekmann (Hinrich Cramer was a witness), and in the following year moved to Neu Mecklenburg in the Barossa (returning later to Blumberg). Hinrich purchased land at Sandy Creek (near Neu Mecklenburg) in 1854, a month after becoming naturalised. He now signed himself as 'Heinrich' Cramer. In 1856, in Rosenthal, he married Anna Maria Dorothea Luck (1831-1907), who was born in Bützow, Mecklenburg, a daughter of Christian Luck, a butcher, and Louise Friedericke Helene, née Thomsen (1799-1899).

Anna Maria Dorothea had come to Australia in 1855, on *La Rochelle*, together with her widowed mother, and her sister, Sophie Christien Charlotte, who married Friedrich F.C. Moeller. Anna Maria Dorothea's brother, Heinrich Adolph Friedrich, had come out earlier and settled at Sandy Creek. He married Sophie Marie Charlotte Helmke.

Heinrich and Anna Maria Dorothea had 4 children: (1) Louise Dorothea Johanna (1857-1939), who married Rudolph Gustav Hermann Wohling (1853-1927) and had 11 children; (2) Friedrich Heinrich (1859-1938), who married Anna Elisabeth Winter (1863-1935) and had 12 children (including Walter Heinrich Cramer, grandfather of Cheryl Marie Kuhne, author of this book); (3) Carl Christoph Heinrich (1861-1947), who married Auguste Pauline Bertha Schultz (1864-1943) and had 5 children; and (4) Adelheit Friederike Sophie (1864-67).

In 1870, Anna Maria Dorothea married a widower, Johann Joachim Christoph Bohnsack (1819-1898). They had 1 further child, Mathilde Margaretha Wilhelmine (1871-1944), who married Ernst Julius Wilhelm Both (1866-1955) and had 3 children.

At the time of writing there were 1,117 descendants, including marriage partners. Background information, with references to Gustav Rudolph Hermann Wohling's diary (recording the overland trek from Neu Mecklenburg to the Wimmera in 1889), as well as the published memoirs of Olga Pettigrew-Wohling, *Hi jinks in the Mallee* (published in 1978, but not held by SLV), photographs, maps, copies of documents, family trees, references, and an index of descendants are included.

See also: **Traeger**

## **Cranz**

LOYAU, George E. 'August George Cranz', *The representative men of South Australia*. Hampstead Gardens, S. Aust.: Austaprint, 1978 (pp.83-84).  
SLT 920.0942 L95R

August George Cranz (1844-81), was 'born in Germany'. He arrived in South Australia in 1849, on the *Pauline*, and 'received his education under Dr. Muecke and Mr. F. Basedow, M.P.'

In 1866 he began work with the bank of South Australia in Gawler, then later he became manager of the Commercial bank in Gawler, 'a position he filled at the time of his death'.

The article states that August George 'left a widow and two children', but does not give their names.

## **Craze**

See: **Zerbe**

## **Creelan**

See: **Hollensen**

## **Crockford**

See: **Rümker/Rummker**

## **Crosbie/Crosby**

See: **Bügge/Buegge** and **Schubert**

## **Cross**

See: **Kraus/Krause/Krauss/Cross, Fankhauser, Teichelmann and Wedding**

## **Crowe**

See: **Fels/Felz**

## **Curjel**

See: **Lippmann/Lippman**

## **Curl**

See: **Krüger/Krueger/Kruger**

## **Currie**

See: **Bäuerlen/Baeuerlen and Semmel**

## **Curtis/Cohn**

COLLIVER, F.S. 'Hilda Curtis', *The Queensland naturalist: journal of the Queensland Naturalists' Club Inc.*, vol. 29, nos. 1-2; November 1988 (pp.42-43).  
S 570.5 Q3

Hilda Geissmann (1890-1988) was born in Brisbane, 'one of the seven children of a German mother and a Swiss father'. In 1898 the family moved to Mount Tambourine: 'when Mr. Geissmann went overseas to improve the family's fortunes, and died while in South America, Mrs. Geissmann supported the family by conducting a boarding-house on the mountain.'

Hilda was a keen naturalist. She married Herbert Curtis, 'a farmer on Mt. Tambourine'. They had a son, 'H.S. (Sid) Curtis'.

A photograph, 'Hilda Curtis with other orchid enthusiasts' (W.H. Nicholls and H.M.R. Rupp are in the group), is included.

CURTIS, H.S. 'Hilda Geissmann', *Brilliant careers: women collectors and illustrators in Queensland*. Compiled by Judith McKay. South Brisbane: Queensland Museum, 1997 (pp.34-36, 80).  
SLT 508.0922943 B76M

Hilda Gladys Geissmann (1890-1988), 'naturalist and photographer', was a 'daughter of Swiss-born William Geissmann and Bertha, née Reinhold, of German descent'.

The family moved to Tambourine Mountain, 'where William built a boarding house, Capo di Monte'. Hilda studied art at the Brisbane Central Technical College. She married a local farmer, Herbert Curtis.

Hilda acquired 'an unsurpassed knowledge' of plants and animals at Tambourine, and corresponded with orchid specialists around Australia. W.H. Nicholls named a greenhood, *Pterostylis hildae*, after her. Hilda was renowned for taking photographs 'of outstanding beauty'. Between 1922 and 1928, she published 'more than 30 full-page photographic essays' in the weekly journal, *Queenslander*. In 1925, the orchid specialist, H.M.R. Rupp, displayed a 'wonderful assortment of photographic studies' by Hilda at the naturalists' Society in Sydney.

Also in 1925, Prof. C.J. Chamberlain in Chicago, an authority on cycads, sent Hilda a Leitz microscope and other material, to enable her to carry out work for him. She sent specimens to the Queensland Herbarium, the Queensland Museum, the Australian Museum, as well as to individual researchers.

Hilda was an active member of the Queensland Naturalists' Club and became an Honorary Life Member in 1964. She wrote nature stories for children, published in *Queensland school papers*. A monument erected to her memory carries the inscription: 'A true pioneer of natural history. We remember her on the mountain she loved.'

Photographs and references are included.

TEDESCHI, Mark. *A collection of anecdotes of a German-Jewish immigrant to Australia*. Compiled and edited (and partly written) by Mark Tedeschi. Sydney: [Mark Tedeschi], 1982.  
SLTF 929.2 C68T

Ernst Alexander Curtis, formerly Cohn (1887-1980), was born in Braunschweig, a son of Werner Cohn (1854-1922) and Thekla, née Levisohn (1864-1903).

During World War I, Ernst Alexander served in the Red Hussars, 'one of the most distinguished regiments in Germany', together with Walter Gropius, 'an internationally known architect who had in Germany his own establishment and school to educate architects' (the Bauhaus in Weimar).

After the war, Ernst Alexander married Margaret Manes (1895-1968), a daughter of Wilhelm Manes (1860-1931) and Marie, née Fried (1871-1925). He continued working for a timber importing business, run by Alfons Levy and Willi Kulak, then began his own firm, 'Cohn, Hofmeister and Schramm', which became 'one of the two or three leading firms in this line in North Germany'.

In 1978, at the age of 91 years, Ernst Alexander recorded memories of his life, including the Nazi period, and his experiences in the Buchenwald concentration camp: 'it is impossible to recount and to tell what life for a Jew under Hitler meant.'

He had been arrested on the night of 10 November 1938, the 'Kristallnacht'. His children were sent to safety in Holland, to live with Margaret's brother, Fritz Manes.

Ernst Alexander's sister, Gertrud, who was also living in Holland, married to Jacques van Tijn, arranged for Eric and Margaret to leave Germany and then, rather than wait 'one or two years' before being able to emigrate to America, to emigrate instead to Australia: 'where we didn't know one living soul.'

Ernst Alexander and Margaret, with their children, arrived in Sydney shortly before World War II and settled in Lindfield. Their 3 children were: (1) Hans (born 1919), who married Pamela Stephens and had 2 children; (2) Alfred (1923?-1950), who married Ingrid Robinson and had 2 children (the children's surname became Hilmer); and (3) Ruth, who married Robert Attilio Tedeschi and had 3 children, including Mark Alfred Guido Tedeschi, compiler of this book.

The book includes memories by various of Ernst Alexander and Margaret's grandchildren ('The Opa we knew and stories related by Opa'), the transcript of a tape recording Ernst made in 1978, a collection of photographs, and family trees for both the Cohn and Manes families.

**Cusseck/Kosseck**

See: **Deutscher/Deutscher/Deutcher**

**Cuzens**

See: **Thiele/Teale**

**Czizek/Cizek**

See: **Graham, McDuff** and **Raubitschek**