IN MEMORIAM

A Guide to the History and Heritage of Victoria's Cemeteries

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Disclaimers
Every endeavour has been made to ensure the information in this book is
accurate and up to date.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are warned that this may contain
images of deceased persons which may cause sadness or distress.

IN MEMORIAM

*A Guide to the History and Heritage
of Victoria's Cemeteries*

–

Garrie Hutchinson

Springvale Botanical Cemetery

FOREWORD

Victoria has a rich and varied history, and I encourage members of the community to take an interest in what has gone before us. Cemeteries are an integral part of community history and local identity.

Personal research is a rewarding way to learn about the past, and cemeteries and their records are a rich source of information.

Local historians sometimes don't know where to start, and that is where this new book has a role.

Cemeteries are a valuable trove of historical information. This book sets out to discover and reveal a different aspect of Victorian history through the looking glass of our cemeteries, both great and small.

Each cemetery tells a story and has its own unique place in our history. These valuable sources of information reflect the commitment of both volunteer and paid trust members who have contributed to the maintenance and operation of our cemeteries for over 150 years.

The book has been written for a general audience, arranged geographically by chapter, with accompanying maps and photographs.

It provides a brief introduction and overview on the history of our cemeteries and burials, early settlers and Indigenous Victorians, and a guide on how to use this information for research and family history.

Every cemetery is listed with its location and a range of other important detail, such as history and descriptions of notable interments or memorials.

I commend the book, and invite readers to use it as an important step in research—either for their personal family history or a wider project looking into aspects of Victoria's past.

Hon David Davis
Minister for Health

Geelong Eastern Public Cemetery

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INTRODUCTION

Dr Celestina Sagazio

Cemeteries are fascinating places that are full of history. They are sacred tranquil sites that honour and celebrate life, not morbid places to be shunned and forgotten. Cemeteries provide valuable information about our forebears and their societies. Unlike most histories, burial grounds document the lives of all—rich and poor, prominent and humble. They also reflect changing cultural values with inspiring examples of artistic, architectural and aesthetic endeavour and of botanical and landscape beauty. Cemeteries not only illuminate our past but also provide a sense of continuity and identity.

There was no official burial ground in Victoria until the 1830s. As Victoria was settled later than New South Wales and Tasmania, churchyard cemeteries, in the manner of an English churchyard, were rare in the Port Phillip District. Public cemeteries, established on crown land with trustees appointed by the government, predominated after the passing of the *Act for the Establishment and Management of Cemeteries in the Colony of Victoria 1854*, forming the basis of cemetery administration as we know it today.

The state's first recorded European death was that of free settler John Skelthorn, who was a member of the 1803 expedition led by Lieutenant Colonel David Collins. The party landed at Sorrento to establish a British settlement in Port Phillip. It was briefly Victoria's first white settlement. Skelthorn had been unwell during the voyage and died on 10 October 1803. There were twenty-nine known deaths at the site, and most burials took place on the hill at the eastern end of Sullivan Bay, one of two points known as 'The Sisters'. Four graves survive in a small reserve but the origin of the deceased is unknown. In 1826 some deaths also took place at the short-lived Corinella settlement on Western Port. It is thought that other bodies, including sealers and whalers, rest in unmarked, unrecorded graves along the coastline.

Soon after Melbourne was permanently settled in 1835, the first European burials for the small community occurred on the southern slopes of what is now the Flagstaff Gardens, which was formerly known as Burial Hill. It is estimated that six to ten burials occurred in this location. A Gothic sandstone memorial was erected at the site many years later to commemorate the deceased pioneers.

There were two other known early burial grounds in Melbourne. A small Jewish cemetery at Merri Creek, Northcote was established on donated land. The other graveyard was at Point Ormond, beyond St Kilda and near what was known as the 'Red Bluff'. When the ship *Glen Huntly* arrived in Port Phillip Bay on 17 April 1840 carrying passengers infected with smallpox and scarlet fever, it was quarantined at Point Ormond. Three men died at the quarantine station in May and were buried on the clifftop. Their remains were reinterred in St Kilda Cemetery in 1898. Some cemeteries in

Collins Settlement Site
The Septimus Miller Vault at Brighton Cemetery

maritime or rural towns were founded in the early 1840s, including Portland North and Alberton. Throughout the nineteenth century small private cemeteries were established on some homestead properties in addition to hundreds of lone graves across Victoria.

It became apparent that a new cemetery for the growing population of Melbourne was required. The first official burial ground, the Old Melbourne Cemetery, was opened in 1837 on the site currently occupied by the Queen Victoria Market. In the preseparation period, the administration of cemeteries in the Port Phillip District was determined by New South Wales legislation. The Old Melbourne Cemetery consisted of 10 acres (4 ha) selected from crown land by order of Governor Richard Bourke. It had a grid layout divided into religious sections; later an area was allocated for Aborigines. It is regarded as the first public cemetery to be divided into religious sections in the Australian colonies. Many notable pioneers, such as John Batman, were laid to rest there.

By 1849 the Old Melbourne Cemetery was considered inadequate for an expanding city and it was closed in 1854, although it reopened briefly in the 1860s. The last burial occurred in 1917, several years before the cemetery was razed for the expansion of the market. Many human remains and 220 monuments were transferred to Fawkner in 1922, including the remains of John Batman, while other remains were reinterred in various cemeteries.

The Old Melbourne was replaced as the city's main burial ground by the Melbourne General Cemetery which opened in 1853. It was the first modern cemetery in Victoria being designed and built like a large public park with many attractive features, including gate lodges, rotundas, chapels, wide pathways, evergreen trees and shrubs. It was established at a time when overseas social reformers and designers, who were concerned about the problems of sanitation and disease, advocated the construction of much larger garden-style cemeteries away from settled districts. Melbourne was the premier city in the Australian colonies from the 1850s until the early twentieth century, and this is reflected in the cemetery's very large number of notable interments, and quality of craftsmanship of many monuments, historic buildings and structures.

Permanent residents include three prime ministers (Sir Robert Menzies, Sir John Gorton and James Scullin), the first Australian-born governor-general, Sir Isaac Isaacs, and a number of players in the events of the Eureka Stockade, including Governor Sir Charles Hotham and leader of the miners, Peter Lalor. Aborigines did not have their own separate section in the cemetery, but the Boonwurrung leader Derrimut is one of the few indigenous burials there.

Other garden cemeteries were established in metropolitan Melbourne from the 1850s, including St Kilda, Brighton and Boroondara. The number and variety of cemeteries increased

Portland North Cemetery
Melbourne General Cemetery

Springthorpe Memorial,
Boroondara

Chinese funerary oven,
Maldon Cemetery

greatly, while the monuments became more ornate during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Boroondara's superb Springthorpe Memorial, designed by architect Harold Desbrowe-Annear, is one of the finest in Australia. Many other cemeteries were established in suburban, gold-mining, timber-sourcing, provincial, and remote country areas. They included Williamstown, Ballarat, Maldon, Bendigo, Geelong, Walhalla, Terang, Aberfeldy and Traralgon. While remote rural cemeteries often lacked many of the architectural features common in urban areas, they are still significant in displaying trends in building materials and styles, as well as the cultural values of pioneers and residents. Many pioneers developed their regions against extraordinary odds and had tragic, premature deaths, succumbing to diseases, farming and mining accidents, and other mishaps.

Numerous cemeteries are distinguished by striking memorials and structures reflecting the various social groups that contributed to the development of localities. In gold-mining areas such as Bendigo, Maldon and Beechworth there are Chinese burials and funerary ovens, while working-class Coburg boasts a high number of burials of Labor parliamentarians and trade unionists. Pennyweight Flat near Castlemaine is a reminder of the large numbers of children who perished in rough and unsanitary conditions. Some ethnic communities such as the Germans of Westgarthtown (now Thomastown) and Northcote founded their own burial grounds in the period. Common symbols in early cemeteries included broken columns, denoting a life cut short; draped urns, which represented the shroud of Christ and purity of spirit; and Celtic crosses of various sizes.

Other notable burials in the nineteenth century include: Victoria's first premier, Dr William Clark Haines (St Kilda); the founder of Australian Rules football, Tom Wills (Warringal); one of Port Phillip's first settlers, Edward Henty (Boroondara); and artist and diarist Georgiana McCrae (Boroondara).

The twentieth century saw significant cultural changes, including different tastes, customs and attitudes to death and cemeteries. The modern period saw a rise in cremations, simpler memorials, and the construction of crematoria and lawn cemeteries. A number of calamitous events—principally the two world wars and the Great Depression—contributed to a decline in adherence to religious values and to greater economic pressures. In addition, advances in medicine and hygiene played a role in increasing life expectancies and changing the place where most people died: in hospitals and nursing homes rather than private homes. As a result, for many people death became a traumatic event and removed from everyday life. As time went on, an increasing number of people valued less extravagant forms of commemoration and visitations of cemeteries declined.

Two important cemeteries were opened in the early 1900s, at Springvale (in 1902) and Fawkner (in 1906). They were much larger than Melbourne General Cemetery, which closed

in 1904 (but reopened in 1927), and served the community in the wider metropolitan area, providing not only burials but also cremation services. Springvale's layout in a form of the Union Jack was unique, while Fawkner's layout was distinguished by a half 'spider's web' design. Although the Cremation Act was passed in 1903, it was not until the Great Depression years of the 1930s that cremation started to become more popular. Fawkner Cemetery initially led in providing cremation services. However, after the construction of the sophisticated Boyd Crematorium and Chapel in 1936–41, Springvale was on its way to becoming Australia's leading provider of cremation services. It was also the pioneer of the public lawn concept from the 1950s where areas with plaques rather than headstones reflected the public's growing interest in simpler, cheaper and egalitarian memorials in a landscape setting.

War cemeteries, such as the one in Springvale, were also established in the period, while individual war graves commemorating the lives of men and women of the services appeared in many burial grounds. One of the most visited military graves is that of Victoria Cross recipient Albert Jacka in St Kilda.

After the Second World War the large numbers of migrants brought their own customs, greatly altering the appearance of many cemeteries with rows and rows of elaborate stone memorials featuring religious symbols, photographic medallions of the departed, and fresh and artificial flowers. In 1994, after lobbying by migrants, the state government permitted the construction of mausolea, which cater for above-ground burials. Italians, in particular, have favoured this form of burial; the large ones are comforting house-like structures, some of which are adorned with fountains, chandeliers and seating.

Many notable people were laid to rest in cemeteries in the twentieth century, including: Dame Nellie Melba, our first international star (Lilydale); Alfred Deakin, three-times prime minister (St Kilda); retailer and philanthropist Sidney Myer (Box Hill); General Sir John Monash (Brighton); author Alan Marshall (Nillumbik); Collingwood's legendary coach, Jock McHale (Coburg); medical scientist and Nobel prize recipient Sir MacFarlane Burnet (Tower Hill); and Governor-General Sir Zelman Cowen (Springvale). Ned Kelly, Australia's most notorious bushranger, has found a new home in Greta Cemetery.

Today, 65 per cent of those who die in Melbourne are cremated, a figure that is expected to rise globally by 2 per cent per year. With the trend towards cremation and limited memorialisation, historic cemeteries as we know them will become a thing of the past. The growing requirements for diverse cultural practices and community events will impact on the future design of cemeteries.

Cemeteries should be valued and visited. Their tourism appeal and value to genealogists, local historians and the general public will ensure that cemeteries will remain for many a source of fascination and as reminders of the sanctity of life.

Fawkner Crematorium and Memorial Park

Springvale War Cemetery

A mourning cap made of layers of burnt gypsum, worn by the widow of a recently deceased man.

ABORIGINAL MORTUARY PRACTICES IN VICTORIA

Dr Gary Presland

Both of the major forms of disposal of the dead—burial and cremation—were practised in pre-European Victoria. There were many variations on these conventions, and other post-mortuary practices that were part of the grieving process of Aboriginal cultural groups within Victoria.

In all parts of Victoria the ceremonies and procedures that followed the death of an individual were among the most important and complex within Aboriginal society. In some areas a mourning cap made of gypsum was worn by a woman who had lost her husband. In some groups when a very young child died, its mother would carry the wrapped body in her bag until it became nothing more than bones. In Gippsland, on some occasions a hand was cut off the deceased body and worn suspended around the neck by a cord.

During a trip through the Western District in 1841, George Robinson recorded the various ways of disposing of the dead that were practised by different local groups belonging to the Djab wurrung language group. These included interment, cremation, placing the body in a tree, and simply leaving the body exposed on the ground. There is evidence that many of these practices are thousands of years old.

In Aboriginal Victoria burials were often of single individuals who had been interred where they died. However, in a couple of places burial grounds containing multiple interments have been recorded. One of these is at Kow Swamp, between Cohuna and Echuca, where more than forty individuals were buried in the dune ridge around the swamp between 11,000 and 9000 years ago. The style of these burials varied, with some bodies laid out horizontally in an extended form, either on their back or side, while others were flexed into crouching positions. Similar variation is apparent in a number of burial areas investigated in the Murray Valley region between Mildura and Renmark. In this collection of burial sites about 40 per cent of individuals were buried lying on their back. A greater number were flexed and either face up or face down, or lying on their side. Eight of the sixty-seven interments recorded were buried in a squatting position.

In one of the graves a female was buried wearing a widow's cap. This is an unusual find, but it was not uncommon for objects to be placed in the ground with the deceased. In most cases these grave goods were artefacts such as stone axes or scrapers and bone tools that were thought to be of use to the deceased in the afterlife.

People were often buried in a possum-skin cloak and in some cases the grave goods included items that suggest the individual was a person of some standing. An Aboriginal burial near the Hopkins River contained twenty-five bandicoot jawbones and about ten freshwater mussel shells.

In some cases burial took place only after the body had been allowed to dry out. Initially it was wrapped in a cloak and put somewhere safe from scavenging animals, such as on a purpose-built platform or in a tree. The bones were later collected and consigned to a grave. It was common throughout Victoria in such delayed burials to find that the bones had been coated with ochre. Four individuals had been treated in this way at a burial site on the Werribee River that is dated to about 7000 years ago. Close to the Maribyrnong River near Keilor, a secondary burial of similar age contained partial skeletons of both a female and a male in the one grave.

Tree burials were customary in some areas. Near Moyston in the Western District one mortuary tree was used as a type of crypt to contain three individuals. The bodies of two adults and a child appeared to have been placed in the tree as a delayed placement, all at about the same time. This event took place in the first decade after the beginning of European settlement.

Cremation was practised also by Aboriginal groups across Victoria. In some instances, when the fire had cooled, the bones were collected together and smashed into small pieces which were then buried, usually with the addition of ochre.

IN THE WAKE OF EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

Following the beginning of European settlement in Victoria in 1835, the Aboriginal population rapidly declined. The Aboriginal Protectorate was created in 1839, to ameliorate the situation of the dwindling population, which was encouraged to settle on reserves. During the 1860s six reserves were created across the colony to cater to the remnants of the Aboriginal clans. In the latter half of the nineteenth century the Aboriginal population of Victoria continued to decline. At the 1877 census there were 1067 Aborigines, of whom slightly less than half lived on six reserves—Lake Tyers and Ramahyuck in Gippsland; Framlingham and the Lake Condah Mission in the Western District; Ebenezer near Horsham in the Wimmera; and Coranderrk at Healesville. Each of these included areas set aside for burials. Most of the reserves have now been closed but the cemeteries remain and are regarded by Victorian Aborigines today as significant places of particular cultural and historical importance.

Coranderrk Cemetery
Antwerp Cemetery

The gravesite of Sir Doug and Lady Nicholls

CUMMERAGUNJA

Although situated on the New South Wales side of the Murray, the Aboriginal reserve of Cummeragunja has a particular importance in the history of Aboriginal people in Victoria. It was home to a number of men and women who were influential in Aboriginal political and social movements in Victoria beginning in the 1920s. And it is the burial place of Pastor Sir Douglas Nicholls and William Cooper, both of whom grew up on the reserve.

In 1870 Daniel and Janet Matthews created a private mission to local Aborigines on the banks of the Murray, about 20 km upstream from Echuca. By the early 1880s the reserve of 20 acres (8 ha) was crowded and some animosity had developed within the Aboriginal population towards the strict regime exercised by Daniel Matthews. A group of forty-two Maloga residents petitioned for a reserve of their own and in 1883 an area of 1800 acres (730 ha) was reserved 5 km upstream from Maloga. The local people called the reserve Cummeragunja, meaning 'our home'. By 1888 most of the Maloga residents had moved to the new reserve.

More than forty Pangerang and Kulin people moved to Maloga between 1879 and 1886. This number almost doubled with the passing of the 1886 'Half-caste Act', which exiled people of mixed heritage from Victorian reserves such as Coranderrk.

In the following decades residents at Cummeragunja developed strategies for promoting the cause of Aboriginal rights. By the 1920s men like William Cooper (who is also buried at Cummeragunja), Bill Onus, Doug Nicholls and others had settled in Victoria, particularly in the Shepparton area. In 1932 some of them founded the Australian Aborigines' League. This was the first major Aboriginal political organisation and led to the creation of other groups such as the Aboriginal Advancement League in 1967. Other missions were at Coranderrk, Ebenezer, Framlingham, Lake Condah and Lake Tyers.

Locations of Victorian Aboriginal cemeteries and missions

NOTABLE BURIALS

William Cooper

William Cooper was born about 1861 and spent most of his life near the junction of the Murray and Goulburn rivers, in the Yorta Yorta nation of his mother. He lived on missions and state-funded reserves in New South Wales and Victoria, including the Maloga Mission, where he met his first wife, and the Cummeragunja reserve, where he moved shortly after its establishment, in 1886.

He was expelled from Cummeragunja in 1908 in a dispute with the New South Wales Aboriginal Protection Board over its policies. He married first in 1884 at Maloga; his second marriage was at Nathalia in 1893 to Agnes Hamilton who had grown up at Coranderrk. Agnes died in 1910. Their daughter Amy became matron of the first Aboriginal hostel established in Melbourne in 1959; their son Dan died in the First World War; another son Lynch won the 1928 Stawell Gift.

Cooper joined the Australian Workers' Union and represented Aboriginal workers in western New South Wales and central Victoria. He championed remote communities that were denied aid during drought and the Depression. In 1933 Cooper relocated to Melbourne with his third wife Sarah. He became a prominent figure among Melbourne's Aboriginal community which, from its base in the suburb of Fitzroy, was to emerge as a political force in the fight for Aboriginal rights in Victoria.

One of Cooper's most famous campaigns was a petition to King George V. Its primary demand was for the right to propose a member of parliament who directly represented Aboriginal people. Unfortunately, on a constitutional technicality, the government refused to pass the petition to the king. In 1936 Cooper helped establish the Australian Aborigines' League.

Cooper held an 'Aboriginal Day of Mourning' on 26 January 1938. The day evolved into a National Aborigines Day, or Aboriginal Sunday, first observed in 1940 on the weekend before Australia Day.

William Cooper died, aged eighty, on 29 March 1941 at Mooroopna, survived by his third wife and six children.

The gravesite of William Cooper

Monument to Sir Doug and Lady Nicholls

Sir Douglas Nicholls

Douglas Ralph Nicholls was born on 9 December 1906 at Cummeragunja Aboriginal mission. Growing up there he received a good primary education and a strong feeling of pride. In 1920 he was moved off and worked dredging levees along the Murray. He played football with Tongala in the 1920s and had a run with Carlton in 1927, leaving after derogatory remarks from teammates. He moved to Northcote in the Victorian Football Association and starred in their 1929 premiership win.

Nicholls was a very quick sprinter in the heyday of professional athletics and won the Nyah and Warracknabeal Gifts in 1929, earning a sash and £100. He also boxed—fighting briefly for Jimmy Sharman—and then joined Fitzroy in the VFL. He played fifty-four games in six seasons before retiring in 1937. He also played two games for Victoria.

He became a Church of Christ pastor in 1945, and led church services from Fitzroy's Gore Street Mission. He was chosen to give the first Aboriginal Day of Mourning speech in 1938, during which he said: 'Aboriginal people are the skeleton in the cupboard of Australia's national life… outcasts in our own land.'

As a young man Nicholls had been a founding member of William Cooper's Australian Aborigines' League in 1936, and in 1957 he helped found the Aboriginal Advancement League, becoming its paid field officer and chief spokesman.

When the Aborigines Welfare Board attempted to close Lake Tyers reserve in Gippsland, he resigned in disgust and led a protest march on parliament in May 1963. The Aboriginal Advancement League also petitioned the United Nations on land rights in June, perhaps the first Aboriginal body to do so.

On 1 December 1976 Sir Douglas was appointed governor of South Australia, but his health deteriorated within weeks, making it difficult for him to perform his official duties. In March 1977 he hosted Queen Elizabeth during her royal tour and was appointed KCVO. He relinquished his governorship on 30 April 1977 following a stroke.

Sir Douglas Nicholls died on 4 June 1988 at Mooroopna, predeceased (1981) by his wife and survived by his five children. A statue of Sir Doug and Lady Nicholls by Louis Laumen was unveiled in 2007 in Parliament Gardens, Melbourne.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

In Memoriam contains history and heritage information on the 575 public cemeteries in Victoria. It also has biographical information on some of the more historically notable people among the millions of people buried or commemorated in Victorian cemeteries. However, it is not a history of Victoria—many notable men and women are not buried in this state.

While a large number of cemeteries are still in use, many are not. Some are easily found in Melbourne and regional cities, others are hidden away in the bush marking the spot where a settlement once flourished. Also listed are some significant—but by no means all—lone graves, accessible cemeteries on private land, and church cemeteries.

Each cemetery is named, with an address and a GPS location. Sometimes the addresses are not exact, especially in the bush, so the GPS coordinates and your favourite mapping application should get you to the site, bearing in mind that there is sometimes very little to see. Google Earth on a tablet or computer is also very handy in getting a look at locations, especially in Street View. You can 'pin' the locations and create your own selection of cemeteries.

Green Hill Cemetery
Macclesfield Cemetery

HERITAGE LISTINGS

The heritage registers used in this publication are:

Victorian Heritage Register
The Victorian Heritage Register lists the state's most significant heritage places and objects. The Victorian Heritage Register provides statutory or legal protection for registered places and objects which are considered to be of state significance.

Heritage Overlays
Places of heritage significance to an area can be protected by a Heritage Overlay. Part of local planning schemes, Heritage Overlays help protect the heritage of a local area and include places of local significance as well as places included in the Victorian Heritage Register.

Victorian Heritage Inventory
The Heritage Inventory is a listing of all known historical (non-Indigenous) archaeological sites in Victoria. Heritage Inventory sites, as well as sites that have yet to be discovered, are protected under the *Victorian Heritage Act 1995*.

National Trust Register of Victoria
Since 1956 the National Trust, an independent non-profit organisation, has kept a register of significant places. As a community-based organisation, not part of government, its register does not accord statutory protection.

The National Trust also has the Victorian Register of Significant Trees, which includes notable trees in cemeteries.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

In recognition of the centenary of the First World War, a number of notable burials of men and women who served in the First AIF and who died in Victoria are included under this heading. Separately, other notable military-related burials are also given.

From a population of fewer than five million, 416,809 men enlisted in the First World War, of whom over 60,000 were killed and 156,000 wounded, gassed, or taken prisoner. Nearly all are buried overseas in graves that are in the care of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in 23,000 meticulously maintained cemeteries.

But not every First World War casualty died overseas. There are 3043 servicemen and women who died in Australia as a result of their war service before the First AIF was disbanded on 1 April 1921. More than 3000 lie in 906 cemeteries in Australia, including 818 First AIF dead resting in 172 cemeteries around Victoria.

Some of them died as a result of physical wounds or disease contracted overseas. Others died in training accidents in Australia. Many died of illness or disease in training camps, including the cerebrospinal meningitis epidemic of 1915–16.

After the First World War, very few Australian families had the opportunity to travel overseas to mourn where their lost sons and daughters, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters lay. But the loss of a loved one here in Victoria, sometimes before they had an opportunity to serve, or after they returned, damaged by the war, was just as keenly felt. Perhaps more.

Tens of thousands of First AIF veterans died after April 1921 and are buried in Victorian cemeteries, all of them affected by their war service. There are also veterans of earlier conflicts including the American Civil War, the Crimean War and the Boer War, as well as more than 2000 members of the Second AIF and many from Australia's later conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan. This book endeavours to tell the stories of some of them.

OPENING HOURS

Most cemeteries are open every day between 9 am and 5 pm. Some are open longer, such as dawn to dusk, and many smaller cemeteries in the bush have unrestricted hours. The offices in larger cemeteries are generally open during business hours, Monday to Friday. Here helpful staff will help look up the location of particular graves, or provide maps and sometimes a brochure of interesting graves.

Many 'friends' groups are active in conducting historical research and tours—contact individual cemeteries for information.

Lake Boga War Cemetery
Bairnsdale War Cemetery

MELBOURNE

City of Melbourne

CARLTON

QUEEN VICTORIA MARKET

FLAGSTAFF GARDENS
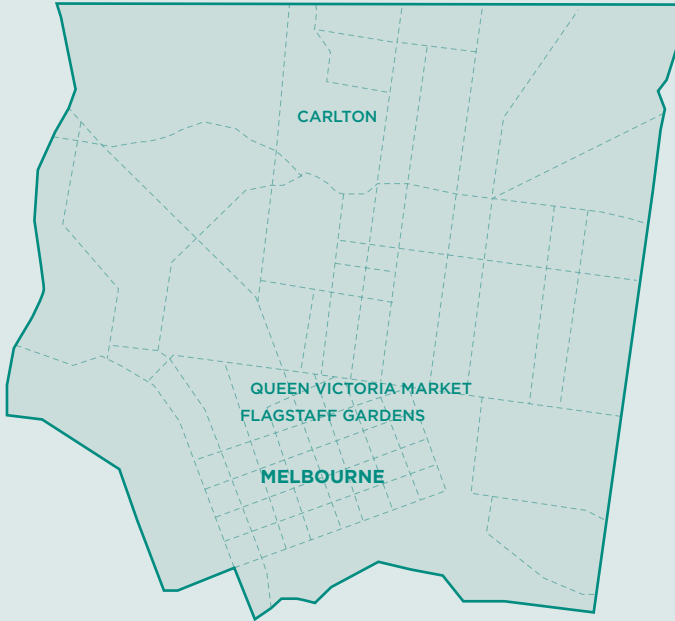
MELBOURNE

Flagstaff Hill

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Old Melbourne Cemetery

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Melbourne General Cemetery

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Flagstaff Hill

Address	Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne 3000
GPS	-37.810441, 144.954380
Shire/City	City of Melbourne
Parish	Melbourne North
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1836

Flagstaff Hill

The earliest European burial site for the small community of Melbourne was on Flagstaff Hill, also known as Burial Hill, where official ceremonies took place. Approximately six to ten people are buried here. It is believed that the first interment was that of a child, Willie Goodman, son of James, on 13 May 1836. The second burial was that of Charles Franks and his shepherd who were murdered by Aborigines. According to the contemporary writer 'Garryowen' (Edmund Finn), theirs was the first public funeral, a 'melancholy ceremonial', in Melbourne.

In 1871 a Gothic sandstone memorial was erected by public subscription on Flagstaff Hill. The site proved too small and soon there were moves to establish a larger burial ground at what was to become the Queen Victoria Market.

Flagstaff Hill was named in 1840 when the flagstaff was erected to signal what type of shipping was approaching in Hobsons Bay. This system ended in 1857 with the arrival of the telegraph between Melbourne and Williamstown. Melbourne's first astronomical and meteorological observatory was also based at Flagstaff Hill from 1858 before being transferred to the Melbourne Observatory in Kings Domain in 1862.

Old Melbourne Cemetery

Address	Queen Victoria Market, Melbourne 3000
GPS	-37.810746, 144.953720
Shire/City	City of Melbourne
Parish	Melbourne North
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1837

The Old Melbourne Cemetery consisted of 10 acres (4 ha) selected from crown land in 1837. The site was within an area bounded on three sides by Franklin, Queen and Peel Streets; the northern boundary was Fulton Street, since absorbed into the Queen Victoria Market area.

Robert Hoddle surveyed and laid out the cemetery in seven sections: the Church of England, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic sections were of 2 acres (0.8 ha) each; Jews, Quakers, Methodists and Independents had 1 acre (0.4 ha) each. Half the Quaker section was later set aside for Aborigines. The cemetery was consecrated by the Anglican Bishop of Australia, William Grant Broughton, in April 1838.

Captain George Cole

According to 'Garryowen', the first interment in the cemetery was that of shepherd John Smith in 1837. Smith, who was working in the Geelong district, had been speared by Aborigines. The second burial, shortly after, was that of the infant son of merchant Skene Craig, who had arrived in Melbourne with William Lonsdale, the first police magistrate. The first female buried there was a young unmarried woman named Hannah Mayne.

In 1839 prominent pioneer John Batman died of syphilis and a large funeral procession along William Street conveyed his body to the Old Melbourne Cemetery. Batman was the thirty-third interment in the Church of England portion. He lay in an unmarked grave for over forty years until a public subscription was established to pay for an imposing bluestone monument. It was unveiled on 3 June 1882 by the mayor of Melbourne, C. J. Ham, in the presence of 4000 people. The monument was later moved to the bank of the Yarra River and in 1992 to the Queen Victoria Market car park facing Queen Street.

Many other notable pioneers were buried at the Old Melbourne Cemetery. They include Captain George Cole, the builder of the city's first wharf; Dr Edmund Hobson, an early physician and naturalist; Dr Patrick Cussen, who performed the city's first known surgical operation; James Jackson, an important merchant in early Melbourne; Charles Hilton Dight,

Old Melbourne General
Cemetery c. 1900

Melbourne's first miller who gave his name to Dights Falls on the Yarra; and James Horatio Nelson Cassell, collector of customs, who was a member of the first Victorian Cabinet.

Other burials include John Conway, captain of Carlton Football Club in 1868–71 and promoter of the first white Australian cricket tour to England in 1878, as well as members of the family of Captain William Lonsdale, the first police magistrate.

Exact numbers interred in the cemetery cannot be established as the registers prior to 1866 have disappeared. A letter in the Public Record Office Victoria indicates the secretary of the cemetery in 1895 reported that cemetery records were destroyed in a fire at the gatekeeper's lodge in 1865.

The demands of the expanding city soon outstripped the capacity of the Old Cemetery. By 1850 Superintendent Charles La Trobe lobbied Sydney officials to hurry on plans for a replacement cemetery because he was concerned that Church of England ground at the Old Cemetery would be used up within six months.

The Old Melbourne Cemetery was officially closed in 1854. After that the only burials permitted were those where an allotment had already been purchased or where there was a family vault. The Old Melbourne Cemetery reopened in 1864 for the sale of new plots and reclosed in 1867. The last burial took place in 1917 and the cemetery was permanently closed in 1922.

In 1877, the first inroads into the Old Melbourne Cemetery came with the extension of the Corporation of Melbourne market. It is reported that forty-five bodies were exhumed from the Quaker, Aboriginal and Jewish sections and reinterred in Melbourne General Cemetery.

In 1920 Melbourne City Council agreed to remove 100 'significant graves' from Old Melbourne to the Flagstaff Gardens to form a pioneers' memorial, but this proposal was eventually dismissed in favour of a smaller pioneer section in Fawkner Cemetery. Within two years 914 bodies were exhumed and reinterred at Fawkner, Melbourne General, Boroondara, St Kilda, and Cheltenham cemeteries. Some 220 'significant memorials' were transferred to the Old Pioneers section at Fawkner where they were sited around a new Batman memorial; the section and memorial were dedicated on 27 January (Foundation Day) 1924. The oldest stone transferred was dated March 1837.

Melbourne City Council placed a stone monument on the corner of Therry and Queen Streets commemorating the history of the Old Cemetery and the pioneers still buried there.

In 2014 research undertaken by the Melbourne City Council for the proposed redevelopment of the Queen Victoria Market indicated that around 6000 people lie buried beneath what is now the car park. However, additional research is required to throw more light on the number of burials and other aspects of the history of the cemetery.

Melbourne General Cemetery

Address	College Crescent, Carlton 3053
GPS	-37.791678, 144.962027
Shire/City	City of Melbourne
Parish	Jika Jika
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1853

Melbourne General Cemetery is one of the most important cemeteries in Australia. As well as a very high number of notable interments, it is notable for its early date, garden design concepts, quality of materials and craftsmanship, range of historic buildings and structures, and significant collection of plantings.

Planning for the new cemetery began in 1849 as the Old Melbourne Cemetery was encroached upon by settlement and a new and larger cemetery in a remote part of the town was required. Melbourne General Cemetery was established in 1850 by a New South Wales act of parliament and in 1851 an area of 27 acres (11 ha) was reserved in what was then an isolated location a mile (1.6 km) north of the city. With the sharp rise in population as a result of the gold rush, the area was increased to 60 acres (24 ha).

The cemetery officially opened on 1 June 1853. However, the first burial—James Alexander Burnett, an early employee of the Dalgety pastoral company—occurred a few days earlier on 28 May 1853.

In 1852 engineer, surveyor and architect Albert Purchas surveyed and laid out distinct denominational compartments using elements of both the formal and romantic styles, the two most popular Western cemetery styles in the nineteenth century. Purchas remained an important figure

Melbourne General Cemetery Gatekeeper's Lodge

Melbourne General
Cemetery

in the management of the cemetery, holding the position of secretary until his death in 1909.

The cemetery was further expanded to 100 acres (40 ha) in the late 1850s. The new layout incorporated the original serpentine design, and continued the use of curved roads and pathways. A sexton's residence and gardener's cottage were constructed and six ornamental rotundas were located at the intersections of pathways. A large fountain at the main entrance was planned at this time. The temporary buildings of the 1850s were gradually replaced with new gatekeepers' lodges and mortuary chapels. The Jewish congregation built the first mortuary chapel in 1854. A bluestone administration building and bluestone gatekeeper's lodge were constructed in the late 1860s. The original timber fence enclosing the cemetery was progressively replaced with a boundary wall of iron palisades set in a low bluestone wall in the 1870s.

From 1860 Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, the government botanist and director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, advised on the selection of plantings at the cemetery and supplied over 9000 plants. In June 1873 the role of planting adviser at the cemetery was taken up by Clement Hodgkinson, who was formerly the assistant commissioner of the Board of Lands and Survey. Hodgkinson systematically altered the planting contribution of von Mueller, but the lack of space in the cemetery defeated his new ideas. Monuments increasingly dominated the cemetery.

The second denominational building, the Catholic mortuary chapel, erected in 1870–71 and completed in 1888, was designed by the architect J. B. Denney. The first interment was of a cleric, in the crypt on 26 February 1882.

During the latter half of the 1870s the trustees sought to impose a new set of cemetery regulations on visitors and contractors, such as refusing to allow wooden or iron memorials. Melbourne's growing population brought with it concerns that the cemetery would soon be full. By the late 1870s residential development had reached the cemetery, and its closure was raised. Growing vandalism by children, football crowds and the homeless was of concern to the trustees in the 1880s.

Authorities became concerned about sanitary issues and diminishing space at the site. Cemetery officials were accused of placing too many bodies in graves, digging shallow graves, locating gravesites close to boundaries, and dumping foul soil outside the cemetery. By the 1890s vacant burial plots were becoming scarce, and the trustees responded by using any available space for new graves, including gardens and open spaces, which gave rise to further concerns about health issues and poor management practices. As a result the cemetery was closed from 31 December 1903 to 1 November 1927 and its condition deteriorated. The last of the burial plots were sold off during 1904 and interments were allowed only for holders of burial rights.

During the cemetery's closure many headstones broke, graves collapsed, areas were not weeded and fewer visitors kept up their relatives' graves. By the 1920s the site comprised over 100,000 graves holding almost 254,000 bodies, and was visited by 250,000 people a year. The trustees persuaded the state government that it was essential to begin selling burial sites again for necessary maintenance and works at the cemetery. A total of 2500 allotments, which had not previously been sold, were now made available for sale.

From the 1927 reopening until the 1970s, the cemetery's layout experienced a number of changes. Five minor internal roads were divided up for new allotments. The severe unemployment of the Great Depression in the 1930s provided an excellent opportunity to increase the size of the cemetery by incorporating the entrance road for an additional 3500 graves. The new entrance from College Crescent was located at the south-west corner. The bluestone gatekeeper's lodge and office building were demolished, and the materials were reused for the construction of an administration and residential building at the new entrance in 1934–35. The architect of the building was John Gawler, and the builder was Clements Langford. The other lodges were demolished over the years.

Melbourne General Cemetery

However, Melbourne's growing population in the post-war period once again put pressure on the availability of cemetery space. The large numbers of southern European migrants, especially Italians, moving into the area put pressure on the trustees to construct graves in their local cemetery. Their distinctive marble and granite memorials helped transform the appearance of the site. From the late 1950s vaults were constructed along roadways and roadside verges. Former 'pauper' ground near Lygon Street was reclaimed and the appropriation of garden and lawn areas for graves increased. A cremation memorial garden was developed near the main entrance, and a nearby brick columbarium was built in the early 1960s.

While neglect and corruption had been constant themes in the cemetery's history, illegal practices at the cemetery in the 1970s resulted in charges being laid against three staff, including the cemetery manager, and the subsequent resignation of all the trustees. In September 1978 three senior Health Commission officers took over as an interim trust. It was discovered that an estimated 10,000 overlay graves had been sold between 1948 and 1978, with the removal of monuments and trees, and the construction of shallow graves. The cemetery no longer allocated new rights of burial.

The Necropolis Springvale was appointed administrator of the cemetery in 1980. After a restructure in the industry the Southern Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust was appointed administrator on 1 March 2010. Three mausolea were constructed from the late 1990s and have provided much-needed income and opportunities for further burials.

PIONEERS AND EXPLORERS

Explorers: Burke and Wills; John King

The Victorian Exploring Expedition left Melbourne on 20 October 1860, led by Robert O'Hara Burke, aiming to be the first to cross Australia from south to north, a distance of some 3250 km. Eventually Burke, William John Wills, John King and sailor Charley Gray managed to reach the northern coast from the base camp at Cooper's Creek, but in a story of ineptitude and tragedy mixed with farce, King was the only survivor of Burke's group.

King was rescued by one of the relief expeditions, led by William Howitt. He never recovered from his ordeal and died in January 1872, aged thirty-one.

Burke was born in Ireland in 1821, and had been a policeman in Castlemaine. Wills was born in England in 1834, and was a surveyor when he joined the expedition. Burke and Wills were given Australia's first state funeral on 21 January 1863 in Melbourne.

Pioneers: Derrimut and John Pascoe Fawkner

The memorial reads: 'A life of labor. Here lies the mortal remains of John Pascoe Fawkner who founded the city of Melbourne August 29th 1835.'

Fawkner was born in London in 1792 and died at Collingwood on 4 September 1869, aged seventy-seven.

Whether or not he was the sole founder of Melbourne, Fawkner was crucial in the development of the city. Financial problems prevented him from leaving Launceston on the first voyage of his ship the *Enterprize*, and it was his representative Captain John Lancey who landed in August 1835. Fawkner arrived on 16 October. Later that month Fawkner and his party were saved from being attacked by a warning from local Aboriginal man Derrimut.

The story is told on Derrimut's memorial: 'Erected by a few colonists to commemorate the noble act of the native chief Derrimut, who by timely information given October 1835 to the first colonists, Messrs. Fawkner, Lancey, Evans, Henry Batman and their dependants saved them from massacre planned by some of the up-country tribes of Aborigines. Derrimut closed his mortal career in the Benevolent Asylum, 28 May, 1864, aged about 54 years.'

Fawkner later wrote in his diary, now in the State Library of Victoria: 'We destroyed all their bark canoes that we could find, and out of gratitude to Derriemert, gave him clothes & food not only then, but have continued so to do until the present time. Derriemert yet lives; the only man that we found grown to Manhood that is now living I believe. I also encouraged him, by taking him in my boat when going out shooting, or down to the Bay, to the shipping ... Derriemert soon learnt to shoot game for us; Kangaroo, Swans Geese, ducks &c &c &c.'

State funeral for Burke and Wills

Gravesite of Native Chief Derrimut

Town planner: Robert Hoddle

Robert Hoddle, the planner of Melbourne and other Victorian cities, was born on 20 April 1794 in London and arrived in New South Wales in July 1823 as an assistant surveyor.

Hoddle came to Port Phillip with Governor Sir Richard Bourke in March 1837, and was appointed senior surveyor, designing Melbourne and Williamstown. With Governor Bourke, he set the limits of Melbourne and the direction of streets, and set aside areas for reserves and public buildings. Hoddle insisted that the major streets should be at least 99 feet (30 metres) wide. William Lonsdale, Melbourne's first police magistrate and administrator, appointed Hoddle auctioneer at the first sale of crown land on 1 June 1837, at which Hoddle bought two lots.

By 1838 Hoddle had surveyed and planned Geelong. After the colony's separation from New South Wales in 1851, he became Victoria's first surveyor-general, unwillingly retiring in 1853. He died on 24 October 1881.

FEDERAL LEADERS

Federal opposition leader: Arthur Calwell

Arthur Calwell was born in 1896 and educated at Christian Brothers' College, North Melbourne. He worked as a clerk in the Victorian public service and was an active unionist and Labor Party member. He won the seat of Melbourne in 1940 and held it until he retired in 1972. Appointed Australia's first immigration minister in 1945, Calwell broadened the post-war migration scheme to bring in thousands of 'new Australians' from all over Europe. He was Labor leader in 1960–67, almost winning the 'credit squeeze' election in 1961, but losing badly in the 'Vietnam' election of 1966. He died on 8 July 1978 and is buried near James Scullin.

Prime minister: Sir John Gorton

John Gorton was born in Melbourne in 1911 and educated in Sydney, where he was a classmate of Errol Flynn. He then went to Oxford and also gained his pilot's licence. On return to Australia with American-born wife Bettina, he took over his father's farm near Kerang.

Gorton joined the RAAF in late 1940. He trained as a fighter pilot and served in Britain before being posted to Singapore with No. 232 Squadron RAF. On 21 January 1942 his Hawker Hurricane was shot down by a Japanese fighter. He crash-landed and was thrown heavily into his instrument panel, causing severe facial injuries. He was discharged in December 1944.

Gorton was elected as a Liberal Party senator in 1949 and became a minister in 1958. After Prime Minister Harold Holt drowned in late 1967, Gorton was elected party leader and was appointed prime minister on 10 January 1968, replacing the acting prime minister, John McEwen. He was the only senator in Australia's history to be prime minister and the only prime minister to have ever served in the Senate.

Robert Hoddle
Sir John Gorton

In accordance with the Westminster tradition that the prime minister is a member of the lower house, he resigned from the Senate on 1 February 1968 to contest the by-election for Holt's old seat of Higgins in the House of Representatives. He resigned as party leader—and as prime minister—in 1971 after a tied vote of confidence, and quit politics in 1975. He died in May 2002, aged ninety. He was cremated and buried in the Prime Ministers' Memorial Garden.

Prime minister: Harold Holt

Harold Holt was born in New South Wales in 1908 and educated at the University of Melbourne

Holt won his first seat in parliament in 1935. He became Australia's youngest minister in 1939 when Prime Minister Menzies appointed him minister without portfolio. He joined the AIF in 1940 without resigning from parliament. After the death of three senior ministers in an air crash in 1940, Menzies appointed him as minister for labour and national service. Holt transferred to the seat of Higgins for the 1949 election and became minister for immigration in the new Menzies government.

Holt became federal treasurer in 1958 and continued in that position until January 1966, when he was elected leader of the Liberal Party, thus becoming prime minister. At the federal election later that year, the electorate overwhelmingly endorsed his government.

Harold Holt died while swimming off Cheviot Beach on 17 December 1967. He has a memorial in the Prime Ministers' Memorial Garden.

Governor general: Sir Isaac Isaacs

Sir Isaac Isaacs was appointed the first Australian-born governor-general on the advice of Prime Minister James Scullin in 1930.

Isaac Isaacs was born in Melbourne in 1855 and went to school in country Victoria before becoming a teacher. He moved to Melbourne in 1875 and studied law part-time at the University of Melbourne. He was a member of the Victorian parliament in 1892 and solicitor-general in 1893. He was elected to the first federal parliament in 1901 as member for Indi. He was attorney-general in the Deakin government 1905 but resigned to join the bench of the High Court in 1906. There he gave distinguished service until his term as governor-general in 1930–36. He died in 1948.

Twice prime minister: Sir Robert Gordon Menzies

Robert Gordon Menzies was Australia's longest serving prime minister. He held the office twice, in 1939–41 and 1949–66. Altogether he was prime minister for over eighteen years— still the record term for an Australian prime minister.

Born into humble circumstances, Menzies obtained a first-class secondary and university education by winning a series

Harold Holt

The gravesite of Sir Isaac Isaacs

of scholarships. He established himself as one of Australia's leading constitutional lawyers, then entered the Victorian parliament in 1928. He won a federal seat in 1934 and served as attorney-general and minister for industry in the United Australia Party (UAP) government of Joseph Lyons. He was elected leader of the party on Lyons's death in April 1939 and became prime minister.

On 6 September 1939 Menzies declared that is was his 'melancholy duty' to announce that Britain was at war with Germany, and as a consequence, so was Australia. He won the 1940 election with the support of two independents, and visited Britain and the Australian troops in North Africa in early 1941. On his return in 1941 the party split and he resigned as prime minister on 29 August.

As an opposition backbencher during the war years, he founded the Liberal Party and became leader of the opposition in 1946. He defeated Ben Chifley's Labor Party at the 1949 federal election and went on to win the next seven general elections to be prime minister for a record sixteen years. He retired on 26 January 1966 at the age of seventy-one.

Menzies was a strong anti-Communist at home and abroad, and increased Australia's strong defence alliance with the United States. In the 1950s and 1960s the ANZUS and SEATO treaties were signed, Australian troops were sent to support US-led forces in Korea, and Australia made its first commitment of combat forces to Vietnam.

Knighted in 1963, Menzies died on 15 May 1978. In June 1996 his ashes were buried with those of his wife in the newly established Prime Ministers' Memorial Garden.

Prime minister: James Scullin

James Scullin was born at Trawalla in Victoria in 1876. He was Labor member for Corangamite in 1910–13 and was then editor of a Labor daily, the Ballarat *Evening Echo* until 1922. In 1916–17 he was a leading opponent of conscription. He won the seat of Yarra in 1922. Elected Labor leader in 1928 he won the 1929 election just as Wall Street crashed and the Great Depression started. In 1931 he accepted the Premiers' Plan not to repudiate government debt, whereupon the supporters of Jack Lang, the New South Wales premier, split the federal party and Labor was badly defeated at the December election. He resigned as Labor leader in 1935 and was replaced by John Curtin. Often ill, he remained in parliament until December 1949.

James Scullin died on 1 January 1953. Archbishop Daniel Mannix gave his requiem mass at St Patrick's Cathedral before his burial. A tall granite Celtic cross was erected over his grave on behalf of the Australian labour movement.

Sir Robert Menzies
The gravesite of James Scullin

Duncan Gillies
Richard Heales

PREMIERS

Seven Victorian premiers—and one Tasmanian—are buried at Melbourne General Cemetery.

William Champ
William Champ, born in 1808 in England, was a soldier, commandant of Port Arthur, and premier of Tasmania in 1856–57. He then came to Victoria as inspector-general of penal establishments in 1857–68, and was responsible for the building of Pentridge. He died in 1892.

George Elmslie
Born at Lethbridge in 1861, Elmslie was a stonemason and the first Labor premier of Victoria—for thirteen days. Elmslie was first elected member for Albert Park in 1902 and became leader of the Labor Party in 1913. His short tenure came about because a factional dispute in the Liberal government led to Elmslie being sworn in as premier in December 1913. A peculiar requirement of the time was that ministers had to resign their seats and recontest them before taking office. Elmslie could not even sit on the government side of the Assembly but had to watch from the public gallery. The Liberals' dispute was resolved after a short time. George Elmslie died in 1918.

James Goodall Francis
Born in London in 1819, James Francis arrived in Tasmania in 1835 and came to Melbourne in 1853 where he was a prominent businessman. He was member for Richmond in 1859–74 and premier in 1872–1874. Most notably his government passed the 1872 Education Act. He retired in 1884 and died in Queenscliff the same year.

Duncan Gillies
Duncan Gillies was born in Scotland in 1834, and emigrated to Victoria in 1852, where he became a successful gold miner in Ballarat. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1858 for Ballarat West, and later for other seats. He was minister for railways in the Service–Berry coalition government and became premier in 1886, in coalition with Alfred Deakin. Gillies chaired the Federation conference in 1889. After a stint as Victoria's agent-general in London, he returned to politics in 1897 and was elected speaker in 1902. He died in September 1903.

Richard Heales
Richard Heales was the fourth premier of Victoria, in 1860–61. Born in London in 1821, he emigrated to Victoria in 1842. First elected in 1857, he became premier in the wake of the defeat of a bill to reform the Land Act. He was a temperance advocate and a supporter of a secular education system for Victoria; he introduced the legislation for a single Education Board in 1862. He died from tuberculosis in 1864. Healesville is named for him.

Sir John O'Shanassy

'Long John O'Shanassy' was Victoria's second premier in 1857, and served again in 1858–59 and 1861–63. Born in Ireland in 1818, he became one of Melbourne's leading conservative businessmen and a free trader. He floated the Melbourne and Suburban Railway Company in 1857 (and later, as chairman of the Colonial Bank, loaned the company £32,000). He appointed a Royal Commission into the 'overpaid, overstaffed' public service, as well as slashing state teachers' salaries. First elected in 1856, he retired in 1883 and died shortly afterwards. A huge Celtic cross was erected over his grave.

Sir James Brown Patterson

Sir James Brown Patterson was born in England in 1833 and emigrated to Victoria in 1852. He became successful as a butcher at Chewton and then in the real estate business in Melbourne from 1870. He entered the Victorian parliament as member for Castlemaine in 1870, and held ministerial office in the 1870s and 1880s. In opposition in 1893 he moved a successful motion of no confidence in the Shiels government, and became premier. This coincided with the collapse of the land boom and the banking crisis in Victoria. Patterson lost the confidence of his supporters after declaring a 'bank holiday' by suspending bank trading in May 1893 and then lost the election of 1894. He died in 1895.

His nephew Colonel George William Paterson was quartermaster general of the 1st Division, AIF. A Boer War veteran born at Castlemaine in 1862, Colonel Patterson was a career officer in the Victorian militia and became a member of the Australian Permanent Forces in 1902 before transferring to the AIF on the outbreak of the First Word War. He suffered a nervous breakdown at Gallipoli in the chaos of the landing on 25–26 April, and returned to Australia in August. Despite his best efforts to return to service, he did not recover and was discharged as permanently unfit. He died on 19 May 1916.

Sir James Brown Patterson

James Service

James Service

James Service was twice premier of Victoria—for five months in 1880, and in 1883–86. He was a remarkable politician and businessman almost from the day he arrived in Melbourne in 1853. Born in Scotland in 1823, Service was in the tea and coffee business in Glasgow before emigrating and setting up a successful import business. He was prominent in the secession of Emerald Hill from the City of Melbourne, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1857.

In and out of government for the next forty years, he was an 'advanced liberal' advocating the unlocking of rural land and the introduction of freehold title. He said in 1889 that 'free trade produced greater wealth but protection ensured fairer distribution'; he was a tax reformer, founder of the Commercial Bank of Australia and an early advocate of Federation. He was chairman of the first meeting of the Federal Council in 1886.

He was a principled politician with individual liberal ideas and ideals who understood the efficacy of compromise. For example, in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* Geoffrey Serle noted that Service 'believed that every man was entitled to the vote and detested plutocratic rule, but considered that property was a rough index of education and ability; hence property-owners deserved greater political weight than loafers, drunkards and criminals'. He was hugely popular and when he died in 1899, his funeral procession from Balaclava to the Melbourne General Cemetery was more than 2 km long.

EUREKA

A number of the leading figures involved in the Eureka Stockade in 1854 lie in the Melbourne General Cemetery.

Judge of Eureka and Ned Kelly: Sir Redmond Barry

Redmond Barry, judge at the Eureka Stockade treason trials and of Ned Kelly, was born in Ireland in 1813. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating in 1835 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, and was called to the bar in Dublin in 1838.

Following the death of his father and lacking prospects in Ireland, Barry came to Australia, and arrived in Melbourne in November 1839. After the colony's separation in 1851 he became the first solicitor-general of Victoria, with a seat in both the Legislative Council and the Executive Council. In 1852 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria. He was instrumental in the foundation of the Royal Melbourne Hospital (1848), the University of Melbourne (1853), and the State Library of Victoria (1854).

Barry was the judge in the Eureka Stockade treason trials in the Supreme Court in 1855. The thirteen miners were all acquitted. He represented Victoria at the London International Exhibition of 1862 and at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. After a very short illness he died in East Melbourne on 23 November 1880, only twelve days after the execution of Ned Kelly.

Lieutenant-governor: Sir Charles Hotham

Charles Hotham was born in England in 1806, and had a successful naval and diplomatic career before being appointed lieutenant-governor of Victoria in December 1853. He arrived in June 1854. His obstinacy in refusing to do anything about the onerous miner's licence played a big part in fomenting what he regarded as the Eureka 'rebellion' on 3 December 1854.

Hotham died in 1854 of a chill caught while opening the Melbourne Gasworks. His monument was erected in 1856, and was the cemetery's tallest monument until the central stone pillar was removed. Peter Lalor opposed the appropriation of funds for a memorial, saying there was 'sufficient monument already existing in the graves of the thirty individuals slain at Ballarat'.

Sir Redmond Barry
Sir Charles Hotham

Publisher: Clara Seekamp

Clara Seekamp was the partner of Henry Seekamp who founded the *Ballarat Times* in March 1854. She was an Irish actress who arrived in Victoria about 1847 and had adopted Seekamp's name by early 1854. The *Ballarat Times* was the diggers' paper which proclaimed the Ballarat Reform League to be the 'germ of Australian independence'. On the morning after the battle at Eureka, police raided the newspaper office, arrested Henry Seekamp and confiscated all copies of the paper.

On 23 January 1855 he was tried in the Supreme Court in Melbourne for seditious libel. He served three months in jail— the only prison term resulting from the Eureka Stockade. During this time Clara kept publishing the paper. In October 1856 the Seekamps sold the paper and left Ballarat. Henry died in Queensland in 1864. Clara remained in Melbourne and died on 22 January 1908.

Major General Sir Robert Nickle

Major General Sir Robert Nickle was appointed commander-in-chief of the military forces in the Australian colonies in July 1853. He sent reinforcements to Ballarat on 6 December. Nickle disapproved of the rebels' actions but was sympathetic to their grievances. He was instrumental in calming the tensions after the events of November and in repealing martial law on 9 December. Nickle died in Melbourne early in 1855. His monument is a distinctive sandstone obelisk.

Miners' leader: Peter Lalor

Peter Lalor was born in Ireland in 1827 to a family of Irish nationalists, and came to Victoria in 1852. He worked on the Geelong–Melbourne railway before staking a claim at the Eureka Lead in early 1854. He was working this claim with a future premier of Victoria, Duncan Gillies.

On 30 November 1854 Lalor, who had been working 35 metres underground, came to the surface when diggers rushed to Eureka after a licence hunt. According to Eureka chronicler Raffaello Carboni, he 'knelt down, the head uncovered, and with the right hand pointing to the standard, exclaimed in a firm measured tone: "We swear by the Southern Cross to stand truly by each other to defend our rights and liberties."'

On 3 December the newly constructed stockade was attacked. Lalor was wounded and later had his arm amputated. Hotham charged him with treason and sedition and offered £200 reward for his capture, but this was later revoked and Lalor was found not guilty. He later had a long parliamentary career where he adhered to personal convictions rather than policies and was regarded as erratic. He was elected speaker in 1880, resigning in 1887.

Peter Lalor died in 1889. His grandson Captain Joseph Peter Lalor was killed at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915.

The gravesite of
Sir Robert Nickle

The gravesite of
Peter Lalor

WRITERS AND ARTISTS

Author: Marcus Clarke

Marcus Andrew Hislop Clarke was born in London on 24 April 1846. He came to Melbourne in 1863 on the death of his father, and after a stint at the Bank of Australasia went to a sheep farm in the Wimmera. He wrote some pieces for the *Australian Magazine* as Mark Scrivener. These led to a job on the Melbourne *Argus* in 1867.

While working on the *Argus* he bought the *Australian Monthly Magazine,* renamed it the *Colonial Monthly* and in it serialised his first novel *Long Odds.* In 1871, after going to Tasmania to research Port Arthur and other jails, he wrote a story on convict transportation which led to his novel *For the Term of His Natural Life*. It was first published as a serial in the *Australian Journal* 1871–72, and as a book in 1874.

In 1870 Clarke was made clerk to the trustees of the public library in Melbourne, and in 1873 became sub-librarian. He was deeply disappointed when he was not made chief librarian in 1880. A year later he was bankrupt and died suddenly on 2 August 1881. Aside from being Australia's finest nineteenth-century novelist, he was a brilliant journalist and wrote melodramas and a pantomime.

Artist of the goldfields: S. T. Gill

Samuel Thomas Gill was born in Devon in 1818 and arrived in Adelaide with his family in 1839. He set up a studio and made portraits of people, horse and dogs, and produced a great number of lithographs before moving to the Victorian goldfields in 1852. Here he produced his best-known works. Gill recorded the vitality and the boisterousness of the rush to the Ballarat and Bendigo diggings with great character and detail. He documented people from all walks of life, including gold prospectors, postmen, stockmen, criminals, the police and Aborigines. He later produced equally vivid depictions of life in Melbourne including iconic sites such as The Block and the Mitre Tavern.

By 1880, his health and personal finances were broken through drink and syphilis. He collapsed and died on the steps of the Melbourne Post Office in 1880 and was buried in a pauper's grave. Gill's body was eventually moved to a private grave in 1913, thanks to a subscription raised by the Historical Society of Victoria which also arranged for a headstone to be placed there.

We of the Never-Never: Jeannie Gunn

Jeannie Taylor was born in Carlton in 1870, and after being educated at home she matriculated through the University of Melbourne. Taylor ran a school with her sisters between 1889 and 1896, after which she worked as a visiting teacher. In 1901 she married the explorer, pastoralist and journalist Aeneas James Gunn. They travelled to Darwin and then to Mataranka. After her husband died early in 1903 she returned to live in Melbourne.

Marcus Clarke
S. T. Gill

In 1905 as Mrs Aeneas Gunn she published *The Little Black Princess: a true tale of life in the Never-Never Land,* which chronicled the childhood of Bett-Bett, an Aboriginal girl. Gunn's second book, *We of the Never-Never (1908),* was a *roman à clef* of her time in the Northern Territory. Jeannie Gunn died at Hawthorn, in 1961.

Teacher and artist: Julie Vieusseux

Julie Vieusseux (née Matthieu) was born in Holland in 1820 and married Lewis Vieusseux in England in 1849. With their two sons, they arrived in Melbourne in 1852. Later that year their second child died; a third son was born in 1854. Julie established herself as an accomplished portrait painter and art dealer. The couple opened a successful finishing school in 1857, and over 800 girls appeared on the school register over the next twenty-five years. The couple both taught full time, taking language and literature classes in English, French and German. Julie also taught drawing, painting and craft classes. Visiting masters included Eugene von Guérard.

The family experienced another tragedy with the death of the eldest son at the age of eight when he was lost in the bush in the Dandenong Ranges in 1858. Two years later the bones of a child were found in a hollow log in the vicinity. Julie was still principal of the college at her death in 1878.

SPORT

Jockey: Tom Corrigan

Tiny jockey Tom Corrigan was born in Ireland in 1851. In 1864 the family emigrated to Victoria where he worked for his father on a dairy farm near Woodford. At fourteen Tom rode his own mare, Juliet, to a win at the Woodford publicans' picnic race meeting, and persuaded his father to allow him to leave home and join the stable of Tozer & Moran at Warrnambool. He had his first mount at Flemington in 1867 and rode in the Melbourne Cup in 1872. By 1877 he was settled in Ballarat where he found a patron in owner Martin Loughlin and together the team dominated Victorian racing for over a decade.

In his twenty-eight-year career Corrigan had 238 wins, 135 seconds and 95 thirds from 788 starts. Banjo Paterson wrote a poem about him. On 11 August 1894 his horse fell in the Caulfield Grand National Steeplechase and Corrigan suffered laceration of the brain. He died two days later without regaining consciousness. Before the funeral cortège left his home, the route from Caulfield to the Melbourne General Cemetery was lined with mourners and by 2 pm Swanston Street was 'one mass of humanity'. A hundred jockeys and trainers preceded the hearse, Corrigan's boots and green and white jacket rested on his coffin, and the procession was over 3 km long.

Jeannie Gunn
Tom Corrigan

Bradman of billiards: Walter Lindrum

Walter Albert Lindrum is often considered to be the greatest player ever seen in the sport of billiards, with some fifty-seven world records to his credit, many still standing. Lindrum was born into a family of champion billiards players in 1898 in Kalgoorlie. His father established Lindrum's Billiard Saloon in Flinders Lane in 1912 and ran it until 1943. Walter's brother Fred was an Australian champion before the First World War.

Lindrum lost the top of his index finger on his right hand in an accident in 1901, so his father taught him to play billiards left-handed. Much of his childhood was spent practising for up to twelve hours a day under his father's tutelage. His first professional game was played at the age of thirteen.

By the age of sixteen Lindrum was regularly making breaks of over 1000 during practice at the London Tavern in Elizabeth Street where his father was running three billiard tables. During the mid-1920s Lindrum's standard of play was unrivalled in Australia, with many players refusing to compete against him. He was a master of the 'nursery cannon' where the balls barely moved. The rules were changed but Lindrum was still the best.

Lindrum won the 1933 world championship in England and then successfully defended his title in Australia in a match coinciding with Melbourne's centenary celebrations in September 1934. Having won everything he stopped competitive playing. Walter Lindrum died at Surfers Paradise in 1960. His memorial is in the shape of a billiard table.

The gravesite of Walter Lindrum

The gravesite of Federici

THEATRE

Ghost of the Princess Theatre: Federici

Baritone Federici was born Frederick Baker in Florence, Italy in 1850.

He took his first named part in a D'Oyly Carte production of Gilbert and Sullivan's *H.M.S. Pinafore i*n 1879 when he took over as Captain Corcoran. He appeared in a number of roles in England, the United States and Europe and made his debut in Australia on 16 July 1887 at the Princess Theatre, Melbourne, as Florian in the first Australian production of *Princess Ida.*

On the evening of 3 March 1888 he was performing the role of Mephistopheles in Gounod's opera *Faust* and died of a heart attack at the end of the show—when Mephistopheles sank through a trapdoor. He did not return and did not take the bows. When told of his death, his colleagues swore that he had taken the bows with them. Since then his ghost has haunted the theatre, or so it is claimed. For many years, the third-row seat in the dress circle was kept vacant in his honour.

Actress and singer: Florence Young

Florence Young was born in Melbourne in 1871 and studied singing before making her debut in 1890. She played Casilda in J. C. Williamson's first Australian production of *The Gondoliers,* in a performance that led to a long list of successes. She performed in many comic operas and musical comedies, both here and overseas. In 1920 she and her friend, actor Reg Roberts, were involved in a car accident as they drove back from the historic property Beleura at Mornington. Although no one appeared badly injured, within a few days Young suffered a sudden seizure and three weeks later, on 11 November, she died of a cerebral haemorrhage. She was forty-nine. An obituary described her as 'one of the great favourites of Australian audiences' and her premature death was grieved by her legion of fans and friends.

Her grave fittingly features a harp symbol and a broken column, representing a life cut short.

OTHER NOTABLE BURIALS AND MONUMENTS

Eight Hours movement

Several prominent founders of the Eight Hours movement are buried here—including James Stephens and James Galloway. Born in 1821, Stephens had been a prominent unionist and Chartist in Britain in the 1840s and migrated to Victoria in 1853. Galloway was born in Scotland in 1828 and came to Melbourne in 1854.

Stephens and Galloway were founders of a branch of the Operative Masons' Association, an early trade union. On 21 April 1856 they led a march from their construction site of the Law School building at the University of Melbourne to Parliament House in demand of the eight-hour working day.

Galloway died in 1860, aged thirty-two. The prominent Galloway monument was 'erected to the memory of the late James Galloway by the Eight Hours tradesmen and others for the valuable services he rendered in establishing the eight hours system in this colony'. Stephens died in 1889 in Carlton.

Philanthropist: Lady Janet Clarke

Janet Clarke (née Snodgrass) was born at Doogallook Station on the Goulburn River in 1851. She became the governess to William Clarke's children in the 1860s and married him in 1873, following the death of his first wife. She was a society hostess at the family mansions Rupertswood at Sunbury and Cliveden in East Melbourne, and a leading patron of charitable causes in Melbourne. She was the first president of the National Council for Women, founded in 1902 to link separate women's organisations, and president of the Women's National League, a body that assisted women for voting in elections. Her contributions to education included assisting the establishment of the College of Domestic Economy and the Hostel for Women University Students (Janet Clarke Hall).

Florence Young
Lady Janet Clarke

Janet Clarke has a special place in the history of the Ashes Test series. In 1882 England played three Test matches in Australia and the team spent Christmas at Rupertswood. After a social game, Lady Clarke and other local ladies presented England captain Ivo Bligh with a small urn containing the burnt ashes of something, probably a cricket bail. The Ashes urn is the symbolic trophy for Test cricket between Australia and England.

Janet Clarke died on 28 April 1909 and is buried with her husband. While both were Anglicans, a large Celtic cross is on their grave.

Restaurateur: Mietta O'Donnell
Mietta O'Donnell was born in Melbourne in 1950 and has been described as the 'queen of cuisine' and a 'Melbourne icon'. Her restaurant, Mietta's, helped shape fine dining in Australia and became an institution, attracting leading figures in the arts, politics and business. After the restaurant closed in 1995, O'Donnell wrote articles and books on the hospitality industry and cultural life of Australia. She was the granddaughter of Mario Vigano who established the famous Mario's restaurant in 1932 which he conducted for over thirty years.

Mietta O'Donnell was tragically killed in a car accident in Tasmania while travelling to speak at a food and wine seminar on 4 January 2001.

Mietta O'Donnell
Jewish Memorial

Notable memorials
As befits its central role in Melbourne life, the cemetery is the location of a number of memorials to important events in the history of its communities.

In the Jewish section there is a memorial to the victims of the Holocaust (1963) and the Jewish Soldiers' Memorial (1924). Inscribed on the memorial is: *In honoured memory of the Jewish soldiers of Victoria who nobly served and gave their lives in the Great War 1914–1918 5674–5680. And in the Second World War 1939–1945 5699–5705*

The Hungarian Memorial commemorates 'those who died during the struggles for rights in 1848–1956'.

Marvellous Melbourne
The British journalist George Augustus Sala coined the phrase Marvellous Melbourne while on a lecture tour in 1885. Sadly his wife Harriet died suddenly at the Menzies Hotel in Collins Street. She now lies in an unmarked grave, just one of the thousands of Melbourne stories that could be told from the burials in Melbourne General Cemetery: the well-known and the humble, pioneers and politicians, visitors and locals. Some have elaborate memorials, others now lie, like Harriet Sala, in unmarked graves. And some are here in spirit only, such as Elvis Presley whose memorial is 'in evergreen memory, in gratitude, from the millions to whom you gave so much'.

MELBOURNE NORTH

Banyule, Darebin, Hume, Moreland, Nillumbik, Whittlesea

SUNBURY

BULLA

BROADMEADOWS

DIAMOND CREEK

GREENSBOROUGH

ELTHAM

FAWKNER

COBURG

PRESTON

WARRINGAL

NORTHCOTE

MELBOURNE
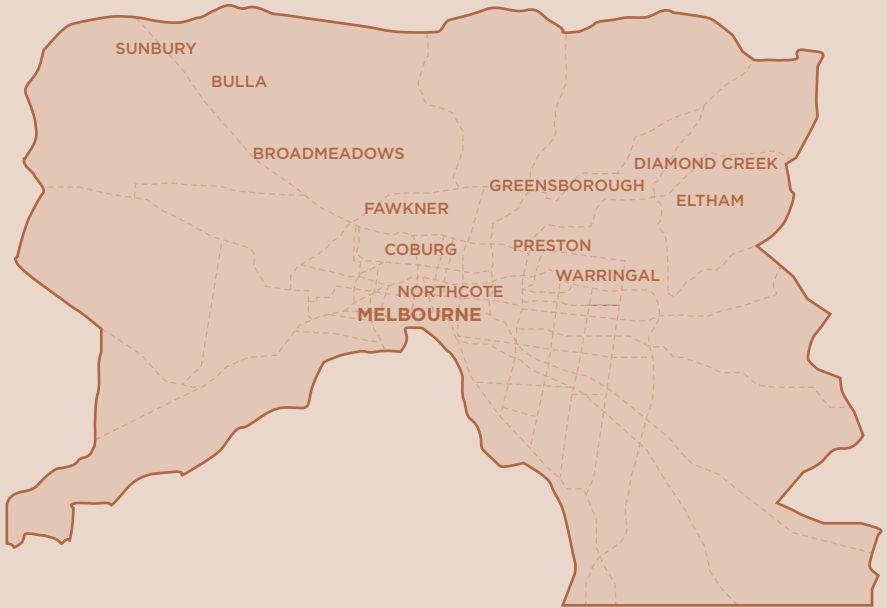
Bulla Cemetery

–

Coburg Pine Ridge Cemetery

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Eltham Cemetery

–

Fawkner Crematorium and Memorial Park

–

Nillumbik (Diamond Creek) Cemetery

–

Northcote Cemetery

–

Preston General Cemetery

–

Sunbury Public Cemetery

–

Warringal Cemetery

–

Yan Yean Cemetery

–

Will Will Rook Pioneer
Cemetery (and top of
page)

Arthurs Creek Cemetery

Arthurs Creek Rd, Arthurs Creek 3099, Nillumbik Shire

-37.577739, 145.172249

Originally a private cemetery for the squatter Reid family—Agnes Reid buried 1847. Gazetted 1867 and known as Linton Cemetery until 1926

BROADMEADOWS

Will Will Rook Pioneer Cemetery

Other names	Campbellfield
Address	200 Camp Rd, Broadmeadows 3047
GPS	-37.68617, 144.938425
Shire/City	City of Hume
Parish	Will Will Rook
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1852

This cemetery was used from October 1852 to 1959 and contains graves of early pioneers including John Murray Peck, one of the four original American partners of Cobb and Co. Other monuments include Robert Brooks. Now on the fringe of Melbourne this was one of the first three cemeteries to be proclaimed as pioneer memorial parks; the others are at Seymour and Oakleigh.

John Murray Peck was born in 1830 in New Hampshire and worked at Wells, Fargo. He arrived in Melbourne in 1853 and founded Cobb & Co with Freeman Cobb, James Swanton and John Lamber. The partnership ended in 1856 but Peck went to America and bought forty new passenger coaches to his design and ran a stage coach service to Bendigo until 1861. He later became a stock agent and died in 1903.

Private Robert John Bruce

Robert John Bruce, a driver aged twenty-eight from Essendon, enlisted on 31 July 1915 and joined the 46th Battalion in February 1916. He was severely wounded in action in France on 5 August 1916 and returned to Australia in January 1917, suffering from tuberculosis.

He died on 21 November 1918.

Private Robert John Bruce

BULLA

Bulla Cemetery

Other names	Queenstown Cemetery
Address	Cemetery Lane, Bulla 3428
GPS	-37.637711, 144.830557
Shire/City	City of Hume
Parish	Bulla Bulla
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1864

In the 1850s Bulla's early residents were buried either where they died or in the township. In March 1864, however, a petition was sent to the president of the Board of Land and Works requesting that he grant them some 20 acres in Section 1 of the Parish of Bulla for use as a burial ground.

This land was a short distance from the newly built Presbyterian and Anglican churches. The request was granted and the cemetery's present site of 4 acres (1.6 ha) is located in the south-western corner of this area.

The burials register was poorly maintained for the first few years with the earliest entry being Agnes Hay in 1867.

Bulla Cemetery

The cemetery is still in use and is of heritage significance for its very distinctive planting and high landscape value, and as an important physical record of the people and families in the Bulla community.

The well-defined formal layout, fencing, early twentieth-century gate, and very fine collection of monuments and grave markers, a number of which display a skilful use of carved marble and granite, add to the outstanding planting in making the cemetery an excellent example of funerary customs and tastes dating from the mid nineteenth century.

Nillumbik (Diamond Creek) Cemetery

Address	35 Main St, Diamond Creek 3089
GPS	-37.675877, 145.146502
Shire/City	Nillumbik Shire
Parish	Nillumbik
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1867

In 1867 an area of 2 acres (0.8 ha) was set aside and trustees from six denominations were appointed to oversee the establishment of the Nillumbik cemetery at Diamond Creek. It is believed that earlier burials on private lands in the district were exhumed at this time and the remains reinterred in the new cemetery. John Ryan, a resident of Diamond Creek since his birth in 1886, claims in his book, *Before You Came*, that the first burials in the cemetery were supposedly of 'a Chinaman who hung himself from a tree behind the Church of England' (on the hill up from the cemetery) and 'another man who was drowned in a water-hole behind the same church'. He also states that 'the first white person to be buried was the daughter of Mr John Lawrey, who was buried on the 9th July, 1869'.

The ornamental gateway, which is unique in Victoria, was erected after the death of pioneer William Ellis in 1896 in accordance with his will. The Latin inscription '*JANVA VITAE*' translates as 'gate of life': Ellis's grave is located east of the main entrance.

In 2011 the cemetery trust established a memorial garden to recognise the war veterans buried here. It includes a figure of Simpson and his donkey, and a plaque.

Nillumbik (Diamond Creek) Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

Storyteller: Alan Marshall

Alan Marshall was born in 1902 at Noorat in the Western District. He contracted polio when he was six, but never let his physical disadvantage deter him. His experience with polio was the basis of his most enduring and endearing book, *I Can Jump Puddles*, published in 1955. The book sold over three million copies, was translated into thirty languages and was made into a film in Czechoslovakia and an ABC television series.

The family moved to Diamond Creek in 1920, where Marshall worked for his father, a shopkeeper and then a variety of other temporary jobs. From 1930 he worked as an accountant at a Collingwood shoe factory; when it closed in 1935 he decided to become a full-time writer. His first commercially

published story was in the *Sun News-Pictorial* in 1934. He became relatively successful if not wealthy.

In 1942–43 during the Second World War he travelled Victoria collecting stories for the *AIF News*, a paper published for the troops in the Middle East. He wrote prolifically until the end of his life in 1984, including the continuation of the *I Can Jump Puddle*s trilogy with *This is the Grass* (1962) and *In Mine Own Heart* (1963), as well as his last thoughts on childhood in *Hammers over the Anvil* (1975). His memorial reads: 'Gurrawilla—Storyteller.'

OTHER BURIALS

Collingwood football legend Gordon Coventry is buried in a conventional granite, marble and concrete grave on the far west side. Coventry, who died in 1968 aged sixty-seven, played 306 games for Collingwood and held the record as the code's greatest goal kicker for more than sixty years, with 1299 goals. The Coventry family was among the early settlers of Diamond Creek, and Gordon and his brother Syd started their football careers playing for the local side before going on to achieve legendary status with the Magpies. Syd Coventry captained four premiership sides for Collingwood and won a Brownlow medal in 1927.

Alan Marshall

DONNYBROOK

Donnybrook Cemetery

Other names	Kalkallo, Rocky Water Holes
Address	Malcolm St, Donnybrook 3064
GPS	-37.530983, 144.954417
Shire/City	City of Hume
Parish	Kalkallo
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1857

Donnybrook or Kalkallo township was surveyed in 1852. During the gold rush years it boomed as travellers made their way up the Sydney Road. It became a well-used wayside stop with seventeen accommodation houses, a police station, jail and court house. In the 1870s the duplication of the Hume Highway and the opening of the north-east railway decimated the township. By the 1880s it was deserted.

Headstones include one to the Zinnow family. The inscription records that Robert Zinnow was accidentally killed on the railway on 2 October 1888, aged forty years. Also buried here are his children Mary Teresa, who died in 1886 aged five, and Robert Brooks who died in 1886 aged four.

Donnybrook Cemetery

Eltham Cemetery

Other names	Kalkallo, Rocky Water Holes
Address	Mt Pleasant Rd, Eltham 3095
GPS	-37.726757, 145.150416
Shire/City	Nillumbik Shire
Parish	Nillumbik
Date opened	1858

Eltham Cemetery, set in natural bushland adjoining Montsalvat, was established in 1858 and gazetted in 1860.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Premier and chief justice: Sir William Hill Irvine

William Hill Irvine was born in Ireland in 1858, educated at Trinity College, Dublin and came to Melbourne in 1879. He studied law at the University of Melbourne and was admitted to the Victorian Bar in 1884. He married Agnes Wanliss in 1891—sister of David Sydney Wanliss, judge and army officer. It took until 1894 for his legal practice to be established.

Irvine entered politics as a free trader and member for Lowan in the Legislative Assembly in 1894, and was attorney-general 1899–1900 in the McLean government. Irvine became leader of the opposition in 1901 when McLean moved to federal politics, and won a double dissolution election in October. He was premier and treasurer and earned the enmity of Labor by breaking a railway engine drivers' strike in 1903. He suffered health problems and resigned as premier in 1904.

Irvine returned to politics as the federal member for Flinders. He was attorney-general in the Cook ministry in 1913–14 until Labor won the 1914 election. Irvine was a prominent campaigner for conscription.

He was appointed chief justice of the Victorian Supreme Court in 1918, resigning in 1935. He was acting governor for three years from 1931. He died on 20 August 1943.

Founder of Montsalvat: Justus Jorgensen

Justus Jorgensen was born in 1893 to Nora and Simon Jorgensen, a master mariner from Norway. He studied painting at the National Gallery schools in 1915–17 and became an assistant to painter Max Meldrum.

He married Lilya Smith a medical student in 1924 and travelled to France and England where she completed studies as an anaesthetist. Lilya's income supported Justus's career as a painter. Jorgensen disliked the public aspects of being

Sir William Hill Irvine
Justus Jorgensen

a painter and had only three exhibitions, the last in 1934. In 1935 Lilya bought land at Eltham. Jorgensen, with help from friends, built the Great Hall at Montsalvat with studio and student quarters from stone and mud brick.

At Montsalvat Jorgensen created an autocratic but bohemian colony of artists and craft workers that for forty years influenced generations of artists and writers, whether they lived there or visited. In 1963 Montsalvat was opened to the public. Justus Jorgensen died on 15 May 1975.

Architect: Alistair Knox

Alistair Samuel Knox, born 1912, did not study architecture until after the Second World War. He worked as a bank clerk and studied part time at Melbourne Technical College until 1948 when, diploma incomplete, he resigned from the bank and built his first mud-brick house.

Knox moved to Eltham and Montsalvat in 1949, and developed a practice that combined landscape and building with an individual and popular style, using mud brick, stone and timber. He was an Eltham Shire councillor in 1972–75 and president in 1975, and also a committed and energetic environmentalist. Alistair Knox died on 30 July 1986.

Composer: Dorian Le Gallienne

Dorian Leon Marlois Le Gallienne was born on 19 April 1915. He was a diabetic and studied privately, guided by his mother Stella who was the daughter of W. L. Marshall Hall, assistant astronomer at the Melbourne Observatory.

Le Gallienne trained at the Melbourne Conservatorium 1938–39 and then at the Royal College of Music in London. He worked for the Department of Information during the Second World War, and later for the ABC. In 1951 he won a scholarship to study in England. He returned to Melbourne in 1954, taught harmony and composition at the University of Melbourne, and was music critic for the *Age* in 1954–63.

He began composing seriously in 1937 and in the 1950s created substantial works including a symphony. In the 1960s he wrote a large number of pieces for film and television, including *The Prize* for fellow Elthamite Tim Burstall in 1960.

Le Gallienne lived with Professor Richard Downing in an Alistair Knox mud-brick house in Eltham, on land they had bought together in 1948. He died suddenly on 27 July 1963.

Eltham Cemetery

EPPING

Epping Cemetery

High St and O'Herns Rd, Epping 3076, City of Whittlesea

GPS -37.638084, 145.025800

Established 1858, closed to new burials in 1967

Fawkner Crematorium and Memorial Park

Other names	New Melbourne General Cemetery
Address	1187 Sydney Road, Fawkner 3060
GPS	-37.71374, 144.959129
Shire/City	City of Moreland
Parish	Will Will Rook
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1906

Fawkner Crematorium
Memorial Park

The Fawkner Crematorium and Memorial Park comprises some 297 hectares and has the records of more than 352,000 deceased.

Fawkner was developed in response to public concerns in the 1890s that a new cemetery was needed to support Melbourne's growth. In 1902 the Northern Suburbs Cemetery Conference recommended a site of 284 acres (116 ha) that included Fawkner Railway Station. The site was ratified by an act of parliament in 1905 and was established under the trusteeship of local mayors and councillors.

The first burial at the municipal cemetery, Fawkner was for Dorothy Gladys Knapp, aged four years, on 10 December 1906.

The original cemetery was planned by noted surveyor and architect Charles R. Heath who also supervised it for the subsequent four decades. His innovative layout—a half spider-web plan with radiating avenues, spreading green lawns and ornamental trees—was impressive. Heath was influenced by the garden cemetery movement and was pleased with his design, writing of its 'park-like effect, avoiding the cramped appearance of the older and smaller cemeteries'. Heath's design involved the concept of what was later known as a monumental lawn.

Fawkner Cemetery was Australia's third railway cemetery after Rookwood Cemetery (Sydney, 1865), and Springvale Cemetery (1902). Railway lines provided an innovative and practical means of economically transporting the dead from large metropolitan centres to distant cemeteries.

The selection of vacant land at Fawkner was influenced by the existence of a disused railway branch line. Fawkner station opened on 8 October 1889 but due to low population the line beyond Coburg closed in 1903. It was partially reopened in 1906 and the terminus was a new station called Fawkner Cemetery. At this time Fawkner was sparsely populated: in 1910 there were only thirty-five houses within walking distance of the station.

From 1906 to 1939 funeral parties accessed the cemetery on one of six specially designed mortuary trains from Flinders Street. Original plans for the Fawkner Cemetery featured an extensive internal circular railway with multiple stations to serve the various sectors but these were never built. To convey mourners each train consisted of one first-class carriage, two second-class carriages and a guard's van. Bringing up the rear was the 'hearse car' or 'mortuary carriage' bearing the coffins.

The mortuary carriage which now stands near the tearooms at the cemetery is one of six of carriages built at the Newport railway workshops in 1902–03; it was restored and put on display at Fawkner in 1993.

In 1904 the Melbourne General Cemetery had closed and in 1907 the Fawkner Cemetery became known as the 'New Melbourne General Cemetery'. By 1914 there had been 5000 burials here and the station was renamed Fawkner. From October 1914 a service of seven trains daily ran to Fawkner as well as a daily mortuary train to the cemetery.

The Fawkner Memorial Park contains a variety of buildings, structures, and botanical features from many eras. There are pioneer memorials on Third Avenue and in the Jewish section.

The cemetery was extended with the opening of the Northern Memorial Park in the early 1980s.

PIONEER GRAVES

In 1923–24 some 220 of Melbourne's oldest surviving graves from the 1840s were transferred to Fawkner from the Old Melbourne Cemetery site at Queen Victoria Market. They include graves of significant early settlers such as John Batman, George Cole, Edmund Hobson, James Jackson and Charles Dight. These are among the earliest and most significant memorials in Victoria and include examples of a native red gum monument as well as sandstone, granite, limestone and cast-iron headstones (imported and local). John Batman is best known for his role in the founding of a settlement which became Melbourne. There is now a large granite obelisk in the central lawn area of the Old Pioneers section marking his grave.

Fawkner Crematorium and Memorial Park

Christian Waller painting

In 1937 the noted artist Christian Waller was commissioned to paint a mural for the Southern Chapel (now demolished). Titled *The Robe of Glory* (oil on canvas) it is considered a masterpiece of Australian Art Deco. The mural is now on display at the administration offices of the cemetery.

Australia's first public mausoleum

In 1994 Australia's first public mausoleum was opened. The Holy Angels Mausoleum allowed the practice of above-ground burial, which has been popular in Europe for thousands of years.

Holy Angels and other private mausoleums have dramatically altered the architectural appearance of the original cemetery site, not only by its use of communal crypts, but also by its encouragement of private family mausoleum buildings in various styles. These have been embraced by European immigrants and have given an otherwise 'full' cemetery a new lease of life.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Holy Angels Mausoleum
John Batman

Melbourne pioneer: John Batman

John Batman was born in 1801 at Parramatta—his parents had come to Sydney in 1797. Batman's father had been transported, his mother paid her fare and brought their children.

Batman leased Kingston, a property on the north-east coast of Van Diemen's Land, in 1821. He had acquired sufficient capital by 1824 to convert the lease to freehold. He was rewarded for capturing bushranger Matthew Brady in 1825 and participated in the hunts of Aboriginal people in 1829–30.

He was a leading member of the Port Phillip Association and in 1835 explored much of Port Phillip. On 8 June 1835 he wrote in his diary 'This will be the place for a village' and declared the land 'Batmania'.

Batman and his family settled at what became known as Batman's Hill at the western end of Collins Street, where Southern Cross Station now stands. His health quickly declined after 1835 from syphilis, and he became estranged from his wife, convict Elizabeth Callaghan. They had had seven daughters and a son. His son drowned in the Yarra River.

Batman died on 6 May 1839 and was buried in the Old Melbourne Cemetery. In 1923 his remains were transferred to Fawkner.

Novelist: Deirdre Cash

Deirdre Cash was born in 1924 at Albert Park. Her father, Leo, worked with the New Theatre movement; her mother, Valerie, was an operetta singer. They divorced when she was young and she had an unsettled childhood brought up by relatives. She later attended the Melba Conservatorium. She sang and taught ballroom dancing, married in 1948, divorced and married again in 1956 to Otto Olsen, a seaman.

Cash became a full-time writer, and published *The Delinquents* in London in 1962, under the pseudonym Criena Rohan, having been rejected by Australian publishers. The novel about 1950s bodgies and widgies was very successful at the time and became a film in 1989 with Kylie Minogue. Her second novel *Down by the Dockside* was also published in London, in 1963. She died on 11 March 1963.

Fortune teller: Julia Gibson
Born in Odessa in 1872, Julia Glushkova became Julia Gibson when she married Australian-born vaudevillian Henry Gibson in Warsaw in 1903. She had previously fled to England after being arrested for bomb throwing and had been married to a Norwegian seaman, Christian Olsen, who had stabbed her and died in prison.

With Julia as Henry's night-time assistant and daytime fortune teller they toured Russia and eastern Europe, returning to England in 1912 and coming to Australia via South Africa in 1917. They soon separated and Gibson set up as a costumier and phrenologist—Madame Ghurka in the Eastern Arcade in 1918. In the 1930s she advertised as a phrenologist, character reader and business adviser. Although convicted of being a fortune teller, she sued anyone who called her one on a number of occasions. She sued the Melbourne *Herald* in 1951 and was awarded £1000 damages.

Julia Gibson died in 1953. John Lack in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* notes that after her funeral '*Truth*, which since 1925 had cautiously described her as a "character reader" now hailed Madame Ghurka as the "Queen of fortune tellers".'

Fruit grower and writer: Nicholas Kolios
Nicholas Kolios was born in 1885 in a Greek village near Smyrna—now Izmir in Turkey. He was educated on nearby Rhodes, worked in a bank in Turkey, and left there first for Chios and then for Victoria after the Greco-Turkish War broke out in 1921.

Kolios worked as a draper in Bairnsdale and Melbourne, and then in 1923 as a journalist, poet and short story writer on the Greek language newspaper *Ethniki Salpinx* ('the National Bugle'). He then bought the paper but sold it after a year.

In the meantime, with partners Kolios had bought a 100-acre (40 ha) property in Mildura. He saw that the process used by growers to dry sultanas was not as good as that used in Smyrna, and produced leathery fruit. He did a deal with the Australian Dried Fruits Association where he gave them details of the Smyrna process in exchange for land, equipment and £500. Mildura growers quickly adopted this 'cold dip' process and their sultanas were judged world class in 1927.

In the same year, Kolios fell out with his partners and returned to Melbourne. Another business with other Greek partners failed in bitter circumstances and Kolios committed suicide by drowning in Port Phillip Bay on 8 September 1927.

Fawkner Crematorium and Memorial Park

Nicholas and Kyriaki Kolios

Fromelles truce: Private William 'Billy' Miles

William Miles was nearly thirty-five when he first enlisted on Australia Day, 26 January 1915. He was discharged as medically unfit with pneumonia in July but re-enlisted in August and served with the 29th Battalion.

Born in Newport, England, he was a tailor who lived in Bendigo with his wife Catherine and three children. Miles had seen service in the Boer War with Brabant's Horse and Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

Miles survived the battle of Fromelles on 19 July 1916 and next day was out collecting wounded men in no-man's-land under the protection of a Red Cross badge. Close to the German trench, a German officer asked him if he would bring back an officer to negotiate a truce to collect the more than 5000 Australian casualties. Miles returned with Major Alex Murdoch who in turn asked permission of the commander of the 5th Division, General McCay. Permission was refused. While some 300 wounded were brought back, hundreds died waiting.

Miles was wounded at Polygon Wood in 1917. After his return to Australia in January 1919 he and his wife had a son whom they named Aussie. Billy Miles died in 1929.

Ypres: Issy Smith VC

Born in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1890, Isroulch Shmeilowitz, or Issy Smith, was eleven when he stowed away and landed in London. He enlisted in the British Army when aged just fourteen, and was posted to the Manchester Regiment, the British battalion in the 3rd Division of the Indian Army. He was the British Army middleweight boxing champion.

On discharge in November 1912, he migrated to Australia and lived in Ascot Vale, working for the Metropolitan Gas Company. As a reservist, he was recalled to the Manchesters on the outbreak of the First World War.

Smith was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry on 26 April 1915 during the second battle of Ypres. The official citation said that while the Manchesters were 'under a perfect inferno of shot and shell', Smith ran towards the enemy lines to assist a severely wounded man whom he carried more than 200 metres to safety. Later that day, under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, he brought in many more wounded men, 'attending to them with the greatest devotion to duty, regardless of personal risk'.

Smith was severely gassed later that year and was wounded five times during his war service. The Manchesters went with the Indian Corps to Mesopotamia (Iraq) in January 1916.

In 1925 Smith migrated again to Melbourne with his wife Elsie and daughter Olive. In 1930 he became a justice of the peace. He was prominent in the Jewish community and later worked for the Civil Aviation Board. Smith died of a heart attack on 10 September 1940.

Headstone of Private William 'Billy' Miles

Corporal Issy Smith VC (left)

Printmaker and artist: Ethel Louise Spowers

Ethel Louise Spowers was born to a wealthy Toorak family in 1890. After a brief time studying in Paris, she studied at Melbourne's National Gallery schools in 1911–17 and held her first exhibition of drawings in 1920.

She studied in London and Paris in 1921–24 and established a reputation as an illustrator in Melbourne. Back in London in 1929–32 Spowers studied under Claude Flight and developed her own distinctive style of Modernist linocut on which her reputation now rests. Ill health forced her to give up her art practice in the late 1930s; she died of cancer on 5 May 1947.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

There are twenty-two First AIF burials at Fawkner. There are also 153 Second World War burials.

Captain Francis Arthur Morris

Francis Arthur Morris was born on 7 July 1874 and was aged forty when he enlisted on 24 March 1915, serving as Frank Morris. Before the war he was a mechanic and a militia captain in the 58th Infantry Battalion.

Captain Morris served at Gallipoli with the 23rd Battalion. He came down with dysentery and neurasthenia in October 1915 but 'struggled on for three weeks then collapsed'. On 3 January 1916 he was invalided to Australia for twelve months' 'change' with cardiac dilation. His AIF appointment was terminated in August 1916. He died of influenza at Essendon in 1919.

Fawkner Crematorium and Memorial Park

GREENSBOROUGH

Greensborough Public Cemetery

Other names	Hailes Street Cemetery, Diamond Valley, Darebin Creek
Address	Jessop St, Greensborough 3088
GPS	-37.700291, 145.10075
Shire/City	City of Banyule
Parish	Keelbundora
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1863

The Greensborough Cemetery was established in 1863, the oldest headstone is from 1864, dedicated to Aldridge. By 1874, when the cemetery trust was set up, about seventeen people had been buried here. At this time it cost 10 shillings to reserve a site in the cemetery and a further 10 shillings to open it up for another member of the family.

In 1906 a portion of the cemetery was sold to the Victorian Railways, who sold it to the shire in 1907. The last burial in the cemetery was L. Iredale in 1963 when there were around 200 graves.

Kangaroo Ground Cemetery

545 Eltham–Yarra Glen Rd, Kangaroo Ground 3097, Nillumbik Shire

GPS -37.681784, 145.23625

First burial in 1851, and still in use

Northcote Cemetery

Name	Northcote Cemetery
Other names	Maclean
Address	143 Separation St, Northcote 3070
GPS	-37.770034, 145.006311
Shire/City	City of Darebin
Parish	Jika Jika
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1861

Northcote Cemetery

One of Darebin's earliest immigrant communities was a group of seven German farmers who bought small blocks in Separation Street in the early 1850s.

They established a reputation for growing roses, which in the 1870s were used in the perfume industry. In the early years their area was known as Cawdortown and Separation Street was known as German Lane, but much of the German history was eliminated during the First World War and street names were changed. In due course, many of the farmers moved north to Thomastown and the small cemetery is probably the only site remaining to represent Northcote's early German community.

A notable monument in the cemetery is to Thomas Weatherall, works manager of the Northcote Brickworks, who died in 1892. The monument was erected by the shareholders and workers of the brickworks, and bears the words: 'Sweet Rest in Heaven'.

There have been approximately 200 burials in the cemetery. It closed in 1908 except to holders of burial rights, and was taken over by Northcote City Council in the 1920s. The last burial was in 1971.

Plenty Valley Cemetery

Donnybrook Rd, Whittlesea 3757, City of Whittlesea

Land purchased 1996, yet to be established

Coburg Pine Ridge Cemetery

Other names	Pentridge
Address	Bell St, Preston 3072
GPS	-37.742265, 144.98225
Shire/City	City of Darebin
Parish	Jika Jika
Heritage	National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1860

Coburg Cemetery, established in 1860, is a significant Melbourne burial ground. The scale and modesty of its monuments and facilities reflect the values of a predominately working-class community it has served.

The trustees for the General Cemetery Pentridge were elected at a public meeting on 6 March 1859. A site of 14.5 acres (5.9 ha) was selected on the eastern side of Merri Creek on Bell Street, and was gazetted in 1860. The cemetery was divided into six denominational compartments, reflecting the composition of the trustees and the community, with an additional compartment for 'Strangers'. In those years Pentridge was a farming district, with a significant part of the population comprising prisoners at the jail.

When regulations were gazetted in 1862, the cemetery was officially ready for burials. It is evident that there were already some burials from the 1850s but the earliest records are lost. Available cemetery records begin in 1875. In 1877 and 1884 the cemetery was extended to the south. There were some 52,000 interments by 1971 when the cemetery reached capacity.

Coburg Pine Ridge Cemetery

NOTABLE LABOR AND TRADE UNION BURIALS

Among the most interesting monuments are those that commemorate the Labor members of parliament and trade union leaders. Memorials to Labor members of parliament include William Guthrie Spence, John Andrew Arthur and Joseph Francis Hannan, while those to unionists include Laurence Cohen, Richard Henry Gill and Archibald Stewart.

Other Labor figures include James McKay (died 6 September 1915), plumber, who was the last of the 8 hour pioneers; William Dudley Flinn (died 19 May 1917), one of the founders of the Social Democratic League and Democratic Club and a pioneer member of the Labor Party; and Francis Sejourne (died 1 January 1935), a member of the Printing Industry Employees Union. Another interment is John Curtin (Senior), father of prime minister John Curtin, who died on 26 March 1919. His wife, Catherine, was buried on 26 September 1938.

John Andrew Arthur

John Andrew Arthur, born 1875, was a skilful constitutional and industrial lawyer, and acknowledged as one of the leading authorities on trade unionism. In 1907 he represented the Agricultural Implement Makers' Union in the case that led to the Harvester judgement and the evolution of the basic wage concept. He served as minister for external affairs in the Fisher government in 1914. He died of a kidney complaint at the young age of thirty-nine.

Joseph Francis Hannan

Joseph Francis Hannan was born about 1875 in England and came to Australia with his parents in 1888. He was a delegate to the Melbourne Trades Hall Council before the turn of the century and worked to establish the Political Labor Council of Victoria. Hannan assumed a remarkable number of positions within the labour movement. During his career he was associated with such diverse unions as the Ironfounders, Fuel and Fodder, Pantrymen, Coopers and Cycle Trades. He held the federal seat of Fawkner in 1913–17, the Victorian state seat of Albert Park in 1918–19, and was appointed to the Senate in 1924 before being defeated in 1925. 'Genial' Joe Hannan died on 14 March 1943.

William Guthrie Spence

Born in Scotland in 1846, William Guthrie Spence came to Geelong with his family around 1852. Self-educated, he grew up on the Victorian goldfields, and was prominent in the formation of the first miners' union in the 1870s. In 1886 he was foundation president of the Amalgamated Shearers' Union of Australasia (ASU), and by 1890 had unionised most shearers New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria. In the 1890s he helped combine the ASU with other unions to form the Australian Workers' Union. He was elected to federal parliament as member for Darling in New South Wales. He lost his federal seat in 1917, but won a Tasmanian seat as a Nationalist. He died in 1926.

John Andrew Arthur
Joseph Francis Hannan

NOTABLE COLLINGWOOD BURIALS

Collingwood and Pozières: Peter Martin

Peter Martin played fourteen games for Collingwood in 1901, including the 1901 premiership loss to Essendon. He played one more game in 1902 before crossing over to North Melbourne in the Victorian Football Association.

Martin joined the 6th Battalion in August 1915, having earlier served six years with the Garrison Artillery in the Victorian defence force. At that time he was a forty-year-old gasfitter, living in North Melbourne with wife Lavinia and three children. He served a few months with the Canadian Tunnelling Company and suffered a severe gunshot wound to the head. He was repatriated to Australia in February 1917 and died on 25 March 1918. His grave was restored by the Collingwood Football Club.

Prince of coaches: Jock McHale

James Francis (Jock) McHale was born in Sydney in 1881 but came to Melbourne as a boy and went to school in North Fitzroy and Coburg and CBC Parade. He then worked as a brewer.

He played 262 games for Collingwood between 1903 and 1918, including 191 games in a row 1906–17 which was then a record. He played in the 1910 and 1917 premiership sides. He coached Collingwood for thirty-eight years from 1913 to 1950, winning a record eight premierships, including the unsurpassed feat of four in succession in 1927–30.

Collingwood historian Richard Stremski wrote in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* that reputation and talent meant little to McHale. 'Players were selected on the basis of form and willingness to "run through walls for Collingwood". He was not a great teaching coach: the McHale method, which never changed over forty years, inculcated machine-like team-play, the main objective of each player being to beat his individual opponent.'

McHale died on 4 October 1953, a week after Collingwood's 1953 Grand Final win.

Collingwood champion: Dick Lee

Born in Collingwood in 1889 and named Walter Henry, he was always called Richard or Dick to distinguish him from his father, Collingwood co-founder Walter Lee.

Dick went to Gold Street Primary, then became a boot clicker and carrier. He first played for Collingwood in 1906, playing 230 injury-hampered games before retiring in 1922. He topped the VFL goal kicking list eight times, and tied twice. He was named best player of the season twice, was a spectacular high mark, and very straight kick. According to Collingwood captain Harry Collier, Lee could dob a place kick between the posts from the boundary without seeing daylight between them, while kids were chucking oranges at the ball. He died on 11 September 1968.

Coburg Pine Ridge Cemetery
Jock McHale

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

There are 191 casualties of the First and Second World Wars buried in the cemetery, of which 170 were members of the First AIF. A large number of these men lost their lives before they had a chance to serve, including thirty-two in the 1914–16 meningitis epidemic. Others died from accidents in training or from war wounds after returning to Australia.

The meningitis epidemic: Melbourne 1915–16

As if the mounting casualty lists published in the newspapers in 1915 and 1916 were not enough, Victorians also endured an epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis. There were more than 600 deaths including 256 men who had enlisted in the AIF and were training at camps around Melbourne. The disease is easily spread with close contact and the Royal Park, Broadmeadows, Showgrounds and Seymour camps, used for preliminary training seemed especially vulnerable. Other smaller camps were also established around the state.

A serum or vaccine was in use by the end of 1916, but the illness caused significant disruption to recruiting and training, with camps periodically quarantined. Hospitals had to quickly expand to cope with the thousands of civilian and military casualties. Most of the Melbourne military casualties were hospitalised at the Alfred Hospital.

At least one soldier died of meningitis before 1915. Patrick Carmody, a labourer aged thirty-one of North Melbourne, was taken ill at Broadmeadows and died on 20 December 1914, barely a month after enlisting.

Corporal William Robert Fuller

William Robert Fuller from Westgarth turned eighteen and enlisted on 10 July 1915. He had worked as a messenger and was in the Senior Cadets for two years. Both his parents were dead. He joined the 21st Battalion in France September 1916, suffered from trench foot and was gassed.

Fuller was wounded in action at Wimereux in March 1918 and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in July 1918 for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. The citation reads in part: '… when the enemy were upon him, the machine gun jammed, but he threw bombs until the gun came into action again. Though a shell landed in the post, wounding and partly burying him, and killing one of the gunners, he maintained the defence single-handed until he was again wounded. His courage, initiative, and determination cannot be too highly praised.'

Corporal Fuller returned to Australia in October 1918 suffering from tuberculosis. He died at the Austin Hospital on 20 July 1919.

Coburg Pine Ridge Cemetery

Preston General Cemetery

Other names	Strathallan, Darebin Creek, Keelbundora
Address	900 Plenty Rd, Bundoora, 3083
GPS	-37.720283, 145.040828
Shire/City	City of Darebin
Parish	Keelbundora
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1917

The site was purchased at the crown land sale of 12 September 1838 by Neil Campbell, a speculator. In 1842 he sold the land to Malcolm McLean at a small profit and for about forty years the land, known as Strathallan, was leased for grazing. In 1864 McLean donated one acre from his property for a cemetery. Anecdotal evidence suggests early graves belonging to the McLean family may have existed on the site from around 1847. The cemetery was known as the Strathallan Cemetery.

In 1909 most of the Strathallan Estate was taken over for the Mont Park Psychiatric Hospital; the separate cemetery was renamed Preston General Cemetery. During the First World War many soldiers who died at Mont Park were said to be buried there. However, none is listed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. There are thirty-four Second AIF burials here.

In 1931 a fire destroyed a small timber church on the site and all cemetery records with it. At that time there were between 500 and 600 interments at the cemetery. It currently has about 24,000 graves.

The elaborate graves of Italian families together with the large mausoleum reflect Darebin's large post-war Italian community. In 1996 the first stage of the Mediterranean-style mausoleum was commenced; it was officially opened on 24 October 1999. The fully enclosed mausoleum complex is the largest in the southern hemisphere with over 3800 crypt spaces.

Italian family graves
Preston General Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIAL

Premier of Victoria: John Cain Senior

John Cain was born in 1882 in Greendale, Victoria. He went to primary school in Bacchus Marsh and left school and home when he was thirteen. He worked in the Goulburn Valley for a number of years, before moving to Northcote around 1907, selling rabbits and fruit. He opened a fruit shop in High Street in 1911.

Premier John Cain Senior (left)

He was an active socialist, a friend of John Curtin, and joined the Australian Labor Party in 1914. Active in the anti-conscription campaign of 1916–17, he won the seat of Jika Jika in 1917. He was a minister without portfolio in 1924 and 1927–28.

In the Hogan government of 1929–32 he was minister for railways with responsibilities for electrical undertakings and the Board of Land and Works—government enterprises with large numbers of employees at the depth of The Depression. After Labor lost the 1932 election, Cain was elected deputy leader, and leader in 1937.

Cain was premier in 1943 for four days, in 1945–47 and then in 1952–55 with a majority in both houses.

John Cain died on 4 August 1957. His son John Cain was premier in 1982–90.

SMITHS GULLY/QUEENSTOWN

Queenstown Cemetery

Other names	Market Square Cemetery
Address	70 Smiths Gully Rd, Smiths Gully 3760
GPS	-37.620671, 145.272324
Shire/City	Nillumbik Shire
Parish	Queenstown
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1866

Queenstown Cemetery

Queenstown was the original name of St Andrews. The cemetery was established for the Caledonia diggings after gold was discovered in nearby Smyth's Creek in 1854. There are 280 burials recorded from 1861, the first being William Dalrymple. It was officially reserved in 1866, and closed for burials in 1951. The last burial was in 1981, in an existing family plot.

A conservation plan was drawn up in 2008 to protect the 157 species of flora at the site, of which thirty-eight are considered locally significant, ten regionally significant and twenty-seven are listed as protected under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1987*.

The site has never been mowed or grazed and is an important habitat link between Kinglake National Park to the north and Warrandyte State Park to the south. There is also a diversity of rare native animals including six species of bats, barking owls, powerful owls and lace monitors.

Sunbury Public Cemetery

Address	88 Shields St, Sunbury 3429
GPS	-37.590218, 144.73103
Shire/City	City of Hume
Parish	Holden
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1862

Sunbury Public Cemetery was first gazetted in 1862, with the first entry in the register dated 5 August 1862, recording the burial of an Aitkens Gap resident, Rebecca Jenkinson. It seems likely that there were several burials before this.

On 28 October 2011 the trust dedicated plaques to acknowledge those residents of the former Sunbury Industrial School (1865–78), Sunbury Asylum (1879–1948), Sunbury Training Centre (1972–86) and Caloola Training Centre (1986–93) who are interred within the cemetery. There are more than 2000 names.

Sunbury Public Cemetery

SUNBURY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Sunbury Industrial School was developed to educate and house destitute children under the *Neglected and Criminal Children's Act 1864*. Destitute or orphaned children were sent as wards of the state to learn a trade in the belief that this may give them with the skills necessary to provide and care for themselves once they were old enough.

The school consisted of ten large, unheated bluestone buildings arranged in two rows of five. The open and exposed position of the buildings led to frequent illness and constant poor health of the children who received poor food and only a blanket for bedding. Around 10 per cent died within the first year of operation, which led to the school gaining the nickname of the Sunbury Slaughterhouse.

Eventually, after public outcry and numerous royal commissions, by 1879 the school was closed.

The site was used as a 'lunatic asylum' for mentally ill 'inmates' from 1894, and then as a psychiatric or mental hospital. It became Caloola Training Centre for the Intellectually Disabled in 1968–92 and at present is used by Victoria University.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Inventor and businessman: Hugh Victor McKay

Hugh Victor McKay was born 21 August 1865 and grew up on a farm in Drummartin near Elmore, Victoria. In 1885 he developed and demonstrated a prototype of the Sunshine stripper harvester, a machine that revolutionised farming. It was immediately successful, and over the next twenty-five years McKay's company became one of the largest manufacturers and exporters in Australia.

McKay had firm ideas on industrial relations and believed he could do the best by his workers and their families without interference from government or unions. From 1904 he began to develop a model company township—which became the suburb of Sunshine—to support the Sunshine Harvester Works, then the largest factory in Australia employing 2500 workers. He introduced sick pay, pensions and retirement allowances but a thirteen-week strike brought about the celebrated Harvester judgement of November 1907 and the beginning of the basic wage.

McKay acquired the Rupertswood Mansion in Sunbury in 1922 and died of cancer there in 1926.

Sunshine Harvester Works

WARRINGAL/HEIDELBERG

Warringal Cemetery

Other names	Heidelberg
Address	Upper Heidelberg Rd, Heidelberg 3084
GPS	-37.752306, 145.057953
Shire/City	City of Banyule
Parish	Keelbundora
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1853

Heidelberg, approximately 14 km north-east of Melbourne, was one of the earliest rural areas. Land was sold by the crown in 1838 and by 1840 there was a surveyed township named Warringal (Aboriginal for 'eagle's nest') though this was changed to Heidelberg shortly after.

In October 1853 land was set aside in the Heidelberg area for a cemetery which was gazetted in 1854. The first recorded burial was in April 1858 but memorials in the cemetery note there were earlier burials. The cemetery took the original name of the township—Warringal.

In August 1882 the Austin Hospital for Incurables was founded not far away. Pauper burials continued at the cemetery until the late 1920s.

Warringal Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

Magistrate: Frederick Powlett

Born in England in 1811, Powlett came to Van Diemen's Land in 1837, then to Port Phillip District as police magistrate. He helped form the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1838 and played two first-class matches for Victoria against Tasmania.

Powlett was the first gold commissioner for Victoria, briefly colonial treasurer, commissioner for crown lands, and in 1863 police magistrate in Kyneton. He was a confidant of Lieutenant Governor Charles La Trobe and was agent for his property. He fought a duel to protect his reputation in 1842. He died in 8 June 1865.

Champion of Australian football: Tom Wills

Thomas Wentworth Wills was born near present-day Canberra in 1835, to Elizabeth and Horatio Wills, both Australian born. Horatio Wills was running sheep at this time, but before had edited a newspaper *The Currency Lad* in 1832–34 which was the first to float the idea of an Australian republic. The Wills family overlanded to Port Phillip in 1840, taking up a property near a hill that Horatio named Mount Ararat in 1842.

Warringal Cemetery
Tom Wills

Here Tom grew up playing with and learning the language of the Djab wurrung people. He possibly played the game *marngrook*—kicking a stuffed possum skin around. In 1846 he went to school in Melbourne and in 1850 was sent to Rugby School in England, returning in 1856.

Wills played for Victoria when it had its first win over New South Wales in 1858. He briefly became a disorganised secretary of the Melbourne Cricket Club but fell out with that club and joined Richmond. On 10 July 1858 he wrote the letter to *Bell's Life* that set in train the creation of Australian football. He umpired the founding game between Scotch College and Melbourne Grammar, and co-wrote the first rules in 1859. He was an innovative player and captain as the game developed, and still remained a fine cricketer—the leading sportsman of the colony.

He retired from cricket shortly afterwards, going to help his father on the new station being established in Queensland called Cullin la Ringo. They had only been on the station for a couple of weeks when, on 17 October 1861, local Aborigines massacred Horatio and eighteen others. (As many as 300 Aborigines were killed in reprisal.) Tom was away at the time, collecting supplies, but the massacre seems to have triggered a period of stress and heavy drinking.

After an erratic period where he was more often away from Cullin la Ringo than working there, in 1865 he returned to cricket and football in Melbourne, seeing out his career with Geelong. Wills gathered a team of Aboriginal cricketers, which he coached and captained in a game against the Melbourne Cricket Club at the MCG on Boxing Day 1866. Wills then toured with the team in Victoria and New South Wales, and it was the nucleus of the 1868 team that toured England.

Wills committed suicide by stabbing a pair of scissors into his heart three times. He was buried in an unmarked grave at a private funeral attended by only six people. His grave was restored in 1980 with a headstone 'Founder of Australian football and champion cricketer of his time'. A Louis Laumen statue of him umpiring the 1858 game stands outside the MCG.

Australian football's first coach: Jack Worrall

John (Jack) Worrall was born at Chinaman's Flat, Maryborough around 1861. He was a champion cricketer and footballer in the 1880s and 1890s. He played nine seasons as a rover with Fitzroy in 1884–92 and was captain for seven seasons. He was Champion of the Colony in 1887 and 1890.

He helped found the Victorian Football League in 1896. As a cricketer he played 140 first-class games between 1883 and 1902, and in 1896 knocked up a then Australian record 417 not out for Carlton. He toured England twice with the Australian Test team, in 1888 and 1899. He was appointed secretary manager of Carlton in 1902 and began to coach the team—the first recognised coach of a VFL club. He resigned as coach in controversy in 1909, and was finally sacked as secretary in 1910. He then went to Essendon and coached that team to premierships in 1911–12.

In 1916 he joined the *Australasian* and became a highly respected sportswriter for the next 20 years. He died on 17 November 1937.

Warringal Cemetery
John Cornish Lawrey

YAN YEAN

Yan Yean Cemetery

Address	Plenty Rd, Yan Yean 3755
GPS	-37.529740, 145.111020
Shire/City	City of Whittlesea
Parish	Yan Yean
Date opened	c. 1854

The land for the Yan Yean Cemetery was given in 1854 by Dr William Ronald who, with David Johnston and George Sherwin, became the first trustees. Johnston's father, William Johnston, who died on 8 January 1855 aged sixty-two, was the first person buried in the cemetery.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private John Cornish Lawrey

John Lawrey, a nurseryman aged twenty-two from Kinglake, joined up on 2 July 1915. After three months of training at Broadmeadows, he landed in Egypt in December 1915 but had contracted what turned out to be tuberculosis on board ship. He was repatriated for discharge in Australia in April 1916 and died at Greenvale Sanatorium on 3 August 1916.

MELBOURNE SOUTH

Bayside, Casey, Glen Eira, Greater Dandenong, Port Phillip

MELBOURNE

ST KILDA

BRIGHTON

CHELTENHAM

SPRINGVALE

DANDENONG

BERWICK

HARKAWAY
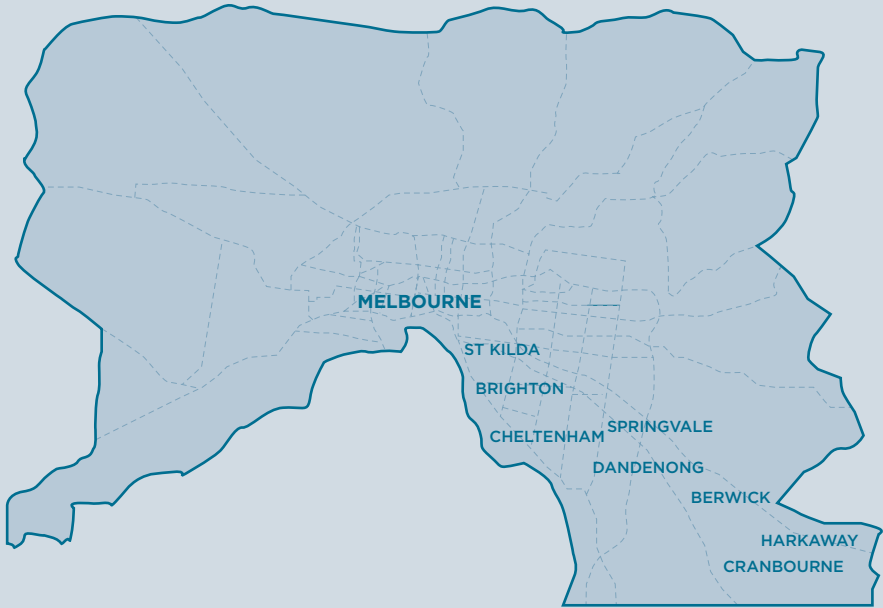
CRANBOURNE

Berwick Cemetery

–

Brighton General Cemetery

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Bunurong Memorial Park

–

Cheltenham Memorial Park

–

Cheltenham Pioneer Cemetery

–

Cranbourne Cemetery

–

Dandenong Community Cemetery

–

Harkaway Cemetery

–

Springvale Botanical Cemetery

–

St Kilda Cemetery

–

Berwick Cemetery

Address	25 Inglis Rd, Berwick 3806
GPS	-38.025706, 145.355408
Shire/City	City of Casey
Parish	Berwick
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1859

Monument to Edwin Flack

Land was set aside for the Berwick Cemetery in the 1850s. The site of over 3 ha contains burials of early pioneers as well as long-lived early resident, Catherine Buchanan, who died in July 1902, aged 106. Ornate cast-iron markers identify each denomination, and the cemetery features wrought-iron gates, a wooden rotunda, and a variety of older memorials. There are expansive memorial rose gardens, as well as mature tree plantings.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Australia's first Olympic champion: Edwin Flack
Known fondly as the 'Lion of Athens', accountant Edwin Flack was a popular athlete at the 1896 Athens Olympics, winning the 800 metre and 1500 metre events. The only Australian to compete (he was working in London at the time) he also paired with an English friend to win bronze in the men's tennis doubles, and led the early stages of the marathon. He died in 1935.

Storekeepers and early settlers: the Paternoster family
The graves of the Paternoster family, storekeepers at Berwick, exemplify the hardships of early country life. William Simon died at the age of six weeks in 1888, William aged five years in 1896, Rensalier aged eight months in 1897 and Jack, eleven months, in 1899. A Mrs John Paternoster, who also died in 1899, may have been their mother.

Brighton General Cemetery

Address	North Rd and Hawthorn Rd, Brighton East 3187
GPS	-37.899751, 145.021074
Shire/City	City of Glen Eira
Parish	Prahran
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1854

Brighton Cemetery is one of Melbourne's oldest and most significant cemeteries. Land of 30 acres (12 ha) was reserved in 1853 and the first trustees were appointed in December 1854. The first recorded burial was of ten-month-old Johanna Manson on 14 October 1855.

It was laid out as a Victorian garden cemetery in the Romantic style, with curving roads and pathways, demonstrating the Victorian approach of seeing burial grounds as also being public parks. Despite now having over 70,000 burials, it has maintained its characteristic design and even some of its earliest trees which are now among the earliest surviving tree plantings in the metropolis. It is considered an important cemetery, with aesthetic and architectural merit.

The cemetery contains quality Victorian buildings, enclosures and monuments, including the ornamental boundary fence, a Jewish chapel, and numerous effigies and symbols. There is also a varied collection of memorials, including above-ground vaults or mausolea, in Egyptian, Gothic and chapel-like styles. These include the Ogg, Ballantyne, Coulson and Kernot monuments and the Miller Mausoleum. The former sexton's quarters and office of 1892, designed by architect Percy Oakden, is a substantial and picturesque example of the English Domestic Revival (Queen Anne) style. The extensive use of bricks is also a feature of this cemetery, appearing in paths, headstones, the wall and outbuildings; they were sourced from brick manufacturers throughout Melbourne.

Brighton General Cemetery

Irving Benson
Rolf Boldrewood

NOTABLE BURIALS

Preacher and broadcaster: Irving Benson

Born in Hull Yorkshire in 1897, Clarence Irving Benson received evangelical training at Cliff College for lay missionaries before departing for Melbourne in 1916.

He was sent first to Hamilton, Victoria, then to Toorak in 1918. There he began a weekly column in the *Herald,* 'Church and People', that ran until 1979. In 1926 he was recruited to Melbourne's most important Methodist church, the Central Methodist Mission at Wesley Church, building a large congregation and using radio and the press to spread his message.

He was a passionate book collector and active supporter of public libraries. He was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Divinity from the University of Toronto, appointed CBE in 1960 and knighted in 1963. He died in 1980.

Victorian premier: Thomas Bent

Thomas Bent was born in New South Wales in 1838, but his name is most associated with the Melbourne suburb of Brighton. He won the Legislative Assembly seat of Brighton in 1871, after having been an energetic rate collector in the area.

A believer in progress and the future of Victoria, he speculated in the land boom in companies across Melbourne and, as commissioner of railways, promoted their expansion. He guided every major project in Brighton from 1874, when he became mayor, until 1894. He was also a major supporter of the University of Melbourne and Melbourne's public library and museum.

Bent fought back from financial loss and political defeat to be re-elected in 1900, becoming Victoria's premier and treasurer in 1904. In 1909 he was investigated by a royal commission in relation to land purchases and corruption and was censured but not found to have gained personally. He died shortly afterwards.

Author: Rolf Boldrewood

Thomas Alexander Browne was born in London in 1826. Best known as the novelist 'Rolf Boldrewood', he was also a pastoralist, police magistrate and gold commissioner.

Robbery under Arms appeared in weekly instalments in the *Sydney Mail* from July 1882 to August 1883. It achieved wide popularity in London and was published in America, and Browne received visits from Mark Twain and Rider Haggard. The colourful, romantic story of highway robbery, cattle duffing and Australian bush life has become an Australian classic.

Browne's extensive writing career spanned forty years. 'A man with eight children and a limited income must do all he can to supplement the income,' he wrote. He died in 1915.

Artists: Arthur Boyd and Penleigh Boyd

Arthur Merric Bloomfield Boyd was born in 1920, eldest son of Merric Boyd, and grandson of artists Arthur Boyd (1862–1940) and Emma Minnie à Beckett (1858–1936), the founding couple of the Boyd dynasty.

In 1944 he started Arthur Merric Boyd (AMB) Pottery. Dismayed by the conditions he had witnessed of Aborigines in central Australia, which he had visited for his show *Love, Marriage and Death of a Half-Caste* (the 'Brides' series) in 1958, he moved to London for fresh inspiration. Although warned by fellow artist Albert Tucker to bring 'bags of money' to sustain him, Boyd attained almost immediate success and in 1962 had a retrospective exhibition at Whitechapel Gallery. On Australia Day 1993 he gifted the nation his 1100 ha at Bundanon, New South Wales, where he had settled and painted from 1978. He died in 1999.

His uncle, Theodore Penleigh Boyd, born in 1890, studied at the National Gallery school before spending time in London and Paris. In October 1914 he exhibited his paintings of Venice, Paris and Australia at the Athenaeum Hall. In 1915 he joined the AIF and was badly gassed at Ypres. After returning to Melbourne he established himself as one of Australia's finest landscape artists but was killed in a car accident in 1923.

Arthur Boyd
Dame Marie Breen

Federal senator: Dame Marie Breen

Marie Freda Breen, born in St Kilda in 1902, was a Liberal senator for Victoria July 1962 until her retirement in 1968.

She became the first woman to chair a senate committee, heading the Printing Committee from 1965. A strong advocate for the interests of women and children, she was involved with numerous family and community organisations.

She also supported Australia's relationship with Asia and its achievements in Papua New Guinea, was anti-communist and a supporter of the Colombo Plan which provided aid to developing countries. Dame Marie Breen died in 1993.

Freethinker and spiritualist: Annie Bright

Annie Wright (née Bright) was born in Nottingham, England in 1840. A good linguist with an interest in literature and music, she married Unitarian minister James Pillars and migrated to Sydney in 1864. She began a small school, which she continued and expanded, providing for her four children after her husband drowned in 1875. She attended a lecture given by Charles Bright, a former Melbourne journalist who had converted to spiritualism, and married him in 1883. She then lectured and wrote about spiritualism for many years. She and Bright were ordained Unitarian ministers in 1902. After Bright's death in 1903, she became editor of *Harbinger of Light* magazine and wrote her autobiography, *A Soul's Pilgrimage.* She also wrote *What Life in the Spiritualist World Really Is,* which she received by 'transmission' from W. T. Stead who had drowned with the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912. Annie Bright died in 1913.

Novelist and poet: Ada Cambridge

Ada Cambridge was born in Norfolk, England in 1844. She migrated to Australia with her husband, a curate, in 1870, moving from parish to parish across Victoria with him. She later wrote about the experience in her book, *Thirty Years in Australia* (1903).

She wrote for many years, but from 1873 she did so more purposefully, 'to add … to the family resources when they threatened to give out'. Altogether she produced twenty-one novels, three volumes of poetry and various contributions to journals, and was recognised in England as well as Australia. Her themes were colonial society, marriage and the ways of English Australians at the end of the nineteenth century, and she was accepted into the society of the Anglo-Australian aristocracy. However, some of her ideas were considered 'a little daring and even improper for a clergyman's wife', including poems which touched on religious anxieties, the limitations of sexual love, and concern for the underprivileged. Ada Cambridge died in 1926.

Ada Cambridge
John Furphy

Engineer and Yarra landscaper: Carlo Catani

Carlo Giorgio Domenico Catani was born in Florence in 1852. He studied engineering and came to Australia as a young man, becoming head of the Public Works Department in 1892. From 1896 he oversaw the Yarra's widening and improvement from Princes Bridge to the Cremorne railway bridge, and ensured an improved scope of flood mitigation.

Among his final projects were reclamation of the foreshore at St Kilda and landscaping the gardens that were later named after him. Respected for his energy and 'unfailing courtesy and kindly nature', Catani died in 1918. His second son had been killed in action in 1916.

Inventor of the 'Furphy' water cart: John Furphy

John Furphy was born in Moonee Ponds in 1842. In 1873 he opened the first blacksmith's shop in the recently surveyed town of Shepparton. By 1888 it was the region's biggest, producing a variety of agricultural implements, some of which won the highest awards at the International Exhibition in 1888.

But his best-known product was the 'Furphy', a water cart featuring a cylindrical iron tank of 180 gallons (800 litres), laid horizontally on a horse-drawn frame, with the name Furphy painted on both sides. Many also carried his motto: 'Good, better, best; never let it rest, until your good is better, and your better best.' It is estimated that he produced 300 of them every year for forty years: the Australian army used many in the First World War. Furphies carried water across the country for farmers and the Furphy drivers developed a reputation for also carrying gossip, hence the Australian term 'furphy' to suggest a baseless rumour.

Furphy was a prominent member of the Methodist Church in Shepparton for decades. He died in 1920.

Poet and steeplechaser: Adam Lindsay Gordon

Adam Lindsay Gordon was born the Azores in 1833 and became a trooper in the South Australian mounted police, at Penola, in 1853–55. Horses, especially steeplechasing, were to remain his passion—in July 1864 he famously jumped on horseback over a fence to a ledge overhanging the Blue Lake in Mount Gambier, then back again, commemorated in an obelisk at the site.

He became known for his poetry after his first two volumes were published in 1867, but his life was a series of failed ventures, debts, reckless acts and injury from falls. He became increasingly melancholy and, after further financial disappointment, he shot himself on the beach at Brighton in 1870.

A bust was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey in 1934 and his statue, near the corner of Collins and Spring Streets, Melbourne, carries his most famous verse:

> *Life is mainly froth and bubble*
> *Two things stand like stone—*
> *Kindness in another's trouble,*
> *Courage in your own.*

Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens: William Guilfoyle

William Robert Guilfoyle was born in Chelsea, England, in 1840. He migrated with his family to Sydney in 1849 where he studied botany, collecting specimens across New South Wales and Queensland. In 1868 he joined HMS *Challenger* on a scientific expedition through the South Sea Islands.

In July 1873 he was appointed curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. His predecessors, including Ferdinand von Mueller, had created the gardens with scientific and botanical purposes in mind. Guilfoyle set about creating a beautiful place. First he sketched his ideas, then he planted. He is responsible for many of its most-loved features: sweeping lawns and panoramas, the fern gully, the Temple of the Winds, the summer houses and the scenic lakes created from the Yarra billabongs. Considered 'the master of landscaping', he also designed gardens for Dame Nellie Melba and other private clients. By 1909, when he retired, Melbourne's Botanic Gardens had gained a worldwide reputation for beauty as well as botany.

Feminist and writer: Caroline Lynch

Caroline Lynch (née Dexter) was born in 1916 in Nottingham. She married painter William Dexter and they migrated to Australia in the early 1850s.

Living in Gippsland she wrote the *Ladies Almanack: The Southern Cross or Australian Album and New Year's Gift* (1858), the first 'ladies' almanack' published in the colonies. It praised the clear skies, moonlight, trees and flora of Australia, interspersed with maxims on how to manage a husband. Shortly after, the Dexters separated. In Melbourne

William Guilfoyle
Caroline Lynch

she shocked society by opening an Institute of Hygiene, promoting divided skirts and the abolition of corsets. Her interests were social reform, English feminist movements and support for the Aborigines. Caroline Lynch died in 1884.

Museum of Victoria director: Sir Frederick McCoy
Born in Dublin in 1817, Frederick McCoy was chosen to be professor of natural science at the University of Melbourne, one of its first four professors when it opened in 1855.

McCoy supported the importation of mammals, fish and birds into Australia so they could break the 'savage silence' of the bush with 'delightful reminders of our early home', and was pleased when he learned of the release of many birds still here today, including sparrows. He died in 1899.

Artist: Frederick McCubbin
Frederick McCubbin was born in 1855 in Melbourne. He completed a coach painting apprenticeship while also attending drawing classes at the school of design, at the National Gallery of Victoria.

After touring overseas, he, with Tom Roberts, Arthur Streeton, Charles Conder and others, became well known as the 'Heidelberg School' from their painting trips into that area.

He became drawing master at the school of design in 1886, a position he held for life. In 1889 he was part of the famous '9 by 5' exhibition with Conder, Streeton and others, and was also represented in the 1898 Australian Exhibition in London. He was acting director of the National Gallery for several years.

His best-known paintings, frequently reproduced, reflect his interest in the heroism of early pioneers and the beauty of the Australian bush. He died in 1917. In 1955 the National Gallery of Victoria held a retrospective exhibition to mark the centenary of his birth.

St Kilda champion: Dave McNamara
Footballer David John McNamara kicked goals often and long. Born in 1887 near Yarrawonga, he was the first player in Australian senior football to kick 100 goals in one season and broke the world record in 1923 with a 93-yard (85-metre) kick for St Kilda.

As a young player his goal kicking helped St Kilda to reach their first finals series in 1907. By 1908 he was widely regarded as the finest player in the Victorian Football League, becoming captain of St Kilda and winning best player at the inaugural National Football Championships.

In 1912, after a dispute with St Kilda, he joined Essendon in the Victorian Football Association, and once kicked eighteen goals from centre half-forward. He returned to St Kilda in 1914 and played for another ten years. In total he kicked 600 goals in VFL games, most by a left-foot place kick. He died on 15 August 1967.

Sir Frederick McCoy
Frederick McCubbin

Inventor: Henry Sutton

Born in Ballarat in 1856, Henry Sutton had read all the books in its Mechanics' Institute by the age of fourteen.

His observations as a ten-year-old on the flight of birds led to a paper that was read at the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain and published in its annual report of 1878. At a young age he created an experimental ornithopter driven by clockwork that could fly at any angle.

He was a prodigious inventor who rarely applied for patents, preferring to 'benefit fellow workers in science'. He is believed to have created an electric continuous current dynamo as early as 1870. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, visited Sutton in Ballarat to look at the system he had installed in his family warehouse. He taught electricity and applied magnetism at the Ballarat School of Mines in 1883–87 and developed a vacuum pump worked by water jet for its chemistry classes.

Presaging television, he claimed in the late 1880s to have designed an apparatus that would transmit the Melbourne Cup to Ballarat. He also founded the Automobile Club of Victoria in 1903. He died in 1912.

Criminal: Squizzy Taylor

Joseph Leslie 'Squizzy' Taylor, probably Melbourne's best-known criminal of the early twentieth century, was born in Brighton in 1888.

He started with a conviction for assault, aged eighteen, and quickly moved to more violent crimes, including murder and robbery, and a burglary at Melbourne Trades Hall in which a police constable was killed. A member of Melbourne's underworld, he rigged juries, fixed races, ran protection rackets and dealt in prostitution, drugs, illegal liquor and armed robbery, but was rarely convicted.

With his second wife, Muriel Pender, he starred in a 1923 film about his life, *Riding to Win*, which was banned in Victoria. He died following a shootout with Sydney gangsters in Carlton in 1927.

Henry Sutton
Squizzy Taylor

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

A ceremony was held on 6 April 2014 to dedicate twenty-five First AIF graves at Brighton. Not all these soldiers had been listed among the 105 burials of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Driver Frank Carlisle Fitts

Frank Carlisle Fitts was born 1889 in Flemington, son of Arthur and Alicia Fitts. He was the winner of the 100 yards swimming championships of Victoria three times in 1905–07. Before enlisting on 18 May 1916, he was a sheep and wool buyer and grazier. Frank embarked from Melbourne aboard HMAT *Afric* (A19) on 5 June 1916 and served as a motor driver with 3 Divisional Supply Column. He was wounded in action,

being poisoned by gas at Messines, France, on 30 April 1917, and was invalided to England on the SS *Port Lyttleton.* He returned to Australia on 15 December 1917 and was discharged from the AIF on 21 January 1918. Frank died on 30 July 1921. Interred with him are his wife Rose and his brother, Noel Arthur Fitts, who also served during the First World War.

MILITARY BURIALS

Brighton Cemetery has an extraordinary diversity of military-related heritage, perhaps the richest anywhere in Australia. There are some fifty military-related burials.

Chief are the graves of General Sir John Monash and of four Victoria Cross winners: Sergeant Maurice Buckley VC DCM; Lieutenant Colonel James Newland VC; Warrant Officer Walter Peeler VC; and Lieutenant Colonel W. Donovan Joynt. Also buried here is Major General George Jameson Johnston, after whom Johnston's Jolly at Gallipoli is named.

Other senior figures include: Brigadier General Thomas John Courtney; Major Francis Downes; Lieutenant Colonel Harry McLeod Duigan; Air Commodore William James Yule Guilfoyle MC; Colonel Duncan McLeish; Colonel Alfred Emanuel 'Teddy' Otter; Major General Edwin Tivey; Lieutenant Colonel Eric William Tulloch MC and Bar; and Surgeon General Sir William Daniel Campbell Williams.

Sergeant Maurice Vincent Buckley

Maurice Vincent Buckley was born in Hawthorn and enlisted on 18 December 1914. In June 1915 he embarked for Egypt as a reinforcement for the 13th Light Horse, but by late September 1915 he had contracted a serious case of venereal disease and was returned to Australia. Five months later he walked out of camp. He was declared a deserter on 20 March 1916 and struck off strength (delisted). On 16 May, he re-enlisted in Sydney as Gerald Sexton—a combination of his mother's maiden name and a deceased brother's first name.

Buckley, as Sexton, left for France in October with 13th Battalion reinforcements and joined his unit on the Somme in January 1917. That year he fought at Bullecourt, Polygon Wood, Ypres and Passchendaele, and, early in 1918, at Hébuterne and Villers-Bretonneux.

On 18 September 1918, the 13th Battalion took part in the attack on Le Verguier. By the end of the day, Buckley had rushed at least six machine gun positions, captured a field gun and taken nearly a hundred prisoners. He was awarded the Victoria Cross. The award was gazetted under the name Sexton, and Buckley then decided to reveal his identity; a second gazettal was made in his real name. Buckley returned to Australia and was discharged in December 1919; the next year he began work as a road contractor in Gippsland. On 15 January 1921 he was injured when he tried to jump his horse over the railway gates at Boolarra. He died in hospital at Fitzroy.

Brighton General Cemetery

The gravesite of Sergeant Maurice Vincent Buckley

General Sir John Monash

John Monash was born in Melbourne to a family of Polish Jewish origin in 1865. He went to Scotch College and then studied engineering, law and arts for a brilliant but lengthy period at the University of Melbourne, finally graduating MEng in 1893, and BA, LLB in 1895.

He enjoyed a full social life, which included joining the university company and then the North Melbourne Battery of the Garrison Artillery in 1887. This was a part-time militia appointment. He was made captain in 1897, in command of the battery of coastal artillery.

Monash had business difficulties in the 1890s and early 1900s but finally made his fortune in reinforced concrete. His military career took off when he was put in charge of the Victorian section of the militia Australian Intelligence Corps. He was lieutenant colonel in 1908 and enthusiastically studied all aspects of the military sciences. He commanded the 13th Infantry Brigade as a full colonel from 1 June 1913. At the outbreak of war, he commanded the AIF 4th Brigade, and sailed for Egypt on 22 December 1914.

Monash landed with the 4th Brigade at Gallipoli on 26 April, and while the brigade performed well under difficult conditions, Monash had no part in the planning of the campaign. Charles Bean, official historian, reported the saying that Monash would 'command a division better than a brigade and a corps better than a division'. Monash was promoted to brigadier general in July.

In France in July 1916, Monash was promoted to major general, commanding the new 3rd Division then training in England. His first major success was the battle at Messines in June 1917, as part of Sir Herbert Plumer's Second Army. Plumer was the perhaps the most imaginative and meticulous planner of all British generals and Monash learned a lot from this time. At Broodseinde later that year, Monash gave the AIF its first taste of success.

In November the 3rd Division joined the other divisions in I Anzac Corps and in March–April 1918 beat back the final German offensive in front of Amiens, retaking Villers-Bretonneux on Anzac Day 1918. Monash was made lieutenant general and the first Australian commander of an Australian Corps on 1 June. The greatest period in Australian military history followed. Australians were for the first time in the spearhead of the Allied advance, facing the major enemy on the main battlefield.

The battle of Hamel on 4 July was the beginning. This has been called the first modern battle where troops, tanks, aircraft and artillery combined successfully: 'all over in 93 minutes—the perfection of team-work,' wrote Monash in his book *The Australian Victories in France in 1918*.

General Erich Ludendorff called 8 August Germany's 'Black Day'—the Australian breakout, with the Canadians, was the beginning of the end of the war. A triumphant series

Brighton General Cemetery

Headstones of Lady Hannah Victoria and Sir John Monash

General Sir John Monash

Lance Corporal Walter Peeler VC

of battles followed, including Mont St Quentin, Peronne and St Quentin Canal, that saw the AIF break through the Hindenburg Line in October.

Monash's military victories were models of engineering, planning and confidence. He applied the same skills to the great task of repatriating the 160,000 men of the AIF back to Australia. He returned on Boxing Day 1919.

After the war, Monash worked in many prominent civilian positions, the most notable being head of the Victorian State Electricity Commission. He was a leading and loved public figure after the war, becoming involved in many public and private organisations and in the commemorations of Anzac Day. He was deputy chairman of the National War Memorial Committee from its inception and it was his influence that finally saw the construction of the Shrine of Remembrance. He died in 1931.

Lance Corporal Walter Peeler VC

Walter 'Wally' Peeler won the Victoria Cross on the Western Front, and, understating his age by fourteen years, talked his way into the Second AIF. He served in Syria, Java and then suffered on the Thai–Burma Railway. He was a Custodian of the Shrine of Remembrance in 1934–40 and 1945–64.

Walter Peeler was born on 9 August 1887 at Barkers Creek near Castlemaine. He worked on his parents' orchard at Barkers Creek, then at Thompson's Foundry, Castlemaine, and around Leongatha.

Peeler enlisted as a private in the AIF on 17 February 1916 in the machine gun section of the 3rd Pioneer Battalion. He was one of twenty-four Lewis gunners of the 3rd Pioneers who were attached for anti-aircraft duties to the 37th Battalion for the assault on 4 October on Broodseinde Ridge, Belgium. He joined in the first wave, leading an attack against three enemy posts which were sniping the advancing Australians and then turned on a machine gun post. He accounted for thirty of the enemy and for his fearlessness and fine example was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Peeler was wounded on 12 October and received his Victoria Cross from King George V at Buckingham Palace on 8 January 1918. He returned to his unit on 17 May and returned to Australia on 11 October.

Peeler enlisted again in 1940 and saw service in the Syrian campaign as company quartermaster sergeant in the 2/2nd Pioneer Battalion. In June 1941 he led a patrol to recover four wounded Australians. His battalion was part of the small Australian force landed in Java in February 1942 to assist the Dutch against the Japanese. Peeler became a prisoner of war after the island's surrender. He survived a long period on the Burma Railway. Peeler returned to Australia in October 1945 to learn that his son Donald had been killed on Bougainville in December 1944 while serving with the 15th Battalion. Peeler died on 23 May 1968.

Cheltenham Memorial Park

Other names	Cheltenham Public Cemetery, New Cheltenham
Address	Reserve Rd, Cheltenham 3192
GPS	-37.959611, 145.033146
Shire/City	City of Bayside
Parish	Moorabbin
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1936

Cheltenham Memorial Park consists of 20 ha of lawns, themed garden areas, gazebos and mature palm trees. Its feature gardens include a cherry blossom garden, a children's memorial garden, a Port Jackson garden and a heritage garden which includes a rose plantation. Several mausolea are situated at the western boundary.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Artist: Clarice Beckett

Clarice Marjoribanks Beckett was born in Casterton in 1887. Her grandfather, John Brown, had designed and built Como House, South Yarra. Gifted but extremely shy, she took drawing lessons from Frederick McCubbin in 1914–16, then studied under Max Meldrum. In 1918 she moved to Beaumaris, wandering the Beaumaris cliffs with her home-made cart of painting equipment. Her soft, diffuse colours and simple subjects, such as a wet road, or shapes seen through mist, was at odds with contemporary use of light and few canvases sold in her lifetime. 'My aim is to give a sincere and truthful representation of a portion of the beauty of Nature, and to show the charm of light and shade,' she wrote.

Rediscovered years after her death, she is now acknowledged as an important Australian tonalist. Her paintings hang in the National Gallery, Canberra. Her grave was recently restored.

Actress, radio compere and entertainer: Mary Hardy

Mary Veronica Hardy was born in Warrnambool in 1931. After the death of her father, she moved with her mother to Melbourne where she began acting with the National Theatre, the Council of Adult Education and J. C. Williamson, and began to win critical acclaim.

She is most remembered for her radio programs with Noel Ferrier on 3UZ (1965–68) and the *Mary Hardy Show* on 3AW (1972–78), and for co-hosting the *Penthouse Club* on Channel 7 with Mike Williamson in the 1970s. Her ad-libbing, straight—often colourful—language and rapport with ordinary people made her greatly loved and she won the Logie award for

Clarice Beckett
The gravesite of Mary Hardy

Ernie Old

Victoria's most popular female entertainer seven times between 1966 and 1979. She was arrested for heckling prime minister Malcolm Fraser in 1983 although charges were dropped. Increasingly fragile and eccentric, she suffered a series of nervous breakdowns and, sometime around 4–7 January 1985, she shot herself in her Melbourne apartment. She was fifty-three.

Cyclist and soldier: 'Ernie' Old

Ernest 'Ernie' Old was born in 1874 near Blackwood. He served at Gallipoli with the 13th Light Horse Regiment and on the Western Front with the 2nd Pioneer Battalion, and was badly wounded in France in November 1916. He worked mostly as a blacksmith, also inventing parts such as a scarifier and steering stabiliser for cars. From 1945 his many long-distance bicycle rides took him to Sydney, Adelaide Brisbane, Darwin, Mount Isa, Perth and many other places, making him a national celebrity, with crowds and public receptions along the way. He raised funds for charity, including the Royal Children's Hospital, and was also keen to publicly demonstrate the health benefits of exercise and clean living. In his seventies he twice rode almost 10,000 km in a year and was still active at eighty-three, climbing Ayers Rock and cycling across Tasmania. He died in 1962 aged eighty-eight.

CHELTENHAM

Cheltenham Pioneer Cemetery

Other names	Old Cheltenham Cemetery, Mordialloc, South Moorabbin
Address	Charman Rd, Cheltenham 3192
GPS	-37.967537, 145.054164
Shire/City	City of Bayside
Parish	Moorabbin
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1864

Cheltenham Pioneer Cemetery

Originally known as the South Moorabbin and Mordialloc General Cemetery, this cemetery was opened in 1864. The first burial, John Fullerton Hunter, occurred in 1865. Of the sixteen burials that year the average age was less than eight years.

At 3 ha it is a small cemetery but features historical memorials, mature trees and landscaping. It forms an excellent example of predominantly Anglo-Saxon burial practices and tastes, reflecting the early uniformity of the population. It contains burials of many notable pioneers and identities, as well as a decorative office designed by Melbourne architect Solon A. Peck in 1915.

THE STRANGERS' GROUND

Situated within the Church of England Section S, is a previously non-denominational area where 186 people, mostly still-born babies, were buried between September 1865 and July 1920. Although each denomination usually put aside a public or 'common' area for those who could not afford a monument, the original cemetery trustees also set aside an additional area for those who could not even afford a burial, or whose identity was unknown, named the Strangers' Ground. Possibly they did so in an attempt to separate the 'common' burials from the paupers. Twelve burials from the Strangers' Ground were later exhumed and reinterred in the Presbyterian common section, following a 1928 request by the trust; the land containing the remaining 174 burials was subsequently reused for other burials from November 1930. Many still lie in locations that cannot be identified.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Engineer and road builder: William Calder

A New Zealander by birth, William Calder is believed to have created the first asphalted carpet-road surface in Australia, while working as engineer for the City of Prahran.

In 1912 he became the first chairman of Victoria's Country Roads Board, created in response to the poor condition of Victoria's roads. He travelled ceaselessly, photographing, making notes and campaigning for more funding. In 1924 he toured Europe and North America, producing a report considered to be a classic of road construction practice and road administration. Many of his recommendations, including the use of asphalt rather than cement, regular maintenance and the regulation of motor transport to raise revenue, were adopted when the Highways and Vehicles Act of 1924 provided for a network of highways through the state, including the Calder Highway. He died in 1928.

Collingwood Football Club: Ernest 'Bud' Copeland

Ernest Copeland was the secretary of the Collingwood Football Club from 1895 until 1923, and its vice-president in 1924–1925. He was described as 'the heart and soul of Collingwood' by club president Eddie McGuire, and the club's highest individual award is named after him.

According to a story in the *Argus*, Collingwood was being soundly defeated by South Melbourne in a 1929 match, when a magpie flew onto the field and then straight to the goalposts, as if to direct the other 'magpies' on-field. From that moment, Collingwood never looked back. When his wife remarked on the effect, Copeland replied it was simply 'one of the tricks we always use when things are going wrong'. 'Bud' died in 1947 and his grave was restored in 2012.

Cheltenham Pioneer Cemetery

William Calder Memorial

Victorian premier: Edmond (Ned) Hogan

Edmond Hogan was born in Wallace in 1883. He became an active union leader in the West Australian timber industry before returning to Victoria in 1912 and winning the seat of Warrenheip for Labor in 1913, which he held for thirty years. He was premier of Victoria during 1926–28 and 1929–32. In those Depression years he reduced public service salaries and was in conflict with the Trades Hall and the Labor Party central executive for not giving assurances to maintain wages and welfare payments. After Labor lost power in May 1932, the executive expelled him from the party. He subsequently sued and the long and bitter case ended when the High Court of Australia made it clear that grievances within a political party were not its province, creating an important precedent for Australian party politics. Hogan was a deeply religious man and an avowed pacifist in the First World War. In the Second World War he lost a son serving with the RAAF in Rhodesia. He died in 1964.

Creator of Victoria's infant welfare centres: Dr Vera Scantlebury Brown

Dr Vera Scantlebury Brown was the first woman to head a government department in Victoria, where her work was instrumental in improving health and survival rates for infants and small children.

She graduated as a doctor in Melbourne in 1914 and was attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps in the First World War and later was an assistant surgeon at London's Endell Street Military Hospital, which was staffed by women. She returned to Australia in 1919, received many honorary appointments and was awarded a Doctor of Medicine in 1924. In 1926 she was appointed director of infant welfare, a new section within Victoria's Health Department, and created the structure of infant and child health services and the pre-schools that Victoria has to this day. She pioneered broadening infant welfare to pre-school level, created compulsory examinations for sisters at the centres, and enabled expectant mothers to receive advice from them. She held the position until her death in 1946.

THE 1926 CAULFIELD TRAIN DISASTER

Melbourne's first fatal collision on its electrified railway system occurred at Caulfield railway station on 26 May 1926 when an Oakleigh train crashed into the rear of a stationary Carrum train. Three passengers were killed and are buried here.

The rear carriages of the Carrum train were filled with young people from the Chelsea area. Within minutes, volunteer rescuers were hacking at the carriages with axes and picks to rescue the occupants. Numerous stories of heroism and courage were recorded from rescuers and victims alike. The driver and guard of the Oakleigh train were charged with manslaughter, but were acquitted by the jury which found that the precautions to safeguard the public at that point were inadequate.

Edmond Hogan and his wife

Dr Vera Scantlebury Brown

Cranbourne Cemetery

Address	Sladen St, Cranbourne 3977
GPS	-38.113414, 145.271777
Shire/City	City of Casey
Parish	Cranbourne
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1856

The first burials occurred on this land as early as 1850, six years before it was gazetted. Today it contains over 3500 burials and typifies the cemeteries of many medium-sized towns, with an array of stone and cemented memorials, and some iron railings. The south-west corner contains a notable group of memorials for the Smethhurst, Einsiedel and Hall families. The work of Henderson and Co. of East Melbourne can be seen in the memorial for Alexander Patterson (1896), featuring grey granite, and for John Payne (1889), featuring white marble, each on basalt with iron railings.

DANDENONG

Bunurong Memorial Park

Address	790 Frankston–Dandenong Rd, Dandenong South 3175
GPS	-38.063810, 145.201585
Shire/City	City of Greater Dandenong
Parish	Lyndhurst
Date opened	1995

The Bunurong Memorial Park was established in 1995. The cemetery land comprises 110 ha, and the buildings are set amidst 26 ha of landscaped gardens with numerous water features. The cemetery includes lawn graves, headstone and monumental graves, as well as a crematorium, a Greek Orthodox church, the Sturdee Memorial Garden to honour ex-servicemen and women, Feng Shui graves, rose gardens, mausoleum crypts and wall niches. More of the cemetery land is being landscaped and developed for future community needs, including diverse cultural groups such as Aborigines, Indians, Sri Lankans, Maoris, Croatians, Muslims and Buddhists.

Bunurong Memorial Park

Bunurong Memorial Park
Don Chipp

NOTABLE BURIALS

Trumpeter and composer: Gil Askey

Texan-born Gil Askey played and wrote music for the greats of his era, including Diana Ross, the Supremes, the Four Tops, Billie Holiday, Miles Davis, Judy Garland, Liza Minnelli and the Jackson Five among others. He was nominated for an Oscar for *Lady Sings the Blues* in 1972. As a key figure in the history of Motown, he was described by the founder of Motown Records, Berry Gordy, as 'the glue that kept everything together' for his ability to bring people talented musicians together. He was both a trumpeter and a people person. When a Four Tops show got out of hand in Antwerp, he leapt on stage and calmed the crowd with his trumpet playing.

Askey moved to Australia in the 1980s and became a Frankston identity for his encouragement of young musicians—and his ability to talk. He performed through to his death, aged eighty-nine, in 2014.

Founder of Australian Democrats: Don Chipp

In 1977 Don Chipp became leader of the newly formed Australian Democrats. He was already well known as a Liberal politician, having abolished censorship on most printed material and introducing the R certificate, allowing previously banned movies to be shown. Until its demise thirty years later, the Australian Democrats held significant influence in the Senate and Australian politics generally. Its aim, said Chipp, was to 'keep the bastards honest'. He died in 2006.

DANDENONG

Dandenong Community Cemetery

Address	Kirkham Rd, Dandenong 3175
GPS	-38.000456, 145.214387
Shire/City	City of Greater Dandenong
Parish	Eumemmerring
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1857

Already in use as a burial ground, this cemetery was gazetted in 1857. The first official burial is believed to be that of an Aboriginal woman and the earliest surviving headstone is that of Benjamin Rossiter in 1858. In 1871 its original site of 20 acres (8 ha) was halved under unusual circumstances when John Orhtgies bought 10 acres (4 ha); this raised queries when it became public knowledge. The land was subsequently fenced and a cottage built.

The cemetery's central curving U-shaped drive reflects the Romantic influence on cemetery design in the 1850s. After criticism in the 1880s for its swampy ground and long grass, improvements began to be implemented, including two lots of botanical 'beautification' in 1896 and the 1930s. The sugar gums around the boundary and eastern driveway date from 1933. Significant trees include two Monterey pines, three oaks, thirteen mature gum specimens and four flowering gums.

Dandenong Community Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

Notable monuments include a fine sandstone monument, made by Hansen & Co., to James Morrison of Ballarat who drowned in January 1886 while bathing his horse; a highly ornamented stone monument for Anne Brady (1888) by A.A. Sleight & Co.; and a Gothic Revival style monument for James and Bridget Neville, featuring a foliated cross and large railed area.

HARKAWAY

Harkaway Cemetery

Address	Hessell Rd, Harkaway 3806
GPS	-38.0069, 145.33657
Shire/City	City of Casey
Parish	Berwick
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1840s

Although some unmarked graves are believed to date from the 1840s, the Harkaway Cemetery was formally created in 1855, when local residents leased 3 acres (1.2 ha). In 1869 a group of residents formed a company to purchase the land, allocating each family a plot for perpetual use. It was known as Zion's Hill Cemetery and remained a private cemetery until 1905.

Some of the pre-1900 headstones are inscribed in German, reflecting the German Lutheran families who settled in the area. Most major Harkaway families are represented and in 1926 memorial gates were erected by the Wanke family, to honour early pioneers and their many family members buried here.

Wanke family gravesite

LYNDHURST

Melbourne Chevra Kadisha (Lyndhurst) Cemetery

200 Glasscocks Rd, Lyndhurst 3975, City of Casey

GPS -38.061676 145.228958

Springvale Botanical Cemetery

Other names	The Necropolis
Address	600 Princes Hwy, Springvale 3171
GPS	-37.946086, 145.175779
Shire/City	City of Greater Dandenong
Parish	Dandenong
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1902

Springvale Botanical
Cemetery workers

The world-class Springvale Botanical Cemetery, formerly known as the Necropolis, was proclaimed a public cemetery in 1901, from land reserved in 1887. The first burial was seven-month-old Clarence Reardon in 1902, marked by a marble memorial in the Church of England area.

The 169-ha site was laid out on the principle of the Union Jack, with all roads leading to the centre. It contains over 29,000 roses set in landscaped grounds which feature a variety of memorials, water features and garden retreats. It is a leader in providing cremation services in Australia, conducting about 7000 cremations a year. In total, the cemetery provides services for one-third of all deaths in Victoria each year.

From 1904 to 1950 it was served by the Springvale Cemetery railway line, which terminated at the Necropolis Railway Station. It was the only railway line to be built within a cemetery in Victoria. Trains departed from the Mortuary Platform at Princes Bridge Station. Corpses were carried for free as it was assumed that mourners would provide revenue, however pauper corpses were charged 10 shillings as no mourners were expected. A plaque in the Eucalyptus Garden marks the site of the Necropolis Railway Station, which was demolished in 1951.

Cremations were offered from 1905 and were initially held in the open—a large rock on Matthews Lawn marks the site. From 1906 a brick crematorium was used, which required 5 tons of firewood for each cremation. During the Great Depression cremations provided a less expensive alternative to burials. In 1936 an oil-fuelled crematorium was built and in 1960 cremations began to outnumber burials. The current crematorium, built in 1991, has five cremators.

Among the surviving original plantings are two hoop pines on Main Drive. Now near the centre of the cemetery, they mark the original entrance. The first of the many memorial gardens was Grevillia Garden, opened in 1937 and featured rose beds in circular patterns. The current landscaping was influenced by R. T. M. Pescott, who was director of Melbourne's Royal Botanic Gardens in 1974–1983 and a trustee of the crematorium for twenty years, 1964–1984.

Other features include the children's lawn and playground; Jewish, Chinese and Islamic areas; a Buddhist area and temple; a police memorial; and the Victoria Garden of Remembrance of the Office of Australian War Graves.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Circus dynasty: the Ashton family

James Henry Ashton, reputed to be both a clog dancer and circus performer, arrived in Melbourne in the 1840s. By May 1854 he had formed Ashton's Royal Olympic circus, which was to become a regular visitor to country towns across eastern Australia for the next thirty-five years. The circus featured a brass band, forty horses and a tent said to seat 800 people.

His sons James (born 1861) and Frederick (1866), as well as their siblings, performed from an early age as clowns, riders, musicians, tumblers and high-wire performers. In 1884 James married Elizabeth Ryan and three years later Frederick— 'Flash Fred'—married her sister.

After the death of James Henry in 1889, the brothers continued the circus. James drowned in the Macquarie River near Dubbo in 1918, after which 'Flash Fred' was sole proprietor until his death in 1941. By the early twentieth century, the Ashton family was considered the Western world's longest-running circus dynasty.

Douglas Ashton, ringmaster of the circus for many years, is buried here with his wife Phyllis, who is described on her headstone as 'first lady of Australian circus'. Douglas died in 2011, and his wife in 2000.

Cremation at the Necropolis 1906

Phyllis Ashton and her grandchildren at Ashton's Circus

Governor-general: Sir Zelman Cowen

Zelman Cowen was born in Melbourne in 1919. As part of a stellar academic career he was elected a Rhodes Scholar, which he accepted after serving in the Royal Australian Navy during the Second World War.

He became dean of law at the University of Melbourne in 1950 and started broadcasting on issues related to news and law, such as the Menzies government's attempts to dissolve the Communist Party. He was vice-chancellor of the University of New England, Armidale and the University of Queensland.

He became governor-general after the resignation of Sir John Kerr in 1977. Following Kerr's highly contentious dismissal of the Whitlam government in 1975, he believed his role was to restore respect and peace to the position with 'a touch of healing', which he did.

He was later provost at Oriel College, Oxford and part-time chairman of the Press Council of Great Britain. He died in 2011.

Labor luminary: Frank Crean

Frank Crean was born in Hamilton in 1916. Confined to bed at the age of twelve with rheumatic fever, he was provided with books by his neighbour, the local Labor Party secretary. This, and growing up in the Depression, ensured a strong belief in community and social justice that became a lifelong commitment to the Labor cause. He became member for Melbourne Ports in 1951. In 1972, when Labor won office under Gough Whitlam, Crean became treasurer, and brought down Labor's first budget in thirty-two years. In July 1975 he was elected deputy leader and deputy prime minister, but the government was dismissed in November of that year. He retired from parliament in 1977.

He chaired the Migrant Resource Centre in Prahran for over twenty-five years, assisting migrants and supporting his belief in the multicultural society. His son, Simon Crean, was federal Labor leader in 2001–03. Frank Crean died in 2008.

Victorian premier: Sir Albert Dunstan

Albert Arthur Dunstan was born in Donald East in 1882. He held the seat of Eaglehawk, later named Korong, for thirty years from 1920 for the Victorian Farmers' Union, later known as the Country Party. He became premier in 1935 when his party joined with Labor to carry a motion of no confidence in the United Australia Party, with whom it had shared power. For this action, he received help and counsel from his friend, gambling boss, political manipulator and 'champion wire puller', John Wren.

Dunstan was Victoria's premier throughout the Second World War. He was premier, treasurer and solicitor-general until 9 September 1943, and returned a few days later on 18 September to be premier, treasurer and minister of decentralisation until 1945. He was the second-longest-serving Victorian premier after Sir Henry Bolte. He died in 1950.

Frank Crean at La Trobe Library

Sir Albert Dunstan

Captain Blood: Jack Dyer

Jack Dyer was born in Oakleigh in 1913. As 'Captain Blood' he is synonymous with the Richmond Football Club, where he played 312 games in 1931–49, was captain–coach in 1941–49 and then coach until 1952.

He was six times best and fairest, and the leading goal kicker in 1947 and 1948. He was inducted into the Richmond Hall of Fame and made a Tiger 'immortal' in 2002. The moniker 'Captain Blood' was hard-earned, with a fearsome on-field reputation and an estimated sixty-four opposition collarbones to his name.

He commentated on Channel 7's *World of Sport* for thirty years from 1956. His language-mangling 'Dyerisms' became legend, such as calling a particularly long-armed player a 'tarantulope'. His cry was 'Eat 'em alive!' on the field, and 'If you don't mind umpire!' on the radio during his frequent disagreements with the men in white. His hatred for Collingwood led to the joke that he even refused to watch black and white television. Captain Blood died in 2003.

Jack Dyer

Women's rights activist: Elizabeth Britomarte James

Elizabeth Britomarte James was born in 1867 near Ballarat. From assisting her father, a chaplain of the missions to seamen in Melbourne, she developed a compassion for wives and a belief that women of her class had a patriotic duty to support temperance, equality and civil rights for women.

After observing women's suffering on the soldier settlement blocks, she joined the Victorian Farmers' Union and in 1921 became president of the women's metropolitan branch. In 1922 she founded the Victorian Women Citizens' Movement (VWCM), which held fortnightly meetings and lobbied on women's rights. She was a delegate to the British Commonwealth League in London in 1925 and attended the League of Nations in Geneva. James was also interested in promoting the welfare of Aborigines.

James was appointed OBE in 1938 and died in 1943.

'Mr Wrestling': Jack Little

Jack Hiram Little was born in Montana, United States in 1908. Before moving his family to Australia in 1952 he had been a bass singer in his own jazz band, an announcer on wrestling shows and also a recovered alcoholic who worked tirelessly for Alcoholics Anonymous.

He became known in Australia for his commentary on wrestling, and in 1960 he began telecasts for Channel 9 from Festival Hall. 'Mr Wrestling' enlivened the coverage with his own quips and memorable sayings. He also scripted comedy skits on Graham Kennedy's *In Melbourne Tonight*, and was sports reporter on the news with Eric Pearce. He died in 1986.

Country Party leader: Sir John McEwen

John McEwen was born in Chiltern in 1900. He joined the Country Party aged nineteen and won the seat of Echuca in 1934. He was appointed minister for external affairs by prime minister Robert Menzies, who nicknamed him 'Black Jack'. In charge of air and civil aviation, he directed Australia's contribution to the Empire Air Training Scheme and established the Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force.

In 1943 he became deputy leader of the Country Party and in 1949 started a twenty-one year stint as minister for commerce and trade. He became leader of the Country Party and deputy prime minister in 1958 and was caretaker prime minister after Harold Holt's death. He died in 1980.

Inventor and pieman: John Pomeroy

John Pomeroy was born in New Zealand in 1873 and settled in Melbourne after the First World War. There he continued his childhood career of inventing, which he had begun at the age of twelve with a non-slip clothes prop. His 'elixir of life' was particularly successful in the United States, making £25,000 in 1919, but other inventions, like his pneumatic leg guards for cricketers, were less so.

His explosive bullets were adopted by the British War Office and started to prove their effectiveness from 1916 against Zeppelins. After being rejected by the Australian army in 1937, he sold his anti-aircraft incendiary shells to China and the United States.

Meanwhile, Pomeroy's second career had been flourishing since 1936 as proprietor of 'Pop's Pie Cart', which was parked outside Flinders Street Station with its white horse each night until dawn. He died in 1950.

Poet: Dorothy Porter

Dorothy Porter was born in Sydney in 1954. After graduating from the University of Sydney in 1975, she taught creative writing in schools, prisons and community workshops, and lectured part-time in poetry and writing at the University of Technology, Sydney.

From her first collection, *Little Hoodlums* (1975), she attracted interest, with themes such as risk taking, violence and sensuality. In 1994 *The Monkey's Mask* combined a detective story with racy verse and a send-up of the local poetry scene. It won many awards, including the *Age* Book of the Year and the National Book Council's Banjo Award, and was made into a play and a film. She won numerous poetry awards, never shying away from dark subjects. *The Bee Hut,* published posthumously, contains later poems including those about her cancer. She also wrote librettos for composers Jonathan Mills and Tim Finn. Dorothy Porter died in 2008.

Sir John McEwen Memorial (Stanhope)

Dorothy Porter

Killed in Afghanistan: Private Benjamin Ranaudo

Benjamin Ranaudo was born in April 1987 and enlisted in the army on 19 May 2006. He was a member of the Townsville-based 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, serving in East Timor as part of Operation Astute.

After returning in October 2007, he was deployed as a rifleman with 2 Platoon, Combat Team A for Operation Slipper in Afghanistan. He was killed north of Tarin Kot on 18 July 2009, when an improvised explosive device (IED) exploded while under hostile fire during cordon and search operation. He was twenty-two.

His awards and medals include: the Australian Active Service Medal with International Coalition Against Terrorism clasp; the Afghanistan Campaign Medal; the Australian Service Medal with Timor-Leste clasp; the Australian Defence Medal; the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation–International Security Assistance Force Medal; the East Timor Solidarity Medal; the Infantry Combat Badge; and the Return from Active Service Badge.

Actor: Charles 'Bud' Tingwell

Charles William 'Bud' Tingwell was born in Sydney in 1923 and became Australia's youngest radio announcer at 2CH.

In 1942 he trained as a pilot in Canada, and flew seventy-five sorties over North Africa and Sicily with the RAF, and over the Dutch East Indies with the RAAF. The first of over 100 film and television roles was in *Smithy* in 1946. In 1952 he appeared with Chips Rafferty, James Mason and Richard Burton in *The Desert Rats*. Tingwell died in 2009 and received a state funeral at St Paul's Cathedral.

Victorian premier: William Watt

William Alexander Watt was born near Kyneton in 1871. Night studies at the Working Men's College and voracious reading saw him becoming a debater of note.

In 1897 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Melbourne North, and when appointed postmaster-general at twenty-eight, he was reputedly the youngest cabinet minister in the British Empire. He was premier from 1912–13 developing the concept of state socialism, believing 'anything the state can do for the state better than others, let the state do'.

Watt resigned as premier in 1914 to contest the federal seat of Balaclava and it was widely believed he would be Australia's next prime minister. In 1918 he became treasurer and was acting prime minister when Billy Hughes sailed for London. Finding treasury in a poor state after the war, Watt brought down an austerity budget and was in conflict with Hughes over the sixteen months of Hughes's absence, each man frequently acting without consulting the other.

Watt became speaker in 1923 and resigned his seat in 1929. As director of several major corporations during the Depression, he was sympathetic to the unemployed and hard-hit working people. He died in 1946.

Private Benjamin Ranaudo
William Watt

Phar Lap's strapper: Tommy Woodcock

Aaron Treve (Tommy) Woodcock was born in Uralgurra, New South Wales, in 1905. He met the horse that was to define his life, Phar Lap, while working for Sydney trainer, H. R. (Harry) Telford in 1928. To Woodcock he was 'Bobby Boy'. He became Phar Lap's strapper the following year, continuing through thirty-seven race wins in four years, including two Cox Plates, the 1929 Victoria Derby, the 1931 Futurity Stakes and four wins at the 1930 Spring Carnival, one of them the Melbourne Cup.

When gunmen tried to kill the legendary horse prior to that race, Woodcock shielded Bobby Boy with his body. In April 1932 the gelding died in Woodcock's arms at Menlo Park in California, two weeks after winning the Agua Caliente Handicap in Tijuana.

Woodcock trained in Australia until 1983 with many successes, notably stallion Reckless, the first horse to win the Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane (and almost the Melbourne) Cups in 1977. Since 1984 the Tommy Woodcock trophy has been presented to strappers of Melbourne Cup winners. Woodcock died in 1985.

Springvale Botanical Cemetery

Tommy Woodcock and Phar Lap

Test cricketer: Bill Woodfull

William Maldon Woodfull was born in Maldon, Victoria, in 1897. His cricket career included thirty-five Tests for Australia, of which he was captain for twenty-five. He made 2300 runs (including seven centuries) at an average of 46.

In 1932–33 he was Australian captain during the infamous bodyline series. He chose not to retaliate in kind as it would be detrimental to cricket but his remark to Pelham Warner has endured: 'There are two teams out there but only one of them is playing cricket.'

He taught for forty-six years, mostly at Melbourne High School where he was principal from 1956–63, and received an OBE for services to education. Woodfull died in 1965.

SPRINGVALE WAR CEMETERY

Springvale War Cemetery, the principal war cemetery in Victoria, is within the grounds of Springvale Botanical Cemetery which itself contains forty-eight First World War burials and eighty-seven from the Second World War.

During the early months of the Second World War, this land was set apart for service burials in the Melbourne area. The cemetery holds the graves of many who died of wounds and of others who died from accident or sickness. Springvale War Cemetery contains 607 Commonwealth burials from the Second World War and four Dutch war burials.

The Cross of Sacrifice was unveiled on 5 December 1948. Behind it is the Victoria Cremation Memorial to seventy-five Australian servicemen who died in Victoria during the Second World War and whose remains were cremated.

THE VICTORIA CROSS MEMORIAL

The Victoria Cross Memorial was unveiled on 10 November 2013 and commemorates the conspicuous bravery of thirty-nine Victorian recipients of the Victoria Cross, including six British recipients who settled here. Plaques detail the citations given at the time each decoration was awarded.

The remains of five recipients and some family members are placed at the memorial: Corporal William Dunstan and his wife, Marjorie Dunstan; Private William Jackson; Lieutenant Lawrence Dominic McCarthy and his wife, Florence Minnie McCarthy; Sergeant James Rogers, his wife, Ethel Maud Rogers and son James Callow Rogers; Sergeant William Ruthven and his wife, Irene May Ruthven.

Private William Jackson VC

John William Alexander Jackson was born in 1897 in New South Wales and worked as a drover. He enlisted in the 17th Battalion on 20 February 1915. On the night of 25–26 June 1916, at Bois Grenier with a raiding party, Jackson brought a prisoner back and returned to bring in a wounded man. Again he went out and was carrying in another man with a sergeant when his right arm was shattered by a bursting shell and the sergeant was rendered unconscious. Jackson returned for help, disregarding his own condition, and went out again to help bring back the sergeant and the wounded man; one of them was recovered.

Springvale Botanical Cemetery

Major William 'Rusty' Ruthven

For this act of courage, he was immediately awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. This was cancelled, however, and he was awarded the Victoria Cross for his 'splendid example of pluck and determination'. The citation stated: 'his work has always been marked by the greatest coolness and bravery'. Only eighteen, Jackson was the youngest Australian to be awarded the Victoria Cross in the First World War. Jackson was evacuated and his arm was amputated. He was discharged on 15 September in New South Wales. In 1953 he moved to Melbourne and became commissionaire and inquiry attendant at the Melbourne Town Hall.

Major William 'Rusty' Ruthven

William Ruthven was born in Collingwood in 1893, educated at Vere Street State School, and was a mechanical engineer in the timber industry when he enlisted on 16 April 1915. He joined the 22nd Battalion at Gallipoli and was wounded near Fleurbaix after the battalion went to France in March 1916.

Ruthven was acting company sergeant major when his unit launched an attack to capture the high ground near Ville-sur-Ancre on 19 May 1918. When his company commander was killed, Ruthven took command and led the attack for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

The official citation reads: 'As the leading wave approached its objective it was subjected to heavy fire from an enemy machine gun at close range. Without hesitation, he at once sprang out,

threw a bomb, which landed beside the post, and rushed the position, bayoneting one of the crew and capturing the gun. He then encountered some of the enemy coming out of a shelter. He wounded two, captured six others in the same position, and handed them over to an escort from the leading wave, which had now reached the objective … He then single handed mopped up another position and captured the whole of the garrison, amounting in all to thirty-two …'

After being wounded again, Ruthven returned to Australia in 1918, with several other Victoria Cross recipients, to assist in recruiting. He tried wheat and sheep farming on a soldier settlement block near Werrimull from 1923 but moved back to Collingwood in 1931. He was elected to the Collingwood Council in 1931 and was mayor from 1945 to 1946. He was also official timekeeper for the Collingwood Football Club.

During the Second World War, Ruthven served with the 3rd Garrison Battalion and other garrison units, including the prisoner of war camp at Murchison. He retired as Major Ruthven in August 1944.

Ruthven was a Labor member for Preston in the Legislative Assembly in 1945–55, and, after redistribution, for Reservoir in 1955–61. He was a trustee of the Shrine of Remembrance. He died on 12 January 1970.

Springvale War Cemetery

Adass Israel Cemetery

Princes Hwy, Springvale 3171, City of Greater Dandenong

GPS -37.943149, 145.171319

Established 1958

Melbourne Chevra Kadisha (Springvale) Cemetery

50 Browns Rd, Noble Park North 3174, City of Greater Dandenong

GPS -37.945075, 145.187111

ST KILDA

St Kilda Cemetery

Address	Dandenong Rd, St Kilda East 3183
GPS	-37.860019, 145.002479
Shire/City	City of Port Phillip
Parish	Prahran
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1855

One of Melbourne's oldest cemeteries, the St Kilda Cemetery was laid out by Robert Hoddle, Victoria's surveyor-general, in 1851. The area was 20 acres (8 ha) and the specified capacity was 20,000 graves. The first burial was that of a young girl, Charlotte Green, in 1855, however the oldest remains are of three men from the fever ship *Glen Huntly* that were original buried at Point Ormond (Elwood) in 1840 and were reinterred.

By the time the cemetery opened in 1855, Hoddle's original grid plan had been overlaid with winding, intersecting pathways, reflecting the contemporary garden cemetery movement which was arising from the picturesque landscape tradition popular in England. The walls of red brick, stone and iron were built in 1883.

Two original brick and slate roofed buildings—the gate lodge or sexton's residence and the office—were demolished by the trust in the early 1970s. Built in about 1857 they were also in the picturesque cottage style. The area is now the Michaelis Lawn with niche walls and a rose garden. Landscaping includes many large trees, including several outstanding Bhutan cypresses, camphor laurels, velvet ash, flowering gums, a large plane tree and a hedge of golden privet.

The cemetery has significant Jewish compartments, although no allocation had been made for Chinese or Aborigines in the original plan.

The Gate Lodge
St Kilda Cemetery

Glen Huntly Memorial
William Haines

There is a rich cross-section of memorials and funerary craft. Fine workmanship and unusual design can be seen, as well as rare cast-iron and sandstone memorials and the work of prominent Melbourne sculptors. The Robb Memorial features a seated woman on a colonnaded tomb, the Joseph and Eleanor Panton Memorial displays Arts and Crafts Celtic Revival design; the Anne W. Murray obelisk (1875) is entwined with ivy and gum leaves; and the Captain Robert Russell Fullarton Memorial (1895) features a capstan with a rope. Also notable are the Klemm and McDonald family memorials; the fireman's motif on the memorial for James Kelly; the Macmeikan Family Memorial, featuring a stone cairn representation with an iron fence in the form of a rustic vine; and the Art Deco-style grave of Evelina Nathan (1938).

GLEN HUNTLY MEMORIAL GRAVES

The emigrant ship *Glen Huntly* left Greenock, Scotland on 13 December 1839 and arrived at Hobsons Bay on 17 April 1840. The ship was on its maiden voyage and had been specially built to take advantage of profitable immigration schemes. Merchants made fortunes chartering vessels that crammed as many people as possible on board with insufficient food and little attention to comfort. The settlement's doctor, Barry Cotter, found that many of the passengers including children were emaciated from their long and arduous voyage. Ten of the original 157 emigrants had already died at sea.

With many on board suffering from fever, a quarantine station was created at the Red Bluff, St Kilda and passengers were landed there on 24 April 1840. A few days later John Craig, James Mathers and George Armstrong succumbed to the disease and were interred at the Bluff. Owing to the encroachment of the sea their remains were exhumed and removed to the St Kilda Cemetery on 27 August 1898.

FIVE VICTORIAN PREMIERS

Victoria's first premier: William Haines

William Clark Haines was born in England in 1810. After practising surgery in England, he arrived in Victoria in 1842. He held various administrative positions and in 1854 became colonial secretary, Victoria's chief public servant.

As colonial secretary he was accepted as the nominal leader in Victoria's first parliament in 1856, after the Victorian Constitution Act had been passed in England in 1855. He held the position, with a short interruption, until 1858. A reluctant, almost inarticulate speaker, he opposed what he called 'naked democracy' (manhood suffrage) and secular schooling. One writer considered him an 'honest, jovial, undisguised old English Tory' and he was sometimes dubbed 'Honest Farmer' Haines.

Haines was also vice-chancellor of the University of Melbourne in 1857, a trustee of the MCG, and a sponsor of horse racing in Geelong. He died in 1866 aged fifty-five.

Brewer, judge and premier: George Kerferd

George Briscoe Kerferd was born in Liverpool in 1831. He moved to Victoria in 1853, started a brewery in Beechworth and involved himself in the progress and prosperity of the region. Lake Kerferd was part of the water storage system he designed for Beechworth. He represented the Ovens electorate from 1864 for twenty-two years. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar and became Victoria's solicitor-general in 1872, then attorney-general in 1874. He was a one-term premier in 1874–75, following the resignation of James Francis, and became attorney-general twice more before retiring from politics in 1886.

Considered a man of 'calm purpose and solid good sense', Kerferd became the sixth judge on the Supreme Court. He died in 1889.

Premier for 'peace, prosperity and progress': Sir Bryan O'Loghlen

Bryan O'Loghlen was born in Dublin in 1828, into an educated and prosperous Catholic family. Arriving in Melbourne in 1862, he was admitted to the Bar and was appointed crown prosecutor from 1863, conducting some of the city's heaviest criminal cases. After a period of constitutional upheaval in Victoria he became premier, attorney-general and treasurer in 1881, having given up the opportunity of a seat at Westminster. After the discord, his slogan was 'peace, prosperity and progress' but he lacked a majority and, as Deakin observed, 'never was there such a scratch team constituted in Victoria'. His ministry lasted for twenty months and included a plan for railway expansion, undermined by bungled funding decisions, and a poll tax of £10 on Chinese arrivals to appease anti-Chinese public sentiment. Gentle, aristocratic, staunchly Catholic and an Irish nationalist, O'Loghlen died in 1905.

The 'dancing' premier: James Munro

James Munro was born in Scotland in 1832. He was a committed teetotaller and known as someone who could dance with rage—two traits that endured throughout his life. He was also considered 'easy to get along with if you let him have his own way'.

His temperance activities brought him to notice and he became involved in public life, firstly in the decision that Victoria should stage an International Exhibition in 1880 and then as a commissioner for the 1888 exhibition. He was a land speculator, creator of banks and lending societies, director of large corporations and held vast stations in the Northern Territory. It was said his 'political views were usually trimmed to his economic interests and occasionally to his morality'.

He became premier and treasurer in 1890, just as his own fortunes—and Victoria's—were crashing around him, and his premiership ended two years later amidst a violent press campaign against him. His own family was drawn into the collapse and disgrace that ensued. Munro died in 1908.

George Kerferd
Sir Bryan O'Loghlen

Victoria's first native-born premier: Sir George Turner

George Turner, 'plain George' as he was called, was born in Melbourne in 1851.

He gained a law degree and moved into politics, becoming solicitor-general in 1892. Following the political upheaval and financial distress of the Depression, in 1894 this 'quiet little man in the shabby brown suit and the cheap spectacles' became Victoria's first Australian-born premier at the age of forty-three. He set about cutting costs and expenditure and raised a graduated income tax.

Turner was popular—travelling to Adelaide to the first premier's conference in 1895, he was cheered at many stations. He legislated, on a temporary basis, for old-age pensions although the details were poor, and he resigned in 1901 to enter federal politics.

He was a plain budgeter and a 'super-efficient pedestrian', qualities he brought to the Barton ministry as Australia's first treasurer. He presented the first four federal budgets before retiring at the 1906 election.

Turner was plagued by illness for many years. He died of heart disease on 13 August 1916.

Sir George Turner
Tilly Aston

OTHER NOTABLE BURIALS

Blind writer, teacher and reformer: Tilly Aston

Matilda Ann 'Tilly' Aston was born in Carisbrooke in 1873. Born with poor eyesight, she was encouraged by her parents to observe the beauty of the world, and she drew on those memories for the rest of her life.

Blind by the age of seven, she was introduced to braille by Thomas James, an itinerant blind missionary. She studied at the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind but had to abandon tertiary studies at the University of Melbourne due to lack of braille textbooks and personal anxiety. She became an advocate for greater independence for blind people, forming the Victorian Association of Braille Writers (later the Braille Library) in 1894, and also the Association for the Advancement of the Blind.

In 1913 she became head of the School for the Blind but was never fully accepted by some staff and students, who disapproved of a blind teacher.

Tilly Aston wrote books, poems and an autobiography *Memoirs of Tilly Aston* (1946), and twice received the King's Medal for distinguished citizen service. She died in 1947.

Wimbledon champion: Sir Norman Brookes

Norman Everard Brookes was born in 1877. After leaving school he worked for Australian Paper Mills, where his father was managing director, becoming a director himself in 1904.

He excelled at all ball games, especially tennis. He debuted at Wimbledon in 1905 and was the first Australian to win the all-comers' event. In 1907 he won the Wimbledon singles, mixed events and, with New Zealander Anthony Wilding, the doubles. The partnership also won the Davis Cup from Great Britain later that year and retained it until 1912.

In 1914 Brookes won the singles championship at Wimbledon and, again with Wilding, the doubles. Wilding enlisted and was killed in France in 1915. Brookes played his last game at Wimbledon in 1924. He died in 1968.

Lobbyist; society and charity leader: Dame Mabel Brookes

Mabel Balcombe Emmerton was born in South Yarra in 1890. In 1911 she married tennis player Norman Brookes, the first non-Briton to win.

Mabel Brookes was a society leader, advocating for hospitals and charities and raising money through lavish events which made her a public figure. She entertained widely, often at the request of the state or federal government, and even President Johnson stayed at her house. Her youthful interest in Napoleon found outlet in a significant collection of furniture and objects, including her book *St Helena Story* (1960). The French Government awarded her Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur in 1960. She also wrote several other books, collected Australiana, was president of the Book Collector's Society, the Heraldry Society and the women's committee of the National Trust of Victoria. Dame Mabel died in 1975.

Dame Mabel Brookes
Nicholas Caire

Victoria's early photographer: Nicholas Caire

Nicholas John Caire was born in Guernsey in 1837. He arrived in Australia as a boy and by 1865 was travelling through the bush, photographing Aborigines and the countryside. In 1876 he bought a studio in the Royal Arcade, Melbourne and, when x-ray photography became available, gave his services free one day each week to the Melbourne General Hospital.

But his love was the bush. From 1885, with the advent of the dry plate method, he travelled and photographed outdoors, specialising in the gullies and mountains of south-east Victoria and significantly raising awareness of the beauty of these places. When asked by his daughter if he saw many snakes in the Victorian Alps, he replied: 'No, no snakes but I saw glory!'

His work shared similar themes to Australian poets such as Lawson, Gordon and Banjo Paterson, showing the struggle of early settlers and their lonely huts and lives. He died in 1918.

Three-times prime minister: Alfred Deakin

Alfred Deakin was born in Collingwood, Melbourne in 1856. He studied law at the University of Melbourne but was a 'near brief-less' barrister: his real interests lay in reading, and writing poetry, essays and literary criticism. In 1878 a meeting with David Syme of the *Age* led to a five-year career in journalism, which was to continue in various forms throughout his life, most notably as the anonymous 'special correspondent' to the London *Morning Post*, writing on Australia's politics weekly for thirteen years from 1900.

In 1879 he became Liberal member for West Bourke and was a conciliatory force and able administrator in Victorian politics. He chaired the 1884 royal commission on irrigation, visiting California and meeting the Chaffey brothers, who came to Victoria in 1886 to demonstrate their irrigation techniques in Mildura. Deakin became an expert on irrigation and his legislation created the basis for Victoria's irrigation systems.

In 1901 he won the federal seat of Ballarat, which he held until 1913, and was leader of the house in Australia's first parliament in May 1901. When prime minister Barton retired to the High Court in September 1903, Deakin became Australia's second prime minister, returning to the post twice more over the next ten years. A proud native-born Australian, he fought for nearly a decade for greater independence for Australia on naval matters, which in turn would give Australia more voice in Imperial policy. In 1909 he was able to place the order for the nation's own dreadnought battle cruiser, the *Australia*. His government set up key institutions in the newly federated country. He retired from politics in 1913.

Deakin was a lifelong spiritualist, an intelligent, humane and courteous man who was respected by almost everyone in parliament, where he was known as 'Affable Alfred'. He died in 1919 aged sixty-three, having become a recluse cared for by his family after the loss of his memory.

Captain Albert Jacka VC

Albert Jacka was born near Winchelsea in 1893 but moved to Wedderburn when he was five. He enlisted on 18 September 1914 in the 14th Battalion and landed at Anzac Cove on 26 April 1915. At 3 am on 19 May, the Turkish forces attacked along just about the entire front line above Anzac Cove. The Australians repelled the Turks except at Courtney's Post where the ground favoured the Turks.

Jacka entered the trench, shot five men and bayoneted two others. Jacka's first words to Crabbe were 'I managed to get the beggars, sir'. For this action he received the first Victoria Cross to be awarded to the AIF in the First World War, and became a national hero. John Wren gave him a gold watch and £500, and he featured on recruiting posters and magazine covers.

After being commissioned as second lieutenant in early 1916, Jacka and the 14th Battalion were at Pozières in August. Here he was awarded the Military Cross for what historian

The gravesite of Alfred Deakin

The gravesite of Albert Jacka

Charles Bean called 'the most dramatic and effective act of individual audacity in the history of the AIF'. Captain Jacka was awarded a Bar to his Military Cross at Bullecourt on 8 April. Many believe he should have been awarded three Victoria Crosses.

In May 1918 he was badly gassed and evacuated to England. A large crowd, including the governor-general, greeted Jacka at Melbourne in 1919, and a convoy of eighty-five cars with Jacka at its head drove to the town hall where men from the 14th Battalion welcomed their famous comrade. He was demobilised in January 1920.

In September 1929 Jacka was elected to the St Kilda Council and became mayor a year later. He devoted most of his energies on council to assisting the unemployed. Jacka fell ill, entered Caulfield Military Hospital on 18 December 1931, and died on 17 January 1932.

Opera singer: Gertrude Johnson

Gertrude Emily Johnson was born in Melbourne in 1894.

With Nellie Melba's support, Johnson studied music and singing in Melbourne. She toured Australia several times before departing for London in 1921. She sang coloratura roles for the British National Opera, toured the country several times and appeared at the Royal Albert Hall and Covent Garden. She performed with Melba when she made her final London appearance as Mimi at the Old Vic Theatre in 1926. She also had a strong broadcasting career, singing in the first broadcast of an opera transmitted from Covent Garden by the BBC in 1923.

In 1929, now financially independent, she returned to Australia and created the Australian National Theatre Movement of which she was a lifelong director. Its role was to train Australian performers and provide work that would keep them in Australia. During and after the Second World War it was highly successful, creating performances and training the artists who subsequently supplied the talent for Australia's national opera and ballet companies. Johnson died in 1975.

'Waltzing Matilda': Christina McPherson

Christina McPherson was born in 1864 at Peechelba Station, in north-eastern Victoria, into a wealthy landowning family.

She is credited as the person who provided the tune for 'Waltzing Matilda'. This occurred when she recalled a tune that she had heard at the Warrnambool Races, which Banjo Patterson put words to later.

As she described it: 'One day I played (from ear) a tune which I had heard played by a band at the races in Warrnambool, a country town in the Western District of Victoria. Mr Paterson asked what it was—I could not tell him, and he then said he thought he could write some lines to it. He then and there wrote the first verse.'

Gertrude Johnson
Christina McPherson

The tune was 'The Craiglee March'. It is believed she and Patterson met at Dagworth Station in far north Queensland and worked together for many hours to create 'Waltzing Matilda'. The sheet music, in Christina's handwriting, is in the National Gallery of Australia. She died in 1936.

Journalist and author: Janet Mitchell

Janet Charlotte Mitchell was born in Melbourne in 1893. She grew up in Scotch College, where her grandfather, Dr Alexander Morrison, was principal; she and her sister Mary were taught by governesses.

She graduated with an arts degree from the University of London in 1922. She was active in the League of Nations and was the Australian delegate to conferences in Honolulu and Hangchow. Mitchell visited Harbin to report on the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, a risky project which became the basis for her novel *Tempest in Paradise* (London, 1935). She dedicated it to her cousin, journalist and advisor to the Chinese Government, George Ernest 'Chinese' Morrison. Mitchell died in 1957.

Janet Mitchell

Hugh Ramsay, self-portrait

Architect: William Pitt

William 'Billie' Pitt was born in Melbourne in 1855. He was an architect whose exuberant buildings reflected Melbourne's boom years of the 1880s.

He built the Princess Theatre and much of the west end of Collins Street, including the Rialto (1890), the Olderfleet (1890) and Pitt's Buildings (1888), using what he called 'free Italian Gothic style': narrow arched windows, marble pillars, stone staircases and coloured brick mosaics. He also built the St Kilda and Brunswick town halls, numerous theatres, grandstands and hotels.

Losing his significant wealth in the financial crisis of the 1890s, he worked on projects across Australia and New Zealand to discharge his debts, including the Victoria Brewery in East Melbourne. He had a parliamentary career as a member of the Legislative Council from 1891 to 1910.

A genial man with mutton-chop whiskers, he was patron of Collingwood Football Club and built their first grandstand at Victoria Park free of charge. His portrait is held by the Collingwood City Council. Pitt died in 1918.

Artist: Hugh Ramsay

Hugh Ramsay was born in Glasgow in 1877. He studied in Australia at the National Gallery school and then in Europe, sharing a dilapidated building with other artists in Paris and painting from dawn until late at night.

In 1902 four of the five paintings he submitted to the New Salon were accepted, bringing him international acclaim. He painted Dame Nellie Melba's portrait in London and was on the brink of greater success in England when he was diagnosed with tuberculosis.

He returned to Australia where Melba assisted him, providing commissions and exhibiting his works at her Toorak house, Myoora. However, the tuberculosis worsened and he died in 1906, aged twenty-eight. In 1918 his father established the Hugh Ramsay prize at the National Gallery school.

Australia's first professional racing driver: Joan Richmond

Joan Margaret Richmond was born in Melbourne in 1905. Following the death of her father, when she was eleven, and the dissipation of her family's wealth, she rode as a jockey until banned as a female.

She turned instead to car racing, coming fifth in a Riley at the 1931 Australian Grand Prix at Phillip Island. She then drove with friends in three Rileys from Melbourne to compete in the 1931 Monte Carlo Rally. The trip of five months took them across Australia, the Malay Peninsula, India, the Middle East and Italy to Palermo, Sicily.

In 1932 she won the 1000-mile Junior Car Club race at Brooklands. Over the next eight years she competed in seven Monte Carlo rallies, as well as RAC rallies, Rallies of the Alps, and on-road and hill climb circuits including Brooklands, Le Mans, Donington, Shelsey Walsh and others. She also contributed to the war effort, working for De Havilland procuring materials, before returning to Melbourne in 1946, where she worked for animal welfare and as a volunteer veterinary nurse. She died in 1999.

Banker, writer and historian: Henry Gyles Turner

Henry Gyles Turner was born in London in 1831, migrating to Australia in 1854 to try his luck in 'another hopeful land where wealth might wait on honest work and will'.

In this he was successful, becoming one of Melbourne's most influential bankers and president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1889–92. He was also president of the Victorian Rowing Association and enjoyed the outdoors. He crossed much of Victoria on foot and on horseback, including along the Murray River, crossing the You Yangs and once covering 135 km in three days on foot through the Mornington Peninsula.

In 1875 he helped found Melbourne's first quality literary review, the *Melbourne Review*, acting variously as contributor, editorial committee chairman and editor. He was also trustee of the public library, museums and the National Gallery in 1884, and commissioner of the International Centennial Exhibition in 1887–88. He wrote on many subjects, from banking to social and political issues, and several books of history, including the two-volume *History of the Colony of Victoria: From its Discovery to its Absorption into the Commonwealth of Australia* in 1904. He died in 1920.

Joan Richmond
Henry Gyles Turner

St Kilda Cemetery

Director of Melbourne's Botanic Gardens: Ferdinand von Mueller

Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von Mueller was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1825.

Migrating to Australia for a warmer, healthful climate in 1847, he was appointed government botanist by Lieutenant Governor Charles La Trobe. His botanical investigations were numerous and extensive, including travelling 8000 km in sixteen months, tracing the source of the Victoria River then into the Great Sandy Desert to Lake Gregory. He collected and observed thousands of species and encouraged practical use of their medicinal and commercial attributes, to the significant benefit of the colony.

He was director of Melbourne's Botanical Gardens in 1857–73, creating the herbarium and exchanging seeds and plants with botanists around the world.

Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller wrote 3000 letters a year, published over 800 papers and works on Australian botany, was the first to take a scientific and commercial interest in Victoria's forests, and served on the first Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee. His many honours included a royal medal from the Royal Society, London. He died in 1896.

MORNINGTON PENINSULA AND WESTERN PORT

Bass Coast, Cardinia, Mornington Peninsula

FRANKSTON

MORNINGTON

TYABB

FRENCH
ISLAND

SORRENTO

DROMANA

CRIB POINT

FLINDERS

PHILLIP
ISLAND

WONTHAGGI

Collins Settlement Site

–

Corinella Cemetery

–

Crib Point Cemetery

–

Dromana Public Cemetery

–

Flinders Cemetery

–

Frankston Cemetery

–

Point Nepean Cemetery

–

Sorrento Cemetery

–

Wonthaggi Cemetery

–

Bunyip Cemetery

Bunyip Cemetery

Address	Bunyip–Tonimbuk Rd, Bunyip 3815
GPS	-38.083768, 145.71661
Shire/City	Cardinia Shire
Parish	Bunyip
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1886

The Bunyip Cemetery was gazetted in 1886. An area of 10 acres (4 ha) was allocated and the early burials were mostly children. The cemetery is distinguished by picket gates, believed to date from 1908, and a rebuilt picket fence and entry. Its weatherboard lodge, previously used for the robing of clergy, features a trussed gable, segment-arched multi-pane windows and a riveted iron water tank. A remembrance lawn was created in 1989. There are a variety of notable monuments, typically the work of masons from Melbourne and Clifton Hill. Two shire presidents, some local councillors and members of the notable local families are buried in the cemetery.

Corinella Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Corinella 3984
GPS	-38.436153, 145.485092
Shire/City	Bass Coast Shire
Parish	Corinella
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1872

The Corinella Cemetery was formally gazetted in 1872 but the land was not cleared and fenced until 1878. Originally, land had been allocated at Stony Point in the 1850s but this was sold in 1867.

The first burial at Corinella is believed to have been that of Rosetta Chinn in 1877 and the cemetery includes the graves of early pioneers, settlers and pastoralists of the district, although many are in poor condition. There are a variety of surrounds, headstones and railings in the cemetery, one of the most prominent being a brown granite monument for Michael Riley.

Corinella Cemetery

Crib Point Cemetery

Other names	Hanns Inlet
Address	Disney St, Crib Point West 3919
GPS	-38.354039, 145.187958
Shire/City	Mornington Peninsula Shire
Parish	Bittern
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1916

Gazetted in 1916, this cemetery was established for the burial of naval personnel and the public, with 5 acres (2 ha) set aside for each, but there is little evidence of service personnel burials among its diverse monuments.

It is situated on flat, grassy land at the north-east corner of the HMAS *Cerberus* naval reserve, west of Morradoo railway station.

It was known as Hanns Inlet Cemetery until 1921. At that time only one burial had occurred, with two more the following year. When paths were established and gravelled in the early 1930s, there were still only thirty-four burials.

The earliest burials, dating from the 1920s, include John and Catherine Buckley, Charles and Marian Malouf, Edward and August Haebich and the Peterson family, with memorials of white marble, polished grey granite and cement render.

Crib Point Cemetery is currently used for 'essential care funerals'—for those who have no family or money to pay for the service.

The Malouf family

Dromana Public Cemetery

Address	Arthurs Seat Rd, Dromana 3936
GPS	-38.346208, 144.94972
Shire/City	Mornington Peninsula Shire
Parish	Kangerong
Date opened	1863

Henry Bournes Higgins

The Dromana Cemetery is in a spectacular location above the town, surrounded by native vegetation and with beautiful views of the bay. It was gazetted in 1863 as a circular site designed to fit neatly into the land contours and is considered a valuable example of early and unusual cemetery design. In 1942 a northern extension was added. It contains a mix of styles, including marble headstones and cast-iron railings in the older section.

NOTABLE BURIALS

High Court judge: Henry Bournes Higgins

Henry Bournes Higgins was born in Ireland in 1851 and emigrated with his parents to Australia in 1870. He completed a brilliant degree at the University of Melbourne and, following success at the Bar, he turned to public works. In 1883 he rallied support for Irish home rule. Entering politics during the 1890s Depression, he supported liberal positions such as greater protection for workers and votes for women. Although not a Labor member, his sympathies led to being appointed attorney-general in the first federal Labor government. In 1906 Alfred Deakin appointed him justice of the High Court of Australia, and in 1907 he delivered the famous 'Harvester Judgement' which led to establishing a basic wage, a key tenet of Australia's economy for the next eighty years.

On the council of the University of Melbourne (1887–1923) Higgins supported full admission of female graduates and donated £1000 for a poetry scholarship. His only child, Mervyn, was born in 1887 and in 1903 he purchased Dromana's Heronswood estate, largely for Mervyn's enjoyment. In 1904 Higgins was president of Carlton football club. He died in 1929.

Higgins erected a special memorial in this cemetery to his son. Mervyn Higgins was a member of the 8th Light Horse, landing at Gallipoli in May 1915. In August he survived the second charge at the Nek. He was killed in action in December 1916 at Magdhaba, Egypt and is buried at Kantara War Cemetery, Egypt. 'My grief has condemned me to hard labour for the rest of my life,' wrote his father.

Flinders Cemetery

Name	Flinders Cemetery
Address	Stokes St, Flinders 3929
GPS	-38.469461, 145.015965
Shire/City	Mornington Peninsula Shire
Parish	Flinders
Date opened	c. 1864

The 1988 red brick Bicentennial Gateway was dedicated to the: Pioneers and early settlers of the Flinders District whose families are buried in this cemetery. The District covered most of the eastern part of the Mornington Peninsula where they farmed the land, fished its waters and served the community a hundred years ago.

Fifty-eight families are listed on two plaques.

Flinders Cemetery

Frankston Cemetery

Address	Cranbourne Rd, Frankston 3199
GPS	-38.147552, 145.134093
Shire/City	City of Frankston
Parish	Frankston
Date opened	1865

NOTABLE BURIAL

Captain George Mawby Ingram VC

George Mawby Ingram (1889–1961) was born near Bendigo and spent most of his childhood around Lilydale. He went to the local state school and then was apprenticed as a carpenter and joiner. During 1905–14 Ingram was a member of the militia forces and was attached to the Australian Garrison Artillery. On 10 December 1914 he enlisted as a private in the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, and served in New Guinea until his discharge on 19 January 1916. On the same day, he enlisted in the AIF and a year later was with the 24th Battalion in France.

Lieutenant Ingram was awarded the Victoria Cross for his part in the last Australian infantry action, the attack on Montbrehain on 5 October 1918. In the advance, which began at dawn, the 24th suffered heavy casualties because

Frankston Cemetery

of strongly defended enemy positions. Without hesitation, Ingram, at the head of his platoon, rushed a post, captured nine machine guns and killed forty-two Germans who had shown stubborn resistance.

Later, after his company had suffered severe casualties and many officers had fallen, he took control of the situation once again, rallied his men under intense fire, and led them forward. He rushed another fortification and overcame serious resistance. Twice more that day, he displayed great courage and leadership in capturing enemy posts and taking sixty-two prisoners.

In April 1919, he returned to Melbourne and on his discharge became general foreman with E. A. and Frank Watts Pty Ltd, building contractors. After the completion of the Shrine of Remembrance, he became a guard there. During the Second World War, he served with the Royal Australian Engineers and attained the rank of captain. Captain Ingram died at home in Hastings on 30 June 1961.

Captain George Mawby
Ingram VC
Grantville Cemetery

FRENCH ISLAND
French Island Cemetery

Mosquito Creek Rd, French Island 3921, Bass Coast Shire

GPS -38.366214, 145.343418

Gazetted 1896

GEMBROOK
Gembrook Cemetery

Blackwood Lane, Gembrook 3783, Cardinia Shire

GPS -37.9686, 145.561

Reserved 1879

GRANTVILLE
Grantville Cemetery

Bass Hwy, Grantville 3984, Bass Coast Shire

GPS -38.395156, 145.539989

Reserved 1874, still operating

Inverloch Cemetery

Bass Hwy, Inverloch 3996, Bass Coast Shire

GPS -38.627212, 145.7181

Operated 1888–1962, also known as Kirrak

Kilcunda Cemetery

Bass Hwy, Kilcunda 3995, Bass Coast Shire

GPS -38.559577, 145.492407

Established in the 1900, gazetted in 1907, contains about 100 graves

Lang Lang Cemetery

McDonalds Track, Lang Lang 3984, Bass Coast Shire

GPS -38.27654, 145.583834

Chris Moody, a pioneering grazier who owned large tracts of land around Koo Wee Rup, died in 1921 aged eighty-eight. His is an unusual grave of uncut granite on basalt

Inverloch Cemetery
Lang Lang Cemetery

Maryknoll Cemetery

Address	Koolbirra Rd, Maryknoll 3812
GPS	-38.028444, 145.60333
Shire/City	Cardinia Shire
Parish	Nar Nar Goon
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1966

Maryknoll was created in 1955 by Fathers Simon Heaven and Jack Rouse of the Catholic Church as a rural community where people affected by the Second World War, either as soldiers or migrants from Eastern Europe, could heal physically and emotionally. The name Maryknoll replaced the original name of St Mary's.

A lawn cemetery was proposed in 1964, in keeping with the settlement's desire to be as self-sufficient as possible, and families were encouraged to buy plots, which were provided interest-free. The first burial was Elizabeth Manning in December 1965. One of Maryknoll's founders, Father Wilfred Pooley, was buried here in 1969 and is commemorated in the cemetery and with tree plantings. The cemetery provides a history of the former residents of Maryknoll through the commemoration plaques associated with each burial.

Mornington Public Cemetery

Other names	Mount Martha
Address	Craigie Rd, Mount Martha 3934
GPS	-38.256486, 145.033463
Shire/City	Mornington Peninsula Shire
Parish	Moorooduc
Date opened	1857

Mornington Public Cemetery

Just three years after Victoria separated from New South Wales in 1851, subdivisional plans for Mornington (then known as Schnapper Point) were drawn up. The 18-acre (7.3 ha) cemetery was laid out a year later by the government surveyor. Initially named Mount Martha Cemetery, later Moorooduc Cemetery, it finally assumed its current name in 1891. It contains an architecturally significant pedimented memorial to George Griffeth, founder of Two Bays Nursery. The Mornington and District Historical Society has online records for many of the pioneers, early settlers and families buried here and it also conducts tours.

THE MORNINGTON FOOTBALL CLUB DISASTER

On the night of 21 May 1892, fifteen members of the Mornington Football Club drowned while returning on a fishing boat from a match at Mordialloc. It remains one of Victoria's worst boating disasters.

Three team members, who had chosen to return by train instead, raised the alarm after waiting at the jetty for their friends to get home. At 3 am they woke Reverend Caldwell, whose three sons, James, William and Hugh, were on the boat. That morning searchers located the upturned boat on a reef near Mount Eliza, with the body of Alfred Lawrence tangled in the rigging. No other bodies were ever found, even though everyone on board perished.

Public sympathy flowed to the families and £1600 was raised, of which £75 was used to build a monument at the corner of the Esplanade and Schnapper Point Drive.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Acting prime minister of Australia: James Edward Fenton
James Fenton was acting prime minister in 1930 for nineteen weeks, while Labor prime minister James Scullin attended the Imperial Conference in London. It was a turbulent time as Fenton and the acting treasurer, Joseph Lyons, unexpectedly recalled parliament to consider cuts in government expenditure as the Depression gripped. He struggled to control the fierce

parliamentary debates that ensued. The following year Fenton joined Lyons's newly created United Australia Party and was instrumental in bringing down the Scullin government in 1931. As postmaster-general in the Lyons ministry, he introduced the legislation which set up the Australian Broadcasting Commission. He died in 1950.

Educator, historian and local activist: Leslie Mary Moorhead

Leslie White was born in Ararat in 1906. She won a scholarship to the University of Melbourne and embarked on a life dedicated to the spread of education in the community.

She co-edited, with her husband, Arthur Moorhead, a one-volume encyclopaedia, *The Australian Blue Book* (1942). She helped establish a preschool in St Kilda which was renamed in her honour in 1982, a preschool in Mornington, and the Mornington High School where she taught history until her retirement in 1977 at the age of seventy.

She wrote several histories, including *Mornington in the Wake of Flinders* (1971) and was founder and president of the South Eastern Historical Association for many years. She was a member of what is now known as Chisholm Institute and on the steering committee of Mornington Technical School. While relentlessly promoting education, cultural and library services in the shire of Flinders, she also undertook voluntary social work and had four children. In 1975 she was awarded the OBE for her historical pursuits. An annual lecture in Mornington is held in her honour. Leslie Moorhead died in 1983.

Gentleman adventurer: Herbert Dyce Murphy

Herbert Dyce Murphy was born in 1879 at Como, South Yarra. His education encompassed Melbourne Grammar School, Tonbridge School, Kent, and Brasenose College, Oxford. While still a boy he visited Russia, made three Arctic voyages and was inspired by Lord Lucan who told him stories of the charge of the Light Brigade.

Financial support was withdrawn when he declined to take up his family's vast pastoral interests in New South Wales and Queensland. (In the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* Stephen Murray-Smith quotes him: 'I've seen people on stations becoming vegetables.') He then lived for several years as a woman, after being recruited by a director-general of military intelligence who had seen him perform a female role in a Greek play at Oxford. As Edith Murphy he reported in detail on the railways of France and Belgium. His training in female behaviour, by family friend Lady Broughton, was so successful that a French lieutenant proposed to him.

After numerous adventures around the world, he was accepted by Sir Douglas Mawson for his 1911–14 Antarctic expedition. Mawson wrote of Murphy's charm and endless stories. Murphy's many incarnations continued throughout his life, as did his love for Antarctica, where he worked as ice master to the Norwegian whaling fleet for many years. Their underwriters 'nearly had a fit' when they discovered he was eighty-five. He died in 1971.

James Edward Fenton
Leslie Mary Moorhead

Pakenham Cemetery

PAKENHAM

Pakenham Cemetery

Thewlis Rd, Pakenham 3810, Cardinia Shire

GPS -38.056378, 145.450708

1865

PHILLIP ISLAND

Phillip Island Cemetery

Coghlan Rd, Cowes 3922, Bass Coast Shire

GPS -38.470268, 145.260691

Gazetted 1870

POINT NEPEAN

Point Nepean Cemetery

Address	Defence Rd, Point Nepean 3944
GPS	-38.3085, 144.6786
Shire/City	Mornington Peninsula Shire
Date opened	1854

Point Nepean Cemetery

Established in 1854, but including nearby burials from 1852, the Point Nepean Cemetery, with its simple white picket fences and railings, is a moving testament to the early perils of shipwreck and shipborne epidemics. It was located just outside the Point Nepean Quarantine Station, to allow access for visitors. Stories of its burials can be read from the headstones or at the nearby information centre. Of the thirty-five who perished when the iron steamship *Cheviot* was wrecked on 18 October 1887 eight are buried here. The *Cheviot* struck Corsair Rock and was wrecked on the beach that bears its name—where prime minister Harold Holt disappeared in 1967.

THE TICONDEROGA

This four-masted clipper carried 795 passengers, mostly families from Scotland or Somerset, from Liverpool to Port Phillip in 1852.

Restrictions had recently been lifted on the number of small children per family, so there were many children on board the overcrowded, double-decker ship. When typhus, dysentery and measles broke out, sanitary provisions proved entirely inadequate. Accounts describe the dreadful smell on board and the doctors themselves were soon ill.

One hundred passengers died at sea, sometimes at the rate of seven a day, and were bundled up together in bedding—sailcloth had run out—and thrown overboard. When the ship arrived in Port Phillip, flying the yellow quarantine flag, 400 of its surviving passengers were seriously ill. Seventy died in the next seven weeks. Burials were haphazard and the survivors' descendants later erected memorials.

A press furore led to the discontinuation of double-decker ships for emigrants and the reinstatement of restrictions on the number of children. Twenty years after its infamous 'fever voyage', the *Ticonderoga* was wrecked off India.

Ticonderoga Memorial
San Remo Cemetery

RYE

Rye Cemetery

Lyons Rd, Rye 3941, Mornington Peninsula Shire

GPS -38.374123, 144.822698

Earliest headstone 1859, many graves of early settlers

SAN REMO

San Remo Burial Site

Other names	Bore Beach
Address	Shetland Heights Rd, San Remo 3925
GPS	-38.527228, 145.379412
Shire/City	Bass Coast Shire
Parish	Woolamai
Date opened	1860s

Little is known about this site. The burials are believed to be those of the Hayes brothers, who worked on the bore and died when they were washed from the rocks while fishing, sometime between 1862 and 1866. One brother drowned and the other was severely injured, dying shortly afterwards.

SAN REMO

San Remo Cemetery

Address	Anderson St, San Remo 3925
GPS	-38.527228, 145.379412
Shire/City	Bass Coast Shire
Parish	Woolamai
Date opened	1880

San Remo Cemetery contains the graves of the Anderson family, including patriarch Samuel Anderson, explorer and wheat farmer, who is considered the pioneer settler of Western Port. He arrived in the area in 1835 and was buried here in 1863.

Sorrento Cemetery

Other names	Nepean, Ocean Park
Address	Normanby Rd, Sorrento 3943
GPS	-38.34176, 144.726868
Shire/City	Mornington Peninsula Shire
Parish	Nepean
Date opened	1883

Sorrento Cemetery

Set on gently undulating land close to the back beach, the Sorrento Cemetery contains burials dating from the late nineteenth century, graves and memorials to those lost in local shipwrecks and a cenotaph memorial wall to those whose ashes have been scattered at sea. It is bounded by Cape Schanck Coastal Park, including a walking track to Sphinx Rock and Coppins Lookout.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Fashion designer, wife of prime minister: Dame Zara Bate
Zara Dickins was born in Kew in 1909 and educated at Ruyton Girls' School and Toorak College.

She first met Harold Holt when she was sixteen and he was a law student—and future prime minister. In 1935, after failing to persuade the 'ambitious but impecunious' Holt to marry her, she instead married James Heywood Fell with whom she had three sons. Her marriage to Fell ended amicably and in 1946 she married Holt, now a Liberal Party politician.

When Harold Holt became prime minister in January 1966, Zara's flamboyant style, entertaining prowess and dramatic refurbishments at the Lodge were to make her a very public figure. She had opened her first dress shop in Little Collins Street at the age of nineteen with money borrowed from her father, and later opened the Magg boutique in Toorak and

other locations. A Magg evening dress won 'Gown of the Year' in 1961 and Zara advised on Australia's uniforms for the 1967 Montreal Expo and 1968 Mexico Olympic Games.

Harold Holt drowned in December 1967 while still in office. The following year Zara Holt was created DBE for 'devotion to the public interest.' She married farmer and Liberal politician Jeff Bate in 1969, and died in 1989 aged eighty.

Journalist, war correspondent and television pioneer: Colin Bednall

Colin Blore Bednall was born in 1913 and attended St Peter's College in Adelaide, leaving after this father's death during the Depression.

After joining the Adelaide *News* as a reporter, his abilities caught the attention of proprietor Keith Murdoch who later arranged a job for him with Australian Associated Press in London. There, Bednall became one of a group of notable Australian war correspondents that included Alan Moorehead and Chester Wilmot. As aviation correspondent for the *Daily Mail*, he reported vividly on his experiences as a gunner on Allied bombing raids over Germany. His reports made him a household name and helped elevate the air war in British strategic planning.

Returning to Melbourne, he became Channel 9's first managing director in 1956, building the station to pre-eminence and fostering talent such as Graham Kennedy, who described Bednall as the most important influence in his life.

Bednall's political views changed after witnessing poverty in Hong Kong, where he worked in 1966–69. He became active in the Labor Party, was a media consultant to Gough Whitlam in 1973–75 and later wrote a media column for the *Age*. He died in 1976 and is remembered with the annual Colin Bednall award for services to the television industry.

Athlete, coach and poet: Percy Wells Cerruty

Percy Wells Cerruty was born in 1895 in Prahran, Melbourne. His mother brought up her six children alone, after leaving her alcoholic husband. Cerruty left school at the age of twelve to work, later joining the Postmaster-General's Department as a messenger.

He was a frail youth, prone to migraines and declared unfit for military service. In 1939 he suffered a nervous breakdown, precipitating a period of self-examination; he read widely, wrote poetry and devised a regime of fitness and body building. He subsequently completed 100 races for the Malvern Harriers, retiring in 1950 as state marathon champion, having set Australian records for 30, 50 and 60 miles.

From 1959 he turned to coaching among the sand hills of Portsea, where his eccentric and resolute methods won him international fame. He trained Herb Elliott, John Landy, Les Perry and Dave Stephens and helped others such as Betty Cuthbert. Pain, sacrifice and mental conditioning were

Dame Zara Bate
Percy Wills Cerruty

integral to his methods, which included punishing runs, eating raw oats and wheat germ, and reading Plato, poetry and the Bible. The Stotan creed, he called it—his blend of Spartan and Stoic principles.

Cerruty was appointed MBE in 1972 and died in 1975. He was admitted to the Sport Australia Hall of Fame in 1989.

Sir Frank Tait and Lady Viola Tait

Frank Tait was the youngest of the five Tait brothers, who dominated Australia's theatrical scene for over seventy years. He was born in 1883 and educated at Melbourne Grammar.

In 1902 he and two brothers formed J. & N. Tait, bringing musical artists from London to perform at the Athenaeum Hall in Collins Street and later at their purpose-built venue, the Auditorium on Collins Street.

The brothers' interest in movies led to the filming of *The Story of the Kelly Gang* in 1906. At an hour's duration, it was at the time the longest narrative film ever seen in Australia and possibly the world. From 1920 they partnered with J. C. Williamson, bringing out some of the world's greatest artists, including Pavlova, Menuhin and Dame Nellie Melba.

In 1941 Frank married Viola Wilson Hogg, his second wife. As adjudicator for the Mobil Quest in 1950, she was instrumental in launching Joan Sutherland's career. Viola wrote and researched theatrical histories, including that of the Tait brothers, and collected theatrical memorabilia.

Frank was knighted in 1956. His greatest wish, to present Dame Joan Sutherland to Australia, was fulfilled in a memorable 1965 season which also included a young Pavarotti and laid the foundations for today's Opera Australia. Sir Frank died at the conclusion of that Melbourne season; Viola died in 2002.

Drayton Grange Boer War Monument

The *Drayton Grange* Boer War Monument is to the soldiers who returned from South Africa on the ship *Drayton Grange* and died at Fort Franklin Barracks, Portsea, in August 1902.

The SS *Drayton Grange* brought the last Australian troops home from the Boer War. Launched as a frozen-meat freighter in 1901, its normal passenger complement was forty-two, but the ship was adapted to carry the men in hammocks below decks.

Forty-two officers and 1918 men were rushed aboard on 10 July 1902 without medical checks. Sanitary and health conditions on the seriously overcrowded ship rapidly deteriorated and an epidemic of measles, pneumonia, dysentery and influenza broke out, overwhelming the medical facilities.

The ship reached Albany, Western Australia, on 30 July but was refused medical help. It arrived at Port Phillip Bay on 6 August and anchored off the quarantine station at Portsea.

Sir Frank and Lady Viola Tait

Drayton Grange Boer War Monument

More than seventy-five troopers were evacuated to Fort Franklin. Six died within a fortnight and are buried in the Sorrento Cemetery. Three more died in hospital in Melbourne. Victorian authorities fumigated the ship, and it finally arrived in Sydney on 10 August.

Collins Settlement Site

Address	Rear of 2700–3148 Point Nepean Rd, Sorrento 3943
GPS	-38.34915, 144.76330
Shire/City	Mornington Peninsula Shire
Parish	Nepean
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1803

These four nameless graves, tucked into an elevated reserve overlooking Port Phillip Bay near Sorrento, are believed by some to be the remains of the first official European settlement in Victoria.

In 1803, under the command of Royal Marines Lieutenant Colonel David Collins, a settlement was established at Sullivan Bay in response to a perceived threat from the French and the need to populate the continent. Over 400 people made the journey from England, mostly convicts, marines and free settler families. An eleven-year-old who arrived with his mother and convict father was John Pascoe Fawkner, later to be one of Melbourne's founders.

Lieutenant Colonel
David Collins

Other historians, however, believe the graves date from a slightly later period, possibly after the arrival of permanent settlers who occupied the area from about 1839. They cite contemporary accounts from those settlers and also the unlikelihood that Collins would have chosen to bury bodies so close to living quarters.

Only these four graves, two with simple wooden crosses, can be seen, but records show that more people died at the settlement between October 1803 and its final abandonment in May 1804. Collins moved the settlement to Van Diemen's Land due to the lack of fresh water and timber.

In 1875 the Victorian colonial government established a reserve to commemorate and protect the gravesite, and in 1982 the Victorian Government extended the reserve.

Tyabb Public Cemetery

Other names	Old Tyabb; Hastings
Address	1 Cemetery Rd, Hastings 3915
GPS	-38.302749, 145.21405
Shire/City	Mornington Peninsula Shire
Parish	Tyabb
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1862

Tyabb Public Cemetery

This is a large cemetery with dispersed memorials, many of which date from the 1920s and 1930s. The first known burial is that of Alex Mackay in 1866. The cemetery contains a marker to commemorate the Hastings fishing industry, a shelter from the 1930s and inter-war memorials. In 1988 the Hastings Western Port Historical Society provided bicentennial plaques to commemorate key burials.

WONTHAGGI

Wonthaggi Cemetery

Other names	State Coal Mine Cemetery
Address	Cameron St, Wonthaggi 3995
GPS	-38.346398, 145.762128
Shire/City	Bass Coast Shire
Parish	Wonthaggi
Date opened	1911

In 1909 the Victorian Government sought to end its dependence on New South Wales coal by mining the poorer-quality deposits at Wonthaggi. The area was sparsely settled with no transport links with Melbourne. The first shipment went by bullock teams and ship but soon a 43-km rail line from Nyora was built in record time. In 1910 the government laid out a model township and by 1921 Wonthaggi had a population of over 5000 making it one of the largest towns in Gippsland.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private John McDonald

John McDonald was born in Drouin and was a hairdresser aged twenty-two when he enlisted on 20 July 1915 in the 8th Battalion. He arrived in France in March 1916 and was badly wounded and buried by a shell in September 1918, suffering complete paraplegia. He was repatriated to Australia and died of his wounds on 2 November 1919.

MELBOURNE EAST

Boroondara, Knox, Manningham, Monash, Whitehorse

WARRANDYTE

TEMPLESTOWE

BOX HILL

BOROONDARA

MELBOURNE

BURWOOD

FERNTREE GULLY

OAKLEIGH

Boroondara Cemetery

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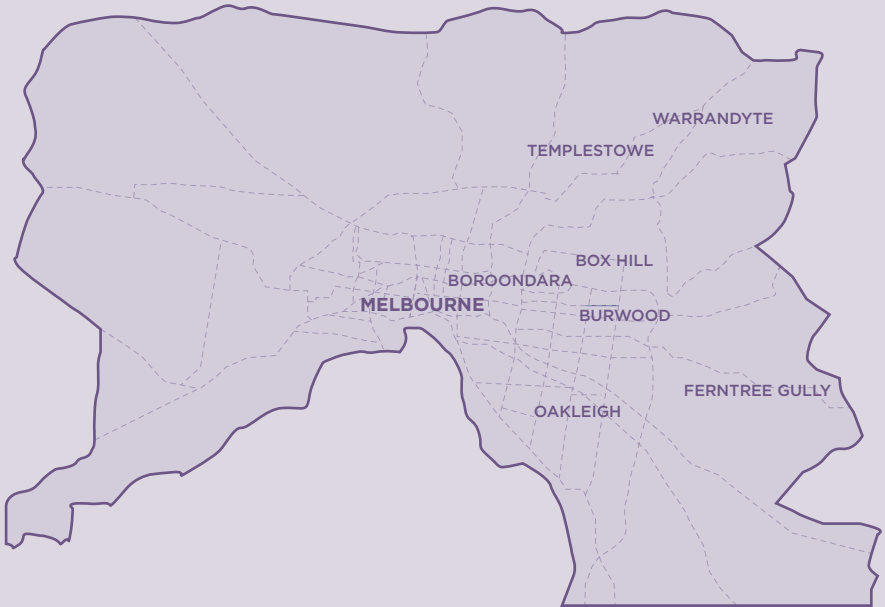
Box Hill Cemetery

–

Burwood Cemetery

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Ferntree Gully Cemetery

–

Oakleigh Pioneer Memorial Park

–

Templestowe Cemetery

–

Warrandyte Cemetery

–

Boroondara Cemetery

Other names	Kew
Address	High St and Park Hill Rd, Kew 3101
GPS	-37.803127, 145.043646
Shire/City	City of Boroondara
Parish	Boroondara
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1855

Boroondara Cemetery

Kew was first settled in 1843 and 31 acres (12 ha) were reserved for the Boroondara Cemetery in 1855. The Boroondara Cemetery Trust was established on 21 December 1858 and represented the nine main religious groups identified in an 1857 local population census.

The first burial was that of Ellen Quick (née Derrick) on 12 March 1859, before the basic infrastructure for the cemetery was in place.

In 1859 Frederick Acheson, a civil engineer in the Public Lands Office, drew up plans of the grounds, gates and fencing while Albert Purchas completed the Victorian garden design in 1864. The first building was designed by Charles Vickers and built by George Saunders in 1860. J. J. Higgins laid out the grounds in 1861.

Boroondara Cemetery now contains an important collection of memorials and funerary art which demonstrate a range of styles and the different periods of burial. They include the Springthorpe, Syme and Cussen memorials and the Halfey monument.

Boroondara also contains the only known specimens of the Golden Funeral Cypress (*Chamaecyparis funebris* 'Aurea'), listed on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Premier of Victoria: Sir Graham Berry

Graham Berry was born near London on 28 August 1822 and came to Victoria in 1852, where he prospered with a general store and wine shop in South Yarra.

He was on one of the juries that acquitted the Eureka rebels in 1854 and by the 1860s had become a leading protectionist. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Collingwood in 1861–65, Geelong West in 1869–1877 and Geelong in 1877–86.

Berry was premier briefly in 1875 and again in 1877–80. After serving in a coalition government, Berry was appointed Victoria's agent general in London 1886 and was awarded a KCMG. Returning to Melbourne in 1892, he was elected to East Bourke Borough in 1892–97 and was treasurer and then speaker before resigning in 1897.

Berry was Victoria's leading reforming liberal of the nineteenth century. He died on 25 January 1904, survived by eighteen children from his two marriages.

Eucalyptus distiller: Joseph Bosisto

Joseph Bosisto, born in 1824 in England, qualified as a pharmacist in 1847 and came to South Australia at the invitation of F. H. Faulding in 1848. By 1852 Bosisto was in Melbourne setting up a pharmacy in a renovated hotel stable in Richmond.

Boroondara Cemetery
Louis Buvelot

He developed a variety of medicinal products distilling eucalyptus oil and became a household name. The parrot on the yellow label was his most famous trademark. He served for twelve years on the Richmond City Council, was mayor in 1865–67 and represented Richmond in the Legislative Assembly from 1874 until defeated in 1889. After redistribution he represented Jolimont and West Richmond in 1892–94.

Bosisto lost heavily in the 1890s Depression and lived in poverty in his later years. He died aged seventy-four in Richmond on 8 November 1898. He left a deficit of £56 and a request for no flowers.

Painter: Louis Buvelot

Landscape painter Louis Buvelot was born in Switzerland in 1814 and had some success as painter and photographer in Switzerland and Argentina in the 1840s.

After arriving in Melbourne in February 1865, Buvelot bought a photographer's studio at 92 Bourke Street and took portraits for a year. In 1866 he moved to 88 La Trobe Street East and resumed his painting. Buvelot contributed landscapes to various international, intercolonial and Victorian exhibitions from 1866 until 1882 and earned a reputation as the colony's leading landscape artist.

In 1884, afflicted with failing eyesight and crippled hands, he gave up painting altogether. He died on 30 May 1888.

Bookseller extraordinaire: Edward William Cole

E. W. Cole was born 1832 in England and came to Victoria in 1852 via a stint of farming South Africa. After some unsuccessful gold mining, he made money from selling lemonade only to lose it in property development in Castlemaine. He rowed 2414 kilometres down the Murray with photographer George Burnell in 1861, and then set up a pie stall in Russell Street. At night he studied in the State Library, writing a somewhat eccentric book on one of his hobby-horses—world religion. Lack of sales of the book led to setting up his own second-hand bookstall, first in 1867 at the Eastern Market and, when the market was being renovated in 1873, in Bourke Street.

Under the new trade name of Cole's Book Arcade it became 'the prettiest sight in Melbourne', glittering with mirrors, shining with brass, with a giant rainbow over the façade and two little mechanical men turning over a series of advertising boards.

His most successful publication, *Cole's Funny Picture Book* was first published Christmas Eve 1879. By the end of the twentieth century *Cole's Funny Picture Book* had sold more than 900,000 copies.

Cole retired to Essendon in 1911 and died on 16 December 1918. Coles Book Arcade in Melbourne was wound up in 1929.

Comedian and politician: George Selth Coppin

George Selth Coppin was born on 8 April 1819 in England. Growing up in a family of strolling players, he had a career as a comic actor in provincial England. In 1842 he tossed a coin to decide whether to try his luck in Australia or America—and Australia won. After ventures in Sydney and Tasmania, Coppin moved to Melbourne in 1845.

Coppin returned to England where he commissioned a prefabricated theatre for Melbourne—later known as the Iron Pot—and engaged the eminent tragedian Gustavus Vaughan Brooke. This was the first of many tours by prominent British and American stars.

By 1858 Coppin owned the Theatre Royal, had staged the first balloon ascent at his Cremorne pleasure garden and had been elected to the Richmond City Council and the Legislative Council. By the 1870s he had won and lost control of a variety of theatres, made and lost and remade fortunes, repaid creditors, won and lost and won again parliamentary seats in both houses, and been the first president of the Carlton Football Club.

He was a pioneer of copyright, introduced legislation for freehold (Torrens) land title to Victoria, and developed Sorrento and parts of Hawthorn. He helped establish St John Ambulance, the Old Colonists' Association in North Fitzroy and Gordon House in Little Bourke Street. He died at Richmond on 14 March 1906.

Boroondara Cemetery
George Selth Coppin

Supreme Court judge: Sir Leo Cussen

Leo Cussen was born in Portland in 1859 and graduated from the University of Melbourne as a civil engineer in 1879, working for the Victorian Railways. He played cricket for the university and football for West Melbourne in the Victorian Football Association. Cussen decided to become a lawyer and was admitted to the Victorian Bar in 1886. After a highly successful career he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1906. Aside from his judicial work, he undertook the herculean task of consolidating Victoria's statutory law—in 1915 and again in 1929. He completed an even larger task by consolidating the British law applicable in Australia, which resulted in the *Imperial Acts Application Act* 1922. Cussen was a trustee and, from 1928, president of the Public Library, Museum and National Gallery of Victoria; he was also president of the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1907. He died on 17 May 1933.

Cussen Memorial

The Cussen Memorial is a fine example of 1930s Gothic Revival architecture. It is a small chapel with carvings, diamond-shaped roof tiles and decorated ridge embellishing the exterior.

Businessman: John Halfey

John Halfey, born 1825, was a businessman and sometime politician who had left a wife and daughter behind in England and emigrated to Victoria under another name. He made a fortune on the Bendigo goldfields. By 1860 he had resumed his own name; he divorced the first wife in 1862 and married again in 1863. Halfey was the second mayor of Kew and was elected once to the Legislative Assembly but failed on three further occasions. Among his business interests was a part ownership of the Melbourne *Herald*—he died suddenly in his office there on 4 January 1889.

Halfey monument

The Halfey monument is a memorial to Halfey and his second wife, Annie, who died in 1909. It has an iron fence surround and an upright with a marble angel holding an anchor pointing upwards.

'Father of Australian football': Henry Colden Antill Harrison

Henry Harrison was intimately involved in the development of Australian football. He was the cousin of Tom Wills, the primary instigator of the 'game of our own'. Harrison was a champion athlete, or 'pedestrian'—reputed to be the fastest man in the colony. He played in the first games in 1858 and was captain of Melbourne from 1863 until he retired as a player in 1872. Harrison was vice-president of the Victorian Football Association in 1877 and was first life member of the Australian National Football Conference in 1905. First elected to the committee of the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1871, Harrison became vice-president in 1892 and served until his death in 1929. Wills died in 1880 and through longevity Harrison became regarded as the 'father of Australian football'. He died in 1929.

Cussen Memorial
The Halfey monument

Georgiana McCrae
Sir William McPherson

Artist and diarist: Georgiana McCrae

Georgiana Huntly McCrae was born on 15 March 1804 in London, daughter of a liaison between George, marquis of Huntly, later Duke of Gordon, and Jane Graham. She was privately educated and brought up as a duke's daughter. Taught painting by John Glover, among others, Georgiana won praise and tried to make a living as a portrait painter in Edinburgh in the late 1820s. Married in 1830 to Andrew McCrae, they moved to London in 1834. Andrew McCrae migrated to Melbourne in 1839, and Georgiana and their children came out in 1841.

After time in Melbourne, the McCraes became squatters at Arthur's Seat, near Dromana, in 1843. Here Georgiana hosted visits from the writers and artists of the day, including Adam Lindsay Gordon, Henry Kendall and Nicolas Chevalier. Andrew became police magistrate at Alberton in Gippsland in 1851 and then at Kilmore. He retired in 1866 and died in 1874.

Georgiana painted a number of portraits and watercolours in Melbourne but most famously kept a journal, a vivid portrait of Melbourne life between 1841 and 1865. It was first edited and published by her grandson, the poet Hugh McCrae, in 1934.

Georgiana died on 24 May 1890.

Premier and philanthropist: Sir William McPherson

Born in West Melbourne on 17 September 1865, William Murray McPherson took over the family engineering supplies business in 1896. He expanded the business to bolt and machinery manufacturing and supplied most of the bolts used in the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

McPherson was elected member for Hawthorn in the Legislative Assembly in 1913 and was treasurer in 1917–23. He became National Party leader in 1927 and premier in November 1928, losing the 1929 election and retiring in 1930.

McPherson was knighted in 1923 and died on 26 July 1932.

Physician: Dr John William Springthorpe

John Springthorpe was a distinguished Melbourne physician, who from the 1880s was prominent in all manner of hospital, medical, dental and health matters. He enlisted in the AIF in 1914 and was first senior physician at the 2nd Australian General Hospital where he was involved in criticising the medical administration of James Barrett in Egypt.

Springthorpe married Annie Constance Marie Inglis in 1887. She died during childbirth in 1897, inspiring the creation of one of the most beautiful and extravagant mausoleums in Australia in her memory.

Springthorpe Memorial

Springthorpe spent more than £10,000, a huge sum, on a work of art that would be 'her perfect memory in stone'. There were rumours that Springthorpe married his wife for her wealth and felt so guilty at her death that he spent the inheritance on her tomb to prove that his love was genuine. But there is no support for these views in Springthorpe's diaries.

The memorial was designed by sculptor Bertram Mackennal, architect Harold Desbrowe Annear and landscape designer W. R. Guilfoyle, with input from Springthorpe.

The figure of Grief crouches at the foot of the bier while an angel places a wreath over Annie's head, symbolising the triumph of immortal life over death. Twelve columns of deep-green granite shot with mica from Scotland support a Harcourt granite superstructure. The floor is a geometric mosaic and the glass dome roof is of Tiffany-style lead lighting in hues of reds and pinks in a radiating pattern.

The memorial originally stood in a landscaped triangular garden of about an acre (0.4 ha) near the entrance to the cemetery. However, after Dr Springthorpe's death in 1933 it was found that he had not completed the purchase of the land so the cemetery regained most of the site. A sundial and seat remains. The Springthorpe Memorial is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Sweet Nell: Nellie Stewart

Nellie Stewart was a nineteenth-century star of the Australian stage and one of our first film stars—in the six-reel Australian film *Sweet Nell of Old Drury* directed by Raymond Longford in 1911. A contemporary described her appearance as one of 'grace and youth in which the inexorable lens could find no trace of time'. The film screened for at least six years.

Her most remembered stage role was as Nell Gwynne in the play on which the film was based—*Sweet Nell of Old Drury* by American writer Paul Kester. It opened on 15 February 1902 in Melbourne. Because of her strong personal identification with the role, she was remembered and loved by Australians as 'Sweet Nell'.

Eleanor Towzer Stewart was born in Sydney in 1858 to a theatrical family and was on the stage at the age of five. She was touring in the United States with her family in 1879 when George Coppin, manager of Melbourne's Theatre Royal, cabled her offering the part of principal boy in the pantomime *Sinbad the Sailor*.

Between 1883 and 1887 Nellie played continuously in comic opera, taking twenty-one roles and touring with them under the management of J. C. Williamson, Arthur Garner and Musgrove. Nellie Stewart died in Sydney on 21 June 1931 and was cremated. Her ashes were buried in her family tomb at Boroondara.

Springthorpe Memorial
Nellie Stewart

First woman doctor: Dr Emma Constance Stone

Emma Constance Stone was the first woman to register with the Medical Board of Victoria—and the first woman to practise medicine in Australia. Born in Hobart in 1856 she moved to Melbourne in 1872 with her family. As the University of Melbourne did not admit women to its medical course, Stone studied first in the United States and then Canada, graduating in 1888. She then worked in London at the New Hospital for Women which led to her ambition to found a women's hospital in Melbourne.

Her sister Clara and cousin Emily Stone also graduated in medicine, and Constance's home was the venue for the first meeting in March 1895 of the Victorian Medical Women's Society. At a meeting in 1896, eleven women doctors, led by Constance, decided to set up a hospital of their own. From its beginnings as an outpatients' dispensary in La Trobe Street (where the three Doctors Stone worked on Monday mornings), the Queen Victoria Hospital, funded by a jubilee shilling fund appeal, evolved and was officially opened in July 1899.

Constance Stone died of tuberculosis on 29 December 1902 and is buried at Boroondara Cemetery.

Newspaper proprietor: David Syme

David Syme was born in Scotland in 1827 and came to Melbourne in 1852. He prospected for gold and did some road contracting before buying a share in the *Age* from his brother Ebenezer in 1856. Ebenezer Syme was a radical journalist who had founded the newspaper in 1854. After Ebenezer's death, David became publisher and editor. He soon raised the circulation and campaigned on three main issues—land for the people, protection of local industry and full self-government. Opponents of the *Age's* protectionist policies caused trouble for the business, but by reducing the cover price (a penny in 1868) Syme built circulation and advertising revenue. By 1880 circulation was 38,000, rising to 120,000 by 1899 despite the economic depression of the 1890s. During this period Syme's political influence was at its height.

He wrote a number of books including *Outlines of an Industrial Science* a 'vindication of protection and state socialism' according to biographer C. E. Sayers. He favoured direct election of ministries from the lower house rather than from political parties and was critical of Darwinian theory in *On the Modification of Organisms*. David Syme died in Kew on 14 February 1908.

Syme Memorial

The Syme Memorial is one of the most finely designed and executed pieces of monumental design in Melbourne. It has a temple-like form with each column having a different capital detail. These support a cornice that curves both inwards and outwards. The tomb also has balustrading set between granite piers which create porch spaces leading to the entranceways.

Dr Emma Constance Stone
David Syme

Restaurateur: Camillo Triaca

Born in Tuscany, Triaca was a talented sculptor who made religious statues and figurines. He came to Melbourne in 1909 and worked in Richmond but returned to Italy in 1914 to serve in the Italian Army. He was back in Melbourne by 1923 and was naturalised in 1928. With Rinaldo Massoni he leased a wine shop at 206 Exhibition Street, named the Café Bella. After parting with Massoni, Triaca leased the same premises, operating a wine shop at ground level and the Café Latin upstairs. The Latin, with its homely and tasty *casalinga* style cooking soon became recognised as one of Melbourne's best restaurants, especially among professional and bohemian types. In 1955 the restaurant freehold was sold, the Latin closed and Triaca retired. He died on 2 July 1972.

Entrepreneur: John Wren

Born in Collingwood in 1871, John Wren left school at twelve and worked in a wood yard and as a boot clicker. He earned 7s 6d extra a week working for bookies and but for injury might have played for Collingwood. He opened his first tote/betting shop in Johnston Street 1893—later to earn £20,000 a year, a huge fortune. It was popular for its unique defences against the unpopular police and trusted because of its fair dealing. Anti-gambling interests were finally successful in closing the more flagrant gambling operations in 1906, by which time Wren's interests had diversified.

Wren was the subject of Frank Hardy's best-selling novel *Power Without Glory* (1950) as the character John West. His sons decided to bring a charge of criminal libel against Hardy in respect of their mother's identification with Nellie West who seduces a tradesman and bears an illegitimate son. The case was lost on the prosecution's unwillingness to contest that West was Wren and therefore that Ellen was characterised.

Wren and his mate 'Jock' McHale, Collingwood's renowned coach, both suffered heart attacks following its 1953 premiership. He died in Mount St Evin's Hospital, Fitzroy, on 26 October.

Camillo Triaca
John Wren

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Able Seaman Thomas Hurbert Bent

Thomas Hurbert Bent of Sale enlisted as a Boy 2nd Class on 1 November 1911 in the Royal Australian Navy. He was 164 cm tall; by the time he had advanced to a man's rating in 1914, he had grown to 173 cm. He served on HMAS *Sydney* and was posted to HMAS *Cerberus* on 25 November 1914 where he died of consumption on 13 February 1915.

Private Thomas O'Dwyer

Thomas O'Dwyer, twenty-seven, a storekeeper from Gordon, enlisted in July 1915 as reinforcement in the 6th Battalion. He was blown up, gassed and buried by a shell at Pozieres in early July 1916. He wrote to his wife Myrtle on 30 July 1916:

'Just a line to let you know I am in hospital in England. I have just arrived here. You have no need to worry, as there is no danger of me blowing out. I shall be alright in the course of time. It may take three or six months... I will now tell you the little trouble, which is the main thing wrong with me. It is the heart. The doctors say that it has been caused by a very heavy strain or possibly gas. Rest will cure me.'

Two weeks later he wrote: 'Now I have to tell you that I am getting on very well, in fact, a heap better than the doctors expected ... I was very crook for a start, the cause of the trouble being concussion, caused by an explosion which buried me. There is not a mark on me for which I have to be thankful ... It was three days after the smash that I felt myself failing, and in seeing a doctor in the field, he sent me with all haste to the nearest hospital.'

O'Dwyer was invalided home in October 1916 suffering from 'strain' and was discharged as permanently unfit in January 1917. Thomas was granted a pension of £2, Myrtle £1 and their son Thomas Matthew 13s 3d a fortnight from 19 January 1917. Thomas O'Dwyer died on 16 July 1919 from gas poisoning and shell shock.

Private Rowland Alfred Rimer

Rowland Alfred Rimer enlisted on 22 December 1916. He was twenty-seven and a waiter from Auburn. His wife Ethel, wanting him to be declared unfit for service, wrote to the medical officer stating that Rimer had various ailments including an unhealed head wound, a fistula and eczema. Examined by medical officers he was declared fit for active service. He reported to Royal Park Camp on 3 January, had typhoid inoculations and began his final five days' leave on 26 January. He was unable to return to camp on 31 January, saying he had influenza. After he reported the next day, he seemed well but was granted twenty-four hours in the rest home. On the night of 2 February he was found dead in his tent—the post-mortem report stated that the cause of death was a heart attack and influenza.

Private Joseph Tyrrell

Joseph Tyrrell enlisted on 17 August 1914 in the 7th Battalion. He was twenty-seven and a wood machinist from North Fitzroy. He was badly wounded with a gunshot wound to the leg at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. He was transferred to the hospital ship *Galeka* and then to England. After returning to Australia in December 1915 he was in a convalescent home at Clifton Springs and was discharged in September 1916, able to walk with a stick. He died on 10 January 1917 at St Vincent's Hospital.

Boroondara Cemetery

Box Hill Cemetery

Other names	Nunawading
Address	Middleborough Rd, Box Hill 3128
GPS	-37.822625, 145.136323
Shire/City	City of Whitehorse
Parish	Nunawading
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1873

Box Hill Cemetery dates from 1873, when the 10 acres (4 ha) were gazetted and the first burial took place.

The two most significant structures within the Box Hill Cemetery are the columbarium and the Sidney Myer Memorial.

Columbarium
A columbarium is a structure with recesses in the walls to receive the ashes of the dead. Although cremation had been legal in Victoria since 1903, only 1 per cent of Victorians who died in the 1930s were cremated. Architects Rodney Alsop and A. Bramwell Smith designed the columbarium in the style of a Byzantine church. The Greek cross plan has a small octagonal tower at the crossing, with a copper sheathed cupola; the arms of the building are roofed in Cordovan tiles. Entrance is via a gabled porch, through bronze doors. Lunette windows in the gable ends of the arms admit light. Niches and recesses in the walls are for storing urns; caskets are buried in a chamber in the concrete floor. The ceilings were originally painted with gold stars on a sky-blue background.

The Columbarium at Box Hill Cemetery

Lawyer and politician: Doris Blackburn

Doris Blackburn was born on 18 September 1889 at Auburn and before her marriage she was campaign secretary to the feminist and suffragist Vida Goldstein. A woman of 'great conscience and personal integrity', she supported the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and was president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She resigned from the ALP in 1938 to remain a member of the International Peace Congress. She was a founder of the Aborigines Advancement League and of the Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. In 1946–49 she held her husband's former federal seat of Bourke as an Independent Labor member. She died in Melbourne on 12 December 1970.

Dancer: Edouard Borovansky

Edouard Borovansky was born in 1902 in Moravia (Czech Republic). He joined the Prague National Theatre in 1923 and danced in Anna Pavlova's company in 1928, touring Europe and Australia in 1929. By 1932 Borovansky was dancing character roles with Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. After touring Australia in 1938, 'Boro' and his wife Xenia stayed and set up the Melbourne Academy of Russian Ballet in Elizabeth Street. In 1940 the Borovansky Ballet first performed—for two nights—at the Comedy Theatre and then toured under the aegis of J. C. Williamson until 1948. The company re-formed in 1951 and staged some full-scale popular works. Borovansky died in 1959. The dancers trained by Boro and Xenia became the foundation of the Australian Ballet and other companies.

Inventor of Vegemite: Cyril Callister

Cyril Percy Callister was born on 16 February 1893 at Chute near Beaufort, Victoria. After education in Ballarat, Callister studied science at the University of Melbourne obtaining his BSc in 1914 and MSc 1917. In January 1915 he joined Lewis & Whitty, manufacturers of food and household products. In June he enlisted in the AIF but in July he was given another task: 'By direction of the Minister of Defence being required for duty at the cordite factory.'

In February 1923 he joined Fred Walker's small food company to develop yeast extract for retail sale. Although this product was known overseas, no information was available about how to make it and Callister developed it from scratch out of brewers' yeast. Vegemite was first sold 1924 and became an Australian icon. He also developed processed cheese. Callister died on 5 October 1949.

Doris Blackburn
Edouard Borovansky

Veterinary scientist: Sir Ian Clunies Ross

William Ian Clunies Ross was born on 22 February 1899 at Bathurst, New South Wales. In 1917 Clunies Ross enrolled in agricultural science at the University of Sydney, but in 1918 switched to veterinary science and obtained his degree in 1921.

Clunies Ross spent 1921 as a temporary lecturer in veterinary anatomy at the university. The following year he was appointed a Walter and Eliza Hall research fellow. Studying at Cambridge and at the London School of Tropical Medicine, he developed a passionate interest in parasitology.

In 1926, the new Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) made research into the health and nutrition of animals, particularly sheep, a priority and Clunies Ross was appointed CSIR parasitologist.

During the Second World War, Clunies Ross worked extensively in the media as a current affairs commentator and was elected president of the Australian Institute of International Affairs in 1941. In 1942 he became adviser on scientific and technical personnel in the Commonwealth Manpower Directorate.

On 1 January 1946 Clunies Ross was appointed a full-time member of CSIR's executive committee and moved to Melbourne. When the organisation became the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in 1949, Clunies Ross was appointed chairman.

Under Clunies Ross, and building on the work of his predecessor Sir David Rivett, CSIRO became a powerhouse of Australian science with achievements that included advances in radio astronomy, the discovery of the role of minor elements in animal and plant physiology, and improvements in wool processing.

He was knighted in 1954 and died on 20 June 1959.

Poet: C. J. Dennis

Clarence Michael James Dennis was born on 7 September 1876 at Auburn, South Australia. He left school at seventeen and become a junior clerk but was sacked for reading popular author Ryder Haggard during working hours. He published his first verse in the *Laura Standard* in 1895. His first contribution to the Sydney *Bulletin* was ''Urry' on 19 November 1903.

Dennis moved to Melbourne in 1907 and in 1908 camped with artist Hal Waugh at Toolangi in the hills about 70 km north-east of the city.

The Songs of a Sentimental Bloke was published in October 1915. It was an immediate success, requiring three editions in 1915, nine in 1916 and three in 1917. *The Moods of Ginger Mick*, a sequel to the *Sentimental Bloke*, was published in October 1916 in an unprecedented first run for verse of 39,324 copies.
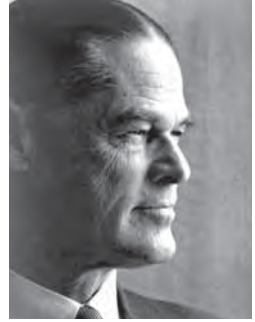
Sir Ian Clunies Ross
C. J. Dennis

Dennis started work as the 'staff poet' at the Melbourne *Herald* in May 1922 when he found that he could no longer live on income from his books. He contributed over 3000 items to a daily column during the next sixteen years.

The Singing Garden (1935) was written around Arden, the house that Dennis had built at Toolangi after his marriage to Olive Herron in 1917.

Dennis died in Melbourne on 22 June 1938 of cardio-respiratory failure. His grave at Box Hill bears an extract from *The Singing Garden*: Now is the healing, quiet hour that fills
This gay, green world with peace and grateful rest.

Joy Hester
Box Hill Cemetery

Skiing tragedy: Georgina Gadsden

At 12.30 pm on 2 August 1943, three skiers—Georgina Gadsden, John McRae and Edward Welch, all in their twenties—left Bivouac Hut on the Staircase Spur of Mount Bogong for Summit Hut where they planned to spend the night. Between them they carried sufficient food to last about five days. It was snowing and five others in the party remained at Bivouac Hut. The weather quickly deteriorated higher up the mountain and all three perished from cold and exhaustion at the end of the marked trail, 80 metres short of Summit Hut. Three days later their bodies were located but by the time a party came to remove them Georgina's body had slipped 500 metres down the slope and was not found until 12 August after an extensive search. Georgina was the daughter of Norman Gadsden, of the prominent packaging business, and his first wife Dorothy. Her memorial features a pair of skis.

Artist: Joy Hester

Joy St Clair Hester was born on 21 August 1920 at Elsternwick. She was educated at St Michael's Girls' Grammar School, St Kilda and briefly at the National Gallery and Victorian Artists Society. In 1938 she was a founding member of the Contemporary Art Society and her first show was in its inaugural exhibition in 1939. She married Albert Tucker on 1 January 1941.

Hester was the only woman artist in the Angry Penguins group which included Sidney Nolan, John Perceval and Arthur Boyd. They met regularly at Heide, home of patrons John and Sunday Reed.

Hester preferred to draw rather than paint and during her lifetime was, perhaps, not considered to be a 'serious' artist. Diagnosed with Hodgkin's disease in 1947, she left her husband and young son and moved to Sydney with Gray Smith; they returned to live in rural Victoria in 1948. A solo exhibition in 1950 demonstrated that she was quite as serious as any painter. Divorced in 1959, she married Gray Smith and died in December 1960.

Temperance advocate: Maria Kirk

Maria Elizabeth Kirk was born probably on 9 December 1855 in London. She worked as a Quaker missionary in London's slums and in her late twenties became active in the British Women's Temperance Association. She represented it in 1886 at a meeting held in Toronto, Canada, to organise the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Later that year she migrated to Victoria, living first at Warragul before moving to Camberwell in 1888.

In November 1887 Kirk played a large part in establishing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) of Victoria, an offshoot of the American organisation founded in 1874 by Frances E. Willard, to fight the liquor traffic and promote social and moral reforms. In February 1888 Kirk became colonial (later general) secretary of the WCTU of Victoria.

In 1891 she organised and presented to parliament a huge Women's Petition for enfranchisement; and in 1894 was a founding committee member of the Victorian Women's Franchise League. During the 1890s she also led the WCTU's successful defence of a higher age of consent for girls. Her visits among women prisoners made her advocate the appointment of female jail attendants and her own efforts contributed greatly to the introduction of police matrons in 1909. She was also actively interested in free kindergartens for children of inner suburbs; in 1909 she founded the WCTU's South Richmond Kindergarten which later bore her name as a memorial to her work. In 1902, as a delegate of the WCTU, she helped to establish the National Council of Women of Victoria and served on its executive committee until 1913.

She died on 14 January 1928 at Malvern. Her epitaph reads: 'Her works do follow her.'

Women's Land Army and journalist: Kitty McEwan

Kathleen Agnes Rose (Kitty) McEwan was born in Surrey Hills, Melbourne on 15 March 1894. A talented golfer, she was club champion at Commonwealth golf club in 1925–26 and captain in 1926, and won the club trophy at Riversdale in 1933.

McEwan worked as a freelance journalist for *Australian Home Beautiful* from 1929 and for the *Sun News-Pictorial* from 1938.

During the Second World War McEwan was appointed superintendent in Victoria of the Australian Women's Land Army in June 1942. This Land Army was a national scheme for recruiting, training and placing women in rural work to help with the labour crisis caused by the war. McEwan lobbied government and worked tirelessly with voluntary groups to improve the conditions for the women.

After she was demobilised in 1946, McEwan wrote for the *Sun* until her retirement in 1966. She was active in the National Council of Women of Victoria and the Royal Historical Society of Victoria. Kitty McEwan died on 17 August 1969.

Kitty McEwan (centre)
Box Hill Cemetery

Sidney Myer
Myer Memorial

Retailer and philanthropist: Sidney Myer

Simcha (Sidney) Baevski was born on 8 February 1878 at Krichev in Russia, the youngest of eleven children. He joined his brother Elcon in Melbourne in 1899 and moved to Bendigo where they opened a small drapery shop, having adopted the family name Myer—it was the second name of their eldest brother, Jacob. With Sidney's retail flair and the bold use of advertising, the drapery was a success—by 1907 it was 'Bendigo's Busiest Drapers' with more than 600 staff.

Sidney bought a big drapery, Wright & Neil, in Bourke Street, Melbourne in 1911. He raised staff wages, undertook a stocktake while the store was closed for a fortnight and staged the first Myer stocktake sale with full-page advertisements. It was a retail triumph. The Bourke Street site was purchased in 1912 and extended, and in July 1914 the new eight-storey Myer Emporium opened.

After the war, Myer Emporium became Melbourne's biggest department store, an institution with more than 200 departments. It opened Melbourne's first 'cash and carry' grocery in 1926, then the biggest self-serve cafeteria and the Mural Hall in 1933 with murals by Napier Waller.

Sidney became one of Melbourne's greatest philanthropists— and an enlightened businessman who fostered a community of Myer staff with shares and benefits. During the Depression of the 1930s he urged the wealthy to donate to government programs and said, 'It is a responsibility of capital to provide work. If it fails to do this it fails to justify itself'. He died in 1934.

Myer Memorial

The internationally renowned British architect Edwin Lutyens, in association with Melbourne architects Yuncken, Freeman, Freeman and Griffiths, designed the Myer Memorial at Box Hill. Lutyens had also been involved with work on the Myer residence, Cranlana. The memorial is a large elevated plot approached from the east by steps leading to a central lawn flanked by flower beds. The altar stone is simply inscribed 'Sidney Myer' and is approached through an open pergola composed of Tuscan order columns of Stawell sandstone and timber cross beams. Also interred are Myer's second wife, Merlyn, and the ashes of their son Kenneth and his second wife.

Veterinary surgeon: Isabelle Reid

Isabelle Bruce Reid was born on 21 December 1883 in Melbourne. Belle was educated at Genazzano convent school, Kew, where she did well academically, became an accomplished needlewoman and showed potential as a soprano. She wanted to continue to study singing, but her parents considered a career on the stage unsuitable for a young woman of social standing. They did, however, support her decision to enter the Melbourne Veterinary College, Fitzroy, in 1902.

Completing the course in 1906, Reid was the only one of five final-year students to pass.

When the Veterinary Board of Victoria registered her on 21 November she was said to be the first formally recognised female veterinary surgeon in the world. She immediately set up practice in a house in Whitehorse Road that had formerly accommodated her family's chauffeur. Driving to her calls by pony and trap, she became a familiar sight around Balwyn.

In 1923 she retired and left the practice in the hands of P. T. Kelynack, husband of her favourite niece, Sylvia. In 1911 Reid and her sister Mary ('May') had bought 1000 acres (405 ha) of farmland at Bundoora and named it Blossom Park. Belle moved to the farm in 1925. She engaged Edna Walling to landscape the garden of her home, had stables built to accommodate her own horses and others on agistment, and supervised the construction of a large dairy. She died of coronary thrombosis on 13 December 1945 at Canterbury.

Author and dramatist: Garnet Walch

Garnet Walch was born on 1 October 1843 at Broadmarsh, Van Diemen's Land. He was educated at Denmark Hill Grammar School near Camberwell, London, and then at a private college in Germany. He returned to Tasmania in 1860 and drifted into journalism before going to Sydney where his first full-time job was with the *Sydney Punch*.

After moving to Melbourne in 1872 he wrote a steady stream of pantomimes, burlesques and comedies, full of local allusions, atrocious puns and stock Australian characters.

In 1889 Walch worked with Alfred Dampier on adapting Rolf Boldrewood's *Robbery Under Arms*. It was a major contribution to the development of a native drama. Walch wrote two books of verse and edited a number of miscellanies, popular annuals which included works by leading writers of the day, and books about Tasmania.

On the recommendation of Henry Parkes, he was made secretary of the Melbourne Athenaeum in 1873, resigning in 1879 to devote his energies to the preparation of the massive guide *Victoria in 1880*. A bohemian and bon vivant, Walch died on 3 January 1913.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Brigadier Edmund Frank Lind

Edmund Lind was born in 1888 at South Yarra and was educated at Camberwell Grammar and the University of Melbourne, graduating as a doctor in 1914. He enlisted as a captain in August 1914 and was posted as regimental medical officer (RMO) to the 5th Battalion. He served with them at Gallipoli and was later RMO with the 5th Pioneers at Fromelles. Lind was medical director in various units, including commanding the 2nd Field Ambulance in 1918, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order before returning to Australia. After the war he resumed his medical practice and served with a number of militia units including Melbourne University Rifles.

Box Hill Cemetery
Garnet Walch

In 1940 he was appointed to command the 23rd Brigade in the Second AIF, but the brigade was split up—the 2/21st was destroyed on Ambon, the 2/40th in Timor and the 2/22nd in Rabaul. Lind was left with a reinforced brigade in Darwin comprising raw militia battalions and was removed from command shortly after the Japanese air raids on Darwin in February 1942. He died in Melbourne on 2 May 1944.

Brigadier General Sir Samuel Augustus Pethebridge

Samuel Augustus Pethebridge was born in Brisbane in 1862, the son of a lighthouse keeper. He joined the harbours, lighthouses and pilot department of the Queensland Public Service as a clerk.

He served in the Queensland militia naval brigade and was secretary to the Marine Board in 1888–1901. After Federation, he became chief clerk in the Department of Defence and was appointed secretary in 1910. One of his ministers, Thomas Playford, said that he had never met 'a more honourable man or a more competent officer'.

After the outbreak of war, Pethebridge was offered command of the North-West Pacific Expedition intended to occupy the German islands, but the Japanese ally got there first. Instead Pethebridge went to German New Guinea, which was captured by Australian forces in 1914, to become administrator at Rabaul. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1916 and knighted in 1917. After contracting malaria in January 1917, he returned to Australia and died on 25 January 1918.

Box Hill Cemetery

Brigadier General Sir Samuel Augustus Pethebridge

Lance Corporal Leslie Gilbert Spinks

Leslie Gilbert Spinks was a clerk born in 1892 in Burnley, Victoria. He joined the navy on 1 January 1913 for two years and was to complete his engagement on 2 February 1915. He served on HMAS *Sydney* in 1913 and on HMAS *Encounter* in 1914 and again in 1915; he was recorded as last serving on 1 July 1915.

Spinks then enlisted in the AIF on 2 July 1915 in Sydney as reinforcement in the 1st Battalion and was awarded the Military Medal for good work on a raid near Sailly on 29 June 1916, 'displaying coolness, courage and resource to a marked degree'. A month later he was wounded in action and sent to hospital in England.

Spinks returned to Australia and was discharged as medically unfit on 20 July 1917. He re-enlisted in March 1919 as fit for home service and served for 164 days; he was discharged 'at own request'. He died on 27 April 1921.

Burwood Cemetery

Other names	Ballyshannassy
Address	74–108 Burwood Hwy, Burwood 3125
GPS	-37.852461, 145.100587
Shire/City	City of Whitehorse
Parish	Nunawading
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1887

Surveyors reserved a township on Gardiners Creek, sold in allotments in 1858 as Ballyshanassy and named after prominent politician Sir John O'Shanassy. Five acres (2 ha) were set aside for what is now Burwood Cemetery. An extension was gazetted in 1887. This cemetery was earlier known as Ballyshanassy Cemetery. It is now part of the Greater Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust network of twenty cemeteries and memorial parks around Melbourne.

The burial site of Brigadier General Harold Edward 'Pompey' Elliott

NOTABLE BURIALS

Soldier and politician: Brigadier General Harold Edward 'Pompey' Elliott

Harold Edward Elliott was born on 19 June 1878 at West Charlton, Victoria, and was educated at Ballarat College and the University of Melbourne.

In 1900, while still a student, he enlisted in the 4th Victorian (Imperial) Bushmen and served in South Africa in 1900–01. In 1903 Elliott returned to university and then set up a firm of solicitors. At the beginning of the First World War, Elliott was appointed to command the 7th Battalion in the 2nd Brigade and was soon given the nickname 'Pompey', after Carlton premiership captain Fred 'Pompey' Elliott.

On 1 March 1916 he was given the task of organising the 15th (Victorian) Brigade in the new 5th Division and promoted to brigadier general. The first action of the 15th Brigade on the Western Front was at Fromelles, an event he was personally opposed to and which resulted in 5533 casualties with 3000 dead in twenty-four hours. Elliott greeted the survivors with tears streaming down his face.

Elliott returned to Melbourne in June 1919, stood for the Senate as a Nationalist and topped the Victorian poll; he was re-elected in 1925. Elliott's deep and abiding sense of injustice, combined with the strain of his war service and his ceaseless activity, undermined his health. He committed suicide on 23 March 1931.

Burwood Cemetery

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Charles Arthur Brewer
Charles Arthur Brewer was a plasterer from Richmond and had been a cadet with the 56th Infantry—the Yarra Borderers. He was eighteen when he enlisted on 8 May 1915. Posted to the 2nd Field Ambulance, he arrived at Gallipoli in December 1915. In May 1916 in France near Fleurbaix (Fromelles) he fell ill with tuberculosis—he had lost 3 stone (19 kg) in weight and was emaciated and weak. He was repatriated to Melbourne on 10 April 1917 and died on 19 April at 5th Australian General Hospital in St Kilda Road.

Private James Patrick Campfield
James Patrick Campfield was a fellmonger from Richmond—a fellmonger prepares skins for tanning—aged eighteen. He enlisted on 14 February 1916 in the 7th Battalion and was a reinforcement in the depleted 7th in October. Having contracted bronchitis during the terrible winter of 1916–17 he was hospitalised also with 'stress and strain' (shell shock).

His record discloses that he was paraded for a variety of offences including causing a disturbance after lights out, gambling, drunkenness, obscene language and damaging government property. He returned to Australia in April 1918 and died at the Exhibition Hospital from influenza on 11 April 1919. His father was granted £10 funeral expenses.

FERNTREE GULLY
Ferntree Gully Cemetery

Other names	Scoresby
Address	Forest Rd, Ferntree Gully 3156
GPS	-37.882246, 145.29808
Shire/City	City of Knox
Parish	Scoresby
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1873

Five acres (2 ha) were reserved in 1873 and initially gazetted as Scoresby Cemetery. The name was changed in 1896. The main occupational groups represented are timber workers, farmers, market gardeners and small business people.

Originally in thick bush, a distance from the first settlement, the cemetery is now in the heart of the Lower Ferntree Gully shopping centre and residential area.

Ferntree Gully Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

Pioneers: Dobson family

The graves of Thomas Dobson, his two wives and his son John Thomas are in the pioneer section. Dobson was the first timber cutter in the area and lived in the National Park.

A settler from Gifford in Scotland, he arrived in 1854 with his wife Susan (née Cree) and three children. His wife survived only four years in the harsh conditions and was buried in the foothills in 1858.

A marker of three pieces of timber forming a triangle with wild roses growing over the grave could be seen by visitors to the park from the 1860s. Her body was exhumed in 1899 and buried with her husband and his second wife Christina in the cemetery.

Dobson family grave

OAKLEIGH

Oakleigh Pioneer Memorial Park

Address	Drummond St, Oakleigh 3166
GPS	-37.897546, 145.088569
Shire/City	City of Monash
Parish	Mulgrave, Oakleigh
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1859

The Oakleigh Public Cemetery was laid out in the initial 1853 village survey on the instructions of surveyor-general Robert Hoddle. Ten acres (4 ha) were set aside for the cemetery in 1859. The first trustees, appointed in 1860, were Patrick William Niall, Richard McClure, Charles Nelson, William Head and Robert Glover Benson. The first recorded burial was in 1863.

In 1909, an Order-in-Council was issued to close the cemetery owing to the nature of the soil. However, burial rights for families who held sites at the time were continued until 31 December 1960 when the cemetery was closed. A total of 2077 burials were carried out.

There are three burials on the database recorded for 1860, the earliest year of the register—all young children who died of now preventable causes: Christina Couper, seven years; William Dempsey, twelve days old; and Alice Chaundy, nine months.

In 1988 the cemetery was rededicated as a memorial park. The Oakleigh Pioneer Memorial Park is the main focus of the Warrawee Park precinct.

Oakleigh Pioneer Memorial Park

Templestowe Cemetery

Reynolds Rd, Templestowe 3106, City of Manningham

GPS -37.760036, 145.141385

Set aside in 1857, the earliest cemetery in the district

Warrandyte Cemetery

Other names	Anderson's Creek
Address	Blair St, Warrandyte 3113
GPS	-37.745966, 145.213049
Shire/City	City of Manningham
Parish	Warrandyte
Date opened	c. 1866

Warrandyte Cemetery

Anderson's Creek Cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in Victoria. It was first opened in 1858, shortly after the informal establishment of Templestowe.

The government first reserved a site of 3 acres and 24 perches (1.7 ha) in 1866, with the first burial being recorded in 1867. A large number of miners were buried there in subsequent years, many of them in unmarked graves.

Originally a monumental cemetery, in recent years it has been expanded with a lawn and bushland theme. Additional land was reserved in 1988. The cemetery has strong links with its pioneer past and much has been done to preserve old graves and headstones. Many records were lost in the 1939 Black Friday bushfires; a monument at the front gate records those buried in unmarked graves.

YARRA RANGES

Murrindindi, Yarra Ranges

Alexandra Cemetery
–
Coranderrk Cemetery
–
Healesville Cemetery
–
Lilydale Lawn Cemetery
–
Macclesfield Cemetery
–
Marysville Cemetery
–
Warburton Cemetery
–
Yarck Cemetery
–
Yarra Glen Public Cemetery
–
Yea Cemetery
–

Alexandra Cemetery

Address	McKenzie St, Alexandra 3714
GPS	-37.189412, 145.700568
Shire/City	Murrindindi Shire
Parish	Alexandra
Date opened	c. 1868

The Luckie quartz reef was accidentally discovered near Alexandra in 1866. Gold, then worth £1,300,000, was taken from the Luckie in seven years. Over-speculation caused reef mining at Alexandra to slump by 1868, although the Luckie was successfully worked until 1873. Alexandra became a road district in 1868. A site for the cemetery was reserved in the same year and is still in use.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Corporal Norman Robert Richardson

Norman Robert Richardson was a farrier aged twenty-five when he enlisted on 29 August 1914. He was discharged at Albany on 2 November 1914 for reasons unknown as the first convoy was sailing to Egypt. He re-enlisted on 18 January 1916 at Cootamundra and was in France with the 56th Battalion in November. He was promoted and mentioned in despatches; at some time he was gassed and suffered from trench foot. He returned to Melbourne in April 1919 and died of 'gas poisoning and influenza' on 5 September 1919 at Alexandra Hospital.

Beenak Cemetery

Beenak Rd, Beenak 3139, Yarra Ranges Shire

GPS -37.88762, 145.632415

Also known as Powelltown, gazetted 1878, still in use

Beenak Cemetery
(top of page)

Alexandra Cemetery

Corporal Norman Robert Richardson

Cathkin (Molesworth) Cemetery

Other names	Molesworth
Address	Cremona Rd, Cathkin 3714
GPS	-37.157724, 145.598099
Shire/City	Murrindindi Shire
Parish	Molesworth
Date opened	1884

Crawford Allen, the first squatter who arrived in the area in 1840, named the Cathkin settlement after the Cathkin Braes in Scotland. There are eight visible graves in the northern section of the cemetery, including a polished red granite headstone for Charles W. Ridd (1830–1903), and a weathered marble headstone of James Woods 'who died Dec. 6th 1892, Aged 84 years, Colonist of 52 years'.

The large southern section has a modern lawn cemetery and a number of nineteenth- and twentieth-century graves.

Cathkin (Molesworth) Cemetery

Gobur Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIAL

Poet and stationmaster: James McRae Dunn
The railway station opened in 1890—it was a junction for Koriella and Alexandra on the Tallarook–Mansfield line. The line was finally closed in 1978.

From 1939 until 1970 the poet James McRae Dunn was stationmaster here. Dunn was born in Cathkin on 17 May 1907 to William Merry Dunn and Jessie Evaline Bullow. He married Ellen Jane Morrish and had nine children. He published *Beside a Mountain Creek: Poems* in 1984. He passed away on 5 November 1986 in Alexandra.

Eildon Weir (Darlingford) Cemetery

McKay Crt, Eildon 3713, Shire of Murrindindi

GPS -37.233592, 145.926128

Reserved 1938. Also known as Thornton

Gobur Cemetery

Old Gobur Rd, Gobur 3719, Murrindindi Shire

GPS -37.024467, 145.612095

Opened 1872

Coranderrk Cemetery

Address	79 Barak Lane, Healesville 3777
GPS	−37.68693, 145.50519
Shire	Yarra Ranges Shire
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1863

Coranderrk Cemetery

CORANDERRK ABORIGINAL STATION

The site for Coranderrk Aboriginal Station was selected in 1863 by forty Aboriginal people led by Simon Wonga and William Barak from the Wurundjeri clan. By 1865 the population of Coranderrk was 105 making it Victoria's largest reserve at the time.

Within four years the mission's residents had cleared much of the property to develop the competitive farming community and had also established a bakery, butcher, numerous houses and a schoolhouse under the direction of the Superintendent of Coranderrk, John Green.

Numbers at Coranderrk dwindled following legislation in 1886 that forced mixed-blood residents under the age of thirty-five to leave, and by 1905 there were only seventy-two residents. In 1924 Coranderrk closed with most of the residents moving to Lake Tyers Mission Station; nine refused to go and stayed at Coranderrk.

Many Aboriginal families remain around the Upper Yarra and Healesville area. In March 1998 part of the Coranderrk Aboriginal Station was returned to the Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation and Cultural Heritage Council when the Aboriginal Land Corporation purchased an area of 0.8 ha including the cemetery.

According to Joy Murphy Wandin AO, senior Wurundjeri elder, there are thought to be about 300 graves at Coranderrk, including William Barak and others of his family.

She has remarked that there are some European burials in the cemetery who are welcomed because the Aboriginal residents at Coranderrk 'had a say' in who was buried there.

NOTABLE BURIAL

William Barak

William Barak was the last traditional ngurungaeta (elder) of the Wurundjeri-willam clan. William Barak—'Beruk' in the Woiwurrang language of his people—was born about 1824. His father, Bebejan, and uncle, Billibellary, were Wurundjeri ngurungaetas, or clan leaders. Billibellary was among the leaders from the Kulin nation who signed John Batman's treaty in 1834, an event witnessed by young Barak.

Barak attended the government's Yarra Mission School in 1837–39 and joined the Native Mounted Police in 1844. He was given the name William and Barak, a mispronunciation of Beruk, became his surname. He outlived three wives and three children, though his family lives on through his nephew Wandoon (Robert Wandin), the surviving son of his sister Borate, to his great-great-niece Joy Murphy Wandin.

Barak saw Coranderrk as a way for the Kulin people to maintain a physical connection to their country, a connection he played a key role in educating non-Aboriginal people about. He said: 'You got to know your father's country, Yarra is my father's country. Me no leave it Yarra, my father's country.'

Barak could speak to both the worlds he occupied and unify sworn enemies. By bringing attention to the plight of Coranderrk, he garnered influential non-Aboriginal supporters, especially Anne Fraser Bon (1838–1936), a philanthropist and champion of the Aboriginal people of Victoria.

Barak's paintings remain a remarkable testimony to his cultural heritage and his role in educating his people. They are on display at National Gallery of Victoria at Federation Square. In the catalogue to the Barak exhibition there in 2003, Joy Murphy Wandin wrote: 'Many say that Barak was a communicator, a diplomat and an ambassador for his people. I have no doubt about this. But I wonder what he might have seen himself as being. Perhaps in the Aboriginal way Barak was simply doing his job. When I look at the King Barak portrait I see my uncle as a proud and strong Aboriginal Australian man. I also see deep buried sadness. I see scars so deep that they bring tears to my eyes and a crushing pain with my heart—a lonely, heartbroken man desperate for the return of his family, his people and his culture.'

Barak died on 15 August 1903 of complications after badly burning his hand. A monument was erected in 1934 in Healesville, a gift of Anne Fraser Bon. It was shifted to Coranderrk above Barak's grave in 1955.

A new bridge in Melbourne was given his name in 2005. It connects Birrarung Marr—the Yarra land of his people—to the MCG.

Coranderrk Cemetery
The gravesite of
William Barak

Healesville Cemetery

Address	Mt Riddell Rd, Healesville 3777
GPS	-37.660206, 145.528922
Shire/City	Yarra Ranges Shire
Parish	Gracedale
Date opened	1865

Carl Axel Nobelius

Robert Eadie and Splash the platypus

A site for a cemetery was reserved temporarily in 1865 and permanently in 1876.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Orchardist and nurseryman: Carl Axel Nobelius

Carl Axel Nobelius was born on 19 June 1851 in Finland, trained in horticulture and arrived in Melbourne in February 1871. He was first employed in nurseries in Toorak and South Yarra where he made connections with the leading nurserymen of the day.

He bought land near Emerald in 1884 and by 1890 had 50 acres (20 ha) of orchard and nursery under cultivation, doing especially well with raspberries and strawberries as well as hard fruit for the markets in Melbourne and Sydney.

By 1914 his Gembrook Nurseries held two million stock trees, produced large quantities of apples and pears, and was highly successful in exporting interstate and overseas. Nobelius died of pneumonia at his home in Emerald on 31 December 1921.

Platypus tamer: Robert Eadie

Robert Eadie was born in 1863 at Sunbury, Victoria and became a mining engineer. In 1896 he emigrated to South Africa with his wife, Eliza where he became a colliery owner and played a part in the Boer War, helping to hide Winston Churchill and ensure his safe return to the British lines. A prominent conservationist, with Paul Kruger he was instrumental in the establishment of the Kruger National Park.

In 1922 Robert and Eliza Eadie returned to Australia and settled in Healesville. Eadie continued his work as a conservationist, famously becoming the first (and probably the only) person to rear and tame a platypus in the world's first 'platypussary'. The platypus, named Splash, became world-famous in the 1930s and over four years had 13,000 visitors.

In 1935 Eadie established a monument to his great work by writing and publishing a book, *The Life and Habits of the Platypus: with Sidelights on "Splash".* He died at his home, Glen Eadie, in Healesville in 1949.

Lilydale Lawn Cemetery

Other names	Yering
Address	120 Victoria Rd, Lilydale 3140
GPS	-37.735244, 145.342439
Shire/City	Yarra Ranges Shire
Parish	Yering
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1866

Lilydale Cemetery dates from the 1860s when there was a period of rapid development in the area. A post office and store, and a blacksmith's were built in 1861; a butcher's, the Lilydale Hotel and a general store followed; and from late 1863 a minor building boom saw many more stores, hotels, butchers and blacksmiths in business. Land for a cemetery was allotted in 1861 and trustees were appointed in 1863, but it took until 1866 before the cemetery was laid out and a gravedigger agreed to dig the graves at 15 shillings each.

Lilydale Memorial Park, located nearby at 126–128 Victoria Road, is a tranquil park-like cemetery. Both cemeteries are still in use.

Lilydale Lawn Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

Submariner: Geoffrey Haggard

Geoffrey Haggard was born in London in 1888, the son of a British army officer and nephew of the great popular novelist Rider Haggard, author of *King Solomon's Mines* and *She*.

Haggard joined the Royal Navy aged thirteen in 1901, and was appointed midshipman in 1905. He chose to join the submarine service in 1910 and in 1913 on loan to Australia was appointed second-in-command of the *AE2*, one of the RAN's first two submarines.

After war was declared on 4 August 1914, the *AE2* was part of the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force that was sent to capture Rabaul in German New Guinea.

In December she escorted the second fleet of the AIF from Albany to the Mediterranean, and on 25 April 1915 the *AE2* was ordered to 'run amok' in the Dardanelles.

The *AE2* spent five days hunting targets, but not sinking anything, before she was holed above the waterline by shellfire from a Turkish gunboat. The boat was scuttled and the crew were captured.

By 1922 he had met Marjorie Syme (of the *Age*) whom he married in 1923. He took up farming on a Syme property at Pendleside in Woori Yallock. On 10 October 1939, after walking to the post office at Woori Yallock, where he had hoped was a letter recalling him to the navy, Geoffrey Haggard was struck by a train and killed.

Diva: Nellie Melba

Helen Porter Mitchell was born in Melbourne on 19 May 1861. As Dame Nellie Melba she was Australia's first international celebrity.

Her father, the builder David Mitchell, had bought a sugar mill in Queensland in 1880, and it was there Nellie met and married Charles Armstrong in 1882. Living in a tin hut in Mackay was not for Nellie and she returned to her first teacher, Pietro Cecchi, in Melbourne in 1884, making her debut at a concert in May. Accompanying her father to London in 1886, Melba was unsuccessful in obtaining substantial engagements and went to Paris to continue her studies under the legendary teacher Madame Mathilde Marchesi. There, she adopted her stage name Nellie Melba and she made her début as an opera singer in Brussels on 13 October 1887.

Returning to London she quickly established herself as the leading lyric soprano at Covent Garden from 1888. She soon achieved further success in Paris and elsewhere in Europe, and later at the Metropolitan Opera, New York, debuting there in 1893.

Melba made a triumphant return to Melbourne and Lilydale in 1902. She had spent many holidays in the area as a child on her father's property and regarded it as her Australian home. She built Coombe Cottage in 1909, after a vast 'sentimental' tour of Australia. The architect was Percy Grainger's father, John Grainger.

In May 1914 Melba had completed a strenuous tour of North America and at Covent Garden she dazzled seven kings and queens as Mimi in *La Boheme,* receiving thirteen curtain calls and many more Australian 'cooees'. She returned to Melbourne and her son George, at Coombe Cottage in Lilydale on 26 July 1914, just weeks before war broke out.

Lilydale Lawn Cemetery
Dame Nellie Melba

Madame Melba immediately became involved in fund-raising, announcing a patriotic concert at the Melbourne Town Hall for 10 September which raised £1390. Eventually she raised more than £100,000 for the war—around $10 million in today's dollars.

Melba died in Sydney on 23 February 1931. She died from septicaemia (blood-poisoning), which had developed from a facelift in Europe some weeks before.

A special train brought her body to Melbourne where the funeral service was held in Scots Church, which had been built by her father. The church was jammed and thousands waited in the streets outside to watch the long cortège set out on the 23-mile journey to Lilydale.

On her memorial, designed by Sir Edward Lutyens, are Mimi's words from *La Boheme*: *'Addio, senza rancore'* ('Farewell, without bitterness').

Builder: David Mitchell

David Mitchell was born in Scotland in 1829 and after completing an apprenticeship as a stonemason came to Melbourne in 1852. He soon became a successful builder with a wide range of other interests in Lilydale and the Yarra Valley, including cement works, vineyards and dairies, as well as properties which he subdivided around Australia. Mitchell constructed many buildings in Melbourne including Scots Church and the Royal Exhibition Building. He died in 1916. Nellie Melba said he was the only man in her life.

David Mitchell
Lilydale Memorial Park

Inventor and soldier: Major William Charles Scurry

Major William Charles Scurry was born in Carlton in 1886, and listed his occupation as 'modeller' when he enlisted on 19 July 1915. After arriving at Gallipoli in November he came up with a means of making rifles fire automatically for the evacuation. This was the 'drip' or 'pop-off' rifle.

He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for 'devising and suggesting means of firing rifles automatically by means of an arrangement of water cans so that rifles could be fired in the trenches after all men had left'. The 'pop-off' rifle was very successful during the retirement from Gallipoli on 20 December 1915 in deceiving the enemy as to the actual time of leaving the trenches.

In France Scurry was in charge of the 15th Brigade's Light Trench Mortars at Fromelles from July to September 1916. When a German trench mortar fuse blew up in his face at Mouquet Farm he suffered a badly injured eye and lost a finger. He recovered sufficiently to become chief instructor of 1st Anzac Corps School in May 1918 in France.

Returning to Australia in May 1919, he married Doris Agatha Barry, a nurse who had been in France, and took up an orchard in Silvan. Major Scurry died in 1963.

War widow: Jessie Mary Vasey

Jessie Mary Halbert was born in Queensland in 1897 and moved to Melbourne in 1911 with her family. She studied at the University of Melbourne earning a BA in 1921 and married army officer George Alan Vasey the same year.

When her husband sailed for the Middle East in December 1939, Jessie Vasey became involved in the Australian Comforts Fund and served as secretary of the Australian Imperial Force Women's Association, a body which sought to help soldiers' wives and widows.

Joy Damousi, in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography,* notes that she 'had a keen sense of the particular anguish of women whose husbands had been killed accidentally rather than in action'. In a tragic twist, her husband was killed in an aeroplane accident off Cairns in March 1945 on his way to command the 6th Division in New Guinea.

She founded the War Widow's Guild in 1946 in Victoria and became inaugural national president in 1947. She died on 22 September 1966.

Jessie Mary Vasey
Lilydale Memorial Park

Watercolour artist: Blamire Young

William Blamire Young was born in England in 1862 and first came to Australia as a teacher in 1885. He later went back to England and returned to Australia in 1895.

In 1895–98 he was art advertising manager to the Austral Cycle Agency and produced posters with Norman and Lionel Lindsay. Young became prominent as a poster artist and then painted large watercolours of Melbourne's early days. He had a number of solo exhibitions and had works in the state collections.

In December 1912 he returned again to England, joining the British Army as an instructor in musketry in 1915. He exhibited widely and had the unusual commission of providing miniatures for Queen Mary's dolls' house.

Back in Melbourne in 1923, he was art critic for the Melbourne *Herald* in 1929–34, writing more than 400 articles. Blamire Young died on 14 January 1935 at his Lilydale home.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private John Edward Barratt

John Edward Barratt was born at Ballarat and was aged thirty-two when he enlisted on 26 June 1915. Serving with the 48th Battalion in France in April 1917, he suffered a gunshot wound to the head and was taken prisoner of war.

He was repatriated in December 1918 and returned to Australia in early 1919 where he was admitted to the 'mental block' of the 16th Australian General Hospital at Macleod. He escaped and was brought back a number of times, diagnosed as suffering dementia. In 1920 he escaped again. Suffering from 'hallucinations of alcohol' he was found dead by gunshot—self-inflicted—at Yarra Glen on 13 January 1920.

Macclesfield Cemetery

Other names	Emerald, Nangana
Address	Macclesfield Rd, Macclesfield 3782
GPS	-37.906837, 145.470407
Shire/City	Yarra Ranges Shire
Parish	Nangana
Date opened	1883

The Nangana Cemetery (now Macclesfield Cemetery) opened in 1883 and remains in use. The burials particularly illustrate the hardships suffered by women and children in early bush communities. Between 1899 and 1940, over half of the seventy-six interments were children or babies.

MARYSVILLE

Marysville Cemetery

Address	Old Melbourne Rd, Marysville 3779
GPS	-37.520, 145.738
Shire/City	Murrindindi Shire
Parish	Steavenson
Date opened	1877

The Marysville Public Cemetery was officially proclaimed in 1877 but there were earlier burials. John J. Dickey, born in 1774, was 102 when he was buried here in 1876. The cemetery was destroyed in the Black Saturday bushfire on 7 February 2009. Ten of the victims of that tragedy are buried here and a memorial stands nearby.

Marysville Cemetery
Yarck Cemetery

YARCK

Yarck Cemetery

Address	Wrights Rd, Yarck 3719
GPS	-37.1014, 145.624
Shire/City	Murrindindi Ranges Shire
Parish	Yarck
Heritage	National Trust Register of Significant Trees
Date opened	1872

Yarck Cemetery, gazetted in 1872, is notable for the rare and imposing Mexican cypress *(Cupressus lusitanica).* The cemetery is still in use.

John Thomas Murray, a farmer aged thirty, enlisted at Euroa on 10 November 1917. He died of 'acute dilation of the heart', consistent with heat exhaustion, in Broadmeadows Camp on 10 January 1918, leaving his wife, Elizabeth and two children, Alma and Lindsay.

YARRA GLEN

Yarra Glen Public Cemetery

Other names	Burgoyne, Yarra Flats
Address	Eltham–Yarra Glen Rd, Yarra Glen 3775
GPS	-37.647439, 145.366268
Shire/City	Yarra Ranges Shire
Parish	Burgoyne
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1866

Yarra Glen Public Cemetery

The Yarra Glen Cemetery was gazetted in 1868 and the first recorded burial was in 1875. It was some years before Yarra Glen developed into a prosperous township with the arrival of the railway in 1889.

Many prominent district residents are buried here including the Bells of Gulf Station; the De Castellas of Chateau Yering; the Misses McPhersons, who ran the popular River View guest house in the 1920s and 1930s; and David Ross, an amateur astronomer who reputedly was the first person in Australia to see the 1910 appearance of Halley's Comet.

YARRA JUNCTION

Warburton Cemetery

Other names	Upper Yarra, Wesburn, West Warburton, Warburton
Address	2705 Warburton Hwy, Yarra Junction 3797
GPS	-37.779037, 145.637446
Shire/City	Yarra Ranges Shire
Parish	Warburton
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1892

The first cemetery in the Upper Yarra area was at Old Warburton, a gold mining and timber district established in the 1860s. As the population grew in the 1880s, many people moved to West Warburton, now known as Wesburn. The present cemetery was gazetted in 1892; burials at the old cemetery were discontinued in 1893.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Beer drinker: Sam Knott

Sam Knott worked as a gardener at McVeigh's Upper Yarra Hotel. One morning in 1906 a young Melbourne photographer walked into the pub and got to yarning with Sam. When asked why he was drinking so early in the day, Sam said:

> *I allus have wan at eleven*
> *It's a habit that's gotta be done.*
> *Cos if I don't have wan at eleven,*
> *I allus have eleven at one.*

The picture and Sam's motto were used by Carlton & United Breweries as a poster from 1907. It is said Sam was paid wages of £1 a week by Mr McVeigh and each week the publican and his worker would exchange the same note back and forth across the bar.

When Sam died at the age of sixty-six—apparently from choking on an oxtail soup bone in the pub dining room—the publican put together a coffin from butter boxes and packing cases, and organised for two locals, George Stackpool and John Maginn, to cart the body to Warburton for burial.

When the cortège reached Wesburn, just beyond Warburton, the coffin fell off the dray and smashed to pieces outside the Wesburn Hotel. Stackpool and Maginn took Sam's body into the pub and propped it against the bar (the first time he'd been seen in a pub without a beer in his hand) before taking him to Wesburn Cemetery. The Wesburn Hotel is now named after Sam Knott.

Sam Knott

Yea Cemetery

Address	Moyle St, Yea 3717
GPS	-37.225104, 145.42619
Shire/City	Murrindindi Ranges Shire
Parish	Yea
Date opened	1866

Yea was first settled by overlanders from New South Wales in 1837–38, and the township, then known as Muddy Creek, was surveyed in 1855. Gold was discovered in 1859 and by 1868 the population was 250. Farming and timber took over when the gold ran out. The town was renamed Yea in 1878, after Colonel Lacy Yea who was killed in the Crimean War in 1855. This cemetery has graves dating from the 1860s. Nearby on Meadow St is the 1987 Lawn Cemetery.

Sir John Gellibrand
Yea Lawn Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

The earliest headstones record burials from the 1860s. There are many children's graves here, including four of the Oliver family: Frances Mabel on 10 February 1862 (six months), Charlotte on 18 October 1869 (fourteen months), Louise on 5 January 1871 (eight months) and William on 26 February 1874 (seven years, three months). Maria Mary Oliver died on 2 November 1879, aged thirty-six.

The Purvis family memorial includes John Clifford who died on 20 February 1918 (aged seventy-seven), Ellen on 15 July 1944, and Norman (a son aged sixteen) on 19 October 1914. It also commemorates Lieutenant W. C. Purvis of the 34th Battalion, killed in action at Passchendaele on 12 October 1917. His body was never recovered, and he is also remembered on the Menin Gate Memorial in Belgium.

Farmer and soldier: Sir John Gellibrand

John Gellibrand was born in Tasmania in 1872 and went to England with his family in 1874 on the death of his father. He graduated from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in 1892 and was commissioned in the British Army. He served in the Boer War, but resigned his commission in 1910. He returned to Tasmania in 1912 and bought an orchard at Risdon. He was appointed deputy adjutant and quartermaster general in the 1st Australian Division in August 1914. Gellibrand had a distinguished if somewhat controversial war, in command of a variety of formations, including the 3rd Division in 1918. After the war he held various posts including chief commissioner of police in Victoria in 1920–22. He returned to Tasmania and was the federal member for Risdon in 1925–28. In 1936 he moved to Victoria to be near his son at Yea.

Gellibrand was the inspiration behind the foundation of Legacy when he founded the Remembrance Club in Hobart in 1922. Charles Bean wrote in 1944 of 'the great and good man from whose original work it all sprang—there was a time when some of us thought that the best monument to John Gellibrand might be the story of Second Bullecourt. Now I feel there will be an even better—the record of Legacy.' Sir John Gellibrand died on 3 June 1945.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Lance Corporal Ronald McLeish

Ronald McLeish enlisted on 21 August 1914 in the 4th Light Horse Regiment. He was a nineteen-year-old sawmiller from Yea. He was promoted to lance corporal and was badly wounded, shot in the face on 18 September 1915 on the beach at Anzac Cove, and was transferred to Australia for discharge as permanently unfit. He was admitted to hospital on 13 May and died on 20 May 1916 at the 5th Australian General Hospital of 'oedema of the lungs and heart failure'.

MELBOURNE WEST

Brimbank, Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Melton, Wyndham

Altona Memorial Park
–
Footscray Cemetery
–
Keilor Cemetery
–
Melton Cemetery
–
Truganina Cemetery
–
Werribee Cemetery
–
Williamstown Public Cemetery
–

Altona Memorial Park

Other names	Western Suburbs Memorial Park and Crematorium
Address	Doherty's Rd, Altona North 3025
GPS	-37.82868, 144.821941
Shire/City	City of Hobsons Bay
Parish	Truganina
Date opened	1961

Altona Memorial Park

The Williamstown Cemetery trustees had at first investigated placing a crematorium in the cemetery in 1947 but their consulting architect, A. Love, urged them to acquire instead a larger site on Geelong Road, and to think ahead and plan for 100 years. Land was acquired in 1948 for £20,000 with the help of a government loan. In a presentation to the trustees in 1950, Love suggested the Forest Lawn Memorial Park in California as an example to be emulated.

The cemetery was opened in 1961. The wrought-iron gates from the former Eastern Market in Bourke Street were relocated to the entrance and set within a 1960s masonry gateway.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Mr Football: Ted Whitten

Edward James Whitten was born on 27 July 1933 and grew up in Footscray.

He made his VFL debut with Footscray in round one of 1951, against Richmond at the Punt Road Oval and scored a goal with his first kick. Late in the third quarter, 'Mopsy' Fraser knocked Whitten out which, he said, hardened him up. He played in the Bulldogs' 1954 premiership side, was captain–coach in 1957–70 with a break as coach in 1967–68 and coached again in 1971. He was club champion five times and played for Victoria twenty-nine times, but was one of the best

players never to win a Brownlow Medal. He played four games in 1970 to break Dick Reynolds's record for the most VFL/AFL games played, finishing with 321.

Whitten died from prostate cancer on 17 August 1995. During a state of origin match on 17 June 1995, only weeks before his death and by then suffering from blindness, Whitten was given a lap of honour of the MCG. With his son Ted junior by his side and Mariah Carey's 'Hero' playing on the PA, this was widely regarded as the most emotional football event of the era. Whitten received a state funeral that was nationally televised. A statue was erected at the Bulldogs' former home ground, now named the Whitten (Western) Oval; there is also a bridge named for him. He was one of the twelve inaugural Legends in the Australian Football Hall of Fame in 1996, and was selected as captain of the AFL Team of the Century.

Ted Whitten Memorial

Footscray Cemetery

Address	Geelong Rd, Yarraville 3013
GPS	-37.815613, 144.860833
Shire/City	City of Maribyrnong
Parish	Cut-Paw-Paw
Date opened	c. 1860

A site for a public cemetery for the inhabitants of Footscray was reserved temporarily on 23 April 1860 and gazetted a month later. Additional land was purchased from William Angliss in 1934 for £1973.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Poet: John Shaw Neilson
John Shaw Neilson was born on 22 February 1872 at Penola in South Australia. His father John Neilson was a bush worker and failed selector. Both were published bush poets and both won prizes at the Australia Natives' Association competition in 1893. Shaw Neilson had little education, and spent most of his adult life living in tents or in labouring camps making roads, quarrying stone, or on bush work. He was always poor.

John Shaw Neilson

Neilson was a regular contributor to A. G. Stephens' magazine the *Bookfellow,* and many of these poems were included in his first book *Heart of Spring* (1919). Other books included *Collected Poems,* published in 1934. H. M. Green wrote of him as 'perhaps the most notable of all Australia's mystic poets' for his images from nature.

Footscray Cemetery

Technically Neilson was a self-taught poet and changed his style and technique over the years. Critic Tom Inglis Moore claimed that 'as a pure singer Neilson at his best stands unsurpassed in modern English-speaking poetry, and he can take his rightful place in company with the finest lyrists of all English literature'.

He spent much of his life on the road, living in tents, in labourer's camps and in cheap boarding houses while working at casual jobs all over Victoria—some 200 jobs in thirty years to the 1920s. This took its toll.

Neilson obtained a small Commonwealth Literary Fund pension and from 1928 he worked for thirteen years for the Country Roads Board at the Exhibition Buildings while living in Footscray.

He died on 12 May 1942. In the *Australian Dictionary of Biography,* Hugh Anderson noted that Sir John Latham addressed the mourners at Footscray, and fellow poet Bernard O'Dowd made an oration. Vance Palmer recorded that in his coffin Shaw Neilson 'looked like a small wax image of some saint of the Middle Ages'.

Orchidologist: William Henry Nicholls

William Henry Nicholls was born in Ballarat in 1885. He worked as a plant propagator and classifier at the Footscray Municipal Gardens and was an enthusiastic cyclist and bushwalker, and a skilled photographer. He published extensively about his experience in the Victorian bush.

In the 1920s he developed a passion for native orchids, publishing around 100 articles in the *Victorian Naturalist.* He collected all but a handful of the 160 Victorian orchid species before his death in 1951. His collection of some 5000 specimens was bequeathed to the National Herbarium, Melbourne and his magnum opus *Orchids of Australia* was finally published in 1969.

Popular author: Ethel Nhill Stonehouse

Ethel Nhill Stonehouse was born in Nhill in 1883 and published her first novel *Smouldering Fires* in Melbourne in 1912. About the seduction of a young girl by a Catholic priest, it sold 100,000 copies in Australia and she wrote a number of other florid but extremely popular novels on the same sort of theme.

In the *Australian Dictionary of Biography,* Suzanne Edgar quotes her as saying in 1913, 'I have only read three books in my life, and have written five'. Stonehouse used pseudonyms, the most frequent being Patricia Lindsay Russell. Her style was polemical, prolix and clichéd: 'There was a long moment, red with pulsing flame.' She published her last novel in 1918, and lived as an eccentric in Mortlake. She died in 1964 at Mont Park mental hospital.

Keilor Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Keilor East 3033
GPS	-37.729366, 144.854165
Shire/City	City of Brimbank
Parish	Doutta Galla
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1856

The only cemetery in the Brimbank municipality is the Keilor Cemetery, established in 1856, three years after the Melbourne General Cemetery opened. The Victorian Government gazetted 10 acres (4 ha) for the cemetery in October 1857 and appointed six trustees, including three members of parliament: John L. Foster, Patrick Phelan and John O'Shannassy. Keilor Shire Council took on responsibility for the cemetery in 1925.

The cemetery has gravestones and monuments going back to the 1860s, commemorating members of local families. The first burial was Ellen Blanche, the nine-year-old daughter of Elizabeth and Ebenezer Bonfield, who died in 1856.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Many members of Keilor's pioneer families are buried here, with a large proportion of the early settlers coming from Ireland, Scotland and England. There is an unmarked grave of Harriet, an Aboriginal women, who died in Keilor in 1869 while journeying with her grandmother.

Early burials include members of the Daniels–Eagling family, including Charles Daniels, who died in 1863 aged forty-nine, and his his wife Eliza Raithby Daniels who died in 1869 aged fifty-nine. The inscription includes the scriptural quotations of 'We all do fade as a leaf' and 'Thy will be done'. Buried with them is their only daughter who died in 1895 aged fifty-six. Also there is John Eagling who died in 1908 at the age of eighty-one and is described as a 'colonist of fifty-three years'.

The Goudie family gravesite includes a longer quotation for Matthew Goudie who died in 1881, aged forty-seven: 'Thou Are Gone To The Grave, But T'were Wont To Deplore Thee, Since Christ Was Thy Reason, Thy Guardian, Thy Guide. He Gave Thee, He Took Thee, And Soon Will Restore Thee For Death Has No Sting, Since The Saviour Has Died.' He was outlived by Matthew Goudie senior who died in 1887 at the age of ninety-six.

Keilor Cemetery

Melton Cemetery

Address	Centenary Ave, Melton 3337
GPS	-37.674765, 144.57949
Shire/City	Melton Shire
Parish	Djerriwarrh
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1861

Vincent Buckley

The earliest authorised burial date is 5 November 1861. Of the first ten burials, seven were children under twelve months of age. One was the burial of Toybee, an Aboriginal boy who died of dropsy. The earliest stone marker, from April 1857, belongs to the Burke family of Toolern Vale.

Ralph Parkinson's memorial does not mention his community life: he gave every widow an annual bag of flour and a load of wood. Grazier, speculator, councillor and active churchman, he was respected for his progressive agricultural pursuits. His elaborate relief cross stone with a heavy cast-iron fence was designed by Huxley-Parker, monumental masons.

Among several graves involving multiple children is that of the wife and two daughters of John Commerford who worked as head stockman on William Clarke's Rockbank station. They died from eating poisonous fungi thinking they were mushrooms. Their tombstone is a marble upright with bas-relief shoulders, shamrocks and other embellishment.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Poet: Vincent Buckley

Vincent Buckley was born in Romsey in 1927. Educated at Melbourne and Cambridge universities, Buckley was deeply passionate about Australian culture, in particular its roots and affinities with Ireland. After serving in the RAAF he became deeply involved in post-war intellectual debates.

He published seven volumes of poetry, edited the *Faber Book of Modern Australian Verse*, won many poetry prizes, was poetry editor of magazines including the *Bulletin,* and was a well-known essayist, reviewer and editor.

Buckley was professor of English at the University of Melbourne, where in 1967 he was awarded a personal chair. In 1992 the Australian Centre at the university instituted the Vincent Buckley Poetry Prize. On his grave are the words: 'He was the piper walking in the front of battle.' He died in 1988.

In the *Australian Dictionary of Biography,* Chris Wallace-Crabbe recalls his 'characteristic plaint: "All Australian poets are disadvantaged by the same comparative neglect … They read poets who will never get the chance to read them".'

Midwife: Hannah 'Granny' Watts

Hannah Watts was a revered midwife after whom Melton's main park is named. Born Hannah Jane Lynch in 1832 in Armagh, Ireland, she arrived with her husband George Burns at Geelong in 1854 before renting a farm about 5 km out of Melton. George died early in a horse fall.

In 1863 Hannah married William Watts, and they built a stone and mud house on selected land at Toolern. Known as 'Granny' Watts, she became the local midwife and later established 'Lynch Cottage' (since demolished) which was Melton's first hospital. In 1917 her 'book', a meticulous record of her practice, listed 290 births that she had attended since 1886. The last entry, for the birth of Thomas Watts Minns, was two months before she died in October 1921.

Melton Cemetery

TRUGANINA

Truganina Cemetery

Other names	Laverton
Address	Woods Rd, Truganina 3029
GPS	-37.825645, 144.719979
Shire/City	City of Wyndham
Parish	Truganina
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1865

Land was set aside in the township of Wyndham (later Werribee) in October 1864 for a public cemetery, and in 1865 Truganina Cemetery was gazetted. The land was originally part of a property owned by William Doherty.

The earliest death commemorated in the cemetery is of Elizabeth Robinson who died on 16 December 1866, aged four months. Barely a week later, another infant, John James Faragher, died on Christmas Day. In 1969 bushfires destroyed the cemetery records and a number of headstones, as well as about sixty houses in the area.

The cemetery is also the site of an endangered plant species, Button Wrinklewort (*Rutiodosis leplorrhyncoides*), and supports one of the best remaining examples of the original kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*). The central section of the cemetery has been reserved for the preservation of these species.

Truganina Cemetery

Werribee Cemetery

Other names	Deutgam, Wyndham
Address	Cemetery Rd, Werribee 3030
GPS	-37.892514, 144.67617
Shire/City	City of Wyndham
Parish	Deutgam
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1864

A cemetery reserve of 13 acres (5 ha) was gazetted on 10 October 1864, seven months after the creation of Wyndham Shire. Trustees were appointed in February 1865. A caretaker's cottage was built in 1876. Jeremiah Dee, the first caretaker, moved into the cottage with his family and was given duties such as digging graves, trenching and planting trees. Dee was dismissed in 1881 after complaints that his family had destroyed the fences of the cemetery by using the timber for firewood. He was not charged as it was stated that a husband could not be held responsible for a wife's actions.

The cemetery is notable for the large number of Italian monuments which relate to the immigration of the Italian farming community from the 1920s. There are also many Greek, Macedonian, Vietnamese, Muslim and Pacific Island graves.

Werribee Cemetery

Werribee Park Graves

Address	350 K Rd, Werribee South 3030
GPS	-37.93661, 144.66808
Shire/City	City of Wyndham
Parish	Deutgam
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1873

A small cemetery in the grounds of Werribee Park Golf Club contains two graves surrounded by a low bluestone wall. The first headstone records the death of Patrick Logan Edgar on 15 May 1858 at the age of twenty-six. The second is for John L. Hamilton who drowned in the Werribee River on 15 March 1863, aged fifty.

Williamstown Public Cemetery

Address	Champion Rd, Williamstown 3016
GPS	-37.853716, 144.880085
Shire/City	City of Hobsons Bay
Parish	Cut-Paw-Paw, Williamstown
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1853

Following a petition to the government in 1853 by Lieutenant Crawford Pasco of the water police, there was an initial land grant for a cemetery site of about 2 acres (0.8 ha) at the north end of Williamstown.

In 1857 a site of 15 acres (6 ha) was surveyed and laid out into four roughly equal quadrants and subdivided into denominational sections by assistant surveyor William Martin. In 1858 official regulations were published; burials were to be regulated so the cemetery would not be a dumping ground for fever and accident victims.

The cemetery was enclosed with a timber fence in about 1858–89. It was planted with flowers, shrubs and trees such as pine firs and cypresses, and paths were defined. A timber rest house was constructed so that burial services could be held in wet or unsuitable weather and as a shelter for visitors; the building has a rear skillion which is used as an office and has a propagating yard behind it.

The first burial was of Captain Lawrence Lawson, master mariner and long-term resident of Williamstown, on 22 March 1858. Three-quarters of the burials in the first five years were of children under the age of eleven.

Williamstown Public Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

Temperance advocate: Isabella Dalgarno

Isabella Gossip was born in Scotland in 1805. She married sea captain Thomas Dalgarno in 1830 and accompanied him on many voyages to Australia. Having spoken at her first temperance meeting in 1840, she spoke in Australia whenever she was in port. She caused a stir in Melbourne in 1840s with her fiery abuse of drinkers and saloon keepers.

The Dalgarnos settled in Melbourne in 1852. Thomas was on the council in 1866–69 and opened a general store in Williamstown which operated under his name until 1928. Isabella died in 1878 and Thomas in 1895.

Astronomer: Robert Lewis Ellery

Robert Lewis John Ellery was born in England in 1827 and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He trained as a surgeon but had an early interest in astronomy. In 1853 Lieutenant-Governor Charles La Trobe established the observatory at Williamstown on Ellery's suggestion so that ships could obtain accurate time to set their chronometers. Ellery was its first director. The observatory was moved to the Domain in 1863 and in 1868 the 48-inch (122-cm) Great Melbourne Telescope arrived from Dublin.

Until 1908 this was the largest in the world, and despite some mechanical problems Ellery and the telescope made a great contribution to astronomical work in the southern hemisphere. Ellery's two volumes of star positions were published in 1874 and 1889. He was actively involved in the Victorian community as president of the Royal Society of Victoria, treasurer of the University of Melbourne, and chairman of the Alfred Hospital. He retired as head of the observatory in 1895 and died in 1908.

Businessman and civic leader: J. J. Liston

John James Liston was born in Ireland in 1872 and came to Victoria in 1882 with his family. Trained as a hairdresser, he played football for Williamstown, and joined the Williamstown Racing Club in 1889. Prominent in local affairs, he became the youngest mayor in Victoria in 1901–02.

After the First World War, Liston's power and influence as mayor and as a businessman grew in Williamstown, and more widely in Melbourne. (He was a Melbourne councillor in 1923–31.) He brought shipbuilding and electric light to Williamstown but in 1930 was the subject of (and cleared by) a royal commission over alleged financial irregularities, and moved to St Kilda. He was prominent in the anti-prohibition cause and in defeating the prohibition referenda of 1930 and 1938, and worked to amalgamate Victoria's breweries. He was remembered with the J. J. Liston Medal for best and fairest in the Victorian Football Association, and the J. J. Liston Stakes at Sandown.

Williamstown Public Cemetery

Robert Lewis Ellery

HMAS *Goorangai*

HMAS *Goorangai* collided with MV *Duntroon* on the night of 20 November 1940 and sank with the loss of twenty-four lives. She was the first RAN surface ship to be lost in the Second World War. She was one of eight vessels requisitioned from Cam & Sons for naval service at the start of the war and was commissioned as HMAS *Goorangai* at Melbourne on 9 October 1939 for service as an auxiliary minesweeper.

Of the twenty-four crew of the *Goorangai* who died, just six were recovered and were buried at Williamstown. Only five sailors were identified: Able Seaman Austin Carter, thirty-one; Engine-room Artificer Charles William Green, thirty-seven; Stoker Leslie Walter Keith Mainsbridge, twenty; Able Seaman Norman Leslie Farquharson, twenty-one; and Leading Stoker John Adrian Moxey, twenty-eight. They were given headstones but the sixth man remained unidentified and was buried beside his comrades in an unmarked grave. He was at last given a headstone in 2014.

NOTABLE MEMORIALS

Gellibrand Point Memorial

In 1899 some 808 bodies were exhumed from Point Gellibrand and reinterred at Williamstown Cemetery in a mass grave. The surviving gravestones were mounted on a vault built in 1901. The old burial ground served from about 1842 until 1856 and had contained the graves of ships' fever victims, sailors and other men of the sea, as well as convicts and local pioneers. Among the oldest surviving headstones were that of Donald Smith Manlius from 1842; Edward Davey Wedge, his wife and daughter, who drowned in 1852; Owen Owens 'killed by prisoners' in 1856; Sarah Liley, wife of Captain W. T. Liley; and five children of Laurence and Betsy Worthington.

Cerberus torpedo incident memorial

Six crewmen of HMVS *Cerberus* were killed when a 'torpedo' —a cylinder filled with gunpowder—exploded during a drill off Queenscliff on 5 March 1881.

Robert Samuel Groves, forty-four, a British Crimean War veteran had been a Royal Navy instructor in torpedo drill at Portsmouth when he was appointed to a similar post in the Victorian Navy in 1876 for five years. According to the *Williamstown Advertiser* on 12 March 1881, he had been 'looking eagerly forward' to rejoining his family fourteen months later and that his aged mother, a wife and five young children would mourn his loss. It also reported that his watch 'stopped at eleven minutes past 5 pm. It is a good deal dinted by the concussion'.

The other casualties serving aboard the *Cerberus* were: Petty Officer William Barnes, thirty; Able Seaman Harry Timberley, thirty-two; Able Seaman James Wilkie, twenty-seven; and Able Seaman Henry Hunter, thirty-five.

Williamstown Public Cemetery

Japanese Memorial

Queenie Memorial
Victorian Naval Memorial

The *Williamstown Advertiser* reported the funeral in detail. 'The remains were placed on two gun carriages and drawn to the Williamstown Cemetery by comrades of the deceased. The procession, which took up the whole length of Nelson Place was composed of officers and men from the *Cerberus* and the Italian, French and German war ships. The bands from the *Cerberus* and the local volunteers marched in the procession playing the *Dead March in Saul*. The shops in the line of route were all closed, and crowds turned out to witness the procession. The bodies were buried with the usual naval honours, the Rev. Canon Sergeant officiating at the grave.'

Queenie Memorial

In 1900 a 3.6-metre granite column with bluestone base and chain railing was unveiled to commemorate the loss of seven lives at the sinking of yacht *Queenie* in 1899.

Victorian Naval Memorial

The Victorian Naval Memorial was dedicated in 1904 and lists sixty sailors of the Victorian Navy. They include Rear Admiral Frederick Tickell who died in 1919 and was buried in Boroondara Cemetery. The inscription reads: Erected by the officers, Petty Officers and men of the Permanent Naval Force of Victoria in memory of their deceased comrades.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

There are twenty-one servicemen of the First World War buried at Williamstown who served with the Royal Australian Navy.

They include Chief Petty Officer George Cann, who lived in Osborne Street Williamstown with his wife Ellen. He was born in Chudleigh, Devon on 6 May 1853. His record commences on joining the RAN on its establishment on 1 July 1911 with the official number 2. He re-enlisted in 1914 and again in May 1915 'until termination of war'. He was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (number 3) on enlistment— presumably for service in the Victorian Navy. He was appointed to the administrative and instructional staff of the Chief Petty Officer Instructor at £183 per year for the duration of the war, as long as he remained medically fit. He died on 30 January 1916 aged sixty-three.

AROUND MILDURA

Gannawarra, Mildura, Swan Hill

MERBEIN
MILDURA

BANNERTON

BOINKA

CHINKAPOOK

WAITCHIE

SWAN HILL

LAKE BOGA
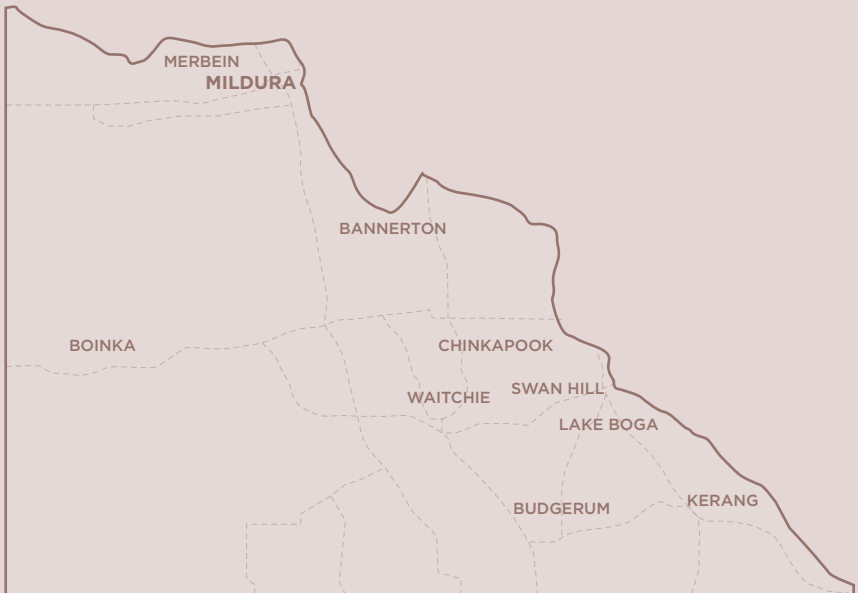
BUDGERUM

KERANG

Boinka Cemetery

–

Budgerum Cemetery

–

Kerang Cemetery

–

Lake Boga Cemetery

–

Merbein Cemetery

–

Mildura (Nichols Point) Cemetery

–

Mildura Homestead Cemetery

–

Tol Tol Cemetery

–

Waitchie Cemetery

–

Tol Tol Cemetery

Other names	Bannerton
Address	Off Hattah–Robinvale Rd, Bannerton 3549
GPS	-34.710238, 142.787725
Shire/City	Rural City of Swan Hill
Parish	Bumbang
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1926

Gazetted in 1926, this cemetery in Bannerton is of local historic significance because of its link to the soldier settlement era. Its size relative to the number of graves it contains demonstrates the early optimism and subsequent failure of many soldier settlement townships.

The first interments date from the early 1930s. Hector Granwell Moulder Phillips, born in Steels Creek, was a farmer when he enlisted in 1916. He served in France with the 7th Battalion. He returned to Australia in January 1919 suffering from chronic pleurisy and took up a soldier settlement. He died in 1958.

Boinka Cemetery

Tol Tol Cemetery
Boinka Cemetery

Other names	Boinka West
Address	Kinnersley Rd, Boinka 3490
GPS	-35.19388, 141.596058
Shire/City	Rural City of Mildura
Parish	Boinka
Date opened	1915

Settlers in the Boinka district arrived in 1911 and the cemetery was gazetted in 1915. Minutes from a meeting of the Boinka Cemetery Trust on 14 July 1916 listed fees of 10 shillings for a single grave measuring 8 feet by 4 feet (about 2.4 by 1.2 metres) and 15 shillings for a double. To dig a grave cost a pound (20 shillings). By 1918, the community had raised enough funds—partly from a dance—to build a fence around the cemetery, and with permission to cut 100 posts from local trees, the fence was built the following year. Pines and twenty-eight sugar gums were also planted.

Budgerum Cemetery

Other names	Foys
Address	Quambatook–Kerang Rd, Quambatook 3540
GPS	-35.808517, 143.650918
Shire/City	Gannawarra Shire
Parish	Budgerum East
Date opened	1883

Until the 1880s when the railway was extended, Budgerum—about 8 km north-west of Quambatook—was the hub of settlement in this part of Victoria.

In January 1881 several Budgerum residents petitioned the government for a cemetery. The site proposed was 10 acres (4 ha) of land owned by John Foy. (Early cemetery records show that the cemetery was informally called Foys.) The cemetery was opened in 1883 and operated until 1904, when Quambatook Cemetery opened. Burials ceased in 1903.

The trustees asked permission in 1915 to sell part of the site. No approval was given and a second request in 1934 was also refused. The cemetery was said to be a 'harbour for rabbits, and their warrens invade the gravesites'. By 1935 the remains of several of the dead had been disinterred and moved to the Quambatook Cemetery.

In February 1940 the Kerang Shire noted that 'there were about forty graves in the cemetery, many of which contain the remains of some of the old pioneers of this district.'

In 1952 entrance gates and a memorial cairn were erected. Around the same time, the cemetery was renamed the Budgerum Pioneers Cemetery. The cairn is inscribed:

Budgerum Cemetery. Sacred to the memory of the earliest pioneers 1882–1903. 'Green they saw the harvest ere the day they died.'

Budgerum Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

Four gravestones remain, only three containing inscriptions. One is in memory of Grace Usher, wife of John Usher, who died on 6 November 1898. Another recalls Alfred Davis, husband of Francis Mary Davis, who died on 29 August 1903, aged thirty-five; there is also a plaque for their youngest child, Jessie Emma Day, who died on 22 June 1983, aged eighty-one. A third is for 'Mrs James Gamble of Quambatook Station' who died on 27 March 1885.

Carwarp Cemetery

Birkins Rd, Carwarp 3494, Rural City of Mildura

GPS -34.439677, 142.22047

Reserved in 1918

CHINKAPOOK

Chinkapook Cemetery

Other names	Eureka
Address	Old Manangatang Rd, Chinkapook 3546
GPS	-35.184156, 142.944657
Shire/City	Rural City of Swan Hill
Parish	Eureka
Date opened	Before 1919

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Charles Henry Smith

A thirty-year-old farmer, Charles Henry Smith enlisted in February 1916 at Sea Lake, and was posted to the 38th Battalion. He suffered a serious gunshot wound to the shoulder in December 1917 in France, and returned to Australia in April 1918. He died on 30 May 1921.

His medical record mentions that he was subject to fits that 'come without warning—no history of epilepsy, alcoholism, insanity'.

Chinkapook Cemetery

COHUNA

Cohuna Cemetery

Western Rd, Cohuna 3568, Gannawarra Shire

GPS -35.803433, 144.209345

Established 1880

COWANGIE

Cowangie Cemetery

McKees Rd, Cowangie 3506, Rural City of Mildura

GPS -35.242043, 141.363215

First graves in 1912, it is still in use

Kerang Cemetery

Address	Westblade Ave, Kerang 3579
GPS	-35.721273, 143.923916
Shire/City	Gannawarra Shire
Parish	Kerang
Date opened	c. 1860

NOTABLE BURIAL

Entertainer: 'Uncle' Doug Elliot

One of Melbourne's most-loved radio and television presenters, 'Uncle' Doug Elliot, died in Kerang on 25 March 1989 and was buried with Catholic rites at Kerang Cemetery.

Born in 1917, Douglas George Elliot left Scotch College because of the Depression. Outgoing and personable, he had sung at school and later with the chorus of J. C. Williamson Ltd, which staged musical productions. Elliot worked for a department store and a stockbroker, but at the early age of seventeen he joined Melbourne radio station 3AW. Among his first jobs was to sing bush ballads as 'Kanga' on the children's show *Chatterbox Corner* which also featured 'Nicky' (Cliff Whitta) and 'Nancy Lee'. He went on to work on-air at several Melbourne radio stations.

In 1959 he produced *World of Sport,* a review program that ran for a record twenty-nine years. Hosted by broadcasting legend Ron Casey and nurturing the pioneering idea that former and current sportsmen could also be television celebrities, each edition featured Elliot's rowdy commercials, often delivered tongue-in-cheek. Tall, personable and portly, Elliot had a booming voice that was perfect for commercials and he excelled at delivering them.

The ABC radio program *The Coodabeen Champions* has immortalised Elliot. With typical gusto and style, its segments are introduced by an 'Uncle Doug' who mimics Elliot's voice.

Kerang Cemetery
'Uncle' Doug Elliot

Koondrook Cemetery

Koondrook West Rd, Koondrook 3580, Gannawarra Shire
GPS -35.642148, 144.123168
Established 1882

Lake Boga Cemetery
Lalbert Cemetery

Lake Boga Cemetery

Other names	Tresco West
Address	Cemetery Rd, Lake Boga 3584
GPS	-35.476603, 143.624137
Shire/City	Rural City of Swan Hill
Parish	Kunat Kunat
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1896

LAKE BOGA WAR GRAVES

The Second World War plot at the Lake Boga Cemetery consists of seven graves of service personnel who died while stationed at the No. 1 Flying Boat Repair Depot.

Car and motorcycle accidents claimed the lives of Airman Edward Hircock in 1943, Corporal Charles Bucholz in 1944, and Warrant Officer Allan Tozer in 1945. Service Officer Norma Kelso, aged twenty-three, was assigned to cypher duties; she drowned in the lake in 1944 only eleven days after her arrival.

LALBERT

Lalbert Cemetery

Dumosa Rd, Lalbert 3542, Gannawarra Shire
GPS -35.703329, 143.364877
Gazetted 1903

MANANGATANG

Manangatang Cemetery

Robinvale Rd, Manangatang 3546, Rural City of Swan Hill
GPS -35.025098, 142.869635
Gazetted 1916

MERBEIN

Merbein Cemetery

Address	Wentworth Rd, Merbein 3505
GPS	-34.149262, 142.04265
Shire/City	Rural City of Mildura
Parish	Merbein
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1913

Merbein Cemetery is of local importance because of its association with settler-pioneers, beginning in 1909.

Lieutenant Paul Douglas Kalmer

Paul Douglas Kalmer was born in the Danish West Indies in 1892 and had been an officer cadet in the Royal Danish Lifeguards before emigrating to Australia in 1912.

He enlisted as lieutenant in the Victorian 6th Battalion on 1 September 1914, and served at Gallipoli. He contracted pneumonia in May 1915 during the battle at Krithia and was evacuated to Egypt, England and then Australia in November 1915. He died of his illness at Meringur on 26 May 1920.

Merbein Cemetery

MERINGUR

Meringur Cemetery

Meringur North Rd, Meringur 3496, Rural City of Mildura

GPS -34.37193, 141.334721

MILDURA

Mildura (Nichols Point) Cemetery

Other names	Mildura Public
Address	Cemetery Rd, Mildura 3500
GPS	-34.19479, 142.217031
Shire/City	Rural City of Mildura
Parish	Mildura
Date opened	1898

Nichols Point Cemetery on Cemetery Road, was established in 1898. Adjacent to the public cemetery is a separate war graves plot, Mildura War Cemetery, containing the graves of forty-nine servicemen of the Second World War. The majority of the graves are of airmen killed in aircraft accidents during training as fighter pilots with No. 2 Operational Training Unit.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

In addition to those in the War Cemetery, another twenty-one are buried in the general cemetery.

Driver Stawell William Wade Garnett

Stawell William Wade Garnett was born in Ireland and claimed to have had three years' experience in the Merchant Navy when he enlisted in the 38th Battalion in 1916. He suffered debility and heart problems caused by exposure to the winter of 1916–17. He was in fact more than fifty years old when he died on 20 July 1918.

Mildura War Cemetery

Private Thomas Jewell

A labourer aged twenty-four, Thomas Jewell enlisted in 1916 in the 6th Battalion at St Arnaud. He was badly wounded in the right leg by shrapnel in Belgium at the Battle of Broodseinde Ridge on 4 October 1917. Private Jewell returned to Australia in April 1918, permanently unfit for service. He died in Mildura on 23 August 1919.

Mildura Homestead Cemetery

Address	Cureton Ave, Mildura 3500
GPS	-34.167171, 142.160325
Shire/City	Rural City of Mildura
Parish	Mildura
Date opened	1848

Chaffey family gravesite

The Homestead Cemetery consists of two adjacent graveyards. The earlier contains the Hawdon, Forster and Reid graves. The later site has graves of several members of the family of William Benjamin Chaffey, the Canadian engineer and irrigation expert who, with his brother George, planned and developed an irrigation system around Mildura.

Chaffey's first wife, Hattie (née Schell), died of pleurisy on 6 October 1889 after giving birth to their fifth child, Maurice. Chaffey erected a magnificent granite monument to her, which now also bears the names of other family members, including his mother and two children from his second marriage. In 1998 Antonia Chaffey, Chaffey's great-granddaughter, designed improvements to the cemetery and the burial site of her female ancestors.

Murray Pines Cemetery

Address	Nineteenth St, Mildura 3502, Rural City of Mildura
GPS	-34.239634, 142.091371
Date opened	1995

Murrayville Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Murrayville 3512, Rural City of Mildura
GPS -35.24452, 141.168095
Gazetted 1910

MYSTIC PARK

Mystic Park Cemetery

Tresco Rd, Mystic Park 3579, Gannawarra Shire

GPS -35.543115, 143.723103

Also known as Boga, Lake Boga, established 1899, only two graves extant

NYAH

Nyah (Tyntynder North) Cemetery

Yarraby Rd, Nyah 3594, Rural City of Swan Hill

GPS -35.167784, 143.346917

Reserved 1895. Earliest graves 1900

OUYEN

Ouyen Cemetery

Dunkley Rd, Ouyen 3490, Rural City of Mildura

GPS -35.091472, 142.324403

Ouyen established with railway to Mildura 1903, cemetery opened 1910

QUAMBATOOK

Quambatook Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Quambatook 3540, Gannawarra Shire

GPS -35.876778, 143.542203

Established 1901. Lawn Cemetery established 1983 at Ninyeunook Rd

RED CLIFFS

Red Cliffs Cemetery

Lowan Ave, Red Cliffs 3496, Rural City of Mildura

GPS -34.332727, 142.162905

ROBINVALE

Robinvale Cemetery

Murray Valley Hwy, Robinvale 3549, Rural City of Swan Hill

GPS -34.607081, 142.793672

Reserved 1938

SWAN HILL

Swan Hill Memorial Park

Coronation Ave, Swan Hill 3585, Rural City of Swan Hill

GPS -35.354993, 143.552906

Gazetted 1860, first burial Robert McPherson, Swan Hill clerk of courts

Commemorative garden designed by Antonia Chaffey, Mildura

Swan Hill Memorial Park

The gravesite of Mary Curry, Waitchie Cemetery

The gravesite of Kate Blight Jury, Waitchie Cemetery

TUTYE

Tutye Cemetery

Tyalla Rd, Tutye 3490, Rural City of Mildura

GPS -35.213072, 141.47412

ULTIMA

Ultima Cemetery

Ultima–Culgoa Rd, Ultima 3544, Rural City of Swan Hill

GPS -35.481872, 143.262519

Reserved about 1919

UNDERBOOL

Underbool Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Underbool 3509, Rural City of Mildura

GPS -35.17984, 141. 810092

WAITCHIE

Waitchie Cemetery

Address	Waitchie Rd, Waitchie 3544
GPS	-35.359749, 143.082333
Shire/City	Rural City of Swan Hill
Parish	Chillingollah
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1899

The Waitchie Cemetery is a small fenced area of land set well back from the road and surrounded on all sides by a privately-owned wheat field. It contains at least thirty graves, spanning the period 1903 to 1989, most of them marked by marble or granite headstones. The earliest surviving headstone is of Kate Blight Jury, who died on 10 March 1903 aged twenty-four.

WALPEUP

Walpeup Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Walpeup 3507, Rural City of Mildura

GPS -35.134620, 142.029633

WERRIMULL

Werrimull Cemetery

Werrimull South Rd, Werrimull 3496, Rural City of Mildura

GPS -34.398884, 141.596049

AROUND SHEPPARTON

Benalla, Campaspe, Greater Shepparton, Moira, Strathbogie
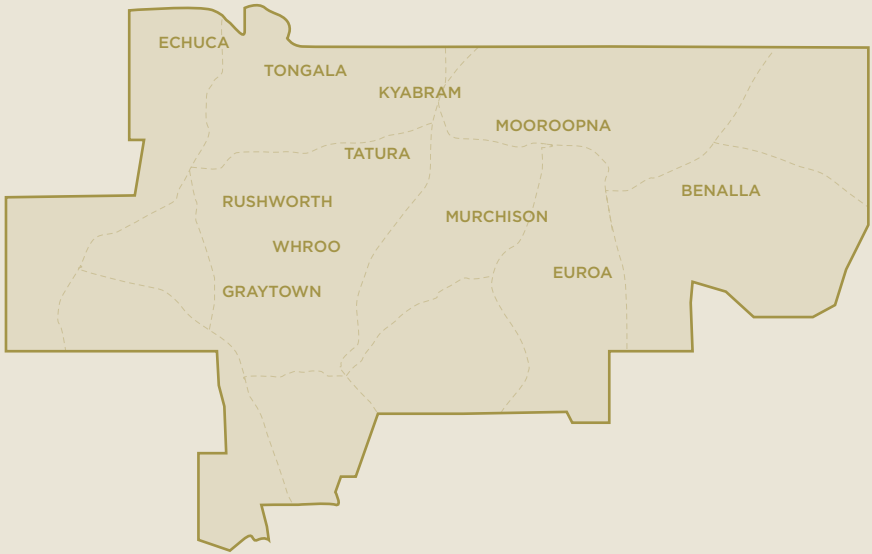
Benalla Cemetery
–
Echuca Cemetery
–
Euroa Cemetery
–
Graytown Cemetery
–
Kyabram Cemetery
–
Mooroopna Public Cemetery
–
Murchison Cemetery
–
Rushworth Cemetery
–
Tatura Cemetery
–
Whroo Cemetery
–

Benalla Cemetery (top)
Benalla War Cemetery

BARMAH

Barmah Cemetery

Barmah Rd, Barmah 3639, Moira Shire

GPS -36.009256, 144.974016

Gazetted 1887

BENALLA

Benalla Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Lane, Benalla 3671
GPS	-36.55505, 145.948909
Shire/City	Campaspe Shire
Parish	Benalla
Date opened	1854

Gazetted in 1854, the Benalla Cemetery now contains more than 7000 burials, including a number related to the Kelly gang. The Benalla War Cemetery, established in 1943, contains eleven burials related to RAAF flying training at Benalla during the Second World War.

NOTABLE BURIALS

The Kelly gang: Joe Byrne; Glenrowan casualties and Ned's relations

Joe Byrne was a member of the Kelly gang, and died at the siege of Glenrowan on 28 June 1880. Afterwards his body was hung on a door of the Benalla Police Station and photographed.

Two others killed at Glenrowan are buried at Benalla. Martin Cherry was taken hostage and mortally wounded by police during the siege. And Jack Jones, son of the publican, was also killed by police fire. Dr John Nicholson who tended Ned Kelly's wounds is also buried here.

Joe Byrne was born in 1857 near Beechworth. Byrne was in Mrs Kelly's kitchen when Sergeant Fitzpatrick was shot, and Mrs Kelly whacked him with a saucepan. He escaped to the bush with Ned and Dan, and was present at all the major Kelly exploits, including the Stringybark Creek killings. He took Ned's dictation of the Jerilderie letter, and may have had a hand in its descriptive writing.

According to an obituary in the Hobart *Mercury* in July 1880, Byrne was 'fully six feet high, rather well built, has mild grey eyes, brown bushy whiskers, and a very light moustache. There was nothing in his appearance to indicate that he possessed criminal proclivities'.

Three of Ned Kelly's relatives are buried at Benalla—his aunt and uncle, Jane and Thomas Lloyd, and his grandmother Mary Ann Quinn (née McCluskey).

One of the Aboriginal mounted police brought from Queensland in 1879 to track the Kelly gang was Corporal Sambo. His memorial reads: 'In memory of Cpl Sambo, Queensland Native Mounted Police. Died on Active Service 19th March 1879. Age 25. Duty Done.' His body was exhumed from his unmarked grave and returned to his country at some time after burial. The memorial was erected in 1993.

Joe Byrne's body outside Benalla Police Station

Benalla Cemetery

Esperantist: Arthur Barrington
Dr Arthur Barrington, born in Dublin in 1862, was the editor of *The Australian Esperantist*. First published in 1908 in Benalla, the magazine pioneered Esperanto in Australia. A memorial was unveiled at his grave in the cemetery in 1976. Two streets in Benalla—Barrington and Esperanto—have been named for him and his work. He died in Benalla 19 August 1919.

WAAAF: Sergeant Mabel Shannon
Among the eleven Second World War burials in the adjacent war cemetery is Sergeant Mabel Eileen Shannon, who died of pneumonia at Benalla on 31 July 1943, aged thirty-five. She joined the Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force (WAAAF) in 1942, and served with the 1 Wireless Air Gunners School. Shannon was secretary of the Byawatha Patriotic Fund and involved in other community work. She was the daughter of Colonel Herbert James Shannon DSO VD and Mabel Shannon; two brothers, Captain James Shannon (2/1st Battalion) and Lieutenant George Shannon, also served in the Second World War.

Bundalong Cemetery
Devenish Cemetery

Bundalong Cemetery

Murray Valley Hwy, Bundalong South 3730, Moira Shire

GPS -36.023875, 146.104749

Burials from about 1880 including Thomas (died 1885) and Mary Cameron (died 1915)

Burramine Cemetery

Forges Rd, Burramine South 3730, Moira Shire

GPS -35.995853, 145.91487

Burials from 1874

Cobram General Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Cobram 3643, Moira Shire

GPS -35.964017, 145.715433

Colbinabbin Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Colbinabbin 3559, Shire of Campaspe

GPS -36.594799, 144.801123

Site reserved 1870

Corop Cemetery

Three Chain Rd, Corop 3559, Campaspe Shire

GPS -36.454005, 144.749028

From 1870, valuable remnant vegetation

Devenish Cemetery

Tocumwal Rd, Devenish 3726, Rural City of Benalla

GPS -36.386749, 145.885506

Site reserved 1873

Dookie Cemetery

Dookie–Gowangardie Rd, Dookie 3646, City of Greater Shepparton

GPS -36.356871, 145.67489

Gazetted 1875, John Cato died at three hours old in 1900

Dookie East (Cashel) Cemetery

Dookie–Devenish Roads, Dookie 3646, City of Greater Shepparton

GPS -36.332625, 145.725686

Established prior to 1928

Dookie East Cemetery

Echuca Cemetery

Address	Homan St, Echuca 3564
GPS	-36.124911, 144.733545
Shire/City	Campaspe Shire
Parish	Wharparilla
Heritage	Heritage Overlay (gates only), National Trust Register of Significant Trees
Date opened	1860

A burial ground in which 13,000 have been interred, Echuca Cemetery features plants listed on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees. A handsome *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Red Ironbark or 'Mugga') with a broad crown dominates the southern part of the cemetery, and three specimens of *Pinus roxburghii* (Long-leaved Indian Pine), rare in Victoria, border the central avenue.

The cemetery was gazetted in 1860, and on 31 July Thomas McGoldrigg was the first registered interment. The grave is unmarked.

Echuca Cemetery has several notable features including splendid double iron gates at the main entrance. The four cast-iron pillars have deeply chamfered shafts and castellated tops, after the style of other cemetery gates of the era, and were made by Humble & Nicholson of Geelong. The timber pavilion has a gabled roof of terracotta tiles. There are several rare iron memorials.

The cemetery's paths and roads are gravelled. At the centre, a circular section features the Falkiner Memorial, manufactured by Moore and Sons in 1909.

Echuca Cemetery

Henry Hopwood
Elmore Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIAL

Echuca pioneer: Henry Hopwood

Henry Hopwood rose from Lancashire convict to the founder of Echuca. Born in Bolton in 1813, he was convicted when he was twenty-one of receiving stolen silk and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

In Hobart he was promoted to police constable because of his 'orderly conduct' but not long after he was sentenced for a year to a road gang for living with a woman not his wife. He also spent two years in Port Arthur before gaining his ticket of leave in 1842.

He moved to the Murray River near the future site of Echuca to supervise a boiling-down works, where lamb fat was extracted for uses such as candles. When the works closed, he knocked together the huts to make the New Road Inn and acquired a punt for crossing the river.

Leasing a section of newly gazetted land, Hopwood sent plans for a town to Lieutenant Governor Charles La Trobe. In 1854, Echuca was surveyed and named. Hopwood bought land in the town and quickly established himself, building the Criterion Hotel and a new ferry, and also establishing a butchery, bakery and boiling-down works.

In 1856, his remarkable pontoon bridge spanned the Murray River, and a year later he bridged the Campaspe. A store, school, vineyard and a newsletter were to follow. In 1859 he opened the Bridge Hotel.

Clearly a doer, the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* also notes that he was capable of 'arrogant outbursts, stormy quarrels and petty disputes'.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private George Felix Trowbridge

George Felix Trowbridge enlisted in February 1916. He was thirty and a labourer, living with his wife Alice in East Brunswick. He was wounded in France in September 1917 at Bullecourt serving with the 21st Battalion, and returned to Australia in July 1918 with defective vision. He became a soldier settler near Tongala and died on 28 May 1920 from double pneumonia and pleurisy.

ELMORE

Elmore Cemetery

Wharparilla Rd, Elmore 3558, Campaspe Shire

GPS -36.487553, 144.600934

Reserved 1872

Euroa Cemetery

Other names	Forlonge
Address	Faithfuls Creek Rd, Euroa 3666
GPS	-36.740541, 145.594270
Shire/City	Strathbogie Shire
Parish	Euroa
Date opened	1862

The Euroa area was occupied by the Indigenous Ngurelban people prior to European settlement. The name Euroa is thought to have derived from *Yera-o* meaning 'joyful' in the Ngurelban language.

One of the first pastoral runs was Seven Creeks, established by Janet Templeton in 1838. It was here that the first fine-wool Saxon merino sheep in Victoria were introduced in 1851 by Eliza Forlonge, and Euroa became a leading wool-growing community.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Pastoralist: Eliza Forlonge

Born in Glasgow in 1784, Eliza Jack was baptised Betty. At twenty she married John Forlonge, a Glasgow merchant. Consumption ravaged the family and two of at least six offspring died early.

Aware that grazing in a warmer climate would be beneficial, the Forlonges learned that fine wool from merino sheep in Saxony was bringing excellent prices. In Leipzig they studied wool farming, and in 1828–30 Eliza scoured Saxony, selecting animals for export to Britain then Australia.

In 1831 Eliza, John and sons Andrew and William settled at Kenilworth in Van Diemen's Land, building a Saxon-style sheep farm comprising sheep 'houses', wells, a farmhouse and outbuildings.

Eliza was widowed in 1834. Four years later, she and William sold part of their flock and moved to Woodstock on Merri Creek near Whittlesea. In 1853 Eliza, William and his family settled at Seven Creeks Station near Euroa. Eliza ran the station's business.

Commentators have called her pleasant, energetic and eccentric but author Nancy Adams portrayed her unfavourably in the novel *Saxon Sheep*. Although she was a great pioneer and manager, her supreme skill was to select sheep—progeny of her Saxon merinos were highly sought after. She died on 5 August 1859. A memorial in the shape of a granite wool bale was erected in 1933.

Euroa Cemetery
Forlonge Grave

Gowangardie Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Gowangardie 3669, Strathbogie Shire

GPS -36.476425, 145.65585

Gazetted 1882

Graytown Cemetery

Other names	Spring Creek
Address	Heathcote–Nagambie Rd, Graytown 3608
GPS	-36.810693, 144.955502
Shire/City	Strathbogie Shire
Parish	Moormbool East
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1870

Graytown is a gold mining ghost town about 120 km north of Melbourne on the road between Heathcote and Nagambie. It was named after Wilson Gray who later became a judge in New Zealand.

First known as Spring Creek, the town was surveyed in 1848. When gold was discovered at Moonlight Flat in 1868, thousands of miners arrived from nearby Heathcote, Whroo and Rushworth, significantly depleting the population of those towns.

The alluvial gold soon disappeared and the population rapidly declined to 150. In 1870 a flood swamped the mining endeavours and destroyed numerous buildings. Many of the remaining structures were moved elsewhere.

There are 262 confirmed burials, half of them infants and small children.

GRAYTOWN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

On 19 November 1941, Australian cruiser HMAS *Sydney* was lost with all hands off the coast of Western Australia after engaging with the German raider HSK *Kormoran*.

A week after the sinking of the *Kormoran,* its commander Theodor Anton Detmers was picked up in a lifeboat along with other crewmen. They were sent to Victoria—the officers to the requisitioned Dhurringile homestead, and the men to Camp 6 at Graytown. In January 1945, Detmers and sixteen other officers escaped from Dhurringile but were recaptured. The *Kormoran* crew were repatriated in 1947. Some Graytown prisoners who died here are buried at the Tatura German War Cemetery.

Graytown Cemetery
Dhurringile prisoner of war camp

Katamatite Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Katamatite 3649, Moira Shire

GPS -36.083452, 145.684988

From 1879, features some exotic trees

Katandra Cemetery

Inverness Rd, Katandra 3634, City of Greater Shepparton

GPS -36.235447, 145.585752

Gazetted in 1878

Katamatite Cemetery

Kialla West Cemetery

Goulburn Valley Hwy, Kialla 3631, City of Greater Shepparton

GPS -36.465529, 145.391749

Gazetted 1893

Kyabram Cemetery

Address	Lancaster Rd, Kyabram 3619
GPS	-36.314449, 145.093770
Shire/City	City of Greater Shepparton
Parish	Kyabram East
Date opened	1907

Kyabram Cemetery's first confirmed burial was Peter Clark, who died on 14 September 1907 and was interred two days later. Burials without tombstones before 1944, when fire destroyed records, have been difficult to trace.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Premier of Victoria: John Allan
John Allan was born near Lancefield in 1866. His father Andrew was a leader in the movement to build a railway to Kyabram and drove the last spike in 1887. John Allan was prominent in local affairs as a shire councillor and irrigation trust commissioner, and in forming the Victorian Farmers Union (VFU) during the First World War.

Kyabram Cemetery

Premier John Allan
Longwood Cemetery

He was elected Farmers Union member for Rodney in the Legislative Assembly in 1917 and became deputy premier in 1923 under Harry Lawson. He was also president of the Board of Land and Works, commissioner for crown lands and survey, and minister for immigration in the Argyle government.

The VFU was involved in a complex series of alliances in 1923–24, resulting in Allan being asked to form a Nationalist government in November 1924. He was premier until 1927 and then leader of the United Country Party. In 1932–35 Argyle's United Australia Party government included three Country Party ministers. Allan was now deputy to Albert Dunstan and was minister for agriculture. Opposed by Allan, the Country Party withdrew from the government in 1935; Dunstan then formed a Country Party government from which Allan was excluded. He remained on the back bench until his death on 22 February 1936.

LAKE ROWAN
Lake Rowan Cemetery

Benalla/Yarrawonga Rd, Lake Rowan 3727, Moira Shire

GPS -36.249491, 145.968429

LOCKINGTON
Pannoobamawm Cemetery

O'Brien Rd, Lockington 3563, Campaspe Shire

GPS -36.223427, 144.45553

1878, five members of the Rankin family buried here 1865–1982, also known as Pine Grove

LONGWOOD
Longwood Cemetery

Depot Rd, Longwood 3665, Strathbogie Shire

GPS -36.818744, 145.440395

Earliest graves date to 1860s

MITIAMO
Mitiamo Cemetery

Cemetery Track, Mitiamo 3573, Campaspe Shire

GPS -36.178596, 144.239468

Gazetted 1879, but may have been earlier named Terrick Terrick West

Moorngag Cemetery

Mooroopna Public Cemetery

Address	Echuca–Mooroopna Rd, Mooroopna 3629
GPS	-36.358601, 145.340991
Shire/City	City of Greater Shepparton
Parish	Mooroopna
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1875

Mooroopna Cemetery is a triangular parcel of land containing many Australian and Aboriginal graves dating from 1875 to the present day. The Aboriginal graves date from the 1940s.

Mooroopna Cemetery

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Driver David Henry Brown

David Henry Brown, a farmer aged twenty-two from Mooroopna, enlisted in March 1916. He was initially a gunner with 3rd Division Artillery but in 1918 was a driver with the 3rd Motor Transport Company.

On 6 December 1918 Brown suffered a severe fracture to the skull in France, but carried on working for a month. An abscess on the brain had developed and he was operated on in England, and then returned to Australia in May 1919. When his condition worsened in Melbourne, his father Alfred Ernest Jubilee Brown took responsibility for his son and brought him back to his home in Mooroopna. Driver Brown died in Mooroopna Hospital on 31 March 1921 of a 'cerebral hernia'.

Walter Edward Newton

Walter Edward Newton a twenty-one-year-old farmer from Mooroopna enlisted on 19 September 1914 in the 8th Light Horse. He was one of the men killed at Gallipoli in the terrible charge at the Nek on 8 August 1915. His father had received a telegram in July saying he had been wounded, and was thinking his son was in hospital was distraught to receive another a week later saying he was killed in action.

Murchison Cemetery

Address	Willoughby St, Murchison 3610
GPS	-36.626932, 145.223244
Shire/City	City of Greater Shepparton
Parish	Murchison
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1860

Known as the 'River Bank Garden Town', Murchison is a small community on the banks of the Goulburn River 35 km south of Shepparton. Gold was discovered in the area in 1853, and the township, named after a Captain John Murchison, was established the following year. Its cemetery opened around 1860.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Aboriginal leaders: Charles and John Tattambo

In the northwest corner of the cemetery are the graves of 'King' Charles Tattambo, leader of the local Molka tribe, his son, Captain John, and his widow, Queen Mary. John's honorific is said to have come from a stint with the Native Police in Gippsland.

'King' Charles Tattambo
Burial site of 'King' Charles Tattambo

A highly respected leader, King Charles led local Aborigines when Europeans arrived in the area. He no doubt kept a watchful eye on the establishment of the Goulburn River Aboriginal Protectorate Station in 1839 at nearby Mitchellstown. A year later, the protectorate was moved to the future site of the town of Murchison. But by 1853, its buildings were dilapidated and the protectorate closed. In small groups, some Aborigines stayed on to live near the town.

King Charles died in 1866. His last words were allegedly a wish to be 'buried in a box like a white man'. His boomerang-shaped copper breastplate is mounted on an elegant fence of spoked iron wheels and spear-headed pickets.

Alongside King Charles's grave a lower fence of similar iron pickets surrounds those of his widow (his second wife) and son. This enclosure was constructed only fairly recently by the cemetery's trust. It supports a smaller boomerang-shaped breastplate.

John died in 1874 at the age of about forty-seven. As a mark of respect, white pioneers Robert Wilson, William Brown, William Phillips and William Barratt were pallbearers at John's funeral. His dying wish was reportedly to be buried alongside his father and not at the burial ground of the old protectorate. Queen Mary died soon after her stepson.

Other notable burials

Robert Wilson died on 26 February 1876 and was buried at the cemetery. His headstone is one of the earliest, but a memorial to him was probably erected when his wife died in 1893.

The pioneering Day family is represented by William (died 1872), Anne (1904), and Joseph (1919), as well as by younger family members William junior, Mary and Jane. The important McMillan family is represented by Archibald McMillan (1897). Another local notable, William Rain, was buried in 1873.

The Murchison chemist W. P. Smith was one of few locals to gain townsfolks' respect to the extent that they paid for a memorial erected to him in 1901.

One of Murchison's earliest burials was of Mark Phillips, who was born on the protectorate in 1845. Reverend Thomas Beecher Swift, the first minister of the town's Presbyterian church, died on 4 March 1906 aged eighty-four.

Only one Chinese grave can be identified by characters on the gravestone. It is apparently the burial place of a market gardener whose plots were by the river near the railway bridge.

MURCHISON ITALIAN OSSUARY

During the Second World War, 4000 Italian, German and Japanese prisoners of war were detained at Murchison. Those who died at Murchison were buried in the local cemetery, but floods in 1956 did major damage to the graves. Luigi Gigliotti persuaded Italian families living in the Goulburn Valley to pay for the building of a mausoleum—the Ossario. He also managed to persuade the authorities to bury all the Italian prisoners of war and detainees who died in Australian prison camps in the mausoleum, which was completed in 1961. Near the mausoleum are a chapel and a number of memorials. The Italian Prisoner of War Memorial was moved to Murchison in 1968 from Rushworth where it had been constructed by Italian prisoners of war.

Murchison Cemetery
Italian Memorial, Murchison Cemetery

Nagambie Cemetery
Rochester Cemetery

NAGAMBIE

Nagambie Cemetery

Goulburn Valley Hwy, Nagambie 3608, Strathbogie Shire

GPS -36.80197, 145.150913

Before 1877

NATHALIA

Nathalia Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Nathalia 3638, Moira Shire

GPS -36.063379, 145.213393

1881

NUMURKAH

Numurkah Cemetery

Corke St, Numurkah 3636, Moira Shire

GPS -36.098241, 145.45299

1882

PATHO

Patho (Torrumbarry) Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Patho 3564, Campaspe Shire

GPS -35.996484, 144.467617

Reserved 1878

PINE LODGE

Pine Lodge Cemetery

Midland Hwy, Pine Lodge 3631, City of Greater Shepparton

GPS -36.416277, 145.569503

1880. Heritage Overlay

ROCHESTER

Rochester Cemetery

Heathcote-Rochester Rd, Rochester 3561, Campaspe Shire

GPS -36.364813, 144.724111

c. 1867

RUNNYMEDE

Runnymede Cemetery

Runnymede School Rd West, Runnymede 3559, Campaspe Shire

GPS -36.538894, 144.628981

Sole remnant of former township, impressive plantings and memorials

Rushworth Cemetery

Address	Rushworth–Tatura Rd, Rushworth 3612
GPS	-36.584147, 145.016426
Shire/City	Campaspe Shire
Parish	Moora
Heritage	National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1860

Established in 1860, Rushworth Cemetery replaced its Main Gully counterpart. Laid out on a rambling plan with mainly conifer plantings, the cemetery is entered through a gate built in the 1940s.

Memorials vary from the marble and granite broken shaft (made by Chambers & Co. of Melbourne) on a pedestal in memory of Abraham Davies, who died in 1912, to the simple hoop-iron surround of Hugh and Sarah, infant children of Dougald and Sarah Cameron. A similar surround marks the grave of John Richards who died in 1869. Materials used vary from polished marble and granite to concrete, terracotta and decorative brickwork.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Benjamin Jones
Benjamin Jones, thirty, a labourer of Rushworth, enlisted on 25 February 1916 at Seymour. He served in France with the 37th Battalion in France in 1917 but was discharged unfit with chronic bronchitis in July. He died in Melbourne of tuberculosis on 3 November 1917.

Rushworth Cemetery
Old Rushworth Cemetery

Old Rushworth Cemetery

Address	Nuggety Hill Rd, Rushworth 3612
GPS	-36.59084, 145.01947
Shire/City	Campaspe Shire
Parish	Moora
Date opened	1853

Once known as Main Gully, this cemetery was the first in the district, dating from 1853–61. A cairn inside reads: 'The first Rushworth Cemetery 1853–1861.' The grounds are fenced, and several mounds of varying sizes suggest that children were buried here. There are several headstones.

Shepparton Cemetery

SHEPPARTON
Shepparton Cemetery

Ridd Rd, Shepparton 3630, City of Greater Shepparton

GPS -36.358795, 145.36916

1866

STRATHBOGIE
Strathbogie Cemetery

204 Mount Wombat Rd, Strathbogie North 3669, Strathbogie Shire

GPS -36.83686, 145.692756

1884

TATURA
Tatura Cemetery

Other names	Toolamba West, German War Cemetery
Address	Winter Rd, Tatura 3616
GPS	-36.430455, 145.205442
Shire/City	City of Greater Shepparton
Parish	Toolamba West
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1876

Tatura Cemetery

Gazetted in March 1876, Tatura Cemetery was one of the town's first public amenities. Its first trustees were David Mactier, Thomas Hogan, Robert Currie, J. Lee and O. L. Hunt; its rules and regulations were gazetted in June 1877. A lawn cemetery was established in 1979.

The cemetery's registry lists its oldest grave from 1884, the next from four years later. In the nineteenth century there were 207 burials, but from 1900, when lists became more comprehensive, burials increased. There were thirty-six in 1904 alone.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Private Donald Raymond Aylett
Private Donald Raymond Aylett, 7th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment. was killed in action in Vietnam on 6 August 1967 and is buried in Tatura Cemetery.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Thomas James Port

Thomas James Port was a bootmaker aged eighteen from Tatura. He enlisted in July 1915 as reinforcement in the 21st Battalion, having been previously rejected for 'chest measurement'. He was wounded in action—a gunshot wound to the right hip—on 1 August 1916 and returned to Australia in October. He was discharged 8 May 1917 but was unable to use his hip after the operation to remove the bullet fragments. He died of his wound, septicaemia and heart failure on 11 March 1918.

GERMAN WAR CEMETERY

Consecrated in 1958 and extended in the 1960s, the German War Cemetery is a memorial to 250 Germans who died in Australia during both world wars. Their remains were brought from other Australian cemeteries, with most of the re-interments carried out in March 1961. Eleven prisoners of war, including some from the Graytown camp, are buried here—ten army personnel and one from the merchant navy. There are also 239 civilian internees including 191 from the First World War.

Tatura German War Cemetery

Land for the cemetery was excised from the Presbyterian section of the Tatura Cemetery and fenced by the Australian War Graves Commission. The Second World War section was officially inaugurated on 16 November 1958 by the West German Ambassador, Dr Hans Mahlenfeld.

TATURA PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

Two distinct groups were detained in seven camps in the Tatura area during the Second World War. Prisoners of war were enemy servicemen who had been captured in various theatres of war and transported to Australia for the duration of hostilities. Internees were civilians who were living in Australia—or other Allied territories—and were deemed to be a security risk because of their nationality. Their backgrounds were diverse.

Three of the Tatura area camps were for prisoners of war. Camp 13 at Murchison held 4000 POWs, mainly Italian and German, but also some Japanese after the Cowra breakout in 1944. Camp 6 at Graytown was a bush wood-cutting camp housing about 250 Italian, then German prisoners of war, mainly crew members of the *Kormoran*. The nearby Dhurringile Camp housed fifty German officers and their batmen.

The other camps were for internees, and included Camps 1 and 2 at Tatura and Camps 3 and 4 at Rushworth. Each of these camps housed around 1000 internees. Camps 1 and 2 held single males, mainly Germans and Italians. Camps 3 and 4 held family groups, mainly German and Japanese respectively.

Thoona Cemetery

Thoona–Boweya Rd, Thoona 3726, Rural City of Benalla

GPS -36.333585, 146.082058

Site reserved in 1880, with one grave already present and eighteen burials by 1890, no records, also known as Mokoan Cemetery

TONGALA

Tongala Cemetery

Other names	Deakin
Address	Day Rd, Tongala 3621, Campaspe Shire
GPS	-36.27584, 144.965999
Shire/City	Campaspe Shire
Parish	Tongala
Date opened	1878

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Samuel Henry McCartney

Samuel Henry McCartney was born in Kyabram in 1889 and enlisted in March 1918 at the age of thirty. He was a labourer. McCartney made it to England in October 1918, and to France.

He was allotted to 7th Field Artillery Brigade in January 1919 after the war was over. He returned to Australia in December, having married eighteen-year-old domestic servant Emily Baker in August 1919. (Perhaps this event had something to do with having gone AWL in January.) He was called up in February 1942 (still married to Emily) and was a POW guard with 17 Garrison Battalion at Tatura.

He was discharged in June 1945 with medical disabilities and died on 17 March 1947.

TOOLAMBA

Toolamba Cemetery

River Rd, Toolamba 3614, City of Greater Shepparton

GPS -36.515511, 145.308919

Established in 1875

TUNGAMAH

Tungamah Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Tungamah 3728, Moira Shire

GPS -36.132816, 145.89457

Originally gazetted as Tharanbegga in about 1883

Tongala Cemetery
Tungamah Cemetery

Violet Town Cemetery

Williams Lane, Violet Town 3669, Shire of Strathbogie

GPS -36.649857, 145.709392

This is the second cemetery, established in the 1870s, the first burials were reinterred here

Whroo Cemetery

Address	Murchison–Whroo Rd, Whroo 3612
GPS	-36.653282, 145.027463
Shire/City	Campaspe Shire
Parish	Whroo
Date opened	1860

Whroo once had a population of more than 1000; now the town's cemetery is its best-preserved relic. The remains of the township itself are simply a cleared grassy area in a forest.

In the nineteenth century, gold attracted diggers to the region, and relics of Whroo's boom years—the Balaclava open-cut mine, a restored puddling machine, and cyanide vats—are evident. Rock wells signal even earlier Aboriginal occupation.

The earth is bare, an old cypress being the cemetery's only significant tree. Reputedly there are 340 graves here, including that of Patrick O'Brien from County Cork, Ireland, who died in 1876 at Arcadia. Made by Finn Quin & Co., Sandhurst, his memorial is in white marble and fenced in cast iron.

The most elaborate memorial is to Eliza Northausen, who died in 1903. Made of polished grey granite, it is fenced in cast iron. And the most unusual grave is that of Henry Motton, who died at Coy's diggings in 1870: penny-farthing bicycle parts were used for its fence.

The Baud family plot is in polished granite with two timber headboards; its enclosure is also made of wood.

The gravesite of Henry Motton

Wilby Cemetery
Winton Cemetery

WILBY

Wilby Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Wilby 3728, Moira Shire

GPS -36.16441, 146.009871

1862, only ten graves with monuments or fences

WINTON

Winton Cemetery

Wattle Creek Rd, Winton 3673, Rural City of Benalla

GPS -36.513109, 146.088617

Reserved 1878

WUNGHNU

Wunghnu Cemetery

Warnecke St, Wunghnu 3635, Moira Shire

GPS -36.159116, 145.424023

From 1876, revoked 1884, also known as Mundoona

YABBA

Yabba Cemetery

Yabba Rd, Yabba North 3646, Moira Shire

GPS -36.311738, 147.268088

First headstone 1867

YALCA

Yalca North Cemetery

Manions Rd, Yalca 3637, Moira Shire

GPS -35.888146, 145.295706

1879

YARRAWONGA

Yarrawonga Cemetery

Gilmore St, Yarrawonga 3730, Moira Shire

GPS -36.024173, 146.011673

1879

AROUND HORSHAM

Buloke, Hindmarsh, Horsham, Northern Grampians,
West Wimmera, Yarriambiac

SEA LAKE

BERRIWILLOCK

WATCHEM

ANTWERP

CHARLTON

DIMBOOLA

MINYIP

ST ARNAUD

HORSHAM

STUART MILL

DEEP LEAD

CONCONGELLA

STAWELL

HARROW

Antwerp Cemetery
–
Deep Lead Cemetery
–
Harrow Cemetery
–
Horsham Cemetery
–
Minyip Cemetery
–
Sea Lake Cemetery
–
St Arnaud Cemetery
–
Stawell Cemetery
–
Stuart Mill Cemetery
–
Woomelang Cemetery
–

Antwerp Cemetery

Address	Jeparit Rd, Antwerp 3414
GPS	-36.305741, 142.018539
Shire/City	Hindmarsh Shire
Parish	Katyil
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	About 1910

Antwerp Cemetery

Little more than a grain silo, a general store and a few houses, these days Antwerp is barely a Wimmera township. But in the 1880s, the town thrived because of the big distillery of the Eucalyptus Mallee Oil Company whose 'Emu' brand oil became famous.

The district's first settlers, George Shaw and Horatio Ellerman, arrived in 1836 and applied for 130,000 acres (52,000 ha) on which to graze 10,000 sheep. Ellerman named the property Antwerp after the Belgian city in which he was born.

In 1858, two Moravian missionaries, Reverends Hagenauer and Spieseke, migrated to Victoria to convert Aborigines and decided that the Wimmera region needed them most. They set up a mission on the Wimmera River south of Antwerp station and with the help of local Aborigines built a church which was consecrated in 1860.

There are graves of Aborigines and Lutheran missionaries near the ruins of the church, the missionaries having been born in such faraway places as Bohemia and Prussia.

1883 Stawell Gift winner: Robert Kinnear

Robert Kinnear, a Yarra Yarra man from the Charlton–Avoca district, was born near Stawell 1851. In 1883 he was the first Indigenous athlete to win the Stawell Gift, off 14 yards in 12.5 seconds. He lived at the Moravian mission's Ebenezer station near Antwerp after a dispute with his father Mapooundum. In 1880 he married Sarah Smith, a Wamba Wamba woman from Swan Hill. He died at Antwerp in 1935, shortly after his portrait was painted by painter and Melbourne *Herald* cartoonist Percy Leason.

Berriwillock Cemetery

APSLEY

Apsley Cemetery

Splat and Goroke Sts, Apsley 3319, West Wimmera Shire

GPS -36.958938, 141.083757

Gazetted 1862.

BANYENA

Burrum Burrum Cemetery

Donald–Glenorchy Rd, Banyena 3388, Northern Grampians Shire

GPS -36.568397, 142.8199

Earliest headstones 1878: Dennis Hurly and children of Edward and Mary Byrne

BERRIWILLOCK

Berriwillock Cemetery

Address	McClelland St, Berriwillock 3531
GPS	-35.636, 142.9838
Shire/City	Buloke Shire
Parish	Boigbeat
Heritage	Heritage Overlay (provisional)
Date opened	About 1896

The cemetery was reserved in 1907, although another site to the south-east of the town had previously been set aside. It has a rectangular grid of lots according to Christian denominations, with a central gravel road and paths leading off at right angles. There are numerous headstones, sculptures, cast-iron grave fences, and other cemetery architecture amid a setting of grass and shrubs. Eucalyptus trees are planted along the cemetery's boundaries.

Blackheath Cemetery
Brimpaen Cemetery

Beulah Cemetery

Birchip Rd, Beulah 3395, Yarriambiack Shire

GPS -35.933138, 142.450412

Established 1891

Birchip Cemetery

Sunraysia Hwy, Birchip 3483, Buloke Shire

GPS -35.981223, 142.899828

Reserved 1890

Blackheath (Sailors Home) Cemetery

Old Minyip Rd, Blackheath 3401, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.46966, 142.28377

Gazetted 1877

Brim/Batchica Cemetery

Brim East Rd, Brim 3391, Yarriambiack Shire

GPS -36.069896, 142.430476

Cemetery linked to Brim Station, reportedly contains the unmarked graves of several Aboriginal labourers. Victorian Heritage Inventory

Brimpaen Cemetery

Brimpaen Cemetery Rd, Brimpaen 3401, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -37.053436, 142.236258

From 1886, also known as Brim Springs

Green Lake Cemetery

Western Hwy, Bungalally 3401, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -36.783303, 142.300096

Also known as Bungalally, Dock Lake

CHARLTON

Charlton Cemetery

Borung Hwy, Charlton 3525, Buloke Shire

GPS -36.263053, 143.329657

Opened 1876, also called Charlton West. Heritage Overlay

CHETWYND

Chetwynd Cemetery

Chetwynd Cemetery Rd, Chetwynd 3312, West Wimmera Shire

GPS -37.278932, 141.394404

1874, other name Ganoo Ganoo

CLEAR LAKE

Clear Lake Cemetery

Sherewoods Dam Rd, Clear Lake 3409, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -36.92052, 141.85786

Established 1884, also known as Carchap.

Charlton Cemetery
Concongella Cemetery

CONCONGELLA

Concongella Cemetery

Address	Landsborough Rd, Concongella 3381
GPS	−37.054980, 142.824627
Shire/City	Northern Grampians Shire
Parish	Stawell
Date opened	1859

Concongella Cemetery boasts eighteen headstones but there are thought to be many more graves here. A total of thirty-six burials have been recorded, with one register showing six from the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.

The cemetery's earliest marker is in wood in good condition. It records the death of Alice Dane on 17 March 1859, aged four years, the daughter of Robert W. Dane who found the first gold at 'The Reefs' in Stawell.

Dane set up a boarding house at Concongella, established a grocery in Stawell, and built the Machine Hotel at Concongella Creek. He eventually sold a mining lease to pay for dairy cattle. While continuing to have mining interests, in 1869 he erected a store in Main Street where he sold wine, spirits, groceries and general provisions. It continued as a family business until 1960.

Corack Cemetery

CORACK

Corack Cemetery

High Rd, Corack 3480, Buloke Shire

GPS -36.155271, 142.948315

The last person interred was Sarah Sophia Perry, who died on 10 September 1962, aged eighty-five

CULGOA

Culgoa (Kaniera) Cemetery

Watchupga Rd, Culgoa 3530, Buloke Shire

GPS -35.719485, 143.095511

The first official interments were in 1900—a stillborn child of Angus Currie, and a daughter of Mr Considine aged five weeks

DEEP LEAD

Deep Lead Cemetery

Other names	Illawarra, Stawell (Deep Lead)
Address	Oxford St, Deep Lead 3381
GPS	-37.0215, 142.7181
Shire/City	Northern Grampians Shire
Parish	Illawarra
Date opened	c. 1867

Ah King

Mystery surrounds early burials at Deep Lead Cemetery. Three headstones are dated 1859, yet a note attached to the surviving register claims that the site was not gazetted until 7 March 1873. And although notes refer to early burials, the register begins only in December 1900. It is probable that the cemetery in early days was reserved but unfenced.

NOTABLE BURIALS

The cemetery's most elaborate headstone records the burials of Ah King, who died at Deep Lead on 15 July 1909, aged eighty-five, and his daughter, Evangeline Look, a mother of twelve whose children attended Deep Lead School. Ms Look died on 13 March 1907.

Another headstone of interest is that of Hector Percival Mow Fung, who died in December 1893, aged three years and six months. It was erected in 1949 by his brother, Fred Mow Fung, who was also born at Deep Lead and visited the cemetery from China in 1949. Their father was Mow Fung, a hotelkeeper at Deep Lead.

Dergholm Cemetery

Chetwynd Rd, Dergholm 3312, West Wimmera Shire

GPS -37.372181, 141.224748

Established 1876

Dimboola Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Dimboola 3414
GPS	-36.439836, 142.024174
Shire/City	Hindmarsh Shire
Parish	Dimboola
Date opened	1867

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

The Barber Brothers

Arthur Ernest Barber, a farmer aged twenty-three from Dimboola, enlisted on 13 July 1915 and died of meningitis only two months later at the Battalion Training Camp at Ascot Vale (Showgrounds) Camp on 2 September 1915. His older brother Herbert Henry Barber enlisted the following year. He was wounded in 1917 and died of wounds received near Villers-Bretonneux on 12 August 1918 aged thirty-eight. He is buried in the Daours Communal Cemetery Extension nearby.

Lochiel Public Cemetery

Address	Lot 63A Sallmann Rd, Dimboola 3414
GPS	-36.416737, 141.975986
Shire/City	Hindmarsh Shire
Parish	Gerang Gerung
Date opened	1907

Though burials have occurred here quite recently, several graves date from the 1890s. The cemetery commemorates several local families including Lutheran settlers from South Australia, as well as a Lutheran pastor who died in 1907. The earliest grave is of Ann Longmire, who died in 1865.

A memorial has been erected by the Greenshields family 'in honour of our forebears who came from Scotland in 1839 pioneering the way for us and settling in this district in 1881'. Archibald Greenshields died on 23 February 1897 aged eighty-six; Marion Greenshields (née Lawrie) died on 11 July 1898 aged eighty-one.

Dimboola Cemetery
Lochiel Public Cemetery

Donald Cemetery
Goroke Cemetery

Donald Cemetery

Morgans Rd, Donald 3480, Buloke Shire

GPS -36.388978, 143.002034

Contains the family plot of the founder of Donald, Johann Meyer, who died in 1897

Edenhope Cemetery

Charles St, Edenhope 3318, West Wimmera Shire

GPS -37.041894, 141.303838

Site set aside in 1869

Glenorchy Cemetery

Glenorchy Cemetery Rd, Glenorchy 3385, Northern Grampians Shire

GPS -36.890492, 142.664776

Goroke Cemetery

Natimuk Rd, Goroke 3412, West Wimmera Shire

GPS -36.714315, 141.490076

Gazetted in 1888

Granite Flat Cemetery

Omeo Hwy, Granite Flat 3701, Buloke Shire

GPS -36.582443, 147.425816

Contains tombstones from the 1860s and unmarked Chinese graves

Harrow Cemetery

Address	Douglas Rd, Harrow 3317
GPS	-37.156638, 141.621712
Shire/City	West Wimmera Shire
Parish	Harrow
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1850s

Harrow Cemetery contains graves dating from the 1850s, including many of the district's pioneers.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Indigenous cricketer: Unaarrimin (Johnny Mullagh)
The most famous burial here is that of Aboriginal cricketer Johnny Mullagh, who died in 1891. His grave is on the National Estate Register.

Johnny Mullagh was a Jadawadjali man born on 13 August 1841 on Mullagh Station near Harrow, and named Unaarrimin.

Originally called Mullagh Johnny, he was a capable stockman and could also shear sheep. In the district he was popular and respected. In 1864, the schoolboy son of a station owner and two young squatters, T. G. Hamilton and W. R. Hayman, taught Mullagh and other local Aborigines the rudiments of cricket. Soon Mullagh was among the best players in an Aboriginal team that beat European rivals at Bringalbert Station.

On the 1868 Australian tour of England, Mullagh played in almost every game, averaging 23.65 in seventy-one innings. His round-arm wristy deliveries resulted in 257 wickets at an average of ten. He also kept wickets and entertained crowds with his boomerang throwing.

Mullagh played for the Melbourne Cricket Club in the 1869–70 seasons, then returned to his own country. He was later selected to play for Victoria against an All-England side in 1879 and played the 1884–85 season in an Adelaide competition as part of a Western District team. For the most part, he played for his local club, Harrow, dominating the batting and bowling. Locals recalled how he would emerge from the bush and, with seemingly no practice, perform like a champion.

Mullagh died on 14 August 1891 at his camp on Pine Hills Station. The *Hamilton Spectator* sponsored a direct subscription for an obelisk to his memory at the Johnny Mullagh Oval at Harrow. The inscription reads: 'world famous cricketer'.

Unaarrimin (Johnny Mullagh)

Monument to Unaarrimin (Johnny Mullagh)

Hawker: Indar Sondhu

Indar Sondhu was one of many itinerant Indian hawkers who provide a rich sidebar in the history of colonial Victoria. After emigrating to Australia in 1899, he set up a business in Coleraine and later owned shops and a sheep station. He was so successful selling a variety of goods from his covered wagon that he eventually bought a squatting homestead near Harrow.

In 1946 Indar Sondhu donated land in Whyte Street, Coleraine to the shire. It is now the site of the Eucalyptus Discovery Centre, which was formerly the Wannon shire offices. Many believed that he had donated the land so that the new town hall could be a memorial to those who had served and died for Australia. When the building was opened by the minister for local government, Sondhu unveiled a plaque to commemorate fallen servicemen.

Hopetoun Cemetery

HOPETOUN

Hopetoun Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Hopetoun 3396, Yarriambiack Shire

GPS -35.748307, 142.369849

1894, also known as Wimmera Cemetery

HORSHAM

Horsham Cemetery

Address	Davis Dve, Horsham 3400
GPS	-36.697664, 142.200777
Shire/City	Rural City of Horsham
Parish	Horsham
Date opened	1865

Lost children: Jane Duff

Generations of Victorian children read the story of Jane Duff, who, with her brothers—one older and one younger—was lost in the bush for nine days near Horsham in 1864.

Isaac (aged nine), Jane (seven) and Frank (nearly four) went to collect brush for their mother to tie into a broom to sweep the floor of the family's bark hut on Spring Hill Station.

They took many wrong turns and got well and truly lost. Isaac and Jane piggy-backed little Frank when he got tired. They sucked dew off leaves to quench their thirsts and ate quandong berries. Jane spread her dress over Frank to keep him warm at night, and he was said to be the only child

The lost Duff children, Isaac, Jane and Frank

conscious when Aboriginal trackers found the children close to death. It was estimated that they had walked more than 80 km.

The children's survival touched people around the world and Jane became a national heroine. Even Queen Victoria was impressed, sending her good wishes.

In 1935, three years after Jane's death, a memorial in granite was erected to her near the spot where the children were found. It read: 'In memory of the bush heroine Jane Duff, who succoured her brothers, Isaac and Frank, for 9 days, when lost in the dense scrub near this spot in 1864.' A headstone bearing almost the same wording was placed on her grave in Horsham Cemetery in 1943.

Buckjumper: Mulga Fred

A buckjumper born around 1874, probably in Port Hedland, Western Australia, Mulga Fred became an expert drover and horse breaker. He toured south-eastern Australia in buckjumping shows, winning Victorian titles and appearing at the Melbourne Hippodrome in 1911.

He claimed he was the model for 'Pelaco Bill', the barefoot, bare-legged Aborigine who wore a pristine white Pelaco shirt and said, 'Mine Tinkit They Fit'.

On the way to the Dimboola Regatta in 1948, he was hit by a train and killed at Horsham Station. His tombstone in Horsham Cemetery is engraved with a stockwhip and a boomerang.

Mulga Fred
Jung Cemetery

JEPARIT

Jeparit Cemetery

Jeparit East Rd, Jeparit 3423, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.130754, 141.996276

c. 1900

JUNG

Jung (Jerro) Cemetery

Greenhills Rd, Jung 3399, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -36.590138, 142.372755

1877

KANIVA

Kaniva and Lillimur Public Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Kaniva 3419, West Wimmera Shire

GPS -36.356708, 141.182947

Established 1885, Private Norman Victor G Hawken, 7 RAR, died of wounds received in action in Vietnam and is buried here

Karnak Cemetery
Laen North Cemetery

KARNAK

Karnak Cemetery

Church Lane, Karnak 3401, West Wimmera Shire

GPS -36.823735, 141.483179

Established 1885, graves of many original German Lutheran settlers

KATYIL

Katyil Cemetery

Katyil–Wail Rd, Katyil 3414, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.304357, 142.11952

Established 1883, on Heritage Register

KENMARE

Kenmare Cemetery

Rainbow–Birchip Rd, Rainbow 3424, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -35.910887, 142.184292

Established 1895, gravestones from 1901 (Edson) and 1904 (McKenzie)

KIATA

Kiata Cemetery

Kiata South Rd, Kiata 3418, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.370089, 141.797041

Gazetted 1893

LAEN

Laen North Cemetery

Donald–Murtoa Rd, Donald 3480, Buloke Shire

GPS -36.383089, 142.82472

Gazetted 1880

LORQUON

Lorquon Cemetery

Lorquon Rd, Lorquon 3418, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.154775, 141.751378

Gazetted 1886, ninety-eight burials by 1934

MARNOO

Gray's Bridge (Marnoo) Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Marnoo 3387, Northern Grampians Shire

GPS -36.609657, 142.915608

Minimay Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Minimay 3413, West Wimmera Shire

GPS -36.72247, 141.161462

Minyip Cemetery

Other names	Dunmunkle
Address	Donald–Murtoa Rd, Minyip 3392
GPS	-36.433775, 142.635609
Shire/City	Yarriambiack Shire
Parish	Gerang Gerung
Date opened	1877

NOTABLE BURIAL

Scrap metal dealer: Marie 'Ma' Dalley

The daughter of German immigrants, Marie 'Ma' Dalley was born at Kewell, near Minyip, in 1880. Married at seventeen, she went to Melbourne at twenty-five, saying she was widowed, and found a job as a part-time tea-packer. She also sewed oatmeal sacks at night for 4 pence a thousand.

When she bought 300 fire-damaged chairs for 30 shillings, her brilliant business life began. She had the chairs repaired and sold them for 5 shillings each. Seeing that profits were big in scrap metal, she got a dealer's licence and bought a £600 business in South Melbourne, borrowing only £100. By 1914 she had a booming hardware in central Melbourne.

By 1925 she was one of Australia's biggest scrap metal dealers. By 1946 she was exporting 20,000 lambs a year to Britain, and she pioneered a system to cool fruit, slowing its ripening. She also manufactured margarine.

Her work for charities was renowned, she was a justice of the peace, a magistrate, and in 1949 she was awarded an OBE. In 1948 she was elected to Kew City Council and six years later became its first female mayor. She died in Kew on 8 May 1965.

Marie 'Ma' Dalley

Miram Cemetery

Diapur Rd, Miram 3415, West Wimmera Shire

GPS -36.324736, 141.352131

Gazetted 1896

Murtoa Cemetery
Navarre Cemetery

Murtoa Cemetery

Murtoa Cemetery Rd, Murtoa 3390, Yarriambiack Shire

GPS -36.610709, 142.487513

Reserved in 1874, in parish of Ashens

Nandaly Cemetery

Calder Hwy, Nandaly 3533, Buloke Shire

GPS -35.30953, 142.710324

Cemetery from 1916, a visitor in 1917 noted: 'You are in Nandaly a little while before you realise you are there.'

Natimuk Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Natimuk 3409, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -36.713812, 141.953687

Polkemmet Homestead Cemetery

Polkemmet Rd, Natimuk 3409, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -37.652545, 141.979377

Gazetted 1876; forty-four known burials 1860–1941; on private property

Navarre Cemetery

Avoca and Landsborough Rds, Navarre 3384,
Northern Grampians Shire

GPS -36.948009, 143.160835

Netherby Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Nhill 3418, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.101854, 141.63174

Gazetted 1886

Nhill Cemetery

Nhill–Harrow Rds, Nhill 3418, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.349608, 141.645749

Gazetted 1885

Bleak House Cemetery

Sandsmere Rd, Nhill 3418, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.269622, 141.468699

Gazetted 1880

Winiam Cemetery

Harrow Rd, Nhill 3418, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.42119, 141.639778

Reserved 1888., remnant native grassland, including rare pale leek-orchid

Woorak Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Nhill 3418, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.284843, 141.741889

Established 1880, about 460 burials listed on information board

Noradjuha Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Noradjuha 3401, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -36.818316, 141.943135

Nurrabiel Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Nurrabiel 3401, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -36.902128, 142.02445

Pimpinio Cemetery

Pimpinio West Rd, Pimpinio 3401, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -36.596326, 142.105765

Established 1873

Quantong Cemetery

Quantong Cemetery Rd, Quantong 3401, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -36.674603, 142.043529

Associated with a settlement created expressly because of irrigation during the 1880s and 1890s

Bleak House Cemetery
Noradjuha Cemetery

RAINBOW

Rainbow Cemetery

Nhill Rd, Rainbow 3424, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -35.90299, 141.990362

Earliest graves date from 1904

REDBANK

Redbank Cemetery

Redbank–Moyreisk Rd, Redbank 3478, Northern Grampians Shire

GPS -36.929095, 143.327684

Cemetery established 1864–65, first burial was G. Hinds, of Hinds Station, in 1865

ROSEBERY

Rosebery Cemetery

Rosebery Cemetery Rd, Rosebery 3395, Buloke Shire

GPS -35.8211, 142.45069

Established 1895

RUPANYUP

Rupanyup Cemetery

Dyer St, Rupanyup 3388, Yarriambiack Shire

GPS -36.638513, 142.627891

Gazetted 1875

SEA LAKE

Sea Lake Cemetery

Address	Calder Hwy, Sea Lake 3533
GPS	-35.471417, 142.844024
Shire/City	Buloke Shire
Parish	Bourka
Date opened	1860s

Expectations for Sea Lake were so high—its growth so rapid—that a contemporary chronicler believed the town was destined to become the 'Minneapolis of the Mallee'. When the area was subdivided in the early 1890s, a surveyor's note—'see lake'—referred to fresh water known as Deep Lake near a planned railway terminus. In 1895, 10 acres (4 ha) were set aside for a cemetery, and the site was officially gazetted in 1898. Burial sites were sold for 30 shillings and it cost the same amount to dig a grave.

Sheep Hills Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Sheep Hills 3392, Yarriambiack Shire

GPS -36.364014, 142.545911

Established 1882, contains many graves of German settlers

Speed Cemetery

Patchewollock–Sea Lake Rd, Speed 3488, Yarriambiack Shire

GPS -35.401996, 142.401543

From 1914

St Arnaud Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, St Arnaud 3478
GPS	-36., 143.281389
Shire/City	Northern Grampians
Parish	St Arnaud
Date opened	1855

St Arnaud Cemetery
Stawell Cemetery

St Arnaud Cemetery opened in 1858 and had its first burial on 13 December. The cemetery's trust was not, however, installed until 1875. Among early trustees were Charles Ferris Lewis, C. H. Raven and J. Grierson who fenced half of the cemetery at his own expense. In May 1876 the *St Arnaud Mercury* described the cemetery: 'Many of the monuments erected would not discredit the Melbourne Cemetery.'

Stawell Cemetery

Other names	Pleasant Creek
Address	Cypress St, Stawell 3380
GPS	37.055375, 142.766670
Shire/City	Northern Grampians Shire
Parish	Stawell
Date opened	1860s

The first burials at Stawell, which was also known as Pleasant Creek, occurred in 1854–58 at a site known as the One Tree Hill Cemetery. The much larger Pleasant Creek Cemetery in Cypress Street was set aside in 1858 and was able to accommodate the influx of gold rush residents. Gazetted in 1861 and comprising 25 acres (10 ha), its official name became Stawell Cemetery.

Pioneer: Luke Kinsella

Among many prominent locals buried here are several Kinsella family members—including Luke and Jane Kinsella. Luke Kinsella died in 1870, a man whom the *Stawell News* described as 'the most energetic of our earliest claimholders in connection with our quartz mines'.

Some of the most ornate headstones here were the work of Stawell's early monumental mason, Francis Watkins. He used granite, slate and Grampians 'freestone' from the Heatherlie quarry at Mount Difficult.

STUART MILL

Stuart Mill Cemetery

Address	Stuart Mill Low Rd, Stuart Mill 3478
GPS	-36.799515, 143.294966
Shire/City	Northern Grampians Shire
Parish	Boola Buloke
Date opened	1860s

Stuart Mill Cemetery

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Trooper Robert Thwaites and the Stuart Mill Nine

There are nine First World War names on the memorial dedicated to Trooper Robert Thwaites who was probably the first Gallipoli casualty to be buried in Australia.

Robert Thwaites, twenty-eight, a farmer of St Arnaud, enlisted on 10 September 1914 as a trooper in the 8th Light Horse. After being very badly wounded in the charge at the Nek on 7 August 1915, he was evacuated to Alexandria and then to Australia. He died in the Alfred Hospital in Melbourne on 10 October 1915 and was buried in the Stuart Mill Cemetery. His father, secretary of the Soldiers Memorial Committee, enquired of Base Records before unveiling the memorial whether his son was the first soldier to be buried in Victoria or the other states. Base Records didn't know—but Robert Thwaites probably does have that sad honour.

SWANWATER

Swanwater West Cemetery

Cope Cope, Swanwater 3478, Northern Grampians Shire

GPS -36.515413, 143.024377

The first burial took place in 1877, and by 1986 there had been 222 interments

Tooan Cemetery

Tooan Mitre Rd, Tooan 3409, Rural City of Horsham

GPS -36.770579, 141.752445

Towaninny Cemetery

Swan Hill–Charlton Rd, Towaninny 3527, Buloke Shire

GPS -35.913818, 143.359042

Revoked 1884, only indication that a town was once located here

Upper Regions (Wail) Cemetery

Petschels Rd, Wail 3401, Hindmarsh Shire

GPS -36.48628, 142.117651

Established 1877

Ashens Cemetery

Other names	Warranook
Address	Murtoa–Glenorchy Rds, Wal Wal 3381
GPS	-36.788444, 142.536656
Shire/City	Yarriambiack Shire
Parish	Katyil
Date opened	1862

Only three headstones remain at Ashens Cemetery on Ashens Station, a run taken up by Dugald McPherson and William Taylor in 1844.

Warracknabeal Cemetery

Other names	Werrigar
Address	Cemetery Rd, Warracknabeal 3393
GPS	-36.265572, 142.392546
Shire/City	Yarriambiack Shire
Parish	Werrigar
Date opened	1860s

Tooan Cemetery
Warracknabeal Cemetery

Watchem Cemetery

Address	Corack Rd, Watchem 3482
GPS	-36.148527, 142.867385
Shire/City	Buloke Shire
Parish	Watchem
Date opened	1881

By 1866 Watchem was a staging post for Cobb and Co. coaches. Selectors arrived in this part of the Morton Plains sheep run from 1873, one of the first being Martin Donoghue. A blacksmith and wheelwright, W. J. Camp, arrived from Mortlake in 1875, and a village was surveyed and proclaimed within the next two years.

Woomelang Cemetery

Address	Sunraysia Hwy, Woomelang 3485
GPS	-35.693839, 142.671704
Shire/City	Yarriambiack Shire
Parish	Cronomby
Date opened	1907

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private David William Bett
David William Bett was a farmer aged twenty-two who enlisted on 15 March 1916. Born in Birchip, he died at home on 23 May 1916 while on leave during training, a victim of the cerebrospinal meningitis epidemic.

Wycheproof Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Wycheproof 3527, Buloke Shire
GPS -36.103475, 143.242391
Opened 1860s

Dahwedarre (Yanac North) Cemetery

Dahwedarre Cemetery Rd, Yanac 3418, Hindmarsh Shire
GPS -36.12945, 141.384605
Earliest burial 1898, gazetted 1902, important native plants identified here

Woomelang Cemetery
Dahwedarre (Yanac North) Cemetery

SOUTH-WEST VICTORIA

Corangamite, Glenelg, Moyne, Southern Grampians

CASTERTON

GLENTHOMPSON

BRANXHOLME

PENSHURST

BYADUK

DARLINGTON

KILNOORAT

SKIBO

CAMPERDOWN

BALLANGEICH

PORTLAND

PORT FAIRY

WARRNAMBOOL

LOCH ARD

Balmoral Cemetery

–

Boram Boram (Penshurst) Cemetery

–

Camperdown Cemetery

–

Darlington Cemetery

–

Loch Ard Cemetery

–

New Casterton Cemetery

–

Port Fairy Cemetery

–

Tower Hill Cemetery

–

Warrnambool Cemetery

–

Ballangeich Cemetery

Ballangeich Cemetery

Address	Ballangeich Cemetery Lane, Ballangeich 3279
GPS	-38.185407, 142.683556
Shire/City	Moyne Shire
Parish	Ballangeich
Date opened	1870

Ballangeich Cemetery is small and picturesque, on high ground overlooking the Hopkins River. Close to the site of the original Ballangeich homestead, it is fenced and has an overgrown grassed vehicular track leading to a high grassy knoll. There are no signs—it can be found at the end of Cemetery Lane. Graves date from 1849 and several are marked by headstones.

The Eddington family plot, which contains the earliest burial (Ann Eddington, around 1849), is fenced with wrought iron and planted with bush roses. Mrs Eddington was the Scottish-born wife of Captain John Eddington who took up the Ballangeich run in 1841. The couple had three children. The family selected the site because Ann had enjoyed taking walks along the river near here.

Other early gravestones include James Montgomery who died in 1855.

The 8-acre (3.2 ha) site had been used as a burial ground before its official reservation. It was temporarily reserved on 11 November 1870 and permanently at some later date. The cemetery is on crown land and was managed by a committee of trustees, who are first mentioned in records from the 1890s.

Captain Eddington, who died on 15 October 1873, was buried with his wife. Other graves include Archibald Eddington (around 1901), John Eddington (not marked or not visible), Violette Eddington (not marked), Annie Grace Gordon, daughter of Violette Eddington, John and Lillias McKellar. Also buried here are members of the Threlfall family, who were managers of Ballangeich, and Tom Terrington, the local poet.

Balmoral Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Balmoral 3407
GPS	-37.275749, 141.830618
Shire/City	Southern Grampians Shire
Parish	Balmoral
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1870s

Balmoral Public Cemetery is at the southern end of Cemetery Lane on a reserve of 2 ha surrounded by farmland. About 6 km south of Balmoral, it is the township's only public cemetery, although several large pastoral runs nearby that date from the 1840s had private burial grounds.

Burials date from the early 1870s and continue to the present. The layout is typical of a simple nineteenth-century cemetery, set on a gentle rise with a heavy perimeter planting of *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Monterey cypress) and *Pinus radiata* (Monterey pine).

Graves are approached through a simple late nineteenth-century gate marked by two *Cupressus macrocarpa 'Aurea'.* On either side of the gate, the remains of the original post-and-rail fence survive, although most of it has been replaced by a conventional six-wire fence. The graves are laid out in denominational fashion, and the cemetery overall is in good condition.

Balmoral Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIAL

Sir Nevill Maskelyn Smyth VC

Sir Nevill Maskelyn Smyth VC epitomised the best of the professional British soldier. Born in London in 1868, the son of a knighted mineralogist, he was educated at Westminster School. He graduated from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1888 and was posted to India as a second lieutenant.

Attached to the Royal Engineers, Smyth helped to chart some of the Nile's cataracts in readiness for a British push against Omdurman in the Sudan. During the assault on the city in September 1898, he was an intelligence officer and orderly to Major General Sir Archibald Hunter. Towards the end of the battle, a dervish tried to spear two war correspondents. Carrying a spear wound himself, Smyth shot the man dead and was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Lord Kitchener sent him to Gallipoli in May 1915, where he supervised the truce of 24 May which allowed Turks to bury their dead. Commanding the 1st Australian Infantry Brigade at the battle of Lone Pine in August, he won the trust and admiration of diggers. In the subsequent retreat, Smyth was one of the last officers to leave the peninsula.His distinguished and long career continued in northern France, and he was knighted in 1919. Mentioned in despatches eleven times, he won Belgian and French honours.

Having regarded Australians as among the finest troops he had ever commanded, he decided to live among them. He and his family migrated to Australia in 1925 and settled on a grazing property at Balmoral. In 1931 he failed to win for the National Party a Senate seat caused by the death of Major General Harold 'Pompey' Elliott.

The gravesite of Sir Nevill Maskelyn Smyth VC
Branxholme Cemetery

BRANXHOLME

Branxholme Cemetery

Address	Henty Hwy, Branxholme 3302
GPS	-37.839687, 141.136323
Shire/City	Southern Grampians Shire
Parish	Branxholme
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1863

It is likely, although not proven, that William Gough donated part of the Branxholme Hotel grounds for a cemetery. William and Agnes Gough were licensees of Branxholme's first hotel, the Travellers Rest, in 1853–56. They bought the Branxholme Hotel five years later and remained its publicans for twenty years.

Since the earliest gravestones in the cemetery date from the 1850s, it seems that the site had long been used for burials but might have been gazetted and subdivided only after Gough bought the land.

The families of Begg, Best, Black, Cameron, Devereux, Fraser, Gough, Philip, MacLean, McNicol and Tully are buried here.

Byaduk Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Byaduk 3301
GPS	-37.947941, 141.963887
Shire/City	Southern Grampians Shire
Parish	Byaduk
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1871

On an elevated site of about 2 ha on the township boundary, Byaduk Cemetery is on the south side of Cemetery Road about 1.5 km east of the Hamilton–Port Fairy Road. Low twentieth-century wrought-iron gates and a central pathway lead to the graves which are grouped by denominations.

One isolated grave—of Mary Tomkins, who died in 1872— is about 50 metres from other graves but still within the boundary fence.

The cemetery contains graves of many families who made important contributions to the Byaduk community. Among them are the names Fraser, Christie, Cameron, Falkenberg, Harman, Scott, Tyers, Kinghorn, Holcombe and Smith. The oldest grave is in an adjacent paddock to the right of the entrance.

An important memorial is the commemorative tablet for J. M. Ross, Captain of H Company, Victorian Mounted Rifles, erected by officers of H Company in 1902. The tablet was originally erected at Craig's Hole, in the public reserve on Louth Road, and was later moved to Ross's grave.

John McIntosh Ross was the proprietor of the Byaduk general store and postmaster from 1880 until his death. Born at Mount Sturgeon Station in 1856, his father was the station manager. He died as a result of an unsuccessful operation on a cyst.

Byaduk Cemetery
Byaduk North Cemetery

Byaduk North Cemetery

Byaduk Caves Rd, Byaduk North 3300, Southern Grampians Shire

GPS -37.886369, 141.96123

Reserved 1871

Camperdown Cemetery

Other names	Gnotuk
Address	Park Rd, Camperdown 3260
GPS	-38.218416, 143.115917
Shire/City	Corangamite Shire
Parish	Colongulac
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1858

Wombeech Puyuun

Camperdown Cemetery has many graves of Scottish and Irish immigrants. Perhaps of greater interest, though, is the grey granite obelisk, 7 metres high, commemorating the Aborigines of the district. The grave of Wombeech (or Wombeetch) Puyuun (also known as 'Camperdown George') is at its base.

The last member of the local Liwura Gundidj tribe to die on his ancestral lands, Wombeech passed away in February 1883. James Dawson, a Scot who had been appointed in 1876 the local guardian of the Aborigines, was on holidays in Scotland when Wombeech died. On his return, he was horrified to learn that his friend had been buried in a boggy, scrubby spot outside the European-assigned areas of the cemetery.

After an unsuccessful attempt to raise money for a memorial to Wombeech and local tribes, he had the obelisk created by Clement Nash of Geelong at his own expense. The cost was £185, a huge sum in those days. Two years after the Aboriginal leader's death, Dawson had the memorial erected in the middle of the cemetery. He obtained permission to exhume Wombeech's body and, with his own hands, removed it from the bog and buried it at the obelisk's base.

The first moves to establish a permanent and official burial ground at Camperdown were in 1853, when district surveyor Robert D. Scott was instructed by Robert Hoddle, the surveyor-general, to select a 10-acre (4 ha) site and mark it out according to Christian denominations.

A remote, elevated site close to the rim of Lake Gnotuk and west of the new township was chosen and pegged in 1854, but Scott did not submit formal plans for Camperdown Public Cemetery until March 1858. The cemetery was gazetted the following month; John Manifold, John Walls, Daniel Curdie, Adolphus Clark and T. W. Cooper were its first trustees. At the time, Camperdown's population was 461, the majority Anglican or Presbyterian.

The cemetery's first recorded interment was in 1854, when a 'Mr Baker' (presumably Edmund Baker who died at Koort Koort Nong in 1854) is recorded as having been buried on a flat section of the new reserve. By mid-1857, and well before the cemetery was gazetted, traveller James Bonwick noted that there were thirteen tombs on the 'Basin Banks' at Camperdown.

Many of the influential pioneer pastoralists are interred here, including members of the Manifold family of Purrumbete, the Curdie family of Tandarook, the McArthur family of Meningoort, the Shaw family of Wooriwyrite and the Ware family of Koort Koort Nong. There are also graves of many pioneer settlers from the Lake Timboon settlement and Camperdown township.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private George Skene Christie
George Skene Christie was a telephone linesman aged twenty-five from Camperdown when he enlisted in 1915. He joined the 59th Battalion in Egypt in February 1916, and was one of the 5533 casualties at Fromelles on 19 July 1916. He received a gunshot wound in the left chest and arm and was seventy-three days in hospital. In England he attended bombing and gas schools, was promoted, went absent without leave for a week and was reduced to ranks. He was wounded for a second time in 1918 and returned to Australia in September 1918. He died on 23 January 1921.

Private Arthur Love
Arthur Love, a labourer aged twenty-eight of Cobden, enlisted on 14 July 1915 and died of cerebrospinal meningitis at the Alfred Hospital on 23 October 1915. The meningitis epidemic in Victoria resulted in the deaths of at least 134 soldiers.

Private Arthur Love
Caramut Cemetery

CARAMUT
Caramut Cemetery

Hamilton Hwy, Caramut 3274, Moyne Shire

GPS -37.945889, 142.511905

Gazetted 1871

CASTERTON
Old Casterton Cemetery

Old Cemetery Rd, Casterton 3311, Glenelg Shire

GPS -37.595791, 141.369912

Established 1854, earliest burial Marie Josephine McPherson, aged one, in 1854, Heritage Overlay

New Casterton Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Casterton 3311
GPS	-37.60018, 141.408638
Shire/City	Glenelg Shire
Parish	Casterton
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1868

NOTABLE BURIALS

Journalist brothers: Adam and Delamore McCay

Adam and Delamore McCay, fifth and sixth sons of a Presbyterian minister, were born in Castlemaine in 1874 and 1877 and became formidable journalists. Adam joined the Melbourne *Argus* in 1903 as a crime reporter.

Delamore followed his brother three years later. Having a more conventional career, he was to report the inauguration ceremonies of the Union of South Africa in 1910. Commentators thought the brothers' articles were distinguished by their polish, clarity, brevity and punch.

Adam became editor of the Sydney *Sun* in 1916. Delamore had the posts of news editor and later associate editor. Delamore became London manager and editor of the Sun-Herald Cable Service in 1921–24, and returned to Australia as editor of the *Sun* in March 1924. Appointed editor-in-chief of Associated Newspapers in 1934, he led the Australian delegation to the Imperial Press Conference in South Africa. From 1937 he was London representative of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Recognised for his political commentaries and editorials. Both brothers were, in short, outstanding journalists.

Cavendish (New) Cemetery

Cavendish Cemetery Rd, Cavendish 3314, Southern Grampians Shire	
GPS -37.514860, 142.035625	
Gazetted 1866	

Cavendish (Wilton) Cemetery

Old Cemetery Reserve, off Henty Hwy, Cavendish 3314, Southern Grampians Shire	
GPS -37.525531, 142.034625	
Gazetted in 1861, the first Cavendish (Wilton) Cemetery, two graves with a marble headstone remain: Eliza Donelan, aged one (1875) and Viola Donelan aged fifteen weeks (1886), daughters of Robert and Bridget Donelan who owned the Karabeal Inn	

New Casterton Cemetery
Cavendish (New) Cemetery

Cobden Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Cobden 3266, Corangamite Shire

GPS -38.30006, 143.08643

Also known as Tandarook, established 1874

Coleraine Cemetery

Lower Hilgay Rd, Coleraine 3315, Southern Grampians Shire

GPS -37.598291, 141.663066

Condah Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Condah 3303, Glenelg Shire

GPS -37.963466, 141.733337

Darlington Cemetery

Other names	Kurweeton
Address	Hamilton Hwy, Darlington
GPS	-38.001147, 143.046837
Shire/City	Moyne Shire
Parish	Darlington
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1840s

Cobden Cemetery
Darlington Cemetery

On a high bank on the western side of Mount Emu Creek, Darlington Cemetery is an early Western District burial place with a timber marker inscribed '9 February 1849'. Apart from a row of Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) planted along the western boundary, there is sparse landscaping. Gravestones date mainly from the twentieth century.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Farmer and politician: Tom Austin

Tom Austin was for nineteen years a member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, representing the electorates of Hampden and Ripon. He held several ministerial portfolios in Liberal governments, including forests and agriculture. In 1985–87 he was the party's deputy leader.

In his condolence motion in parliament in 2002, Premier Steve Bracks said Austin would be remembered for his 'extraordinary ability to get on with people from all walks of life'. In his 'rich and colourful life', Austin had been a 'farmer,

an avid sportsman, a champion rabbit-skinner, a crack-shot marksman, and a political king-maker in some quarters...'

The son of a farmer, Austin became a wool classer. He was a share farmer, then ran his own property as a farmer and grazier in the Darlington district until he was elected to parliament in 1972.

He forged a birth certificate to try unsuccessfully to enlist at the start of the Second World War, but eventually joined the Royal Australian Navy and was an officer in eight assault landings in various theatres of the Pacific.

Tom Austin
Dunkeld Cemetery

DARTMOOR

Dartmoor Cemetery

Bowds Lane, Dartmoor 3304, Glenelg Shire

GPS -37.914822, 141.249138

DERRINALLUM

Derrinallum Cemetery

Leemons Rd, Derrinallum 3325, Corangamite Shire

GPS -37.941592, 143.235057

Established 1872

DIGBY

Digby Cemetery

Digby Dartmoor Rd, Digby 3309, Glenelg Shire

GPS -37.819617, 141.503778

DRIK DRIK

Drik Drik Cemetery

Drik Drik–Nelson Rd, Drik Drik 3304, Glenelg Shire

GPS -37.985563, 141.295642

Established 1874, First and Second World War honour rolls on entrance gate, Heritage Overlay

DUNKELD

Dunkeld Cemetery

Racecourse Rd, Dunkeld 3294, Southern Grampians Shire

GPS -37.633548, 142.34548

Established 1890s, gazetted 1904

Old Dunkeld Cemetery

Old Cemetery Lane, Dunkeld 3294, Southern Grampians Shire

GPS -37.665430, 142.374055

Established 1866

Ellerslie Cemetery

Ellerslie Sisters Rd, Ellerslie 3265, Moyne Shire

GPS -38.157995, 142.68863

Richard Jennings, veteran of the Battle of Waterloo, buried 1874

Garvoc Cemetery

Cemetery Lane, Garvoc 3265, Corangamite Shire

GPS -38.305491, 142.806989

Established 1872

Old Dunkeld Cemetery
Glenthompson Cemetery

Glenthompson Cemetery

Other names	Yuppeckiar
Address	Scott St, Glenthompson 3293
GPS	-37.639198, 142.549379
Shire/City	Southern Grampians Shire
Parish	Yuppeckiar
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1869

The Glenthompson Cemetery was reserved in 1869. Pressure for the reservation appears to have come from John McLennan, a local storekeeper and publican. In 1878, a Mr D. Mitchell urged the shire council to call a meeting to elect cemetery trustees.

The cemetery follows a traditional nineteenth-century layout and design, with a simple axis and divided into denominational sections. It is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The largest monument is the Brimacombe obelisk of grey granite.

Hamilton Lawn Cemetery

Address	Henty Hwy, Hamilton 3300
GPS	-37.729885, 142.003653
Shire/City	Southern Grampians Shire
Parish	Hamilton North
Date opened	1960

NOTABLE BURIAL

Ted Kenna VC

Edward Kenna was the last living Second World War recipient of the Victoria Cross when he died on 8 July 2009, two days after his ninetieth birthday.

Kenna began his military in the Citizen Military Forces in 1940, then volunteered for the AIF two years later. Assigned to the 2/4th Battalion, he embarked for New Guinea in 1944. On 15 May 1945, Private Kenna's company was ordered to attack enemy positions at Wewak without artillery coverage. They suffered sustained automatic fire at close range.

Private Kenna was unable to stabilise his Bren gun in the uneven ground, so, without orders, he stood up in full view of the enemy and shot from the hip. The Japanese machine-gunner returned his fire and bullets were said to have passed between Kenna's arms and his body. His magazine exhausted, Kenna took a rifle and, still exposed to machine-gun fire, killed the Japanese gunner with his first round. Another took over and Kenna killed him with his second shot. The bunker was captured without further loss, and Kenna later called his exploits 'just one of those things that you do'. Born in Hamilton, he is buried at Hamilton Cemetery. In 2013, a bronze statue of him by Peter Corlett was unveiled in his home town.

Hamilton Lawn Cemetery
Ted Kenna VC

Hamilton General Cemetery

Cemetery Lane, Hamilton 3300, Southern Grampians Shire	
GPS -37.729978, 142.002461	
Established 1858	

Hawkesdale Cemetery

Cemetery Lane, Hawkesdale 3287, Moyne Shire	
GPS -38.101266, 142.315741	
Established 1871	

Hexham Cemetery

Hamilton Hwy, Hexham 3273, Moyne Shire

GPS -38.000191, 142.710061

Established 1861

Heywood Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Heywood 3304, Glenelg Shire

GPS -38.105939, 141.622061

First burial 1855 was the daughter of a stockman from Oakbank Station, gazetted 1866, also known as Drumborg, Heritage Overlay

Hotspur Cemetery

Cemetery Lane, Hotspur 3303, Glenelg Shire

GPS -37.929758, 141.586665

Gazetted 1871, burials from the 1860s, Heritage Overlay

Kilnoorat/Cloven Hills Cemetery

Other names	Cloven Hills, West Cloven Hills
Address	Kilnoorat Rd, Bookaar 3260
GPS	-38.088921, 143.006468
Shire/City	Corangamite Shire
Parish	Kilnoorat
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1865

Kilnoorat is a small cemetery dating from the mid nineteenth century. It contains the graves of local pastoral pioneers. The cemetery was gazetted in 1865. Its first interment, on 20 November 1852, was of John McLaurin, an overseer at Wooriwyrite Station. Research has identified twenty-five burials at Kilnoorat. The last is believed to be that of Thomasena Shaw, aged two, on 20 April 1900.

Lismore Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Lismore 3324, Corangamite Shire

GPS -37.944053, 143.346639

Gazetted 1867

Kilnoorat Cemetery
Lismore Cemetery

Loch Ard Cemetery

Other names	Princetown
Address	Off Great Ocean Rd at Loch Ard Gorge, Port Campbell 3269
GPS	-38.646679, 143.068963
Shire/City	Corangamite Shire
Parish	Waarre
Date opened	1878

Loch Ard Cemetery is on a coastal clifftop facing Mutton Bird Island at the eastern end of the Great Australian Bight. In the early hours of 1 June 1878 and in heavy seas, the three-masted iron ship *Loch Ard* came to grief on a reef running out from the island. Of the fifty-four on board only two—Tom Pearce and Eva Carmichael—survived.

Pearce, a shipboard apprentice, managed to launch a lifeboat, which overturned. He clung to it, then sheltered beneath it and was swept out to sea. The tide finally returned him to the coast, beaching him in a narrow gorge now known as Loch Ard Gorge. Eva Carmichael rushed on deck but saw only huge waves and towering cliffs. Captain Gibbs tried to save her but she was washed overboard. She clung to a spar for five hours and in the end she too was washed into the gorge.

Pearce saw the barely conscious young woman and rescued her. The two took refuge in a cave, and Pearce opened a bottle of brandy from a case, that had come ashore, to revive Carmichael. Pearce scaled the cliffs above the gorge and got help from two workers from Glenample Station. Eva Carmichael recuperated at the station for six weeks before returning to Ireland. She had lost her entire family in the tragedy. Tom Pearce received a hero's welcome in Melbourne, where he was awarded the Victorian Royal Humane Society's gold medal and £1000 from the Victorian Government.

The cemetery contains some of the victims' graves, including those of several of Eva's family.

Tom Pearce
Eva Carmichael

Macarthur Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Macarthur 3286, Moyne Shire

GPS -38.038979, 142.023552

Earliest burial 1861. Catherine Ewen, aged eight, and her sister Margaret, twelve, were both buried in 1864

Merino Cemetery

Portland Rd, Merino 3310, Glenelg Shire

GPS -37.693523, 141.546189

Established 1864

Mortlake Cemetery

Cemetery Lane, Mortlake 3272, Moyne Shire

GPS -38.05777, 142.837799

Reserved 1859, first burial 1861

Narrawong Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Narrawong 3285, Glenelg Shire

GPS -38.242178, 141.699722

William Dutton, a sealer, died 1876. He reputedly lived seasonally in south-west Victoria from the 1820s. Heritage Overlay

Nelson Cemetery

Heubner's Rd, Nelson 3292, Glenelg Shire

GPS -38.036244, 141.012196

Consecrated 2000

Nirranda Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Nirranda 3268, Moyne Shire

GPS -38.515472, 142.756129

Gazetted 1881

Panmure Cemetery

Heath Marsh Rd, Panmure 3265, Moyne Shire

GPS -38.338074, 142.730933

The gravesite of William Dutton, Narrawong Cemetery

Panmure Cemetery

Boram Boram (Penshurst) Cemetery

Address	Boram Boram Lane, Penshurst 3289
GPS	-37.837206, 142.277124
Shire/City	Southern Grampians Shire
Parish	Boramboram
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1860

Waller Memorial
Boram Boram (Penhurst)
Cemetery

It is not known when Boram Boram Cemetery was officially gazetted, but the earliest grave here is dated 1860. The cemetery contains the graves of a number of local pioneering families. Notable among the names are Eales, Chesswas, O'Brien, Olle, Barker, Waller, Ritchie, McIntyre and Kinneal.

Perhaps the most interesting gravestone commemorates six of seven men who were killed in a train crash on the Penshurst–Koroit Railway on 1 March 1890. A bronze plaque placed by the local historical society in 2000 is close by. Mostly Irish or of Irish descent, the men were returning to their single men's camp at Penshurst when the train struck a bullock a short distance from the township and overturned.

Port Campbell Cemetery

Great Ocean Rd, Port Campbell 3269, Port Campbell, Corangamite Shire

GPS -38.613261, 143.000563

Port Fairy Cemetery

Other names	Belfast, Greens Paddock
Address	Off Princes Hwy, Port Fairy 3284
GPS	-38.3837, 142.223066
Shire/City	Moyne Shire
Parish	Belfast
Date opened	c. 1847

Known as Green's Paddock, the nucleus of the Port Fairy Cemetery is an area of about an acre (0.4 ha) that in April 1851 was passed by James William Atkinson to a trust consisting of members of the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian faiths. The deed was registered in the Supreme Court on 27 February 1854, and the cemetery was later enlarged.

A local landowner, Atkinson had first offered to set aside the ground for burials in 1849. It might have been an unofficial cemetery even before that—there is a handful of headstones from the late 1840s, the oldest dated 23 August 1847.

The cemetery contains many fine monuments, including a unique set of headstones elaborately carved between 1855 and 1862 by well-known sculptor Walter McGill, who also did carvings at St John's Church, Port Fairy.

A Gothic-style weatherboard gatehouse stands in the grounds.

The cemetery has lost its original layout of paths, and a picket fence and cast-iron gates that were erected in the late 1860s have also gone. Most of the mature tree plantings date from the twentieth century.

A big cemetery, its many inscriptions demonstrate a slide over the decades towards secularism, according to a 2009 essay by A. Garth. Whereas the Victorian attitude to death stressed 'piety and conformity to religious precepts', contemporary epitaphs suggested that 'the meaning of life is in close relationships'. Garth cites an 1861 epitaph for Thomas Jackson which in part reads: 'God took me home/ When he thought it best/ Weep not for me oh children dear/ I am not dead but sleeping here.'

Port Fairy Cemetery

Also of note is the ghost of Lloyd Rutledge, who is said to appear at his grave. Rutledge was a local drinker who broke his neck in a fall on 17 December 1858 at the age of about thirty-one. During his funeral a storm broke, which spooked the horses pulling the hearse. They bolted and in the end Rutledge's coffin had to be carried to its resting place. Then a strap broke as the coffin was lowered.

An investigation in 2007 by Ghost Research International, using several sorts of measuring devices, concluded that if Rutledge's ghost was 'still among us today there were no signs of him during our investigation'.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Edmund Crotty

Edmund Crotty enlisted in Warrnambool on 13 March 1916. He was a labourer, born in Orford and was twenty-one. In his record he spelled his first name as Edmond. While home on leave he died suddenly of cerebrospinal meningitis at Hamilton Hospital on 10 July 1916. His enlisting officer wrote to the officer commanding the Geelong camp where Edmond was training '... a brother of Pte Crotty is dangerously ill. The opinion prevails that Pte Crotty carried the disease & your medical officer may consider it advisable to quarantine contacts in camp'.

Port Fairy Sandhills Cemetery

Other names	Beach, Old Port Fairy
Address	Off Princes Hwy, Port Fairy 3284
Shire/City	Moyne Shire
Parish	Belfast
Date opened	1850s

This cemetery is sometimes referred to as the Old Port Fairy Cemetery, but it seems to be younger than the Port Fairy Cemetery and archives show that it was in operation from the 1850s. Confusingly it is also sometimes referred to as the 'new' cemetery. Accessible only on foot, the cemetery is on private land behind Taylor's Beach west of Port Fairy, and is marked by a plaque erected by the Port Fairy Historical Society. The graves are behind the plaque.

Of about 5 acres (2 ha), it was visited by mourners until 1887, although burials probably stopped in the 1860s. It might have contained up to 200 graves; today's remains suggest fewer.

In 1984, the Department of Conservation, Forest and Lands and the Public Health Division decided to preserve the area by undertaking 'appropriate sand dune measures' to stabilise the cemetery and resiting fallen monuments.

Port Fairy Sandhills Cemetery

Portland General Cemetery

Portland General Cemetery

Other names	Portland South, Portland New
Address	Cape Nelson and Derril Rds, Portland 3305
GPS	-38.370271, 141.590976
Shire/City	Glenelg Shire
Parish	Portland
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1861

A site for Portland General Cemetery was reserved in 1861, and it was first used a year later. The sexton's cottage inside the gate was built in 1887, and the gates erected in 1894. The cemetery is still in use.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private William James Stuchbery
William James Stuchbery was twenty-four and a farmer from Portland when he enlisted on 20 July 1915. He was training at Seymour for the Light Horse when he died on 28 October in the meningitis epidemic.

Portland North Cemetery

Other names	Old Portland
Address	Henty Hwy, Portland 3305
GPS	-38.319799, 141.597372
Shire/City	Glenelg Shire
Parish	Portland
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1841

Portland North Cemetery

In Victoria's oldest town, this cemetery is, not surprisingly, one of the state's oldest burial places. Graves date from 1841. Many of Portland's pioneers are buried here, and there are several distinctive headstones and memorials.

In a scenic spot on a clifftop near the sea, the cemetery features well-established she-oaks, Monterey pines, blackwoods, and areas of kangaroo grass. Early burials include the Earls family —Harriet Eleanor Earls (1803–54), mother of Henrietta who was born in August 1834 and died 3 January 1841.

PORTLAND

Cape Bridgewater Cemetery

Other names	Bridgewater, Tarragal
Address	Cape Bridgewater Lakes Rd, Portland 3305
GPS	-38.339021, 141.430147
Shire/City	Glenelg Shire
Parish	Tarragal
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	c. 1872

Cape Bridgewater Cemetery contains three main family plots, with the Holmes and the Malseed families dominating. There have been about 200 burials.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Mayor: Mabel Emily Hedditch

Born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1897, Mabel Emily Hedditch studied cheese-making in 1914 and ran the family farm when her brothers left for war. (Two of three were killed.) She married an Australian who had been assigned farm work in England after serving with the AIF in France. The couple emigrated to Australia in 1921 and began farming at Cape Bridgewater near Portland.

Mabel Emily Hedditch

Mabel Hedditch was a foundation member of the Portland branch of the Country Women's Association of Victoria, and its president in 1953–55. She served on Portland's council in 1949–64, and was mayor in 1956–60.

A justice of the peace and honoured with an OBE, she died of a heart attack at her Portland home in 1966.

Lutheran Cemetery

SANDFORD

Sandford Cemetery

Portland-Casterton Rd, Sandford 3312, Glenelg Shire

GPS -37.629335, 141.456593

SCOTTS CREEK

Scotts Creek Cemetery

Carpendeit Rd, Scotts Creek 3267, Corangamite Shire

GPS -38.454211, 143.045848

SKIPTON

Skipton Cemetery

Timboon–Colac Rd, Scotts Creek 3267, Corangamite Shire

GPS -37.691107, 143.352935

STRATHDOWNIE

Strathdownie East Cemetery

Glenelg Hwy, Strathdownie 3312, Glenelg Shire

GPS -37.7174, 141.167628

Heritage Overlay

TABOR

Lutheran Cemetery

Other names	Tabor
Address	Tobins Lane, Tabor, 3289
GPS	-37.861353, 142.235512
Shire/City	Southern Grampians Shire
Date opened	1861

In 1852 at Gnadenthal, near Tabor in Western Victoria, Johann Friedrich Krumnow established a Christian farming community along the lines of a German pre-Lutheran 'brethren' settlement. Originally from Prussia, he had been excluded from the Lutheran church in the Barossa Valley, South Australia, because he believed in healing the sick through prayer rather than medicine. Many of his followers saw him as a prophet.

The community built a church, school, houses and barns—the remains of some of which are still standing. The followers believed that they had reached the Promised Land, and devotions were held every morning. Krumnow preached every Sunday. But he was decidedly eccentric. He once jumped out of a tree in an effort to fly to heaven, breaking his leg.

Trouble arose when the title deed for Herrnhut was found to be in Krumnow's name and not the group's. The deed was eventually altered in 1877 and a co-operative was formed, but not before many disillusioned members had left the community. Some former members believed that Krumnow was more interested in personal gain than the group's welfare.

The Gnadenthal Lutheran Cemetery was established on land formerly owned by a Peter Burger, with the first burial taking place in June 1861. Members of the Lutheran community continue to be buried in the cemetery. 'Gnadenthal' means 'valley or dale of grace'.

Lutheran Cemetery

Tarrayoukyan Cemetery

Address	Tarrayoukyan Rd, Tarrayoukyan 3315
GPS	-37.325352, 141.580283
Shire/City	Southern Grampians Shire
Parish	Tarrayoukyan
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1872

The Tarrayoukyan Cemetery is one of two remnants of the village of Tarrayoukyan. The other is St Joseph's Catholic Church.

On a sloping site adjacent to farmland, the cemetery is a short walk from the church and covers about 4 acres (1.6 ha). Its first interment was in 1872, and it is still in use. Some of the most important early settlers were buried here, including the Riddoch family of Penola.

The well-maintained cemetery is laid out in a typical denominational style on a semi-formal grid. Unusually, it has a section for Jewish and non-Christian burials. The cemetery is of architectural significance for its range of tombstones, memorials and iconography, which reflect the aesthetics of different periods and groups.

In the Catholic section are the graves of the Carey family who were among the first settlers in the township. Other long-established family names include Healy, Neeson, McGrath, Bolan, McDonnell, Molloy, Neave, Daly and Hooley.

Tarrayoukyan Cemetery

Terang Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Terang 3264
GPS	-38.252473, 142.910299
Shire/City	Corangamite Shire
Parish	Terang
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Significant Trees
Date opened	1887

Terang Cemetery

On the southern side of Lake Terang, this cemetery has generous grounds with an entrance avenue of established trees, including Irish yews, and bordering hawthorn hedges. It contains many large and elaborate memorials of prominent Western District families, indicating the prosperity of the region.

There are also several significant trees. Near the Niel Black Memorial is an Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), and beside the main drive in E section is an Irish yew (*Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'*) that is listed on the National Trust's Register of Significant Trees. The latter has developed an unusual wide-spreading globular crown instead of the usual narrow dense upright one. It is the only known example in Victoria of such a form. The cemetery contains two other Irish yew trees.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private John Graham
John Graham was a clerk, aged twenty-nine, from Terang when he enlisted in September 1914 in Sydney. He was allocated to the 1st Reinforcements of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Brigade. He served at Gallipoli, transferred to the 53rd Battalion at the doubling of the AIF in February 1916, then to the 14th Field Artillery Brigade in 1917. He was badly gassed in November 1917 and returned to Australia suffering from tuberculosis in March 1918. He died at the Austin Hospital on 31 July 1918.

Private Leslie Roy Scroggie
HMAT Barambah suffered a severe outbreak of influenza en route to England in October 1918. There 600 cases with seventeen deaths among AIF members. Eleven were buried at sea, and six on shore in Sierra Leone in West. Among them was nineteen-year-old Private Les Scroggie a dairyman from Terang. He had enlisted in June 1918, died and was buried at sea on 19 October 1918.

TOWER HILL/ ILLOWA

Tower Hill Cemetery

Other names	Koroit, Yangery
Address	Princes Hwy, Illowa 3282
GPS	-38.326476, 142.387918
Shire/City	Moyne Shire
Parish	Yangery
Date opened	1857

Tower Hill Cemetery is unusually endowed. It is magnificently kept, contains pioneers' graves, and is the final resting place for a Nobel Laureate as well as the first Australian who died fighting for the cause of unionism.

On the outskirts of Koroit—or the 'Irish Village' as it likes to be called—its 20 acres (8 ha) was reserved as a burial place in 1856 because of the large numbers of farmers and tenants who had come to the district in preceding years.

The cemetery was almost certainly laid out by William Duodecimus Halhed, who became, ironically, the first person to be buried in it, on 13 September 1856. His wife Mary died just three months later and was also buried here. A handsome polished black headstone erected in 2006 says that Halhed was born in Hampshire in 1808.

William John McLean is remembered by a tall pillar in red marble. Its gold inscription says that it was erected by 'fellow unionists and admirers in memory of their comrade'. McLean, the inscription continues, was shot by a non-unionist in New South Wales in 1894 during the 'bush union struggle'. (In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, violent confrontations between unionised shearers and 'scab' labour often occurred.)

Around 170 infants and children were buried in the cemetery in its early years.

Burial site of William Duodecimus Halhed
Tower Hill Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

Medical scientist: Sir Macfarlane Burnet
Frank Macfarlane Burnet was born in Traralgon in 1899, the second of seven children.

Thought not especially happy at school, he excelled academically as a boarder at Geelong College, then as a scholarship student at the University of Melbourne. He graduated in medicine and became a resident at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute.

He spent two years at the Lister Institute, University of London, and when he returned to the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute he became its assistant director. He was not yet thirty. Stints back in Britain and in the United States followed, but he chose to return to Melbourne to direct Walter and Eliza Hall, leading a small elite team of virus researchers. A prediction in a 1949 paper about the production of antibodies was to win him the 1960 Nobel Prize in physiology and change immunisation forever.

A solitary genius, Burnet nonetheless married twice (the second marriage as a widower), wrote many books and was showered with honours from around the world. He died on 31 August 1985 at Port Fairy and was buried at Tower Hill.

War hero: Charles Pye VC
Charles Pye was born in England in about 1820. As a sergeant-major in the 53rd Regiment of Foot during the Indian Mutiny, he won the Victoria Cross for 'bringing up ammunition to the Mess House' while under fire, according to the citation, on 17 November 1857 at Lucknow. Later a captain in the Colonial Defence Force (New Zealand Militia), Pye served during the Maori Wars.

While visiting his father in Kirkstall, Victoria, in July 1876 he fell ill with bronchitis and died. Memorials to him have been erected at Koroit and at Stafford, England, his birthplace.

Walter Lindesay Richardson
Walter Lindesay Richardson was the father of author Henry Handel Richardson and the model for her character Richard Mahony in the trilogy *The Fortunes of Richard Mahony*.

Richardson mentioned Tower Hill Cemetery in her work, writing at one point that 'midway, in a slight dip, was visible the little fenced-in square of the cemetery, its sprinkling of white headstones forming a landmark in the bare, undulating country'.

Henry Handel Richardson was the pen name for Ethel Florence Richardson, and her trilogy is notable for its characterisations, especially of the protagonist, a respectable man attacked by mental illness.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private John William Dobson
John William Dobson was a farm labourer from Koroit who had been apprenticed in the painting trade. He was thirty-one when he first enlisted at Port Fairy in March 1915. He was discharged in July at Seymour as he had no teeth in his upper jaw and a stomach hernia, possibly the result of being kicked in the stomach by a horse. He managed to re-enlist in February 1917 as reinforcement in the 6th Battalion. A note in his 1917 record indicates he was 'discharged for teeth', but there was no mention of the hernia. The hernia was diagnosed again in England in 1917. Dobson refused an operation ('unreasonably'

Sir Macfarlane Burnet
Henry Handel Richardson

his record notes) and he was returned medically unfit to Australia in January 1918.

On 26 March Constable Nelson of Koroit Police Station reported that Private Dobson died of a 'S.I.W. of throat' and the coroner recorded 'an incised wound in the throat, self inflicted, whilst temporarily insane'. Dobson was buried the next day.

Warrnambool Cemetery

Address	Gladstone St, Warrnambool 3280
GPS	-38.391001, 142.509002
Shire/City	City of Warrnambool
Parish	Wangoom
Date opened	1850s

Used since the 1850s, Warrnambool Cemetery is on a rise beside the Hopkins River. It features a hexagonal open-fronted timber pavilion in Gothic style, a sexton's cottage in bluestone (Gothic style), and a perimeter fence. The cemetery contains a headstone that commemorates the lives of Henry and Elizabeth McCrae, the last two full-blooded Aborigines of the district. It was erected by a group of Warrnambool citizens in 1938.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Premier of Victoria: John Murray
A Liberal-country premier of Scottish descent, John Murray was a friend of Aborigines, a social progressive, a reformed alcoholic and a lover of trotting and cricket.

Born on 8 July 1851, the son of staunch Presbyterians, he was educated at Warrnambool Grammar and was widely read. A trip to London when he was about twenty shaped his political convictions as he witnessed appalling poverty. He returned to the family property near Allansford and—perhaps paradoxically—became a wealthy grazier.

But he began to agitate locally, the *Warrnambool Standard* labelling him a 'wayward' and 'troublesome' leader of a native-born faction.

In 1884, he won a seat in the Legislative Assembly that he held for thirty-two years. Surprisingly liberal for a wealthy grazier, he supported land tax and women's franchise, hated militarism and was a republican. He detested rule by the wealthy but never joined the Australian Labor Party.

Warrnambool Cemetery
Headstone of Elizabeth and Henry McCrae

On the contrary, he wore down conservative premier Sir Thomas Bent over several years, eventually taking over the leadership at a time when Liberal factions were trying to consolidate their power against Labor's growing strength. As premier, he developed public education, instituted the Country Roads Board and reorganised public utilities.

Murray staunchly defended Aborigines, especially those from Framlingham near Warrnambool, many of whom he knew personally.

On 4 May 1916, his horse bolted in a Warrnambool street. He eventually managed to pull him up, but when he stepped down from the trap, he fell dead. A state funeral attracted more than 2000 mourners, including many Framlingham Aborigines, and the cortège to Warrnambool Cemetery was more than 3 km long.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Alexander Downie

Alexander Downie, a stonemason born in Glasgow, had served fifteen years with the Lanarkshire Royal Engineer Volunteer Corps when he enlisted on 24 August 1915. His wife Catherine and his daughter lived in Williamstown. He was in training at Warrnambool when he died at Warrnambool Hospital on 16 October from a burst duodenal ulcer.

John Murray
Yambuk Cemetery

WOOLSTHORPE

Woolsthorpe Cemetery

Burma Rd, Woolsthorpe 3276, Moyne Shire

GPS -38.184823, 142.424406

Reserved 1865, oldest grave; Agnes Hamilton buried 23 June 1876

YAMBUK

Yambuk Cemetery

Fingerboard Rd, Yambuk 3285, Moyne Shire

GPS -38.312723, 142.080279

First used 1857

AROUND BENDIGO

Central Goldfields, Greater Bendigo, Loddon, Mount Alexander
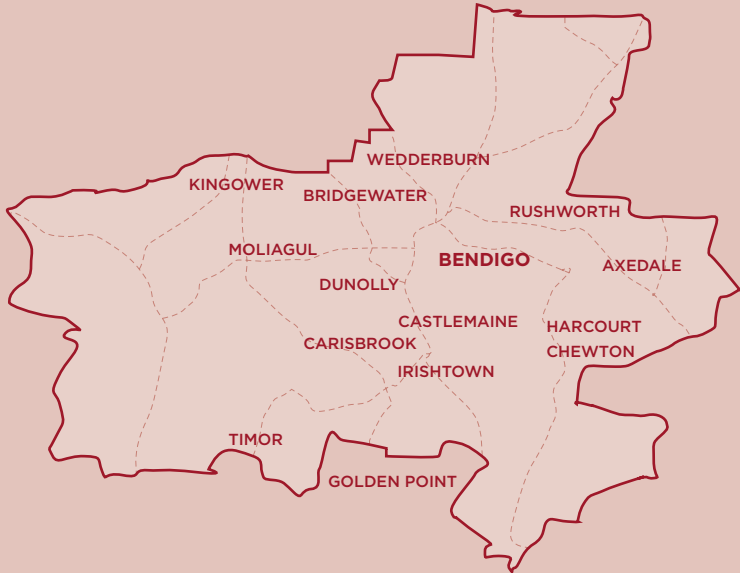
Bendigo Public Cemetery
–
Castlemaine General Cemetery
–
Castlemaine (Pennyweight Flat) Cemetery
–
Eaglehawk Cemetery
–
Kangaroo Flat Cemetery
–
Kingower Cemetery
–
Moliagul Cemetery
–
Timor Cemetery
–
White Hills Cemetery
–

Amherst Cemetery
Axedale Cemetery

Adelaide Alma Cemetery

Adelaide Lead Rd, Alma 3465, Central Goldfields Shire

GPS -37.031335, 143.680994

Reserved 1866, in Wareek Parish, unmarked graves

Amherst (Talbot) Cemetery

Talbot-Avoca Rd, Amherst 3371, Central Goldfields Shire

GPS -37.163418, 143.675281

Also known as Talbot Cemetery, established 1855, miners rushed the reserved land in 1855 in search of gold, earliest burials 1860s

Axedale Cemetery

Address	Sugarloaf Rd, Axedale 3551
GPS	-36.785858, 144.490841
Shire/City	City of Greater Bendigo
Parish	Axedale
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1864

Only about a quarter of Axedale Cemetery's graves have headstones, but they indicate an early burial place. The cemetery was gazetted in 1866 with an area of 13 acres (5 ha) to the north of Axedale township. The first and unconfirmed interment—of George Bywater—had taken place in the previous year. The first confirmed burial was of Margaret Hennessy in 1867. Some memorials dating from the 1880s demonstrate fine stonemasonry.

Baringhup Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Baringhup 3463, Mount Alexander Shire

GPS -36.98355, 143.98342

Reserved 1864

Bealiba Cemetery

Government Rd, Bealiba 3475, Central Goldfields Shire

GPS -36.791471, 143.559842

Reserved 1863

Bendigo Public Cemetery

Other names	Sandhurst Cemetery, Back Creek, Carpenter Street
Address	Carpenter St, Bendigo 3550
GPS	-36.780172, 144.282798
Shire/City	City of Greater Bendigo
Parish	Sandhurst
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	c. 1854

Bendigo Cemetery is among the most important of Victoria's provincial burial places. The cemetery is included in the Victorian Heritage Register: especially important are the sexton's lodge, mortuary chapel, Burke and Wills monument, gates, stone fence, hitching posts, two rotundas, and the cemetery's famous Chinese funerary tower. The cemetery blends picturesque beauty—there are vistas from the grounds as well as pleasing eyelines within them—with important trees and heritage significance: it is a substantially intact example of a Victorian provincial cemetery.

Bendigo Public Cemetery

In its roads and pathways, Bendigo Cemetery demonstrates a distinctive nineteenth-century way of doing things. Among its important early plantings are a fine pair of Himalayan cedars (*Cedrus deodara*) next to the Burke and Wills monument, two specimens of southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) near a petticoat palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), a Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), two golden Monterey cypresses (*Cupressus macrocarpa 'Horizontalis Aurea'*) and a carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*). It is believed that Ferdinand von Mueller, Victoria's state botanist and director of Melbourne's Royal Botanic Gardens, supplied some of the specimens.

Overcrowded and neglected, most other big Victorian provincial cemeteries no longer show the aesthetic and design that created them. Bendigo Cemetery still does.

Chinese funerary tower
Chinese graves

The cemetery is also important for the range of nineteenth-century funerary practices that were carried out within it, and for having been used as a public park. Among its features are an ornamental boundary fence, curvilinear paths and landscaping, fetching eyelines, and recreational structures such as rotundas, symbolic plantings, and Victorian enclosures, monuments and funerary artefacts. It has botanical significance because of the date palm, which is rare in Victoria.

Together with White Hills Cemetery, the Bendigo Cemetery replaced the town's first burial place, which is part of the agricultural grounds above Bridge Street. Although its first burial was in 1854, the original area of 28 acres (11ha) was gazetted only in 1875. It has been used continually for 140 years and now covers 30 ha.

Originally called Back Creek Cemetery—it ran by a creek that became Carpenter Street—the cemetery's sloping site commands views to nearby forested hills. Sinuous bitumen paths loop off a central path from Carpenter Street. Paths separate Christian denominations.

Chinese graves are in a large section in the western area, as is the funerary tower. Chinese themselves funded and erected the monument in the 1850s. The tower is a hexagonal tuckpointed brick structure, about 4 metres high with 800-mm sides, on a bluestone foundation. It has two sawtooth courses of bricks, one set just below the roof. The peaked roof is made of galvanised sheet metal and has a decorative blue cowl at its top.

Two small chest-high holes are for burning, and there is a smaller rake-out hole at the base. The tower is identical to one at White Hills, although the latter has had its roof replaced. A tower at Maldon copied Bendigo's.

More than 250 Chinese are known to have been buried around the tower, but there are only burial numbers and no plan for the graves. There are forty-nine Chinese tombstones. The tower is still used for the Ching Ming ceremony—sweeping of the graves in early April. The earliest-known Chinese burial was on 24 July 1859.

The Burke and Wills monument on Carpenter Street is important for its commemoration of the ill-fated expedition and marks the importance of exploration in Victoria's early days. The trans-Australia expedition led by Robert O'Hara Burke and William Wills passed very close to Bendigo on its way north. Survivor John King was feted at Bendigo on his return.

The designer is unknown, but the attractive small mortuary chapel was built in the late 1870s. In Gothic Revival style, it was built of rock-faced granite from Harcourt, probably by George Pallet. Of pleasing proportions, with corner buttresses, a slate roof and a central open bell tower in timber, it is a symmetrical building of pleasant rustic charm. Roof trusses are noteworthy, but there is no furniture apart from timber coffin supports and no artificial lighting.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Soldier and rouseabout: Harold Francis Aslatt

Harold Aslatt was born in Hampshire, England, in 1885 and emigrated to Australia when he was twenty-three to work as a teamster and station-hand.

He enlisted in the AIF in November 1914 and embarked the following February to reinforce the 13th Battalion. He first saw action on 26 April 1915 in the defence of Monash Valley.

Aslatt rose quickly through the ranks. He fought at Fromelles and Ypres, and by 1917 he was serving with the 4th Divisional Artillery at Bullecourt. In 1918 at Villers-Bretonneux, he was awarded the Military Medal for 'conspicuous gallantry and valuable service in command of a mortar near Albert on 5 April'. Other awards followed.

He served in a garrison battalion in Sydney during the Second World War. In 1957 he settled at Maiden Gully, Bendigo, and died there on 15 October 1958.

Miner: Christopher Ballerstedt

As a teenager, Johann Gottfried Tobias Christopher Ballerstedt was drafted into the Prussian army and fought at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. He and his son Theodore went to the Californian goldfields in the 1840s, but after little success they moved to Australia. Arriving in Sydney in 1852, they eventually made their way to the Bendigo goldfields with their belongings in a barrow.

In 1854 Ballerstedt bought a claim on Victoria Hill from a disappointed African-American for £60. Most gold was being found by washing alluvial gravels at the surface, but Ballerstedt sank a shaft 300 feet (90 metres) deep and came across an immensely rich quartz reef.

Known as the 'father of quartz-reefing', Ballerstedt became the richest man in Bendigo and possibly the richest in the whole of the colony. A respected Bendigo citizen, he died in 1869.

Test cricketer: Henry Boyle

Henry Frederick Boyle was born in Sydney in 1847, the son of a brickmaker. In the 1850s the family moved to Bendigo, where Fred quickly made a name for himself as a cricketer. Handy with the bat, he was a better fast-medium bowler and by 1872 he was playing for Victoria. A year later he played against an all-England team captained by W. G. Grace. The imperious Englishman had made thirty-three in the first innings when his 'leg stump fell to a shooter from Boyle', as one contemporary report put it.

Boyle toured England five times in the 1880s, and managed the Australian team on its 1890 tour. He and Fred Spofforth were considered the greatest bowling combination in world cricket. Tall and well-built, he virtually created the silly mid-on fielding position. He died in Bendigo in 1907.

A painting of Christopher and Theodore Ballerstedt

A caricature of Henry Boyle

Born 1901: Queenie Victoria Bacon

Elisha and Elizabeth Argall left Plymouth, England, in 1883 to start a new life in the thriving gold-mining town of Sandhurst (Bendigo). They settled in Bell Street, Long Gully. Like their fellow countrymen, the Argalls were loyal subjects of Queen Victoria, and when their tenth child (and fifth daughter) was born after the monarch's death in January 1901, she was was named 'Queenie Victoria' in her honour.

Queenie married Alfred Bacon, and they had a daughter whom they named after the two princesses—Margaret and Elizabeth, the daughters of King George VI.

Miners: John Henry Campbell and Matthew George Forster

At about 10 pm on 2 May 1914, a huge explosion 320 metres underground killed seven miners at the Great Extended Hustler's Mine in Bendigo. It was one of Victoria's worst mining disasters. Although the explosion's cause has not been confirmed, a lit candle might have been left near an explosives magazine. The victims left five widows and eleven children. One contemporary report called Bendigo a 'bereaved city', and the citizens subsequently raised £4000 for the widows and children.

Among the dead were John Henry Campbell, thirty-one, and Matthew George Forster, twenty-eight. Both men left a widow and two young children, one of whom reportedly asked, 'Have you seen my daddy?' Around 1500 people attended their burials, including Bendigo's mayor and town clerk. Their graves are of rough marble and fenced in barley-twist iron. Other victims were buried elsewhere.

A modest memorial to the Hustler's Mine victims is at a reserve at the site, but local historians have called for a memorial wall to the estimated 900 miners killed in the Bendigo region.

Miner and politician: William Dixon Campbell Denovan

William Dixon was born in Edinburgh in 1829, the son of a shipbroker and sometime consul at Copenhagen. He emigrated to Melbourne in 1852 and a year later went to Bendigo at the height of the gold rush. He became a miner and as a radical republican argued against a tax on gold licences. At one point he advocated the forcible ejection of Chinese from the diggings, but later he sided with them to try to remove their oppressive residence licence tax.

His zeal for reform led him to argue for diggers' rights in the Legislative Council. He accepted nomination in 1861 for the seat of Sandhurst in the Legislative Assembly, but resigned after a year because he enjoyed his independence too much. He edited the *Bendigo Evening News* for about two years, and won and lost a small fortune in mining speculation.

By 1862 he had won esteem as a spiritualist, and in 1871 he formed the Bendigo Energetic Circle of free thinkers. He contributed to many publications, and was a prominent freemason. He died unmarried in Bendigo at the age of seventy-six in 1906.

Bendigo Cemetery
William Dixon Campbell Denovan

Engineer, architect and horticulturist:
George William Knight

A builder's son, George William Knight was born in London in 1831. As a youth he fell in love with plants, building a conservatory adjacent to his parents' dining room at eighteen years of age.

Trained as a railway engineer, he emigrated to Melbourne with his wife and two children in 1857. He worked on railways to Williamstown and Bendigo and established a vineyard at Riddells Creek.

By 1870 he was an architect and Bendigo's building surveyor. Criticised for setting up his own nurseries as a sideline, in 1886 he resigned. With his children he established four large nurseries in the Bendigo area, growing one of the world's biggest rose trees, many palms, and more than 400 types of orchids. He also cultivated a large table grape, the Centennial.

He served on Bendigo's council and failed in a bid to represent Bendigo East in the state government. For fifty-two years he was a justice of the peace and magistrate. He died in 1923.

Officer, businessman and philanthropist:
Sir George Victor Lansell

One of Bendigo's greatest benefactors, George Victor Lansell was born in London in 1883, the son of outgoing Bendigo 'Quartz King' George Lansell and his second wife Harriet Bassford. Shy and retiring, George Victor was schooled at St Andrew's College, Bendigo, and Melbourne Grammar. As a youth he excelled at shooting, boxing and swimming.

He was first commissioned in the 8th Australian Infantry Regiment in 1904 and was promoted to captain by 1909. He was a captain in Bendigo's 38th Battalion AIF when he was wounded in France in December 1916. Repatriated, he rose to major in 1923, and lieutenant colonel in 1927 before retiring. His biggest contribution to the services was to officers and men—for almost thirty years he was president of the Bendigo sub-branch of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League.

He was a director of several Bendigo businesses and had interests in newspapers and broadcasting. As a member for Bendigo Province, he spent twenty-four years in the Legislative Council. His philanthropy towards Bendigo institutions and people, including the hospital, were renowned. He was knighted in 1951 and died in 1959.

Businessman and mayor: George Albert Pethard

Born in Ballarat in 1885, George Albert Pethard joined his father's soft-drink business Taraxale at thirteen. In 1924 he secured the General Motors–Holden franchise for northern Victoria and built a service station in Bendigo.

In 1938 Pethard entered Bendigo City Council and was first elected mayor two years later. A tireless promoter of local industry, he called himself a 'real goer'. He died in 1961.

Bendigo Cemetery
The George Lansell Memorial

Politician, lawyer and author: Sir John Quick

Born in Cornwall, John Quick was two when his father died of 'colonial fever' shortly after the family arrived in Bendigo. At ten he was working in a quartz-crushing battery but strove to educate himself, eventually gaining a doctorate in law.

His involvement with the Australian Natives' Association and the foundation of the Bendigo Federation League led him to become a delegate at the Corowa People's Convention in 1893. It was there that he moved the resolution: 'That in the opinion of this Conference the Legislature of each Australian Colony should pass an Act providing for the election of Representatives to attend a Statutory Convention or Congress to empower and adopt a Bill to establish a Federal Constitution for Australia and upon adoption of such Bill or Measure, it should be submitted by some process of referendum to the verdict of each Colony.'

This led to Dr Quick's drafting the Enabling Bill, which was accepted by all colonies. Referendums followed in 1897 and 1898. According to Australian historian Geoffrey Blainey: 'John Quick should be a hero of Australian history but he is almost forgotten—yet the evidence is strong that if his unique formula had not been devised at Corowa and not accepted by political leaders and the public, federation would have been a hope rather than a fact in 1901.' Quick was knighted in 1901.

Bendigo's first state funeral followed Quick's death in 1932. Thousands of mourners paid their respects as his funeral cortège went from his Melbourne home to Bendigo Cemetery. A statue was erected in his honour in the Queen Victoria Gardens, Bendigo, in 1931.

Bendigo Public Cemetery
Sir John Quick

Miners' leader: George Edward Thomson

The son of landed gentry from southern England, George Edward Thomson was born in Scotland in 1826 and became a leader of miners in Bendigo. After abandoning medical studies, he threw himself into socialist causes, gathering material about the London poor and urging taxation reform.

After developing symptoms of tuberculosis in 1852, he decided to emigrate to Australia, prospecting first in Castlemaine and then in Bendigo. Prominent in setting up the AntiGold Licence Association in June 1853, he had drafted within weeks a petition calling for fee reduction, police reform and enfranchisement of the diggers.

On 13 August in Bendigo, a meeting of miners adopted Thomson's recommendation of passive resistance and approved paying only 10 shillings a month—a third of the normal licence fee. In response, authorities halved the fee.

With J. H. Abbott, Thomson founded and edited the *Diggers Advocate,* to which journalist and publisher Ebenezer Syme contributed. He resumed a law career and wrote often for a variety of publications, sometimes under the by-line 'Nemesis'. A polymath, he died in 1889 after an overdose of Chlorodyne.

Eaglehawk Cemetery

Address	Church St, Eaglehawk 3556
GPS	-36.717286, 144.264742
Shire/City	City of Greater Bendigo
Parish	Sandhurst
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1863

Reserved in 1863, Eaglehawk Cemetery has become best known for its notable trees. Among them are: kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Chinese weeping cypress (*Cupressus funebris*), lemon-scented gum (*Eucalyptus citriodara*), Moreton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*), pyramid tree (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Canary Islands pine (*Pinus canariensis*), oak (*Quercus spp.*), and various types of *Araucaria.*

Eaglehawk Cemetery

The old monumental section is laid out in rectangles according to denomination, but there is also a paupers' section. A crematorium and an ornamental lake have been established in the grounds.

John Edmond McDonough was the first Eaglehawk interment, in July 1864.

Among preachers buried here are the Reverend Joseph Carlisle, who came from Ireland to be Anglican minister at St Peter's in Eaglehawk, and Frederick Sinden, a native of Brighton, England,

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Charles Fleming Atherton

Charles Atherton was a twenty-year-old labourer from Dunolly when he enlisted in Bendigo on 27 November 1914 in the 3rd Reinforcements for the 5th Battalion.

His mother Rita gave permission in writing. He had a tattoo— a heart pierced with a sword on his right forearm. He was promoted to lance corporal at Anzac in May 1915. He was in hospital at Mudros with 'shock' in July, and had light duties there before rejoining his unit in December.

He was transferred to the 46th Battalion at the doubling in size of the AIF in Egypt in February 1916, and reverted to the rank of private at his own request. Private Atherton had a variety of problems in 1916 in England and France—VD, trench foot, drunkenness and being AWL.

Eaglehawk Cemetery
Kangaroo Flat Cemetery

In 1917 he was accidentally wounded during bayonet practice, went AWL a couple of times and was reprimanded for other misdemeanours. By now a corporal, Atherton was also awarded the Military Medal in May.

In 1918, not liking the responsibility, he again reverted to the ranks at his own request. In the letter to his CO he begs for consent. Atherton became dangerously ill on 25 August 1918 from a gunshot through his abdomen that lodged in the spine. Paralysed, he returned to Australia in March 1919 and was hospitalised in Melbourne. He died in Bendigo on 30 June 1920.

In 1920 his mother Rita wrote to Base Records: 'Will you be good enough to let me know if I am intitled to have my Son's Grave done up at Eaglehawk he was disable in this great war and died on 30th June 1920 through injures. I would so mutch like to have it done.'

BENDIGO

Kangaroo Flat Cemetery

Address	Helm St, Kangaroo Flat 3555
GPS	-36.797301, 144.238089
Shire/City	City of Greater Bendigo
Parish	Sandhurst
Date opened	1850s

Established in the early 1850s, Kangaroo Flat Cemetery is one of five in the City of Greater Bendigo. Probably its earliest memorial is a slate monument erected to the memory of two infant siblings who died in 1854 and 1859. They were the children of James and Mary Ann Luxton.

James Moore and his brother Thompson were early Kangaroo Flat storekeepers. James was also interested in local politics, but failed to win a seat on the council. He was killed in 1881 at the age of sixty-two, crossing a railway line near his home, and is buried at Kangaroo Flat.

Born in Warwickshire in 1812, William Pittaway was sentenced in 1844 to transportation to Van Diemen's Land for fourteen years for the theft of a church chalice. His wife Mary and their five children followed him to Australia.

Pittaway was conditionally pardoned in 1853, and the family settled at Kangaroo Flat two years later. He failed at mining before turning to farming. But his skill as a sawyer saw him in big demand when the railway between Bendigo and Castlemaine was constructed—he cut sleepers for it.

Later he became the cemetery's first sexton, and laid out the sections. Pittaway Street, Kangaroo Flat, is named in his honour.

White Hills Cemetery

Address	Holdsworth Rd, Bendigo 3550
GPS	-36.728592, 144.297687
Shire/City	City of Greater Bendigo
Parish	Sandhurst
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1853

White Hills Cemetery was formerly known as Lower Bendigo Cemetery or Junction Cemetery. The earliest recorded burials were in November 1853 in unconsecrated, non-denominational ground close to the Bendigo Creek.

A site of about 10 acres (4 ha) was nominated on a government survey as 'burial ground' in 1854, and an undated plan of 'Cemetery Reserve Near The Mouth Of Ironbark Gully' appears to show the same site. A plan dated 1857 shows a much larger cemetery reserve, and distinguishes between the original area of the 'Old Cemetery' and the 'extension', an additional area of just over 5 acres (2 ha) to the north-east. This plan was approved by the Governor-in-Council in December 1857.

The entrance to the cemetery was originally at a spot that is these days deep within the grounds and directly opposite the present entrance gates. A peppercorn tree marks where the sexton's cottage and orchard once were.

The Wesleyan section was nearest the entrance, followed by its Church of England counterpart, which was flanked by the Presbyterians. Behind them were Catholic, Chinese, Independent, 'Other Denominations', and Utilitarian sections. Most of the major sections were contained within circular driveways, and in the 1890s a section around the former entrance was sold as prestige Catholic plots.

White Hills Cemetery

The early plans for the cemetery show a complex, sinuous network of paths, and both White Hills and Bendigo cemeteries were in 'very good order', a health inspector noted in 1861.

In 1870 Ferdinand von Mueller, director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, supplied sixty plants to White Hills. A Preston nursery, B. & S. Johnston, later supplied the cemetery with eighteen cypress trees and an unknown number of elms.

An area of 44 acres (18 ha), which included the earlier grounds, was temporarily reserved for the cemetery in March 1874. It amounted to almost all the land within the present cemetery's boundaries.

In 1881 prominent Bendigo architect W. C. Vahland called tenders for a 'Wing wall and Fence for the White Hills Cemetery Gates', presumably the present stone-and-iron fence, which flanks the main gates. An ornamental, timber shelter was erected, matching two other shelters at Sandhurst (Bendigo) Cemetery.

Little is known of White Hills in the late nineteenth century, but by 1921 major financial difficulties confronted the trustees. The lodge needed to be repaired and funds were not available. The state government refused to assist. All seven trustees resigned in April 1926 in an effort to avoid personal liability. The City of Bendigo refused to provide financial support as almost half of the burials came from adjoining municipalities.

The government tried to close the cemetery but in 1927 a compromise was reached. Management was transferred to the Bendigo City Council and the cemetery remained open.

Many grave mounds and tombstones were removed between the 1960s and 1980s to make way for a tractor-maintenance yard. A second major threat to the cemetery's integrity loomed in 1987 when the trust resolved to level hundreds of Chinese burial mounds so that weeds could be better controlled. The headstones were to be only temporarily removed.

The local Chinese community was incensed, pointing out that the mounds were a traditional part of Chinese burial customs, and that descendants of the Chinese interred under them were still living in Bendigo.

Public and political pressure succeeded in halting the bulldozers, and a Chinese artist was commissioned by the Bendigo Chinese Association to repaint calligraphic inscriptions on the headstones.

Chinese burials

The Bendigo Chinese Association believes that White Hills has the largest—and one of the last—Chinese sections in Australian cemeteries. More than 750 Chinese interments (and possibly up to 1000) surround the funeral tower, dating from at least 1854. Many of those buried here were from Toi Shan village in Canton province. One of the oldest graves is of a miner, James Lee Fo, who was buried in 1856 aged thirty-five.

White Hills Cemetery

Many Chinese buried here were from the Chinese camp at Emu Point. The inscribed headstones record the date of death, but Chinese methods of recording time differed from the Western calendar. Most of the Chinese buried in the cemetery up until the 1870s were miners in their late twenties and thirties who died in the harsh conditions of the diggings.

The Chinese festival of Ching Ming (clear and bright, or sweeping the graves) occurs near Easter and entails an obligatory visit by descendants to their ancestors' graves, which are swept and repaired.

As a whole, White Hills Cemetery is of state heritage significance for its layout and design with curved gravel paths enclosing denominational compartments, its carefully placed plantings and focal architectural features, its collection of trees and plants—including outstanding trees listed on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees— and for its strong link with the Chinese community.

White Hills Cemetery

Staff Sergeant Sydney Bolitho

NOTABLE BURIAL

Goldfields agitator: Robert 'Pump Handle' Benson

Buried at White Hills is Robert 'Pump Handle' Benson, a well-known agitator on the goldfields from Castlemaine to Bendigo. He was a stalwart of the Land Reform League and the Miners Protection Society, but he was most important as a founder of the Bendigo Land and Building Society.

About eighty people attended a meeting in Bendigo in July 1858 aiming to establish what would become Australia's first building society. Among them were Bendigo's most civic-minded men, including Benson. Historian Manning Clark said they 'wanted to shovel out the fools and triflers in the Australian colonies and take over the management of the state from the landed gentry, the colonial bureaucrats and the Imperial (British) Parliament'.

Benson explained that 'the funds of the society would be made up in shares bought by instalments, and persons borrowing would pay interest on the sums advanced as well as the instalments of their shares'. He believed the society would give every Bendigo person the chance in six or seven years to own their own home.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Staff Sergeant Sydney Bolitho

Sydney Bolitho was born in Orange, New South Wales but enlisted in Bendigo on 12 September 1914. He was twenty-five, and working as a clerk. He joined the 6th Battalion at Gallipoli, and in July 1915 was wounded by a bomb (grenade) to both legs and suffered shell shock. After hospital treatment in Malta, Sergeant Bolitho was sent to England. He was 'sick to hospital' in September 1917 with tuberculosis, and returned to Australia for discharge 'totally incapacitated' in November. He died of tuberculosis on 1 May 1919.

Boort Cemetery

Wycheproof Rd, Boort 3537, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.101511, 143.700479

Established 1875, located on original 1843 Boort station of
Henry Godfrey and Thomas Bear

BRIDGEWATER

Bridgewater Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Bridgewater 3516
GPS	-36.59141, 143.944206
Shire/City	Loddon Shire
Parish	Bridgewater
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	c. 1872

Bridgewater Cemetery

About 3 km west of Bridgewater and set on a gentle rise, this cemetery was the first gazetted for the township and provided locals with a centralised burial ground. Previously, burials had been carried out in private 'family' cemeteries, such as Kennedy's, Kitson's and Black's. Burials date from the mid-1870s, and are relatively few until the early twentieth century. The cemetery's layout is typical of a small nineteenth-century burial ground, with graves laid out in denominational fashion. The cemetery is in only fair condition.

BRIDGEWATER

Old Bridgewater Cemetery

Other names	Loddon
Address	45 Chinamans Lane, Bridgewater 3516
GPS	-36.610135, 143.947648
Shire/City	Loddon Shire
Date opened	1881

NOTABLE BURIAL

Lance Corporal Richard Swale

A memorial in the cemetery remembers Lance Corporal Richard Swale, a butcher born in Wedderburn, who died of wounds in Belgium on 29 September 1917. He was thirty-three. He enlisted in 1915, and served with various mounted units in France in 1916 before transferring to the 14th Battalion in 1917. Like many grieving mothers, Swale's mother Elizabeth erected a memorial in her local cemetery as she was unlikely ever to visit him in Belgium.

Castlemaine General Cemetery

Other names	Campbell's Creek
Address	Cemetery Ave, Castlemaine 3450
GPS	-37.093614, 144.199409
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Castlemaine
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1867

The first Castlemaine cemetery occupied a small area in a fledgling township. After a great deal of controversy, a site for a new cemetery was chosen outside the municipal boundary at Campbell's Creek. Its first burial was in 1852. Amidst more controversy, in December 1856 bodies from the first cemetery were exhumed and reinterred at Campbell's Creek.

Trustees took control of the cemetery in April 1858, bringing improvements. In a little over a year, a layout was adopted, a sexton's office was built, a carriageway was constructed, and religious denominations were allocated sections. The Chinese section was enclosed by a rail fence. (About 107 footstones survive in the section.)

Frantic expansion was a result of the gold rush. The Mount Alexander diggings nearby were among the biggest and richest in the colonies.

Chaotic and early, the Mount Alexander rush meant that most deaths went unrecorded. Scant and isolated descriptions document a range of causes of death—suicide, murder, accident and disease. Dysentery in particular was rife in Mount Alexander's early days; the first recorded deaths from the disease were in November 1851. Two children were buried in boxes due to a lack of boards for coffins.

By 1859 Castlemaine's Chinese community had erected a funerary tower for performing burial rites, and the existing one might indeed be this structure. Both the sexton's office and the tower are architecturally important. These kinds of structures are rare, and the sexton's office is the oldest and best surviving example in Victoria of a cemetery building of this type.

Throughout the twentieth century many of the cemetery's older elements were renewed—old timber water channels and bridges were replaced by concrete, senescent trees were replanted, and the front wooden fence was replaced by pipe and wire. The sexton's residence was replaced, and a lawn cemetery was opened in 1961.

Castlemaine General Cemetery

Memorial to early burials at Castlemaine

Castlemaine Pioneers Cemetery

Other names	Diamond Gully
Address	Off Langslow St, Castlemaine 3450
GPS	-37.07505, 144.19766
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Castlemaine
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1852

Also known as Diamond Gully, this cemetery was used in 1852–54. The headstones were removed to Castlemaine Cemetery. A memorial was erected in 1887 by the Pioneers Association of Castlemaine District.

Castlemaine (Pennyweight Flat) Cemetery

Other names	Pennyweight Flat Children's Cemetery, Wesley Hill, Forest Creek
Address	Colles Rd, Castlemaine 3450
GPS	-37.06709, 144.24108
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Castlemaine
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1852

The gravesite of Hugh James Brierley

The Pennyweight Flat Cemetery contains about 200 graves from 1852–57, some marked by headstones and others mounded above ground level and marked by random arrangements of stones. The cemetery covers about 2.5 ha and most of the headstones and grave markings have disappeared or are impossible to read. Stone pyres seem to be randomly scattered among the elegant grey box trees.

Several inscribed headstones record the short lives of children such as Hugh James Brierley, who perished at the age of fourteen months. There is at least one Chinese grave, which has a headstone and Chinese inscription.

The graves are scattered among a stand of established eucalyptus trees on a slight hill where, according to some reports, no more than a pennyweight of gold was found. Because it was a useless part of the Forest Creek goldfields, diggers decided to bury their dead children in its stony hard earth. Many of the graves are said to be shallow—less than a metre deep. Contaminated water, a poor diet, typhoid, whooping cough and frequent accidents (the region was

littered with deep holes) took their toll on everyone, but especially the youngest. The cemetery is sometimes known as the Pennyweight Flat Children's Cemetery.

In the 1920s the Castlemaine Pioneers and Old Residents Association became trustees of the cemetery. It erected the present concrete-and-wire fence, replacing an earlier one of post and rail.

In 1930 a fine stone memorial, funded by public subscription, was unveiled 'in honour of the pioneers of the Forest Creek goldfield'.

Included in the Victorian Heritage Register are the sexton's office and the Chinese funerary tower, as well as gravel paths, roadways and cast-iron signs, and a large number of trees.

Pioneer Memorial

CASTLEMAINE/VAUGHAN

Vaughan Chinese Cemetery

Address	Vaughan Glenluce Mineral Springs Reserve, Off Castlemaine Rd, Vaughan 3451
GPS	-37.14783, 144.206769
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Fryers
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1852

From 1851, gold-seekers established at least seven burial grounds in central Victoria—at Chewton, Golden Point, Pennyweight Flat, Castlemaine, Diamond Gully, Irishtown and Vaughan.

Burials at Vaughan Chinese Cemetery began in 1855 and continued for four years. The precinct was never formally reserved as a burial place, but has since gained historic importance.

On 1 April 1859 a public meeting at Vaughan decided to petition the government to establish a cemetery. Three months later, the government granted land for the cemetery at the junction of the Loddon River and Fryers Creek. According to the *Mount Alexander Mail*, 'the site selected ... is the deep gorge midway between Vaughan and Pennyweight, and the locality would appear to be a very suitable one'. In May 1860 tenders had been called to fence the site, and by September there had been several burials.

Vaughan's graves are believed to be predominantly memorials to Chinese miners who tended to work a goldfield intensively, staying in the one place. In 1929 Chinese communities in Bendigo and Castlemaine raised money to restore the cemetery.

Vaughan Chinese Cemetery

Bald Hill Cemetery

Bald Hill Cemetery

Other names	Old Carisbrook Cemetery
Address	320–324 Donovans Rd, Carisbrook 3464
GPS	-37.041022, 143.84735
Shire/City	Central Goldfields Shire
Parish	Carisbrook
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1851

The first cemetery in Carisbrook was a reserve of 8 acres (3.2 ha) surveyed at Bald Hill (then Simson Hill) by William Urquhart in 1851. The Bald Hill Cemetery (Carisbrook) was in use between 1851 and 1857. Because of the difficulty of sinking graves in the granitic rock of Simson Hill, the borough council requested a new cemetery site on the Amherst Road in 1858.

Carisbrook Cemetery

Address	Carisbrook–Talbot Rd, Carisbrook 3464
GPS	-37.066579, 143.804311
Shire/City	Central Goldfields Shire
Parish	Carisbrook
Date opened	1857

The gravesite of Constable Edward Barnett

Constable Edward Barnett was shot dead at Havelock trying to apprehend a bushranger in 1858. His was among the first burials at this cemetery.

Among major issues confronting the borough council with regard to the cemetery were fencing, and stopping people burying bodies outside the official burial ground. A report in the *Majorca and Carisbrook Independent* in 1865 said that the cemetery 'presents a very sombre appearance and dilapidated entrance …'.

Later, the cemetery was improved and 'a large portion tastefully laid out under the superintendence of Mr Robert Dutton, the Corporation gardener, who has made the most of the limited means placed at his disposal'.

Burials here include miners killed in accidents in the 1890s, children with typhoid in the last years of the nineteenth century, and polio victims in 1949. The vault of the Chalk family of Junction Lodge was built by Mr Edward Powell.

Chewton Cemetery

Other names	Wattle Creek
Address	Off Pyrenees Hwy, 1 km east of Chewton 3451
GPS	-37.083676, 144.277414
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Chewton
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1859

During the early years of the Mount Alexander diggings, poor diet, a lack of sanitation and polluted water helped spread illnesses such as dysentery. There were many deaths, especially of children.

Burials tended to take place at the most convenient spot, and small burial grounds and lone graves were scattered throughout the diggings. Many of these can barely be made out. In March 1852 the *Argus* correspondent in Chewton wrote that someone had been buried at the back of the post office; two weeks later he reported that an adult and two children who had died of dysentery had been buried in the same spot.

There were now fourteen graves in a gully that had acquired the name Graveyard Gully. The area might also have been known as Bonnet Flat (now Shields Street), where several half-buried headstones can still be found. The area is overgrown and used for grazing.

A public meeting was held at the Red Hill hall on 15 July 1859 to discuss plans for an official Chewton cemetery. The government had already reserved land about 1 km from the centre of town. As was common practice, two trustees representing each of the six denominations in the town (Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Independent, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist) were appointed to the cemetery's trust.

Early headstones demonstrate a variety of styles, possibly reflecting the many nationalities on the goldfields and the range of available monumental expertise. Several graves have Welsh inscriptions; one has Danish. There are also some Chinese graves. The graves of Chewton's wealthiest residents are often marked by large and elaborate tombstones. Some of the more elaborate stonework was carved by J. V. Williams.

Burials in the 1860s bore witness to the vulnerability of young children to accident and illness on the goldfields while at the same time demonstrating a certain fatalism. After losing their twelve-year-old son in 1866, John and Ann Temple inscribed on the headstone: 'Who plucked my choicest flower? the

The gravesite of John and Anne Temple

The gravesite of Private Charles Thomas

gardener cried. The Master did, a well-known Voice replied. Tis well! they are all his, the gardener said, And meekly bowed his reverential head.'

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Charles Thomas

Charles Thomas was a labourer born in Burnley; he enlisted on 5 January 1915 aged twenty-four. He joined the 6th Battalion at Gallipoli in May 1915. He transferred to the 58th Battalion in February 1916 and was wounded in action on 15 July 1916 near Fromelles but was back on duty in September.

Returning to Australia with tuberculosis and influenza in July 1919 he was fined four days' pay for 'breaking out of hospital' for four hours. He died on 10 March 1921.

CHEWTON

Cemetery Reef Gully Cemetery

Other names	Old Chewton
Address	Mount St, Chewton 3451
GPS	-37.077240, 144.261430
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Chewton
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register
Date opened	1851

Cemetery Reef Gully Cemetery

Good historical records about the cemetery in Cemetery Reef Gully are scant. Its origins lie with the great Mount Alexander alluvial gold rush of 1851–54. Like other small cemeteries linked to the rush, the Cemetery Reef Gully burial ground probably closed around 1857.

The site is at the head of a gully that drains into Forest Creek and has been used for grazing. In their frenzy for gold, diggers chose a convenient patch of ground in which to bury their dead, a place where gold was unlikely to be found. To bury the dead here, however, would have jeopardised the hygiene of those working and living along Forest Creek.

Unfenced, the cemetery overlooks Chewton, and Deep Gully runs along its western edge. Some headstones remain, but they are damaged; others have apparently been removed.

Derrinal Cemetery

Hills Rd, Derrinal 3523, City of Greater Bendigo

GPS -37.941592, 143.235057

Also Wild Duck Creek, established 1875, may contain Chinese graves

Dunolly (New) Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Dunolly 3472
GPS	36.840119, 143.721475
Shire/City	Central Goldfields Shire
Parish	Dunolly
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1898

Dunolly (New) Cemetery is to the north-west of the town near Dunolly–Moliagul Road. It is a small cemetery with many pedimented and obelisk grave markers. A rare wooden marker survives and the few remaining headstones testify to a hard life on the goldfields. There are plantings of pine, aloe vera, jonquils and rosemary.

There is a significant section of Chinese graves, including a burial urn, in the north-west corner.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private William Humphreys

William Humphreys, a gardener of Dunolly, was twenty-three when he enlisted on 12 May 1916 in Ballarat. He joined the 46th Battalion in France in 1916. After being twice wounded in action in 1918, he was sent to hospital in England and then returned to Australia. He died on 19 February 1920.

His mother wrote to Base Records in 1923 that she had not received his medals or a promised 'memorly' badge, or a headstone which she had 'paid for the words to be put on it', adding that 'I had two sons at the war one died when he came home and the other is gassed always attending the Dr'. William's mum received the medals and the mother's badge, and was advised that she could wear them if she wanted to. She did.

Dunolly Cemetery

Dunolly (Old) Cemetery

Other names	Burnt Creek
Address	Painkiller Gully Rd, Dunolly 3472
GPS	-36.820717, 143.736757
Shire/City	Central Goldfields Shire
Parish	Dunolly
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1854

Set in bushland and reserved in 1861, the old Dunolly cemetery is enclosed by a wire fence and has several scattered graves. Some of the headstones still bear legible inscriptions and several of the graves have iron surrounds. One has a timber marker.

Many early cemeteries were poorly planned and maintained, especially where there were no resident clergymen and an itinerant local population. This early and primitive burial ground was closed later in the century, and most burials in Dunolly from the 1870s onwards took place in the new cemetery.

Dunolly (Old) Cemetery
Eddington Cemetery

Durham Ox Cemetery

Mologa–Durham Ox Rd, Durham Ox 3576, Loddon Shire
GPS -36.129044, 143.937783
Gazetted 1877

Eddington Cemetery

Address	Bendigo–Eddington Rd, Eddington 3472
GPS	-36.882322, 143.871653
Shire/City	Loddon Shire
Parish	Neereman
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1863

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Gerald James Mullins

Gerald James Mullins was a thirty-year-old auctioneer from Eddington, and enlisted on 10 February 1916. He had served for one year with the New Zealand Rifles at some stage. He was a driver mechanic with the 2nd Motor Transport Company. His service in France appears uneventful except for periods of leave to Paris. He returned to Australia in October 1919 with defective vision, was discharged on 24 January 1920, and died on 20 July.

Elphinstone Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Elphinstone 3448, Mount Alexander Shire

GPS -37.111376, 144.325928

Gazetted 1860

Emu Creek Cemetery

Off Hargreaves Rd, Emu Creek 3551, City of Greater Bendigo

GPS Location unresolved

Established 1869, also known as Strathsfieldsaye

Fryerstown Cemetery

Turover St, Fryerstown 3451, Mount Alexander Shire

GPS -37.140571, 144.259036

Earlier cemetery established around 1858, present cemetery reserved 1870, Heritage Overlay

Elphinstone Cemetery
Fryerstown Cemetery

Deadmans Gully (Golden Point) Cemetery

Other names	Deadmans Gully, Golden Point
Address	Endall Rd, Golden Point 3350
GPS	-37.06144, 144.27135
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Faraday
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1851

Primary historical records for Deadmans Gully Cemetery are scant. Its origins lie in the great Mount Alexander alluvial gold rush of 1851–54. Like other small cemeteries linked to the rush, Deadmans Gully would have closed around 1857.

Here again we see diggers choosing a convenient patch of ground where gold was unlikely to be found to bury their dead. On the southern side of Deadmans Gully, the site was unsuitable both for digging and for hygiene.

The cemetery is historically important for its link to the Mount Alexander rush. Some commentators go as far as saying that it is a 'very rare artefact of Victoria's greatest gold rush'. The cemetery overlooks the head of Golden Gully, the goldfield's richest gold-bearing lead.

Goornong Cemetery

Goornong Cemetery

Bellholme Rd, Goornong 3557, City of Greater Bendigo

GPS -36.618733, 144.518542

Established 1878

Guildford Cemetery

Turner St, Guildford 3451, Mount Alexander Shire

GPS -37.158695, 144.170542

Established 1869, first burial; Vincenzo Canevascini of Contra, Switzerland, 1871, Heritage Overlay

Harcourt Cemetery

Address	Calder Hwy, Harcourt 3453
GPS	-36.983198, 144.256006
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1861

Harcourt Cemetery

The headstones in Harcourt Cemetery indicate the many countries from which early residents of the district had migrated—Germany, England, Scotland, Wales and Finland. The first burial at Harcourt was that of Anna Schier in January 1870. In the Wesleyan section are memorials to four long-serving head teachers of Harcourt State School—McMacking, Holloway, Stewart and Larter.

Towards the rear of the cemetery is the family grave of H. R. Bastow, the architect of most Victorian state schools in the second half of the nineteenth century. Private David Geoffrey Milford of 7th Battalion Royal Australian Regiment, was killed in action on 6 August 1967 and is buried here.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Thomas George Facey
Thomas Facey, a labourer from Castlemaine, was twenty-two when he joined the 6th Battalion on 19 September 1914. He nominated an aunt in Bendigo as next of kin. He was wounded at Gallipoli first on 4 May 1915, and again more seriously in August 1915 with a gunshot wound to the head.

He was invalided to Australia in November 1915 and died at Mildura on 13 June 1918. His brother David Ronald Facey, a cycle mechanic aged twenty, was killed in action with the 39th Battalion on 25 August 1918 and is buried in Bray Military Cemetery, not far from Villers-Bretonneux and Hamel.

Heathcote Cemetery

HEATHCOTE
Heathcote Cemetery

Pohlman St, Heathcote 3523, City of Greater Bendigo

GPS -36.920007, 144.697976

Established 1856, Heritage Overlay

INGLEWOOD
Inglewood Cemetery

Serpentine Rd, Inglewood 3517, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.574476, 143.892493

Established 1861, Heritage Overlay

IRISHTOWN
Deadmans Gully Burial Ground

Other names	Burying Flat, Irish Town, Irishtown, Deadmans Flat, Bellevue and Churches Flat
Address	Campbells Creek–Irishtown Rd, Irishtown 3451
GPS	-37.14655, 144.23476
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Fryers
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1852

Primary historical records on this cemetery are scant. Its origins are undoubtedly linked to the great Mount Alexander alluvial gold rush. Like other small cemeteries associated with this epic moment in Victorian history, Burying Flat would have closed around 1857.

On elevated ground above the junction of Nuggetty and Fryers creeks, the historically significant site was unlikely to bear gold but was also unhygienic. Burying Flat was also in a part of the goldfields renowned for robberies and murders.

Characteristically, graves were covered with sods and stones and surrounded by a rough fence.

Deadmans Gully Burial Ground

Joyces Creek Cemetery

Rodborough Rd, Joyces Creek 3462, Mount Alexander Shire

GPS -37.102744, 143.98279

Established 1854, Heritage Overlay

Kingower Cemetery

Address	Inglewood–Rheola Rd, Kingower 3517
GPS	-36.614089, 143.734693
Shire/City	Loddon Shire
Parish	Kingower
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1860

Kingower Cemetery Sue Mackinnon Memorial

Kingower Cemetery is small and has a central roadway, symmetrical plan and headstones as early as Alexander Forbes's, who died on 2 September 1862, and Mary Anne Catto's, who died five days later. Among stonemasons who worked here are Thomas Hannaford, Huxley Parker & Co of Melbourne, and J.A. Barber of Dunolly. The Catto Memorial is of a unique cast-iron design on cast-iron colonetttes.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Publisher and winemaker: Sue Mackinnon
Sue Mackinnon, a pioneer of independent Melbourne publishing and a Kingower wine-grower, is a recent burial here. Winemaker Graeme Leith was her partner at the celebrated Passing Clouds vineyard, where they made prize-winning shiraz and cabernet sauvignon.

Born in Hamilton in 1942 and raised on a property on the Victoria–South Australia border, Mackinnon majored in English literature at Melbourne University and studied for a year at the Sorbonne in Paris. She managed libraries before becoming part of a small group that set up the *Melbourne Times.* Later she worked for the *Bendigo Advertiser* and wrote scripts for the 'talking tram'.

In 1975 she joined Sally Milner's Greenhouse Publications, becoming managing editor and publishing early books by Olympian John Landy, and Indigenous-rights champion Ted Egan. Mackinnon and Leith established Passing Clouds at Kingower in 1974. Not even Mackinnon's slow decline from muscular dystrophy curbed her acid wit. Sue Mackinnon died at Kingower in 2009.

KORONG VALE

Korong Vale Cemetery

Inglewood–Korong Vale Rd, Korong Vale 3520, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.347751, 143.717836

Opened 1888, also known as Kinypan, Heritage Overlay

LOCKWOOD

Lockwood Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Lockwood 3551, City of Greater Bendigo

GPS -36.816675, 144.162205

Lockwood township gazetted 1853, cemetery trustees appointed 1855

Lockwood Cemetery

MALDON

Maldon Cemetery

Address	Nuggetty Rd, Maldon 3463
GPS	-36.973133, 144.053356
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Maldon
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1861

Although Maldon Cemetery had a trust by 1861, the first burial here was four years earlier. Before about 1857, bodies were buried wherever it was convenient. As a contemporary commentator put it: 'One of the chief things which marks … diggings of early date are the number of graves scattered about on hills and in gullies. In Fountain Street are the remains of rather an extensive burial place, and many of the present inhabitants have built their dwellings over or in close proximity to the last home of former residents.'

Before 1861, graves were dug in no regular pattern. Only after the appointment of a resident sexton were walks laid out and the graves more orderly. An original area of 20 acres (8 ha) was gazetted in 1878 and an extension of about 44 acres (18 ha) was gazetted in 1913.

The sexton's residence was built in 1864 but was damaged in bushfires in 1968. The rotunda appears to have been constructed around 1900.

Maldon Cemetery

Unusually, Maldon Cemetery was not divided according to religious denominations. Near the rotunda in the old section is an area of unconsecrated ground for the graves of stillbirths and suicides.

Maldon has seen more than 8000 burials, including 121 Chinese. Most Chinese remains have been reburied in China and the few remaining memorials are of great importance. Maldon boasts a big hexagonal brick Chinese funerary oven with an unusual rendered curved cap.

Marong Cemetery
Bristol Hill Reserve

MAJORCA

Majorca Cemetery

Wheens Rd, Majorca 3465, Central Goldfields Shire

GPS -37.13154, 143.787031

Reserved 1865, still in use

MARONG

Marong Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Marong 3515, City of Greater Bendigo

GPS -36.757988, 144.126265

Site reserved 1861. Buried here—Richard Oates (1827–1906) who with John Deason discovered the 71 kg Welcome Stranger nugget at Moliagul in February 1869

MARYBOROUGH

Bristol Hill Reserve

Weller St, Maryborough 3465, Central Goldfields Shire

GPS -37.047, 143.729

Unmarked graves, former cemetery also known as Quartz Hill, used 1854–59. Victorian Heritage Inventory

MARYBOROUGH

Maryborough Cemetery

Address	Argyle Rd, Maryborough 3465
GPS	-37.060272, 143.757879
Shire/City	Central Goldfields Shire
Parish	Moliagul
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1859

Founded in 1859, the cemetery replaced the first pioneer cemetery established five years earlier at the base of Bristol Hill.

Maryborough Cemetery's finely detailed lodge is one of few such surviving nineteenth-century structures in Victoria. It is remarkable for its cement-rendered window surrounds, the patterned window glazing bars and coloured glass, a porch supported by cast-iron columns, and its simple, picturesque design.

The National Trust has classified the cemetery's Chinese funerary oven, a square brick structure with walls about a metre wide. At about waist level, its fire holes are arched.

Maryborough Cemetery is in use.

Green Hill Cemetery

Other names	Metcalfe
Address	Goldfields Rd, Metcalfe 3448
GPS	-37.143572, 144.455032
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Metcalfe
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1860s

Green Hill Cemetery was probably established in the 1860s, when mining had swelled the local population to around 250, including miners. Green Hill, however, never developed into a township, even if several families settled here and the cemetery was well used.

About seventy burials are believed to have taken place, but only three gravestones survive. These mark the burials of Fanny Melon (aged twelve), a boy named McAree, and a man named Bruce, who was drowned.

Located in a small clearing in the bush, marked by a timber gate and a section of picket fence, the cemetery is isolated, which adds to its character. It is no longer used.

Seven quartz reefs were mined near here. Steeds Reef proved the most profitable, yielding in 1861 on average four ounces of gold to a ton of ore.

In the 1890s and early twentieth century, mining began again in the area. Maisie Wilson remembers her father working in a mine known as Green Hill United, and in 1913 the Mines Department reported that 'about half a dozen cooperative parties have continued work during the year at shallow levels in the ranges west of Snodgrass Gully on comparatively small reefs of good quality'.

Green Hill Cemetery

Moliagul Cemetery

Other names	Mount Moliagul, Inkerman
Address	West of the Dunolly–Moliagul Rd, 3.3 km south of Moliagul 3472
GPS	-36.773004, 143.674331
Shire/City	Central Goldfields Shire
Parish	Moliagul
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	c. 1859

The gravesite of John Deason

Unearthing the Welcome Stranger Nugget

Co-discoverer of the world's biggest gold nugget, John Deason, is arguably the most notable person buried at Moliagul Cemetery. Cornish prospectors Deason and Richard Oates discovered what became known as the Welcome Stranger gold nugget on 5 February 1869 at Moliagul, about 14 km north-west of Dunolly. Roughly oblong, it measured about 60 by 30 cm and weighed 3523.5 troy ounces gross; cleaned, it weighed just over 72 kg.

Deason and Oates discovered the enormous nugget only about 3 cm beneath the ground near tree bark on a slope leading to what was then known as Bulldog Gully. Because no scales could weigh a nugget this big, it was broken into three pieces by a local blacksmith.

Denson and Oates were eventually paid £9381. Had it been kept intact, it is estimated it would have been worth more than $3.7 million in 2013.

The nugget was melted into ingots and sent to Melbourne for forwarding to the Bank of England. Just over two weeks after it had been found, it was bound for London on the steamship *Reigate*.

Deason continued mining, became a storekeeper at Moliagul, but lost much of his fortune in bad mining investments. He bought a small farm near Moliagul, where he died in 1915, aged eighty-five.

Oates bought land and farmed at Marong west of Bendigo. He married, had four children, and worked until his death in 1906 at the age of seventy-nine.

Moliagul Cemetery adjoins the site of the rich First Inkerman alluvial prospectings and was probably selected out of convenience.

The earliest burial was in May 1859, but most of the headstones date from after the gold rush.

MUCKLEFORD

Muckleford Cemetery

Address	Muckleford–Walmer Rd, Muckleford 3451
GPS	37.070902, 144.144349
Shire/City	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Muckleford
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1860

Muckleford Cemetery
Newbridge Cemetery

The former Maldon Road toll bar house that takes pride of place in Muckleford Cemetery was probably built towards the end of the 1850s or in the 1860s.

In 1853 the Roads Act allowed tolls on roads throughout Victoria. The act empowered District Road Boards (from 1854, Central Roads Boards) to collect fees at toll bars to be used to maintain local roads. By the early 1870s, the toll system was proving uneconomical, and toll bar numbers declined. In 1877 the Victorian Government discontinued the practice.

In March 1877 the trustees of the Muckleford Cemetery applied to the United Shire of Maldon to take the disused Maldon Road toll bar house for cemetery use. They also requested for financial help for its relocation. A very rare artefact, it is a small, plain rectangular weatherboard building with a gabled corrugated iron roof. Its small entry portico was the toll collector's shelter. Normally it was on the opposite side of the road.

MYSIA

Mysia Cemetery

Mysia East Rd, Mysia 3518, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.241738, 143.806068

Established 1876, Heritage Overlay

NATTE YALLOCK

Natte Yallock Cemetery

Moonambel–Natte Yallock Rd, Natte Yallock 3465, Central Goldfields Shire

GPS -36.9449, 143.458

Established 1872, headstones from nineteenth century, contains the graves of Aboriginal people

NEWBRIDGE

Newbridge Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Newbridge 3551, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.745888, 143.939159

Reserved 1861, but first burial 1858

Newstead Cemetery
Redcastle Cemetery

Newstead Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Newstead 3462, Mount Alexander Shire

GPS -37.11982, 144.090489

Established 1859, Italian cypress on National Trust Register of Significant Trees, Heritage Overlay

Pompapiel Cemetery

Guys Rd, Pompapiel 3571, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.299779, 144.092499

Reserved 1887, memorials from 1889

Pyramid Hill Cemetery

Off Cemetery Rd, Pyramid Hill 3575, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.064265, 144.131832

Established 1880

Raywood Cemetery

Robertson Rd, Raywood 3570, City of Greater Bendigo

GPS -36.529992, 144.198656

Reserved 1864

Redcastle Cemetery

Address	Old Coach Rd, Redcastle 3523
GPS	-36.792916, 143.705586
Shire/City	City of Greater Bendigo
Parish	Redcastle
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1866

The earliest grave at the Redcastle Cemetery dates from 1861—several are from the 1860s. Cemetery records at Heathcote show that about fifty Chinese were buried here in unmarked graves—'interred along fence near dirt road'.

The cemetery is in open forest and has several headstones and cast-iron surrounds.

Rheola Cemetery

Other names	Berlin
Address	Taylors Rd, Rheola 3517
GPS	-36.651038, 143.705586
Shire/City	Loddon Shire
Parish	Kingower
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1854

Rheola Cemetery is small and of cruciform plan. There are symmetrical tree plantings and a timber, gable-roofed sexton's hut with a finial—one has been removed—and a multi-paned window. Families memorialised here include the Rodgers, Jurgensens and Cattos.

Yarrayne Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Serpentine 3517, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.461745, 144.000897

Established 1870, associated with failed settlement of Yarrayne, about 1860

Spring Hill Cemetery

Glenlyon Rd, Spring Hill 3444, City of Greater Bendigo

GPS -37.300969, 144.323125

Established 1871, twenty visible monuments, including George Knight family, 1872

Sutton Grange Cemetery

Bendigo Rd, Sutton Grange 3448, Mount Alexander Shire

GPS -36.979939, 144.354375

The Jurgensens gravesite at Rheola Cemetery

Sutton Grange Cemetery

Taradale Cemetery

Calder Hwy, Taradale 3447, Mount Alexander Shire

GPS -37.121143, 144.342557

Established 1858

Tarnagulla Cemetery

Other names	Sandy Creek
Address	Tarnagulla–Bridgewater Rd, Tarnagulla 3551
GPS	-36.755681, 143.834054
Shire/City	Loddon Shire
Parish	Tarnagulla
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1852

Tarnagulla Cemetery

With memorials dating back to the 1860s, Tarnagulla Cemetery includes graves of members of the principal mining families in town. The memorials are mainly simple. Several are obelisks and many are in ogee-arch form (pointed with a double S-shaped curve). Some more elaborate headstones mark the burial plots of wealthy mining families. One has an inscription in Welsh.

The cemetery reveals much about the social character of Tarnagulla and is a clue to the way in which people saw themselves and each other. While the layout does not appear to follow a clear denominational pattern, the memorials themselves point to the religious make-up of the town.

Chinese graves are segregated from other plots and give the cemetery added significance.

Terrappee Cemetery

Terrappee Cemetery Rd, Terrappee 3525, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.173584, 143.537971

Reserved 1879, one of the largest areas of the cemetery is given over to the Moresi family—Swiss-Italian migrants who settled in Terrappee in 1878

TIMOR

Timor Cemetery

Other names	Bowenvale
Address	Maguire Rd, Timor 3465
GPS	-36.989103, 143.705712
Shire/City	Central Goldfields Shire
Parish	Maryborough
Date opened	1867

In the 1870s many Cornish miners lived in the adjacent settlements of Bowenvale and Coxtown, north of Maryborough. Coxtown was later called Timor, the official name of the district's cemetery. A site for cemetery purposes was first gazetted in April 1867 but revoked, and an alternative site—the present one—of 5 acres (2 ha) was gazetted in January 1868. The first recorded burial was in August 1870.

Several of Timor's headstones record mining tragedies and indicate the variety of cultures represented on the goldfields.

Timor Cemetery

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Lance Corporal James Mayman Chapman

Lance Corporal James Mayman Chapman was a postal assistant aged twenty-five from Maryborough. In early July 1915 the deputy postmaster-general informed him he had to undergo a medical test before applying for permission to enlist. Evidently successful, Chapman enlisted on 9 July 1915, and served with the 5th Divisional Signal Company. He was sick in hospital from various ailments in 1916–17. He died 'from the effects of war' on 7 November 1920.

TYLDEN

Tylden Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Tylden 3444, City of Greater Bendigo

GPS -37.323729, 144.420268

Reserved 1860

WAANYARRA

Waanyarra Cemetery

Waanyarra Cemetery Rd, Waanyarra 3551, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.812016, 143.795777

Reserved 1871, but first burial 1856

Bung Bong and Wareek Cemetery

Gordon Rd, Wareek 3465, Central Goldfields Shire

GPS -37.042535, 143.585928

Wedderburn (New) Cemetery

Address	Korong Vale Rd, Wedderburn 3518
GPS	-36.416243, 143.634868
Shire/City	Loddon Shire
Parish	Wedderburn
Heritage	Heritage Overlay (Cypress Trees)
Date opened	1876

Wedderburn has two cemeteries other than the 'new' cemetery: Graves Reserve in Wilson Street, which was established in the 1850s, and the Old Wedderburn Cemetery off Newbold Street. The burial of Catherine Rinder in about 1859 is the single confirmed burial at the latter.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Noah Percival Smith
Noah Smith enlisted on 24 July 1915. He reported as reinforcement to the 6th Battalion. Severely wounded in action on 23 August 1918, he was sent to England where he developed tuberculosis in hospital. He died on 27 August 1920.

Welshmans Reef Cemetery

Off Maldon–Newstead Rd, Welshmans Reef 3462, Mount Alexander Shire

GPS -37.05489, 144.052097

Gazetted 1870, formerly Sandy Creek

Woosang Cemetery

Nine Mile Rd, Woosang 3518, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.35383, 143.495739

Gazetted 1888

Wychitella Cemetery

Old Boort Rd, Wychitella 3525, Loddon Shire

GPS -36.297944, 143.691568

Gazetted 1880

Wedderburn Cemetery
Welshmans Reef Cemetery

AROUND MACEDON

Hepburn, Macedon, Mitchell

AVENEL

SEYMOUR

MALMSBURY

FRANKLINFORD

KYNETON

BROADFORD

CLUNES

CARLSRUHE

KILMORE

DAYLESFORD

WOODEND

CRESWICK

TRENTHAM

MACEDON

WALLAN

GISBORNE
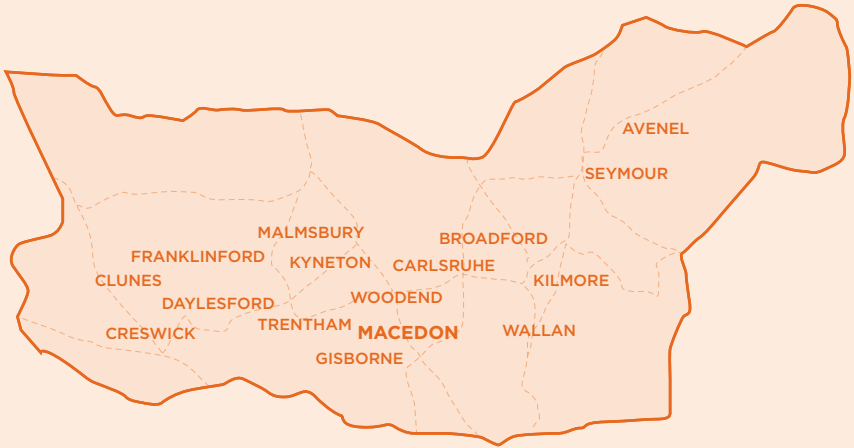
Avenel Cemetery

–

Clunes Cemetery

–

Creswick (New) Cemetery

–

Daylesford Cemetery

–

Franklinford Cemetery

–

Kyneton Cemetery

–

Macedon Cemetery

–

Seymour General Cemetery

–

Trentham Cemetery

–

Woodend Cemetery

–

Avenel Cemetery

Address	Queen St, Avenel 3664
GPS	-36.895628, 145.230843
Shire/City	Strathbogie Shire
Parish	Avenel
Gazetted	1863

The gravesite of John 'Red' Kelly

The area was first settled in 1838 by Henry Kent Hughes. The town grew up on the main route between Melbourne and Sydney, which later became the Hume Highway. A post office opened there in 1858. The family of Red Kelly, Ned Kelly's father, moved there shortly afterwards, and the Kelly children attended school there. After Red's death in 1866, the family moved to Greta.

The original cemetery was in Lambing Gully Road, where two headstones remain today. The current site was gazetted in 1863.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Ned Kelly's father: John 'Red' Kelly

John Kelly born in 1820 in County Tipperary, Ireland, and was transported in 1841 to Tasmania for stealing two pigs. After his release in 1848, he moved to Victoria and found work at James Quinn's farm at Wallan Wallan, as a bush carpenter. Known as Red Kelly, he subsequently turned his attention to gold-digging, at which he was successful and which enabled him to purchase a small freehold in Beveridge, north of Melbourne.

In 1851 at the age of thirty, Red Kelly married Ellen Quinn, his employer's eighteen-year-old daughter, in Ballarat. Their third child and first son was Ned, born in Beveridge.

The Kelly family moved to Avenel, where Red Kelly reputedly became an expert cattle-stealer. In 1865 he was convicted of unlawful possession of a bullock and was sent to Kilmore Gaol. He died at Avenel on 27 December 1866.

Broadford Cemetery

Address	Piper St, Broadford 3658
GPS	-37.199142, 145.047134
Shire/City	Mitchell Shire
Parish	Clunes
Date opened	1867

On the main route from Melbourne to Sydney, Broadford opened a post office in 1852 and expanded when gold was discovered in Sunday Creek nearby. The railway from Melbourne was constructed in 1872.

The cemetery was opened in 1867 and has a formal layout containing numerous graves with significant examples of stone and wrought-iron work.

BULLARTO

Bullarto Cemetery

Cantillons Rd, Bullarto 3461, Hepburn Shire	
GPS -37.403982, 144.212007	
Gazetted 1879	

CAMPBELLTOWN

Campbelltown Cemetery

Other names	Glengower Cemetery
Address	Creswick–Newstead Rd, Campbelltown 3364
GPS	-37.211837, 143.938485
Shire/City	Hepburn Shire
Parish	Campbelltown
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1862

Broadford Cemetery
Bullarto Cemetery

The cemetery site was reserved in 1862 and is unusually situated off the road in the midst of farmland. Campbelltown has been devastated by bushfires and the cemetery is one of the last remaining reminders of the town's existence.

Carlsruhe Cemetery

Carlsruhe Cemetery

Address	Carlsruhe Cemetery Rd, Carlsruhe 3442
GPS	-37.295791, 144.517915
Shire/City	Macedon Ranges Shire
Parish	Woodend
Date opened	1862

In 1837 Charles Hotson Ebden established a sheep station on the banks of the Campaspe River. He named it Carlsruhe after Karlsruhe in Germany where he had studied as a young man. A small settlement was established in Carlsruhe in the 1850s. Robert O'Hara Burke of Burke and Wills fame was briefly stationed there as a police inspector in 1853.

CLUNES

Clunes Cemetery

Address	Off Ballarat–Maryborough Rd, Clunes 3370
GPS	-37.294545, 143.755899
Shire/City	Hepburn Shire
Parish	Clunes
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1859

Clunes Cemetery

Clunes Cemetery was opened in 1859. It contains many representative graves and memorials from its gold rush heyday.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private John Purcell

John Purcell, born at Tourello near Ballarat, was a labourer aged twenty-one when he enlisted on 2 August 1915. He was taken on strength of the 14th Battalion in France in 6 September 1916. He was severely wounded in action on 4 October and then found to have nephritis. His mother wrote to Base Records on 6 October that she had read about it in the newspaper and asked for more information: 'Hoping I am not asking too much from you & that you will reply early.' In 1917 she wrote again: 'I have not had any word for some time. I think if he was able to have a sea voyage home it may build him up again quickly if you have any way of getting him home for a while …' He was discharged as permanently unfit in May, returned to Australia in July, and died on 3 November 1917.

Creswick (New) Cemetery

Address	Clunes–Creswick Rd, Creswick 3363
GPS	-37.40343, 143.886183
Shire/City	Hepburn Shire
Parish	Creswick
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1869

Creswick takes its name from Henry, Charles and John Creswick who established a sheep station here in 1842. In the 1850s gold was discovered and at the height of the gold rush the town had a population of over 25,000.

The cemetery was in use from 1869 and contains many memorials to the pioneers of the area. In 1982 *The New Australasian No.2 Deep Lead Gold Mining Memorial* was unveiled by the premier, John Cain. It features a plaque telling the story of one of Australia's worst mining disasters when part of the mine flooded in 1882 and twenty-two miners drowned.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Politician and three-times premier: Sir Alexander Peacock

Alexander Peacock was born in Creswick in 1861. He was elected to the Victorian parliament in 1889 and held the seat of Allendale, often unopposed, for a record forty-four years. He became a minister in 1890 and as chief secretary introduced the Factory and Shop Act in 1896 which protected workers' conditions and set up the Wages Boards which determined minimum wages. Peacock first became premier during 1901–07. This coincided with the 1902 royal visit for the opening of the new federal parliament in Melbourne, and as a result he received a knighthood. He was active in education, working with the legendary Frank Tate. He also tried to reform the Legislative Council, which then had property qualifications; to introduce women's suffrage; and to further improve the conditions of workers.

He became premier for a second time in 1914. He supported the formation of Commonwealth Advisory Council on Science and Industry and set up an inquiry which led to the formation of the State Electricity Commission. He was also responsible for Victoria's notorious six o'clock closing for pubs. He lost the premiership in 1917 but from 1920 he served in various ministerial roles, including a third stint as premier for three months in 1924. At the by-election following his death, his wife, Lady Millie Peacock, won his seat and became the first woman in the Victorian parliament.

Creswick (New) Cemetery
Sir Alexander Peacock

Headstone of Frederick
James Baxter MC

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Lieutenant Frederick James Baxter MC and Bar

Frederick James Baxter was a school teacher born in Bendigo. He had served three years with the 9th Light Horse militia unit when he joined the 38th Battalion on 25 February 1916, aged twenty-three. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry at Procarp on 10 August 1918. He suffered an aneurysm in September and was awarded a Bar to his Military Cross in 1919. He disembarked at Melbourne in January 1919 and was discharged medically unfit. Lieutenant Baxter died on 19 June 1921.

DARRAWEIT GUIM

Darraweit Guim Cemetery

Glendonald Rd, Darraweit Guim 3756, Macedon Ranges Shire

GPS -37.404365, 144.892098

Reserved 1871

DAYLESFORD

Daylesford Cemetery

Address	Knox St, Daylesford 3460
GPS	-37.342025, 144.170094
Shire/City	Hepburn Shire
Parish	Wombat
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1860

Daylesford Cemetery

Gold was discovered in Daylesford in 1851. While gold prospecting development was fairly slow in the first year, by 1855 diggers numbered in the thousands as new fields opened up.

There are approximately 1300 burials in Daylesford Cemetery. The date of the earliest burials is not known as the first ledger in which burials were recorded was destroyed by fire. The existing records go back to about 1860. The cemetery contains a Chinese section.

NOTABLE BURIALS

'Grand Old Man': Donald McLeod

Donald McLeod was born in Scotland in 1837 and came to Victoria in 1847. By 1872 he was town clerk at Daylesford— and the town's leading light. In 1900, aged sixty-three, he was elected to the Victorian parliament and became a minister in

a number of Country–Liberal governments, culminating in his appointment as chief secretary and minister for public health in the Peacock government of 1915–17. The 'Grand Old Man of Daylesford' died suddenly in 1923. One son was killed at Pozières in 1916.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Daniel Eugene Frazer

Daniel Eugene Frazer from Warragul enlisted in February 1915 in 23rd Battalion. He was twenty-three, 6 feet (183 cm) tall and had red hair. He served briefly at Gallipoli, and later in France but contracted VD, pleurisy, mumps, and tuberculosis. Frazer was in and out of hospital on Mudros, Egypt, France and Britain. He returned to Australia in June 1918 and was discharged. He never recovered and died at Daylesford Hospital on 23 May 1920.

Donald McLeod

THE LOST CHILDREN OF DAYLESFORD

On Sunday morning, 30 June 1867, three young boys from Connells Gully, near Table Hill, Daylesford, wandered past familiar shallow gold diggings to look for wild goats. William Graham, aged six and a half, his brother Thomas (four) and Alfred Burman (five) crossed Wombat Creek and headed towards Muskvale.

Monument to the lost children of Daylesford

When the boys failed to return home for lunch their fathers began to search, concentrating their efforts near the junctions of the Wombat, Stony and Sailors creeks. That evening the police were notified, and the search went well into the night.

At dawn on Monday, the search began in earnest. Community anxiety grew, and the next day more than 100 horsemen assembled near the Specimen Hill Gold Mine. By Wednesday, after a public meeting, almost 700 people turned out in cold, miserable weather to continue searching.

After eight successive public meetings and twenty-five days of searching it appeared that the children would never be found. Then on 13 September a dog returned home to Wheelers Hill, some 10 km from Daylesford, carrying in its mouth a small boot with a child's foot in it. The following day a number of Wheelers Hill residents combed the area and found the bodies of the youngest boys in the hollow of a tree. The remains and clothing of the older boy were nearby.

There was a large funeral, and the three children were buried together in the Daylesford Cemetery.

Eganstown/Blanket Flat Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Eganstown 3461, Hepburn Shire

GPS -37.371321, 144.090253

Opened 1866, also known as Wombat, Heritage Overlay

FRANKLINFORD

Franklinford Cemetery

Other names	Franklin
Address	Cemetery Rd, Franklinford 3461
GPS	-37.235484, 144.105221
Shire/City	Hepburn Shire
Parish	Franklin
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1842

Edward Stone Parker

Franklinford was the site chosen by Edward Stone Parker to build the Loddon Aboriginal Protectorate Station in January 1841. It became an important focus of the Dja Dja Wurrung people from 1841 until they were forcibly resettled in 1864.

Parker's first wife was reputedly the first person buried in the cemetery in 1842. A number of Aborigines may have been buried here but in 1864 a bushfire destroyed the wooden grave markers and the cemetery records. According to the cemetery register, since 1866 approximately 375 people have been buried here.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Protector of Aborigines: Edward Stone Parker

Edward Parker was born in 1802 in London and was studying to be a Methodist minister, but in 1828 he got married instead and became a teacher. In 1838 he was appointed as one of four assistant protectors of Aborigines in the new colony of Port Phillip under the notorious George Augustus Robinson. He arrived in 1839 and made a diligent attempt to understand the Aborigines and their problems, working mainly in Central Victoria with the Dja Dja Wurrung people.

After a couple of false starts he established the Loddon Aboriginal Protectorate Station at Franklinford in January 1841. The Dja Dja Wurrung people continued their nomadic lifestyle, moving in and out of the settlement; over 200 lived there on occasions. However, funding was reduced from 1843

and the protectorate ended in 1848. By 1864 all the remaining Aborigines had been moved to the Coranderrk reserve.

Parker and his family remained living at Franklinford. Parker was one of the few colonists who tried to understand the Aborigines and learn their language and customs. He continued to proselytise for their cause until he died in 1865.

Gisborne Cemetery

Address	Gisborne–Melton Rd, Gisborne 3437
GPS	-37.495011, 144.587848
Shire/City	Macedon Ranges Shire
Parish	Gisborne
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1850s

The Gisborne area was opened up by pastoralists from Tasmania and New South Wales in the 1830s and was named after Henry Gisborne, the first commissioner for crown lands of the newly settled Port Phillip District.

The earliest burials in this cemetery are from the late 1850s. Fencing was carried out in 1859 and hundreds of ornamental trees provided by the Melbourne Botanic Gardens were planted. In 1872 a decorative iron gate was erected on the western entrance by a local firm. One unusual memorial is a large boulder with a plaque commemorating Thomas McFarland Cherry (1898–1966) who was a charismatic professor of mathematics at the University of Melbourne for thirty-four years and a driving force in mathematics education in the state. Another intriguing memorial reads: 'In Memory of Tabby, born in Fiji, died 26/4/1934, beloved by all who knew him.'

The gravesite of Blanche Ross-Watt

NOTABLE BURIALS

Charity worker and shire president: Blanche Ross-Watt
Blanche Ross-Watt (née Hamilton) was born in 1861 at Gisborne, the daughter of a squatter from Scotland and his English-born wife. She was educated privately at the family property and was then sent to finishing school in Germany. She married a neighbouring pastoralist, Thomas Riddell Ross-Watt, in 1897 and became prominent in many charitable activities in the district.

Following the death of her husband in 1919, she established and ran a small farm, Cathlaw, which became renowned for its beautiful garden. In 1925 she was elected to the Gisborne

Memorial to Private G.S. McCashney

Shire Council. She was appointed an OBE in 1949 and retired from the council in 1950. She died on 18 May 1956 at Cathlaw and was buried in Gisborne Cemetery.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private George Sutherland McCashney

George Sutherland McCashney of Trentham, a timber labourer aged nineteen, joined on 17 July 1915. He died five weeks later on 27 August 1915 of epidemic meningitis while on his way from camp to the Alfred Hospital.

GLENLYON

Glenlyon Cemetery

Holcombe Rd, Glenlyon 3461, Hepburn Shire

GPS -37.2792, 144.256

Opened 1872, earlier cemetery at an unknown site in 1863 but the ground was too stony, in 1867 graves were exhumed and transferred to the present site, Heritage Overlay

KILMORE

Kilmore Cemetery

Other name	Bylands
Address	165 Lancefield Rd, Kilmore 3764
GPS	-37.294945, 144.932255
Shire/City	Mitchell Shire
Parish	Bylands
Date opened	c. 1859

Kilmore Cemetery

Kilmore has claims to being Victoria's oldest inland settled town. Many of its early settlers were Celts from Ireland, Scotland and Cornwall, and it remains a strong Celtic and Catholic area to this day. Kilmore Post Office opened in 1843. The original cemetery reserve was proclaimed in 1850, but earlier burials took place from 1845. There were extensions in 1861 and in 1938.

Details from the headstones in the cemetery are an important part of Kilmore's history because for many years burial records were not maintained. In 1880 a former mayor stated that the location of many graves could only be found by 'local knowledge'. In 1896 it was reported that before constructing a monument a grave had to be opened and the plaque on the coffin read to ensure that it was the right location and body.

Kyneton Cemetery

Address	Redesdale Rd, Kyneton 3444
GPS	-37.227419, 144.457933
Shire/City	Macedon Ranges Shire
Parish	Lauriston
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1860

Kyneton Cemetery was established before 1856, but was not surveyed and laid out until 1858. The first burial of which there is any record was in 1857. The finest memorial is that of Martin Hartigan, which was sculptured by Italian-born architect, builder and sculptor Andrea Stombuco, who was then living in Kyneton.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Activist and organiser: Cecilia Downing
Cecilia Downing (née Hopkins) was born in 1858 in London and her family emigrated to Australia later that year.

Downing was a founding member of the Kyneton Woman's Christian Temperance Union and became Victorian state president in 1912. Temperance and women's welfare were the two great causes of her life. Initially a pacifist, when three of her sons joined up she became a passionate supporter of the war effort, campaigning for alcohol-free canteens for the troops and in favour of conscription. After the war she founded the Victorian Baptist Women's Association and successfully campaigned for representation of women on church bodies. During 1928–36 she was secretary of the National Council of Women. During the Depression she worked to support victims, mainly with the Travellers' Aid Society, through which in the 1950s she formed a close working relationship with then immigration minister, Arthur Calwell.

Kyneton Cemetery

In 1940 she became president of the Federated Association of Australian Housewives which under her leadership became the largest women's organisation in the country with a membership of 130,000. Among other things they succeeded in having legislation passed securing home help for women with large families whose husbands were away at the war. Despite her age she ignored medical advice to slow down, and was re-elected national president of Travellers' Aid in 1947 and again served as federal president of the Housewives' Association in 1949–51. She was appointed MBE in 1950 and died in August 1952, aged ninety-four. She was an amazingly active and dedicated woman all her life.

Lancefield Cemetery

Lancefield Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Lancefield 3435
GPS	-37.292418, 144.74109
Shire/City	Macedon Ranges Shire
Parish	Lancefield
Date opened	1860

The area was used by the Wurundjeri Aboriginal people as a quarry site for making stone axes; it was first settled by European squatters in 1837. The elevation and climate made Lancefield a popular summer resort in the 1880s. The Burke and Wills expedition camped here in 1860; the cemetery was established in the same year.

MACEDON

Macedon Cemetery

Address	Bent St, Macedon 3440
GPS	-37.421065, 144.568406
Shire/City	Macedon Ranges Shire
Parish	Macedon
Date opened	1860

The gravesite of Marian Ellis Rowan

The Macedon Cemetery, gazetted in 1860, includes plantings of pines, oaks, cypresses and mature gums; the gates are of scrolled metal. It contains many substantial memorials, including the striking 'Asleep' sculpture by artist Peter Schipperheyn on the grave of Laurence Matheson.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Artist, naturalist and explorer: Marian Ellis Rowan
Marian Ellis Rowan (née Ryan) was born in Melbourne in 1848. After attending a girls' school in Brighton she began painting wildflowers.

After her husband died in 1892 she went to exhibit in the United States and England where she was received with great acclaim—Queen Victoria bought some of her paintings—before returning home to complete a pet project: to find and record every wildflower on the continent.

In 1920 in Sydney she held an exhibition of 1000 of her paintings, then the largest exhibition ever held in Australia. Marian Rowan died in 1922.

Governor-General: Sir Richard Casey

Richard Casey was born in 1890 in Brisbane and educated at Melbourne Grammar School and Trinity College, Cambridge. During the First World War he rose to the rank of major in Army Intelligence, and saw action at Gallipoli and the Somme.

In 1931 he won the Victorian seat of Corio for the new United Australia Party. During the Second World War he first headed the Australian legation in Washington, then was invited by Winston Churchill to work for the United Kingdom in the Middle East. In 1943 he was offered the governorship of Bengal, India,

In 1949 he was back in parliament and became minister for external affairs in 1951. He was made a life peer in 1960 and resigned from parliament. In 1965 he became a very successful governor-general. He died in 1976 at St Vincent's Hospital.

Sir Richard Casey (right)

MALMSBURY

Malmsbury Cemetery

Address	9 Bridge Rd, Malmsbury 3446
GPS	-37.197676, 144.382517
Shire/City	Macedon Ranges Shire
Parish	Lauriston
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1861

The Malmsbury area was first settled by squatters in the 1830s. When gold was discovered in Bendigo and Castlemaine in 1858, the town became a service centre for those travelling to the diggings.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Medical practitioner and inventor: Edward Davy

Edward Davy was born in Devonshire in 1806, the son of a doctor. He initially trained as a surgeon but was more interested in chemistry and the recently discovered field of electromagnetism. After completing his medical studies he opened a chemical dispensary in The Strand and began experimenting with electricity, especially telegraphy.

He emigrated to South Australia and was appointed chief assayer for South Australia, then in 1853 became the chief assayer in Melbourne. When the office was abolished he retired to a farm in Malmsbury where he was active in the community and was mayor three times. He died there in 1885.

Edward Davy's headstone

Mount Prospect Cemetery

Midland Hwy, Mount Prospect 3364, Hepburn Shire

GPS -37.406165, 144.031019

Reserved 1860

Pyalong Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Pyalong 3521, Mitchell Shire

GPS -37.104166, 144.85695

Site reserved 1862, earliest burial appears to be Robert Leemon in 1866, there were two religious sections and a third for 'Dissenters'

Pyalong Cemetery
Seymour Pioneer Cemetery

Riddells Creek Cemetery

Other names	Kerrie, Riddell
Address	Royal Parade, Riddells Creek 3431
GPS	-37.445711, 144.662868
Shire/City	Macedon Ranges
Parish	Kerrie
Date opened	c. 1866

Riddells Creek was named for one its original settlers, John Carre Riddell. The cemetery was established in 1866 and contains graves from 1869 onwards. Riddell himself is buried in Gisborne Cemetery.

Seymour Pioneer Cemetery

Other names	Old Seymour Cemetery, Seymour Pioneer Memorial Park
Address	Crawford St, Seymour 3660
GPS	-37.038433, 145.165961
Shire/City	Mitchell Shire
Parish	Seymour
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1855

The Pioneer Cemetery is now a park over unmarked graves, with some tombstones randomly placed to provide the park with historic character.

Seymour General Cemetery

Other names	Seymour New
Address	Kobyboyn Rd, Seymour 3660
GPS	-37.038368, 145.166229
Shire/City	Mitchell Shire
Parish	Tallarook
Date opened	1916

The new Seymour General Cemetery was established in 1916.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Journalist: Hugh Buggy

Hugh Buggy was born in Seymour in 1896. After an initial stint with a Melbourne suburban newspaper he joined the Melbourne *Argus* in 1917 and embarked on a long and distinguished career as a journalist. At various times he worked for the *Sun News-Pictorial,* the Sydney *Sun* and the Melbourne *Herald* before returning to the *Argus* in 1950 where he was its chief football writer until the paper ceased publication in 1957.

He was also a highly respected sports reporter with an encyclopaedic memory for past results, and is credited by some for coining the epithet 'bodyline' to describe the England team's infamous bowling tactics in the 1932–33 Test series. Buggy wrote a splendid history of the Carlton Football Club in 1958. He died in 1974.

Smeaton Cemetery

Smeaton Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Smeaton 3364
GPS	-37.302111, 143.921857
Shire/City	Hepburn Shire
Parish	Smeaton
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1860

Smeaton was founded by Captain John Hepburn, a ship's master who decided to chance his hand as a pastoralist. Hepburn Springs is named after him. The cemetery was opened in 1860 and contains many monuments to the early families of Smeaton. However, John Hepburn and his descendants are buried in a small cemetery on his own sheep station, Smeaton House.

Tallarook Cemetery

Tallarook Cemetery

Other names	Dabyminga
Address	Upper Goulburn Rd, Tallarook 3659
GPS	-37.100126, 145.097291
Shire/City	Mitchell Shire
Parish	Lowry
Date opened	1871

The Tallarook run was established in 1848 by pastoralist Joseph Hawdon, who returned to England in 1858. The post office opened in 1861. Tallarook is most famous for the Depression era saying 'Things are crook in Tallarook', later used as the title of a song by the legendary Jack O'Hagen.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Driver: Owen Eugene Sanderson

Owen Eugene Sanderson, an engine driver from Tallarook, enlisted on 28 September 1914, aged twenty-three. He was to be a reinforcement to the 4th Field Artillery Brigade but he died of measles at Fairfield Hospital on 25 November 1914.

Trentham Cemetery

Address	Myrniong–Trentham Rd, Trentham 3458
GPS	-37.396549, 144.318887
Shire/City	Hepburn Shire
Parish	Trentham
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1868

Trentham was first settled by gold prospectors in the 1850s. Later the surrounding Wombat State Forest provided resources for a flourishing timber industry. The post office opened in 1862. Potato growing, grazing and tourism are now the main source of the town's economy. Trentham Falls, the highest single-drop waterfall in Victoria, is nearby.

Trentham Cemetery, established in 1868, contains many substantial tombstones of note from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Country doctor: Gweneth Wisewould

Gweneth Wisewould was born in 1884 at Brighton, Melbourne. In 1915 she graduated in medicine at the University of Melbourne. In 1938 she set up at Trentham, and made the town her home, serving as its doctor until she died in 1972 at the age of eighty-seven.

As the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* notes: 'Conditions in the small settlements of the region, and on the roads over the hilly terrain between them, demanded physical courage and resourcefulness. Her considerable surgical skills enabled her to deal with emergencies, whether she was obliged to operate in isolated cottages or in Trentham's tiny hospital she called her "home from home".'

Gweneth Wisewould

The gravesite of William Hartley Budd, Wallan Cemetery

TRENTHAM

Blue Mountain Cemetery

Off Trentham–Myrniong Rd, Trentham 3458, Hepburn Shire

GPS -37.428881, 144.298636

Reserved 1875, at least sixteen graves, dating from 1876 to the 1960s, current status is uncertain

TYAAK

Tyaak Cemetery

Broadford–Flowerdale Rd, Tyaak 3658, Mitchell Shire

GPS -37.218447, 145.137004

Earliest headstone 1869, still in use

WALLAN

Wallan Cemetery

Address	Queen Rd, Wallan 3756
GPS	-37.413661, 144.988951
Shire/City	Mitchell Shire
Parish	Wallan Wallan
Date opened	1858

The cemetery was established in 1858. The three original trustees represented the religious denominations in the town—William Hartley Budd (Anglican), Patrick Laffy (Roman Catholic), and William McLeod (Presbyterian). All three are buried in the cemetery that they managed for more than twenty years.

Woodend Cemetery

Address	Buckland St, Woodend 3442
GPS	-37.353565, 144.535053
Shire/City	Macedon Ranges Shire
Parish	Woodend
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Significant Trees
Date opened	1860

Woodend, at the foot of Mount Macedon, became an important staging post for miners on their way to the diggings to the north from the 1850s. The cemetery, set on the crown of a hill, was established in 1860. It is entered by distinctive cast-iron gates. It contains a rare example of Antarctic Beech (*Nothofagus moorei*) in Victoria and an outstanding example of Maritime Pine (*Pinus pinaster*).

NOTABLE BURIALS

Businessman and alderman: Thomas Moubray

Moubray was born in 1825 in County Donegal, Ireland. In 1842 he emigrated first to New Zealand and then to Australia. In 1848 he arrived in Melbourne and became a highly successful businessman as senior partner in Moubray, Rowan & Hicks, a firm of wholesale and retail drapers, outfitters, silk mercers, and carpet and furniture warehousemen. He retired in 1891.

He was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1865, serving as lord mayor in 1868–69 and for many years as the chairman of the Public Works Committee. For some time Moubray was a member of the Early Closing Association which campaigned for shorter working hours for shop employees. He died in 1891.

Newspaperman: Sir Errol Galbraith Knox

Knox was born in 1889 at Glebe, Sydney. He was educated at Fort Street Public School, where his nickname was 'Knocker', and at the University of Sydney before going into journalism. In July 1915 he enlisted as a private in the AIF, serving in Egypt and on the Western Front. He rose to the rank of captain and was appointed MBE.

He returned to Sydney in 1920 and worked first for *Smith's Weekly,* then the *Daily Telegraph,* then the *Evening News,* whose circulation he doubled in a year. In September 1937 Knox moved to Melbourne to be managing editor with the Argus & Australasian Ltd.

Knox was knighted in January 1949 and died later that year.

Woodend Cemetery
Sir Errol Galbraith Knox

AROUND BALLARAT

Ararat, Ballarat, Golden Plains, Moorabool, Pyrenees
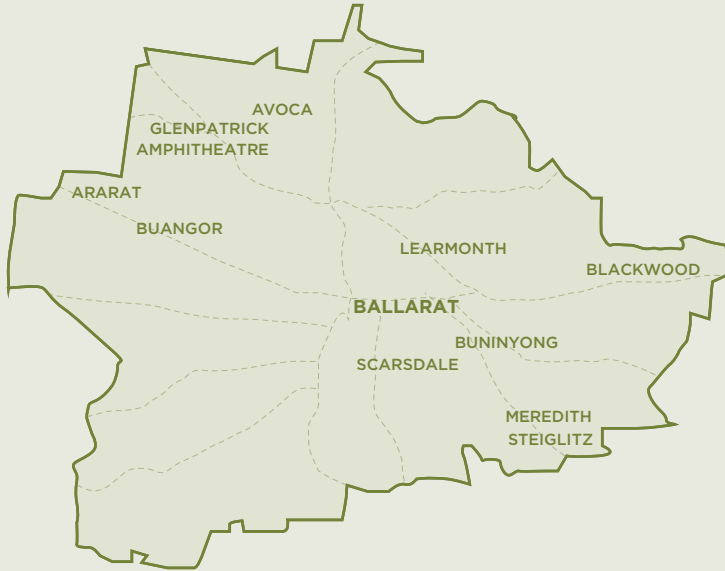
Ararat General Cemetery
–
Ballarat General Cemetery and Crematorium
–
Ballarat (Old) Cemetery
–
Buninyong Cemetery
–
Cape Clear Cemetery
–
Glenpatrick Cemetery
–
Linton Cemetery
–
Scarsdale and Smythesdale Cemetery
–
Steiglitz Cemetery
–

Amphitheatre Cemetery

Other names	Glenlogie
Address	Pyrenees Hwy, Amphitheatre 3468
GPS	-37.186331, 143.387622
Shire/City	Pyrenees Shire
Parish	Glenlogie
Date opened	1861

The gravesite of George and Vittoria Studd

Amphitheatre is a gold rush settlement named after the natural amphitheatre in which it was originally located. A post office opened there on 22 June 1859. After the gold ran out, the township was moved to its current location on the Pyrenees Highway. There is a plaque to indicate the original location of the town.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Pioneers: George and Vittoria Studd

George Studd and his wife Vittoria arrived in Melbourne in 1853 from England and moved to the area after the discovery of gold.

The headstone reads: 'Sacred to the Memory of George Charles Studd, died Oct 23, 1884, at Amphitheatre aged 58 years. A loving husband and kind father. And Vittoria Isabella, wife of above, died 24 July 1926, aged 89 years. Relentless death among us comes, And bitter grief imparts, It takes the loved ones from our home, But never from our hearts.'

Ararat General Cemetery

Address	Nott Rd, Ararat 3377
GPS	-37.268797, 142.945812
Shire/City	Rural City of Ararat
Parish	Ararat
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1862

In 1841 a resting squatter passing through this area named a nearby hill Mount Ararat, after the place where Noah's ark traditionally came to rest. The area was sparsely settled in the 1850s with a post office opening in 1856, but the township was not named Ararat until 1857. The same year a party of Chinese on their way to the Central Victorian goldfields discovered gold in the area and the town expanded rapidly, becoming an important commercial centre for the region. The Chinese continued to be prominent in the town for many years. Ararat later became notorious as the site for the large Aradale Mental Hospital, which opened in 1865, and later the maximum security prison for the criminally insane which evolved from the Ararat County Gaol in 1887 and came to be known as J Ward. Both institutions are now closed.

The first cemetery in Ararat was located on Hospital Hill, and included Chinese graves. It was gazetted in 1860 but shortly afterwards this decision was revoked and in 1862 the bodies of those buried there were removed and reinterred in a new cemetery located further out of town.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private William Vigar Aggett

William Vigar Aggett was a nineteen-year-old miner who had served four years in the militia with the 73rd Infantry Regiment—the Victorian Rangers—when he enlisted in July 1915. He had previously been rejected because of insufficient chest measurement but casualties at Gallipoli changed the requirement. He died at Ararat Hospital of cerebrospinal meningitis on 9 December 1915. His father wrote politely in 1921 to ensure that his son's grave was in the care of the War Graves Commission and had a headstone.

Chinese Memorial at Ararat General Cemetery

Private William Vigar Aggett

Spring Lead/
Opossum Gully Cemetery

Other names	Norval, Opossum Gully
Address	Spring Lead Rd, Ararat 3377t
GPS	-37.279362, 142.881997
Shire/City	Rural City of Ararat
Parish	Ararat
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1840s

In October 1868 a public meeting of the inhabitants of Opossum Gully and Spring Lead was held to consider the best means to protect a burial ground situated near the head of Spring Lead on the road leading to Opposum Gully. The piece of ground had been used for burials since the first discovery of gold at Ararat and contained many graves, but it had never been enclosed and was overrun by cattle and swine. A request to the Victorian chief secretary led to the cemetery being gazetted in November 1868. As well as many graves of children, the cemetery has a variety of headstones including ornate Gothic designs, two of cast iron, and an arch-shaped, broken headstone with a Chinese inscription.

AVOCA

Avoca Cemetery

Address	Summers St and Sunraysia Hwy Avoca 3467
GPS	-37.069154, 143.465332
Shire/City	Pyrenees Shire
Parish	Avoca
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1857

Avoca was a pastoral district until 1853 when gold was discovered and in two years the population grew from 100 to 16,000. It quickly became an administrative and service centre for the area, which enabled it to survive the end of the gold rushes. Individual digging eventually gave way to company mines but the last of these was closed by 1895. In 1857 a block of land to the north of the township was donated by Henry Knott for use as a cemetery. The earliest headstone is dated 5 March 1857 and the first recorded burial took place on 13 February 1858. Due to the large number of Chinese in the goldfields, a Chinese section was established; it features a brick funerary oven which is classified by the National Trust.

Spring Lead Cemetery

Chinese funerary oven, Avoca Cemetery

Ballan Cemetery

Lay St, Ballan 3342, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.598521, 144.23871

First cemetery in 1850s was outside town, new cemetery reserved 1875

Old Ballan Cemetery

Geary's Lane, Ballan 3342, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.63422, 144.21833

Reopened in 2007 by the Department of Health and State Trustees for 'essential care funerals'—for those who have no family or money to pay for the service; what used to be known as paupers' funerals

Old Ballan Cemetery

Ballarat General Cemetery and Crematorium

Other names	Ballarat New
Address	Doveton St North, Ballarat 3350
GPS	-37.533336, 143.866173
Shire/City	City of Ballarat
Parish	Ballarat
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1858

Ballarat takes its name from the sheep run called Ballaarat established in 1837 by the Scottish squatter Archibald Yuille who named it from local Wathaurong Aboriginal words for the area, *balla arat*, thought to mean 'resting place'. Gold was discovered on 18 August 1851 and within months, approximately 20,000 migrants had rushed the district.

New Cemetery was opened on 12 July 1858 and was intended to replace the Old Cemetery (listed below). It is a large cemetery with a formal layout, gate house, rotundas and fences. It has a Chinese section with a bluestone funerary oven and many simple headstones.

Ballarat General Cemetery

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Driver Frederick Ivan Bastow

Ivan Bastow was a blacksmith of twenty-two when he enlisted in 1914. He served with the 14th Battalion at Gallipoli and then with the 4th Infantry Brigade. He returned to Australia suffering from tuberculosis and pleurisy and was in hospital for nearly a year. He died on 16 November 1919.

Ballarat (Old) Cemetery

Address	Macarthur St, Ballarat
GPS	-37.54803, 143.84906
Shire/City	City of Ballarat
Parish	Ballarat
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1848

Chinese graves
Ballarat Old Cemetery

The Old Cemetery was established in 1848. When the New Cemetery was opened in 1858, there were protests over the Old Cemetery's proximity to the town centre and the perceived health risk. Nevertheless burials continued to take place here and both cemeteries are still in use today.

The cemetery contains memorials to the diggers and soldiers who died at the Eureka Stockade. The Miners' Memorial, a grey sandstone obelisk surmounted by a draped urn erected in 1856, is inscribed with the names of miners who died at Eureka. The Soldiers' Memorial, erected in 1879, commemorates members of the 40th and 12th Regiments and others who died as a result of the fighting.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Publican and racehorse owner: Walter Craig

Walter Craig was proprietor of Craig's Hotel in Ballarat. In August 1870 he dreamt he saw a jockey wearing his colours draw away from the field to win the Melbourne Cup. But the jockey was also wearing a black armband symbolising a death. Craig owned a horse called Nimblefoot that was entered in the Melbourne Cup. Craig therefore believed that his horse would win the famous race but that he would die beforehand. He told everybody about the dream and said Nimblefoot was a certainty to win the Cup.

Craig then made a bet with a bookmaker named William Slack, that a horse called Croydon would win the Metropolitan Handicap Stakes and that Nimblefoot would win the Melbourne Cup. Neither horse was a favourite and the bet was based only on a dream, so Slack gave him the very good odds of £1000 to eight beers. Craig did die that night, 16 August, aged only forty-five. And next weekend Croydon did win the Metropolitan. The *Age* published the story of the half-fulfilled prophecy on the Monday before the Melbourne Cup. And Nimblefoot, with jockey J. Day wearing a black armband, did win the Melbourne Cup. Because of Craig's death, the bookmaker was under no obligation to pay out on his bet but Slack did give half the winning sum to Walter Craig's widow.

Democrat: John Basson Humffray

John Basson Humffray was born in Wales in 1824 and was active in the English Chartist movement campaigning for democratic reforms. In 1853 he emigrated to the Ballarat goldfields and soon became involved in the miners' struggle. He was one of the three delegates to meet with Governor Hotham on 27 November, where their demands for economic and political reforms were rejected.

When the miners finally did get the vote they elected both Humffray and Lalor unopposed as the two Legislative Council representatives for Ballarat. When the Legislative Assembly was instituted, Humffray served as the member for a number of electorates in the Ballarat area. He was minister for mines in 1860–61 and chairman of the Royal Commission on Mining in 1863. In his later years he became poor and when he died in 1891, a memorial was erected by public subscription, adjacent to the Miners' Memorial as he had requested. It is on the register of the National Trust.

Writer: Harold Edward (Hal) Porter

Hal Porter was a prominent Australian literary figure from the 1940s to his death in 1984. He was born in Melbourne on 16 February 1911 but the family moved to Bairnsdale where he was educated and first began writing. He supported himself mainly by teaching and as a librarian until finally from 1961 he was able to be a full-time writer. He wrote three novels, three plays and a large number of poems, none of which was critically lauded. His reputation rests mainly on his short stories and on his four memoirs, the first of which—*The Watcher on the Cast-Iron Balcony*—is considered a literary masterpiece. He was hit by a car twice: once in 1939, causing injuries that kept him out of the Second World War, and again in 1983, which left him in a coma for fourteen months until he died on 29 September 1984.

Writer: Nathan Spielvogel

Nathan Spielvogel was born in Ballarat in 1874, the son of a pawnbroker. He attended the Dana Street State School as a pupil and later returned as its principal in 1924–39.

From his twenties he began writing short stories, sketches and verse often dealing with Jewish life in Ballarat. His impressions of Europe during a lengthy visit, titled *A Gumsucker on the Tramp* (1905), sold 20,000 copies and was followed by *The Gumsucker at Home* (1913). He helped revive the Ballarat Historical Society and was president from 1933 until 1956. He published several brief histories of Ballarat's institutions as well as a general history of the city (1935) and a popular account of the Eureka rebellion, *The Affair at Eureka* (1928).

After retirement he was largely responsible for managing the local museum and for placing plaques and monuments at historic sites. His broadcasts and press releases increased historical awareness. He died in 1956.

Ballarat Old Cemetery
Harold (Hal) Porter

Bannockburn Cemetery

BANNOCKBURN

Bannockburn Cemetery

Charlton Rd, Bannockburn 3331, Golden Plains Shire

GPS -38.05665, 144.177897

1860, contains remnants of the Western Basalt Plains grassland community, including the endangered large-fruit groundsel, Button Wrinklewort and yam daisy

BARKLY

Barkly Cemetery

Landsbrough–Barkly Rd, Barkly 3381, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -36.946618, 143.200172

Reserved 1872, closed 1904, two headstones remain, dated 1874 and 1895

BEAUFORT

Beaufort Cemetery

South St, Beaufort 3373, Pyrenees Shire

GPS -37.436265, 143.38728

Reserved 1861

BLACKWOOD

Blackwood Cemetery

Other names	Mount Blackwood, Red Hill
Address	35 Byers Rd, Blackwood 3458
GPS	-37.474661, 144.3071
Shire/City	Moorabool Shire
Parish	Blackwood
Date opened	1860

Matthew Rogers

Blackwood was established in 1855, and for a time had a population of 13,000 around the time of the Golden Point gold rush.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Gold miner: Matthew Rogers
Matthew Rogers was born at St Erth, Cornwall on 11 June 1824, and after emigrating he went in pursuit of gold discovered near Mount Blackwood. He was a stonemason by trade and built his house in Simmons Reef with stone quarried from around Bacchus Marsh. First called St Erth, the house is now

the 'Garden of St Erth'. The original title was dated 1867 but it is believed the house was built before then. At the western end of his stone cottage Rogers attached a wooden building which served as a post office and store. Behind it was a boot factory.

Rogers became rich from his Mount Rogers Big Hill Mine. The 1906 *Mines Department Bulletin* said Rogers had got a record amount of 3175 ounces of gold to a depth of 200 feet (60 metres).

Mary Ann Rogers was born in Hayle, Cornwall on 24 June 1828. Mary Ann was the first interment—on 27 August 1896, shortly after the memorial was completed. She was sixty-eight. Matthew Rogers died on 6 January 1902, aged seventy-seven. The *Bacchus Marsh Express* said that by his death 'Blackwood loses one of its most notable pioneers and worthy citizens'.

BLACKWOOD

Povey's Grave

Off Simmons Creek Rd, Blackwood 3458, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.473941, 144.287171

Also known as Simmons Creek Grave, isolated grave of Isaac Povey, a miner—who died 10 July 1855, original wooden memorial destroyed by fire c. 1926 and replaced by present bronze tombstone

BUANGOR

Buangor Cemetery

Address	Challicum Rd, Buangor 3375
GPS	-37.37219, 143.160996
Shire/City	Rural City of Ararat
Parish	Buangor
Date opened	c. 1881

Burials at Buangor began in about 1872. The site for the cemetery was permanently reserved in 1881.

NOTABLE BURIALS

General Sir Cyril Brudenell White

Cyril Brudenell White was born at St Arnaud in 1876, but grew up in Queensland – joining the militia in 1896, and commissioned in the permanent forces in 1899. He was primarily responsible for the operational command of the First AIF, under Sir William Birdwood during the First World War. Major General Sir Brudenell White returned to Australia in 1919, and was appointed chief of the general staff (CGS), retiring in 1923. In March 1940 he and was recalled as CGS and promoted general, but on 13 August 1940 he was killed in the aircraft crash near Canberra that also took the lives of three federal ministers. Charles Bean regarded him as the greatest man he ever knew.

Matthew Rogers Memorial Buangor Cemetery

Bungaree Cemetery

Creswick Rd, Pootilla 3352, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.523338, 143.970543

Reserved 1863, also known as Pootilla

Buninyong Cemetery

Address	7621 Midland Hwy, Buninyong 3357
GPS	-37.640436, 143.852809
Shire/City	City of Ballarat
Parish	Buninyong
Date opened	1856

The gravesite of
Dr Richard Power

It is likely that the cemetery at Buninyong began to be used from about 1850, but there had been an earlier burial ground. The first recorded burial is that of Elizabeth Gullan aged two, who died on 20 August, 1852. Official entries appeared in the *Government Gazette* from 1855.

The cemetery contains the graves of many of Buninyong's early pioneers, including squatters, clergy, doctors, miners, shopkeepers. Some are marked with elaborate headstones, others with more modest memorials and a number have unmarked graves.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to know who was buried in the old area of the cemetery because there are no records and no headstones have survived. However, the first death recorded in the district was that of Terence McManus, a shepherd working for the Learmonth brothers, who was speared by Aborigines near Sebastopol in April 1838.

On 1 February 1852 Corporal William Harvey of the Buninyong Mounted Police, was mortally wounded by a trooper. He was attended by Dr Richard Power as he died.

On 9 December 1852, Richard Power died unexpectedly at the age of fifty. He was a great loss to the district where he had been their doctor since 1842. His gravestone in the Anglican section is the earliest in the Buninyong Cemetery, and is cared for by the Buninyong and District Historical Society.

Another pioneer was Thomas Hiscock, the discoverer of gold in the area, who died in 1855. His headstone is in the extra Presbyterian section.

Cape Clear Cemetery

Other names	Pitfield, Naringal, Mindai
Address	Cemetery Rd, Pitfield 3351
GPS	-37.792248, 143.342406
Shire/City	Golden Plains Shire
Parish	Mindai
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1868

NOTABLE BURIAL

Pioneer: Joseph Linton

The earliest headstone in the cemetery marks the grave of Joseph Linton. Joseph and Mary Linton and their three young daughters arrived in Geelong from Scotland in 1939, and travelled to the district then known as Wardy Yallock to establish a pastoral run named Emu Hill. Linton died on 22 August 1853 from a coaching accident. He gave his name to the small township of Linton a short distance to the north.

Cape Clear Cemetery
Cathcart Cemetery

CARNGHAM

Carngham Cemetery

Cemetery Hill Rd, Carngham 3351, Pyrenees Shire

GPS -37.571352, 143.571092

Reserved 1862

CATHCART

Cathcart Cemetery

Phillips Flat Rd, Cathcart 3377, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.320179, 142.888656

Reserved 1866

CLARENDON

Clarendon Cemetery

Midland Hwy, Clarendon 3352, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.705789, 143.980436

Gazetted 1876

Crowlands Cemetery
Dowling Forest Cemetery

CROWLANDS

Crowlands Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Crowlands 3377, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.13635, 143.122535

Reserved 1884

DOWLING FOREST

Dowling Forest Cemetery

Sunraysia–Dowling Rd, Miners Rest 3352, City of Ballarat

GPS -37.470556, 143.766602

Reserved 1860, part devoted to grasslands protection, rare leek orchid found

ELAINE

Elaine Cemetery

Horsehill North Rd, Elaine 3334, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.777119, 143.98534

Reserved 1981

ELMHURST

Elmhurst Cemetery

Glenlogie–Beaufort Rd, Elmhurst 3469, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.185042, 143.268502

Reserved 1870

GLENDARUEL/COGHILLS CREEK

Glendaruel Cemetery

Other name	Coghills Creek
Address	Rose Lane, Coghills Creek
GPS	-37.393568, 143.77392
Shire/City	City of Ballarat
Parish	Glendaruel
Heritage	National Trust Register of Significant Trees
Date opened	c. 1860s

Cemetery plantings include a Spanish fir (*Abies pinsapo*) which is listed on the National Trust's Register of Significant Trees. Over 100 years old and considered to be the finest specimen in Victoria, this outstanding tree makes a major contribution to the cemetery. Other tree species include mature golden *Cupressus macrocarpa*, bunya pine and redwood.

Glenpatrick Cemetery

Address	Elmhurst–Glenpatrick Rd, Glenpatrick 3469
GPS	-37.135159, 143.342406
Shire/City	Rural City of Ararat
Parish	Glenpatrick
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1872

The headwaters of Glenpatrick Creek became one of the more extensive sluicing fields in the Barkly Mining Division from December 1864. At first sluicing was very difficult because of a great underflow of water, but after the construction of a drainage system, which also carried off the sluiced waste, it continued successfully until the late 1860s.

A site for a cemetery was reserved in 1872 at Glenpatrick with a further reservation in 1878.

There are three burials. Rose Deligny Colombier, twenty-six, died on Christmas Day 1856. From France, she had been only four months in Victoria when she died. Ciscilia Gallager, aged one month, died from whooping cough and was buried on 24 October 1871. And Fanny Webster, aged just five and a half hours, was buried on 26 June 1886.

Glenpatrick Cemetery

Gordon (New) Cemetery

Cemetery Lane, Gordon 3345, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.585461, 144.112765

Reserved 1867

Gordon (Old) Cemetery

Brougham St, Gordon 3345, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.578452, 144.099359

Reserved 1864, now Pioneer Park, one headstone—Thomas Geddes died 1859

Greendale Cemetery

Great Western Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Great Western 3374, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.159569, 142.856147

Gazetted 1859, earliest headstone 1865

Greendale Cemetery

Napoleon St, Greendale 3341, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.563253, 144.300639

Reserved 1866

Inverleigh Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Inverleigh 3321
GPS	-38.105118, 144.039247
Shire/City	Golden Plains Shire
Parish	Doroq
Date opened	1859

Memorial to Charlotte Pellet

The early settlement of Inverleigh is associated with the Derwent Company's sheep runs of the 1830s and 1840s. The township of Inverleigh was officially proclaimed in 1855, following a crown survey in 1854, and developed during the 1850s as a commercial and civic centre servicing surrounding pastoral properties. It was also an important stop on the trade routes that linked Geelong to the Western District and Ballarat.

The Inverleigh Cemetery was officially proclaimed in 1859, although the earliest headstone marks the grave of Patrick Monahan who was buried in 1851. Other burials had occurred earlier, with unmarked graves established on large pastoral, private farms and on land adjacent to the current site.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Governor's housekeeper: Charlotte Pellet

Charlotte Pellet was the housekeeper of Charles La Trobe, superintendent of the Port Phillip District and then lieutenant-governor of Victoria in 1839–54, at the historic La Trobe's cottage in Jolimont, Melbourne. She lived in Inverleigh in the later years of her life and died on 9 April 1876, aged seventy-six.

Lake Bolac Cemetery

Glenelg Hwy, Lake Bolac 3351, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.704002, 142.86043

Reserved 1873

Landsborough Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Landsborough 3384, Pyrenees Shire

GPS -37.025624, 143.13784

Reserved 1863

Landsborough Cemetery

Learmonth Cemetery

Other names	Brewster, Burrumbeet
Address	Whitehands Rd, Learmonth 3352
GPS	-37.418328, 144.69233
Shire/City	City of Ballarat
Parish	Burrumbeet
Date opened	1858

The township of Learmonth was first established in 1837 near Lake Learmonth, one of four shallow lakes in the Ballarat area. Learmonth was the original local government headquarters for the shire. Lake Learmonth Post Office opened in 1858 and was renamed Learmonth in 1860. The cemetery was gazetted on 24 December 1858.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Inventor: Thomas Quinlivan

Thomas Quinlivan was born around 1842 in Clare, Ireland and emigrated to Australia with his family in 1850. In 1867 he inherited a farm at Coghills Creek from his father. Quinlivan had a very creative mind and during his lifetime took out many patents for improvements to farm machinery. His most ambitious and significant invention, a design for a four-wheel-drive steam traction engine, was patented in 1908. Although not the first, Quinlivan's design was more sophisticated and practical. His demonstration working model is now held by Museum Victoria. In October 1909 he took out a patent covering the application of his four-wheel-drive mechanism to motor cars and similar vehicles. Quinlivan died on 24 April 1920.
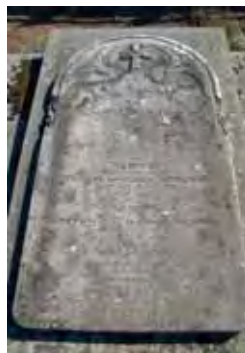
The gravesite of Thomas Quinlivan

Lethbridge Cemetery

59 Broom Rd, Lethbridge 3332, Golden Plains Shire

GPS -37.9618, 144.131138

Reserved 1860

Lexton Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Lexton 3352, Pyrenees Shire

GPS -37.265995, 143.54354

Trustees appointed 1860, gazetted 1876

Linton Cemetery

Other names	Linton Diggings
Address	Linton–Snake Valley Rd, Linton 3360
GPS	-37.670427, 143.569042
Shire/City	Golden Plains Shire
Parish	Argyle, Linton
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1860

Linton Memorial

The area was first settled by Joseph and Mary Linton who immigrated from Scotland in 1939 and established a pastoral run named Emu Hill. Gold was discovered in 1848 and when the gold ran out, the Chinese miners remained in the area and set up market gardens

The cemetery was officially gazetted on 18 September 1860. The grave of one unnamed boy of unknown age, the son of Margaret Simpson McGie, states he died 'by dislocation of the neck, willful murder by the mother'. Linton himself died in 1853; his grave is in the Cape Clear Cemetery.

Emily Kelly, who was born around 1865 and died around 1940, lost her husband James in 1908. Their son Henry enlisted in 1916 in the 21st Battalion and was killed in action at Polygon Wood, Belgium on 9 October 1917. He was thirty-two and had been an attendant at the Kew Insane Asylum. Emily had Henry's name inscribed on her husband's headstone. Unable to travel to Belgium, she instead sent 1 shilling in stamps for three photographs of his grave.

Maddingley Cemetery

Address	Baillang Rd, Maddingley 3340
GPS	-37.690332, 144.418086
Shire/City	Moorabool Shire
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1858

Moonambel Cemetery

The Maddingley Cemetery opened for Church of England and Catholic burials in 1858, and was gazetted as a public cemetery on 10 June 1859. The brick residence at the cemetery was erected in 1894 by a local builder, Mr P. Murphy for £95.

MEREDITH

Meredith Cemetery

Address	Slate Quarry Rd, Meredith 3333
GPS	-37.837375, 144.083122
Shire/City	Golden Plains Shire
Parish	Meredith
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1861

In the 1860s the township of Meredith was a thriving settlement, located on the important colonial transport route that linked the Buninyong and Ballarat goldfields to the north from the port of Geelong to the south. The Mounted Police Troup responsible for escorting gold found within the nearby Steiglitz goldfields was stationed at the Meredith Police Paddock from 1851.

Following a public meeting a formal application was made to the colonial government to establish a cemetery and the site was formally gazetted on 11 February 1861. Many of the early burials were from deaths associated with mining accidents at the nearby diggings of Morrison, Moorabool, Burnt Bridge and Stony Rises.

Meredith Cemetery

MOONAMBEL

Moonambel Cemetery

Avoca Rd, Moonambel 3478, Pyrenees Shire
GPS -36.992907, 143.332784
Established 1861

Morrisons Cemetery

Off Elaine–Morrisons Rd, Morrisons 3334, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.771688, 144.087413

Reserved 1872

Mount Cole Cemetery

Forest Rd, Warrak 3377, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.25422, 143.195495

Established 1879, also known as Warrack

Mount Egerton Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Mount Egerton 3352, Moorabool Shire

GPS -37.638343, 144.101258

Reserved 1872

Mount Egerton Cemetery
Rokewood Cemetery

Moyston Cemetery

Moyston Rd, Moyston 3377, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.2991, 142.779

Established 1863, includes 1953 distinctive pink granite McDonald family mausoleum

Rokewood Cemetery

Other names	Corindhap
Address	Colac–Ballarat Rd, Rokewood 3330
GPS	-37.889602, 143.712225
Shire/City	Golden Plains Shire
Parish	Corindhap
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1872

Gold mining started in the Rokewood area in 1852 and Rokewood was gazetted as a township in the same year. Rokewood is home to Wilbur the giant pig which lives in a pen on the town's main road junction.

The Rokewood Cemetery site was formally gazetted in 1872 and comprised 13 acres, 1 rood and 8 perches (5.38 ha). The first recorded burial at the Rokewood Cemetery occurred in 1855.

Scarsdale and Smythesdale Cemetery

Address	Glenelg Hwy, Scarsdale 3351
GPS	-37.659902, 143.662251
Shire/City	Golden Plains Shire
Parish	Scarsdale
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1863

The townships of Scarsdale and Smythesdale were established during the Victorian gold rushes.

The cemetery, on the highway between the two towns, was officially gazetted on 7 September 1863. Featuring a range of significant tombstones, memorials, and cast-iron and wrought-iron fences, it has a unique heart-shaped configuration with a central path leading from the entrance gateway. The cemetery contains the graves of miners from the nearby diggings and of local pioneering families.
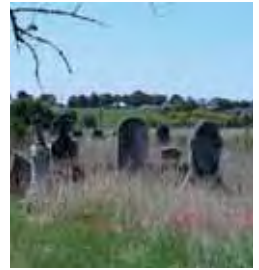
NOTABLE BURIALS

Murder victim: Thomas Ulick Burke
Thomas Burke was born in 1826 of a family from County Galway, Ireland. He emigrated to Melbourne in 1858. He joined the Bank of Australasia and became the manager of their Smythesdale branch in the early 1860s. He was a well-known and popular figure in the goldfields.

In May 1867, on the way back from buying gold at the diggings, he was shot and robbed of £1200 in cash and gold. Local publican George Searle and his offsider Joseph Ballan had been seen in the area and police soon found the money and the pistol at Searle's hotel. The two were tried at Ballarat by Redmond Barry, found guilty and hanged there on 7 August.

Scarsdale and Smythesdale Cemetery

Burke was survived by two young children and his wife, who was pregnant with a third. As well as the gravestone at the cemetery, a memorial has been erected at the site of the murder.

Hatfield Memorial
Arthur Ernest Hatfield was an engineer aged twenty-two from Scarsdale. He enlisted on 16 July 1915 with the 6th Field Company Australian Engineers. He was promoted corporal in March 1916, and was killed in action near Mouquet Farm on 28 July 1916. He was buried a few kilometres north-east of Albert but his grave was lost, and he is remembered on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial. His parents erected a memorial at the Scarsdale Cemetery.

Shelford Cemetery

Thompson St, Shelford 3329, Golden Plains Shire	
GPS -38.019972, 143.973116	
Reserved 1863	

SMYTHESDALE

Smythes Creek Pioneer Cemetery

Glenelg Hwy, Smythesdale 3351, Golden Plains Shire	
GPS -37.626638, 143.702717	
Reserved 1864, one headstone remains. Also known as Nintingbool	

STAFFORDSHIRE REEF

Staffordshire Reef Cemetery

Address	Donald McLeans Rd, Staffordshire Reef 3351
GPS	-37.751513, 143.69964
Shire/City	Golden Plains Shire
Parish	Clarkesdale
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1863

In the early 1850s alluvial deposits of gold were discovered in the Staffordshire Reef range. By 1864, quartz mining was the most successful form of gold extraction, with three quartz crushing mills operating. By 1863 Staffordshire Reef was an established mining and postal township. In 1865 the population was approximately 500, of whom 150 were registered miners. The Staffordshire Reef Cemetery was formally gazetted on 4 December 1863 with 10 acres (4 ha) set aside.

STEIGLITZ

Steiglitz Cemetery

Other names	Durdidwarrah
Address	Steiglitz Rd, Steiglitz 3331
GPS	-37.887361, 144.187719
Shire/City	Golden Plains Shire
Parish	Durdidwarrah
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1859

The settlement of Steiglitz takes its name from the von Steiglitz brothers who took up the pastoral run Durdidwarrah on the Moorabool River in 1842. The family changed their name to Steiglitz in 1872.

Staffordshire Reef Cemetery

Steiglitz Cemetery

In 1856 gold was found and a rush occurred. By May 1856 the area was producing about 750 ounces a week and its population had risen to 1000. Important civic, public and commercial buildings were established during the late 1850s.

The first burials took place on high ground above Sutherlands Creek. Now called the Pioneer Cemetery, there is a small cluster of gravesites and a single surviving headstone. The difficulty of digging graves at this site led to a new cemetery site being proclaimed on 13 August 1860, on 5 acres (2 ha) of land just south of the Steiglitz township.

The first trustees were elected in October 1860 and included local townsfolk: Benjamin Goulden, Archibald Weir, Michael Fitzgerald, James Western and John Anderson. The cemetery is divided into denominational areas, with clusters of graves widely distributed across the reserve and large spaces in between. Some of the graves have elaborate fences of wrought or cast iron. Interior plantings are minimal but include a mature Himalayan cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) and a Mediterranean cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*).

Teesdale Cemetery
Waterloo Cemetery

STREATHAM
Streatham Cemetery

Eurambeen Streatham Rd, Streatham 3351, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.671404, 143.077479

Graves dating from the 1850s

TATYOON
Tatyoon Cemetery

Tatyoon North Rd, Tatyoon 3378, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.489164, 142.998255

Site reserved 1872, revoked 1873

TEESDALE
Teesdale Cemetery

Squires Rd, Teesdale 3328, Golden Plains Shire

GPS -38.013764, 144.041225

Reserved 1861

WATERLOO

Waterloo (Beaufort) Cemetery Cemetery Rd, Waterloo 3373, Pyrenees Shire

GPS -37.372308, 143.429832

Reserved 1869, this cemetery is in Langi Kal Kal parish

Wickliffe Cemetery
Woorndoo Cemetery

Waubra Cemetery

Hall St, Waubra 3352, City of Ballarat

GPS -37.35862, 143.633588

Or Sping Hills Cemetery, established around 1859

Werona and Kooroocheang Cemetery

Kingston–Werona Rd, Werona 3364, City of Ballarat

GPS -37.26157, 144.039485

Gazetted as Campbelltown 1869, also known as Franklin Cemetery

Wickliffe Cemetery

Willaura–Wickliffe Rd, Wickliffe 3379, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.681, 142.721222

Reserved 1872

Willaura Cemetery

Moyston Rd, Willaura 3379, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.53009, 142.7383

Reserved 1917

Woorndoo Cemetery

Greens Lane, Woorndoo 3272, Rural City of Ararat

GPS -37.876543, 142.789684

Reserved 1869

GEELONG AND SURF COAST

Colac Otway, Greater Geelong, Queenscliffe, Surf Coast
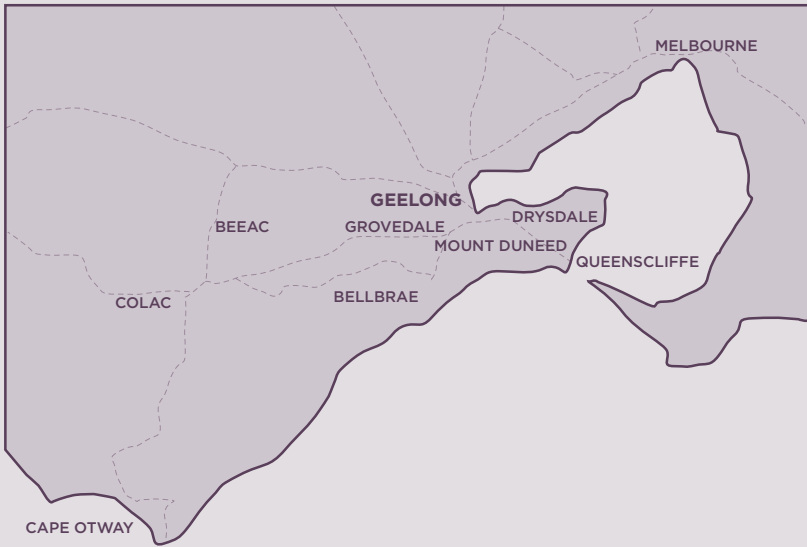
Beeac/Ondit and Cundare Cemetery

–

Cape Otway Cemetery

–

Colac Cemetery

–

Geelong Eastern Public Cemetery

–

Geelong Western Public Cemetery

–

Mount Duneed Cemetery

–

Queenscliff Cemetery

–

Winchelsea Cemetery

–

Apollo Bay Cemetery

Apollo Bay Cemetery

Great Ocean Rd, Apollo Bay 3233, Colac Otway Shire

GPS -38.779909, 143.6596

First cemetery set aside in 1854 in Krambruk area used for short time for timber industry, new cemetery reserved in 1880

BAMBRA

Bambra Cemetery

Bambra Cemetery Rd, Bambra 3241, Surf Coast Shire

GPS -38.391079, 143.91487

Reserved 1866, earliest burial 1868

BEEAC

Beeac/Ondit and Cundare Cemetery

Other names	Beeac
Address	20 Cemetery Rd, Beeac 3251
GPS	-38.167012, 143.619342
Shire/City	Colac Otway Shire
Parish	Ondit
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1869

Beeac/Ondit and Cundare Cemetery

The Beeac Cemetery was set aside in 1870 to cater for the local settlers who took up land in the surrounding district under the 1860s Land Acts. The Beeac Cemetery has a forma geometeric layout with denominational sections. Early gravesites are marked out with stone kerbing; others have substantially decorated headstones, pedestals and obelisks, Celtic crosses and cast-iron low palisade fencing.

Decorative notable entry gates and a tiny gatekeeper's lodge remain.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Wilfred, Ernest and Oliver Missen
Ernest Missen was a farmhand in Queensland and enlisted in Brisbane in 1918 in the 9th Battalion. He served briefly in France and returned to Australia in 1919. He died in 1941 and is buried here.

His brother, Wilfred Cyril Missen, enlisted at the age of nineteen on 30 July 1915 as reinforcement in the 24th Battalion. He joined his unit in Egypt in January, and in July found himself in the inferno of Pozières. Mentioned for good and gallant conduct in the hard fighting there, he was killed in action on 28 July. His body was never found, and he is remembered on the Australian Memorial at Villers-Bretonneux.

Their cousin, Oliver Richard Missen, enlisted in the 3rd Reinforcements for the 21st Battalion on 19 June 1915. The battalion's troopship was torpedoed near Lemnos and had to be abandoned. The battalion eventually landed at Anzac Cove on 7 September and Oliver joined his unit there on 12 October. In France he was wounded at Mouquet Farm on 3 August 1916 and was evacuated to England. He died on 21 November of disease contracted as a result of his wounds and is buried in Norwich Cemetery.

Headstone for the Missen family

Bellbrae Cemetery

Other names	Jan Juc
Address	65 School Rd, Bellbrae 3228
GPS	-38.335012, 144.263962
Shire/City	Surf Coast Shire
Parish	Jan Juc
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1864

This cemetery is of local significance for genealogical and other biographical data on the surviving headstones and tomb structures, and of architectural interest for items of monumental masonry which mark the burial place of prominent local residents. Many of the gravestones are by local sculptors, including the work of Clement Nash, Nathaniel Brown and Samuel Brain, and are of aesthetic merit.

Bellbrae Cemetery

BIRREGURRA
Birregurra Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Birregurra 3242, Colac Otway Shire

GPS -38.348466, 143.807753

Reserved 1866, also known as Whoorel Cemetery

Cape Otway Cemetery

Other names	Otway
Address	1140 Lighthouse Rd, Cape Otway 3233
GPS	-38.856, 143.512
Shire/City	Colac Otway Shire
Parish	Otway
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1866

The gravesite of Katherine and Cornelius Evans

The Cape Otway Lightstation was constructed in 1846–48 after a number of shipping disasters in Bass Strait. Designed by Mortimer Lewis, the lighthouse was built of local sandstone and was altered to accommodate a Chance Brothers lantern in 1891. The stone keepers' quarters date from 1857–58, replacing an earlier structure. The two-roomed assistant keeper's quarters of about 1848 were later incorporated into the store and workshop building. The signal station was built in 1859 and was a link in the first telegraph connection across Bass Strait. Most of the early buildings, with the exception of the signal station, are in very good condition and have had only slight alteration. The lighthouse no longer operates but retains all its equipment. There are ten burials and two memorials in the cemetery.

THE CHILDREN OF ASSISTANT LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER WILLIAM EVANS

William Evans served as assistant lighthouse keeper for twenty-two years—in 1858–68 and 1872–84. Two of his and his wife Catherine's children were born and died at the lighthouse. Cornelius Evans was born on 26 November 1865 and died on 4 March 1867. Katherine Elizabeth Evans was born on 4 May 1867 and died on 3 April 1868.

THE *LADY LOCH* DISASTER

Three of the crew of the steamer *Lady Loch* drowned on 21 March 1896 when taking stores for the lighthouse ashore at Blanket Bay, about 10 km from Apollo Bay. They were Albert Griffiths, Thomas Monk and Alexander Mathieson.

Two boats had made it, but the third foundered while trying to make a passage through the reef about 80 metres from shore. With five seamen under First Mate Albert Griffiths, it was carrying stores and two passengers.

There are memorials to Griffiths and Mathieson. Griffiths, who was chief officer of the *Lady Loch,* was about thirty-three and the son of Captain Griffiths of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. His body

was recovered and he was buried in Williamstown Cemetery on 5 April. Mathieson was not found; he was born about 1873.

Able Seaman Thomas Monk, born about 1862, was on his first trip on the *Lady Loch*. His body was found three days later but was too decomposed to take to Williamstown. His 'friends and comrades' decided it should be buried at Apollo Bay on 25 March.

Colac Cemetery

Address	Gravesend St, Colac 3707
GPS	-38.351403, 143.585114
Shire/City	Colac Otway Shire
Parish	Colac
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1858

The Colac Cemetery was used as early as the 1850s but it was not until 1895 that an area of 17 acres (7 ha) was formally reserved. Susanna Hall O'Hair, wife of Mr John O'Hair and formerly of Armagh, Ireland, was the first interment of the Roman Catholic section on 11 August 1868.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Farrier Frederick Henry Lang
Frederick Henry Lang was a horse breaker aged twenty-five and born in Colac. He enlisted on 20 August 1914 as a farrier in the 4th Light Horse Regiment. He served in Egypt and France, suffered from various ailments including scalded fingers (while in hospital) and trench fever, and was occasionally AWL. He returned to Australia, only to die of cerebrospinal meningitis on 4 February 1919 at Colac.

Private Arthur Clarence Neale
Arthur Clarence Neale enlisted on 5 April 1915 and was posted to the 24th Battalion. He was a farmer from Warrion via Beeac aged twenty-three. He embarked in May and joined his battalion at Anzac in August, where he suffered frostbite and was sent to hospital in December just before the evacuation. In France in 1916, he was wounded taking part in a raid on enemy trenches and rejoined his unit a few weeks later. He was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field in August 1917. He had pleurisy in a London hospital in March 1918, went AWL for a day in August and was back in Australia on 27 December 1918. He died of pleurisy on 10 May 1919 at Macleod Sanatorium in the presence of his father.

Colac Cemetery

Cressy Cemetery

Cressy Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, off Nelsons Rd, Cressy 3322
GPS	-38.033838, 143.623466
Shire/City	Colac Otway Shire
Parish	Cressy
Date opened	c. 1873

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private James Joseph Tierney
James Joseph Tierney was a grocer aged twenty-two from Cressy, and enlisted 16 March 1915. He was a member of 2 Depot Company Infantry at Broadmeadows when he died of measles and pneumonia on 27 May 1915.

DRYSDALE

Drysdale Cemetery

Other names	Bellarine, Bellarine East
Address	Oakden St, Drysdale 3222
GPS	-38.164517, 144.575215
Shire/City	City of Greater Geelong
Parish	Bellarine
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1865

Drysdale Service Memorial

The district covered burials from Drysdale, Clifton Springs, Marcus Hill, Indented Head and St Leonards. The first known burial was in 1852 but the actual burial register did not begin until 1861. The Drysdale Cemetery contains the graves of many pioneer families including the Wisbey, Wiffen, Kingsbury and Gallop families.

Dating from the 1850s the headstones give a social history of the district and are a valuable source of genealogical information. A number of the memorials are large and ornate, giving an indication of the status of the individual or the family. These structures are the work of stonemasons and craftsmen from both local and regional areas. The local cemetery was generally built away from the residential area for health and cultural reasons but they were usually planted with groves of trees, which in some cases have commemorative significance.

UNITED SERVICES HOME MEMORIAL

The United Services Home Memorial is, according to the inscription, for those who 'fought for the Empire in the wars of the nineteenth century. The Crimea, Balaclava, the Charge of the Light brigade, the Nile and other wars'. They were former inmates of the United Services Home which was built at Drysdale in 1891 to cater for 'aged and infirm soldiers and sailors of the Imperial and Colonial services, residing in Victoria for not less than five years, who had rendered good and gallant service to their Queen and country and were now incapable of earning a living'.

A special section of the cemetery was set aside for their burials. When a veteran died, the coffin was covered with a union flag and a firing party from the Queenscliff Fort marched with arms reversed, fired three volleys over the grave and the trumpeter sounded the Last Post.

Buried at Drysdale are some thirty veterans of the 18th Royal Irish, 12th Regiment, 4th Light Dragoons, 40th Regiment of Foot, Royal Artillery, Royal Fusiliers, Royal Navy, and 3rd King's Own Hussars. They include James Pears Russell DCM, who was superintendent from 1915 to 1922. Russell had been a warrant officer in the Royal Engineers in the Boer War and was present at the Kimberley Siege.

United Services Home Memorial

Otway Cemetery

FORREST

Otway (Yaugher) Cemetery

Other names	Forrest, Otway
Address	20 Cemetery Rd, Forrest 3236
GPS	-38.498083, 143.720321
Shire/City	Colac Otway Shire
Parish	Otway
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1888

This small Otways cemetery was established after the opening up of the district around Forrest in the 1890s. It contains the grave of Alex Sanderson, a renowned sawmiller in both the Otways and the Grampians, and a pioneer of sawmilling operations in the Forrest district. He died in a milling accident in the early 1900s.

Geelong Eastern Public Cemetery

Address	Ormond Rd, Geelong East 3219
GPS	-38.163492, 144.381534
Shire/City	City of Greater Geelong
Parish	Corio
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1839

This is the oldest working cemetery in Victoria—the first burial was in 1839. During the 1840s land grants were made to establish the denominational sections, with 22 acres (8.9 ha) gazetted in 1876. Additional reservations in 1885 increased the area to 68 acres (27.5 ha).

In 1877 a general trust was formed and building works and other improvements were put into place in the period 1888–1900. In 1907 the Roman Catholic and Jewish sections also joined. In 1962 a lawn cemetery was established.

The cemetery contains a fine array of tombstones and monuments created by local monumental sculptors.

One of the most significant heritage features is the single-storey brick and stone gatehouse—originally the home of the sexton. Erected in 1888–89 from designs prepared by prominent Melbourne architect Joseph Watts.

Geelong Eastern Public Cemetery

This picturesque gatehouse is derived from English Tudor Gothic traditions and is notable for its castellated porch, bay windows, unusually decorated cast-iron gables, tall hexagonal chimneys, steep pitched roof and tri-cusped gable insets. It is a distinctive work of Watts and one of the finest cemetery gate lodge buildings in Victoria.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Introduced the rabbit: Thomas and Elizabeth Austin

Thomas Austin was born in 1815 in England, and came with his brothers to Victoria in 1837 after a period in Tasmania. They established Barwon Park, a run of nearly 12,000 ha, and a huge mansion at Winchelsea. Thomas is notorious for having successfully introduced the rabbit to Australia. Thomas died in 1871. His wife, Elizabeth Austin was involved in community service and donated £6000 to help found the Austin Hospital which opened in 1882. She died in 1910.

Geelong footballer: Charles Brownlow

Charles Brownlow was born in 1861 and played for Geelong in the Victorian Football Association during 1880–91. He was club secretary from 1885 until 1923. He died in 1924. The Brownlow Medal, for the fairest and best player, is named for him. Brownlow was also secretary of the Geelong Cricket Association in 1896–1913 and treasurer 1899–1913.

Squatters: Chirnside family

Thomas Chirnside, one of the famous Chirnsides of Werribee Park, was born in Berwick, Scotland in 1815. He arrived Sydney in 1838 and overlanded to Victoria in 1841, meeting with his brother Andrew who had just arrived in Port Phillip. To Thomas, Port Phillip was the Eden of all the colonies and he found the people in the Western District 'thoughtful for the future, industrious and persevering, willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and overcome all difficulties'. They established a run at Mount William near the Grampians and went on to hold about 250,000 acres (100,000 ha) in Victoria and elsewhere.

Thomas settled at Wyndham (Werribee) where he built a mansion; he never married. Later Andrew also lived there with his wife Mary (a cousin). Both brothers were extremely fond of horse-racing, and Andrew won the Melbourne Cup in 1874 with Haricot.

Thomas died at Werribee Park in 1887. Andrew died in 1890. Mary lived there alone for twelve years and died at Colac in 1908 as a result of burns after her hair caught alight from a candle.

Educator and crime novelist: Arthur and Maria Davitt

Arthur Davitt was an educationist born in Ireland in 1808 who had a twenty-year career at universities in France. He and his wife Maria Helena came to Melbourne in 1854, he as principal of the Model and Normal Schools and she as superintendent of the female pupils and trainees. The Model Schools closed in 1859, and Arthur Davitt died in 1860 in Geelong. A sandstone memorial was erected by Maria to her husband.

Maria taught in Victorian schools until her death in Fitzroy in 1879. She is the author of the first Australian murder mystery, *Force and Fraud: A Tale of the Bush,* published in 1865.

Geelong Eastern Public Cemetery

The gravesite of Thomas and Elizabeth Austin

Memorial to Anne Drysdale
and Caroline Newcomb

Foster Fyans

Lady Squatters: Anne Drysdale and Caroline Newcomb

Anne Drysdale was born in Scotland in 1792 to a farming family and, after farming on her own, emigrated to Port Phillip in 1840. Dr Alexander Thomson, a squatter on the Barwon River, helped her take up Boronggoop, a run at Moolap.

Through Thomson she met Caroline Newcomb who was born in London in 1812 and emigrated in 1833 to Tasmania for health reasons. In 1836 she came to Victoria as governess to the children of John Batman—becoming the first teacher in Victoria.

Both fierce Protestants, Caroline and Ann took up farming together at Moolap and became known as the Lady Squatters. John Dunmore Lang noted their homestead had a rare 'domestic character' with a piano in the parlour, a fine garden with gravelled walks, and an abundance of good company. Later they acquired Coryule on the Bellarine Peninsula, where Anne died in 1853. Caroline remained at Coryule, married James Dodson (a Methodist minister at the town of Drysdale) and died in Brunswick in 1874.

Magistrate and soldier: Foster Fyans

Born in Ireland in 1790, Foster Fyans served in the British Army in the Peninsular War and then in India. In 1833 he was Captain of the Guard on Norfolk Island, then at Moreton Bay. In 1837 he sold his captaincy to become the first police magistrate at Geelong. He was also Commissioner of crown lands. He first made his headquarters near the ford on the Barwon (now Fyansford) and later built his home at Bell Bird Balyang where there is now a sanctuary. He died there in 1870.

Journalist and inventor of refrigeration: James Harrison

James Harrison was born in Scotland about 1816 and at the age of twelve was apprenticed to a Glasgow printer. He arrived in Sydney in 1837 and in 1839 was working for John Pascoe Fawkner in Melbourne on the *Port Phillip Patriot.* In 1840 he became founder and editor of the *Geelong Advertiser,* and remained editor until 1865. Initially a weekly, it became a daily paper in 1850.

At Geelong he designed and built the plant for the first Australian manufacture of ice in 1854, and in 1856 went to London where he patented both his process and his apparatus. In 1859 his machinery could produce 3 tons of ice a day—too much for Geelong; he moved to Melbourne where 10 tons also exceeded demand. Harrison designed a revolutionary refrigerator, and patented it in 1860.

Around 1870 Harrison began his pioneering work on the refrigeration of ships for exporting meat. He won a gold medal at the Melbourne Exhibition in 1873 for proving that meat kept frozen for months remained perfectly edible—and that it might be cheaply shipped to England. He was given £2500 for an experimental voyage but unfortunately the cargo proved inedible due to mishandling and inadequate machinery. Undaunted, Harrison in London patented his

refrigerated ship chambers and wrote for the *Age*. He returned to Geelong in 1892 and died the next year.

Aboriginal leader: Billy Leigh
An upright cross marks the grave of Billy Leigh, who was 'king' of the Yawangi, the tribal group who owned the You Yangs. Billy and his group were 'adopted' by Frederick Armytage and his wife, the then owners of Wooloomanata Station. Billy was baptised and confirmed in the Church of England at Lara, and when he died in August 1912—the last of his group—the Armytages erected the cross over his grave. A tablet at the base states that Billy had been a friend of the family for over sixty years. A second tablet affixed to the grave reads:

> *Coo-ee, coo-ee, Billy Leigh.*
> *Station mates in sympathy*
> *Grieved in spirit, one and all*
> *Joined together in the call*
> *Of farewell we send to thee*
> *Coo-ee, coo-ee, Billy Leigh*

First burial: Hugh Niven
Hugh Niven, born 1805 in Scotland, emigrated in about 1832 and took up land near Buninyong. In 1839 he fell from his horse and died two days later in Geelong. His was the first burial in the Geelong Eastern Cemetery and one of the earliest in Victoria. It is said that all the residents turned out for his funeral.

Grazier and philanthropist: Francis Ormond
Born in Scotland in 1829, Francis Ormond was the only son of a mariner also named Francis, known as the 'Skipper'. The Skipper brought the *John Bull* with free immigrants to Melbourne in 1840; the next year he bought the barque *Tuscan* and sailed for Victoria with his family. The Skipper established a successful inn, the Settler's Arms, on the road between Geelong and Hamilton, selling it in 1851 and buying a 30,000-acre (12,000 ha) run near Skipton. Francis took this over in 1854 and expanded his holdings over the next thirty years.

His success allowed him an extraordinary range of philanthropic work. On the death of his first wife in 1881 he made a memorial donation to St Paul's Cathedral Melbourne that allowed the completion of the building. He also had a lifetime commitment to Ormond College at the University of Melbourne, and contributed to the foundation in 1887 of the Working Men's College—now RMIT University.

In 1882–89 Ormond represented South-Western Province in the Victorian Legislative Council.

He died at Pau, in the south of France, on 5 May 1889. His body was sent to Melbourne and, after a service at Scots Church and a large procession to Spencer Street, was taken by train to Geelong where he was buried on 7 September.

Geelong Eastern Public Cemetery

Francis Ormond

Geelong Western Public Cemetery

Other names	New Cemetery, Geelong; Herne Hill; New General Cemetery, Geelong
Address	Minerva Rd, Herne Hill 3218
GPS	-38.135921, 144.326937
Shire/City	City of Greater Geelong
Parish	Moorpanyal
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1856 to 1858

Geelong Western Public Cemetery

The Geelong Western Public Cemetery was established in 1857 to a design by local architect Christopher Porter, and was subsequently opened in 1858. The cemetery was connected to the local water supply in the same year.

Shrubs and seeds sent by Ferdinand Von Mueller from Melbourne's Botanical Gardens were planted in 1858; plants were also made available by Daniel Bunce, of the Geelong Botanic Gardens. The lodge was demolished in 1911 and the present sexton's cottage was built by Frank Apted in 1911 for £407. A columbarium was erected in 1958 and the List Memorial Garden established in 1971.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Aboriginal leader: Dan-Dan-Nook

The memorial to King Dan-Dan-Nook, or King Jerry or Billy, was 'erected in remembrance of the above who was the last of the Barrabool tribes by Robert de Bruce Johnstone, Mayor Geelong 1868'.

Aboriginal men were often named 'King' as a mocking gesture by colonists. Dan-Dan-Nook died on 11 November 1885.

The monument is of apricot-painted stone with a black fence surround, and has two broken spears and boomerang on top

of a flat stone. A verse from Revelation 7:9 is referenced on the memorial: After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands.

The Aboriginal burials named are: King Billy, died 11 November 1885; Jumbo Mooranook (Timboo) 1866; Dick 1862; Jemmy Nelson 1866; Harry Gore 1868; Ellen 1864; Jumbo Mooranook 1866.

During the visit by the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867, Dan-Dan-Nook tried to present him the with a book on Aboriginal languages by Daniel Bunce. He was wearing a new suit, with a rifleman's badge and a medal from the athletics club showing that he had once been the fastest runner in the township. The press described him 'taking his seat on the steps of the dais before the Prince arrived, and looking calmly upon the brilliant scene, as if he was the monarch of all he surveyed'. In the end he did not meet the Duke and the book was presented by his friend Robert de Bruce Johnstone, the mayor of Geelong.

First female parliamentarian: Fanny Brownbill

Fanny Eileen Brownbill was the first woman to win a seat in parliament for the Labor Party in Victoria. Brownbill held the seat of Geelong from 1938 until her death on 10 October 1948.

Born on 28 April 1890 in Modewarre, in 1913 Fanny Eileen Alford worked as a housekeeper for William Brownbill, a widower. They married in 1920, when he was elected Labor member for Geelong. William held the seat until 1932, and again from 1935 until his death in 1938, when Fanny was elected with a thumping majority.

Fanny Brownbill's inaugural speech opposed a proposed ban on the taking of prams on trains:

'... it is obvious that the action of the Railways Commissioners is not in the best interests of the community. Honourable members will agree that a mother's life is, to a very great extent, one of sacrifice, particularly while her children are young. If we were to allow the railway ban on perambulators to pass unchallenged, we should be doing an injustice to large numbers of mothers. Let us not forget that the children of today will be the citizens of to-morrow, and, shall I say, the power house of the future. Therefore, let us do all we can to encourage the mothers who are making a valuable contribution to the welfare not only of the State but of the Commonwealth by providing the best immigrants we can possibly have—Australian-born children.'

Her popularity was based in the tremendous amount of work she did in the electorate, particularly with children and the underprivileged.

Dan-Dan-Nook Memorial
Fanny Brownbill

Grovedale Cemetery
Barrabool Hills Cemetery

Grovedale Cemetery

Other names	Germantown
Address	Church St, Grovedale 3216
GPS	-38.196525, 144.34111
Shire/City	City of Greater Geelong
Parish	Duneed
Date opened	1854

Grovedale is an outer suburb of Geelong. It is named after a property acquired by Alexander Pennell in 1847, just south of Waurn Ponds Creek, but originally it was named Germantown. Several Lutheran German families arrived in 1849 and settled on Pennell's land, expanding to about seventy families by the mid-1860s. After the outbreak of the First World War, the council renamed it Grovedale.

HIGHTON

Barrabool Hills Cemetery

Barrabool Rd, Highton 3216, City of Greater Geelong	
GPS -38.168319, 144.31119	
Reserved 1857, also known as Highton Cemetery	

LARA

Flinders Memorial Park

Forest Rd, Lara 3212, City of Greater Geelong	
GPS -38.03873, 144.393042	
Cemetery established 2002, also known as Lara Lake Cemetery	

LEOPOLD

Leopold Cemetery

Other names	Kensington
Address	Kensington Rd, Leopold 3224
GPS	-38.182448, 144.464429
Shire/City	City of Greater Geelong
Parish	Moolap
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1850s

The cemetery was established in the 1850s but not formally reserved or gazetted. It was known as Kensington Cemetery until 1893. The first recorded burial was in 1860. It contains the graves of many pioneer families.

LITTLE RIVER

Rothwell Cemetery

Hughes Rd, Little River 3211, City of Greater Geelong

GPS -37.989216, 144.496844

Gazetted 1859. First recorded burial was Gordon Cameron, a farmer who died of consumption

LORNE

Lorne Public Cemetery

Howard St, Lorne 3232, Surf Coast Shire

GPS -38.528054, 143.977699

Gazetted 1878, Heritage Overlay

Lorne Cemetery

MOONLIGHT HEAD/LAVERS HILL

Moonlight Head Cemetery

Moonlight Head Track, off Great Ocean Rd, Lavers Hill 3238, Colac Otway Shire

GPS -38.752932, 143.22507

1905, also known as Wattle Hill, located in Otway National Park

MOUNT DUNEED

Mount Duneed Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Mount Duneed 3216
GPS	-38.242034, 144.319005
Shire/City	City of Greater Geelong
Parish	Duneed
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1863

The district of Mount Duneed takes in Connewarre and Bramlea. In the early 1850s land was available for selection and families settled in the district.

In 1864 a meeting was held to establish a cemetery in the district. The nearest cemetery at the time was at Mount Moriac (originally known as Duneed Cemetery until 1864). A Mr Faraway was appointed sexton and the first burial took place on 23 October 1864.

A 'live fence' of South Australian kangaroo acacia (*Acacia paradoxa)* was planted around the cemetery perimeter. Two lengths of post and rail were erected on either side of the gates to enable horses to be tethered.

Mount Duneed Cemetery

RUPERT VANCE MOON MEMORIAL GARDEN

The Rupert Vance Moon Memorial Garden was unveiled at Mount Duneed Cemetery on 12 May 2008 by members of the 5th/6th Battalion, Royal Victoria Regiment.

Lieutenant Rupert Moon VC

Bullecourt was the site of two costly battles for the Australians. On 11 April 1917 the 4th Brigade suffered 2339 casualties from 3000 men sent into battle, and the 12th Brigade lost 950 from 2000. The second battle at Bullecourt, 3–17 May, was somewhat better planned and the 2nd Division succeeded in taking the German positions in the village of Bullecourt, using ninety-six Vickers machine guns instead of the unreliable tanks. The two attacks cost the four Australian divisions 10,000 casualties.

In the closing stages of the battle, Lieutenant Rupert Moon of the 58th Battalion won a Victoria Cross. On 12 May, the 58th were sent to clear three German positions—a large dug-out, a cement machine-gun post, and another trench. After a horrendous night of bombardment from the Germans, Moon's platoon set off for the machine gun emplacement, and Moon suffered his first wound. They took this position after Moon rallied his men, saying, 'Come on, boys, don't turn me down'.

By the time the position was secured, Moon had been wounded four times in the four stages of the advance—in the face, the shoulder, the foot and leg, and, finally, with a mutilating wound to the jaw. His leadership and courage had been decisive.

Rupert Vance 'Mick' Moon was born at Bacchus Marsh in 1892. He spent his childhood years at Maffra and attended Kyneton Grammar School before working for the National Bank in Melbourne. He enlisted as a trumpeter in the 4th Light Horse Regiment on 21 August 1914. He embarked for Alexandria on 15 May 1915 and served at Gallipoli. Moon was commissioned as a second lieutenant in September 1916 and was posted to the 58th Battalion.

He married Susan Vincent on 18 December 1931 and had a son and a daughter. He lived for many years at Calder Park, Mount Duneed, and died at Barwon Heads in 1986, aged ninety-four.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Trooper Joseph Paul Lugg, a labourer aged eighteen of Airey's Inlet, enlisted on 15 July 1915 and died on 8 November. Private Charles Henry Challis, a farmer aged thirty-seven of Geelong, joined on 13 July 1915 and died on 10 September 1915. Both soldiers died of cerebrospinal meningitis in the 1915–16 epidemic.

Rupert Vance Memorial Garden

Lieutenant Rupert Moon VC

Mount Moriac Cemetery

Reservoir Rd, Mount Moriac 3240, Surf Coast Shire

GPS -38.218222, 144.190909

Reserved 1863, first named Duneed, name changed 1865

Portarlington Cemetery

Address	32–40 Smythe St, Portarlington 3223
GPS	-38.120657, 144.643108
Shire/City	City of Greater Geelong
Parish	Bellarine
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1850s

Portarlington Cemetery

The Portarlington Cemetery dates from the 1850s. It contains the graves of many pioneers particularly the Calhoun, Cox, Pywell, Widdicombe and Willey families. A number of the memorials are large and ornate giving an indication of the status of the individual or the family.

Queenscliff Cemetery

Other names	Point Lonsdale
Address	Point Lonsdale Rd, Point Lonsdale 3225
GPS	-38.278666, 144.614639
Shire/City	Queenscliffe Borough
Parish	Paywit
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1856

The first burials were carried out in the cemetery in 1856, although the first officially recorded burials did not occur until 1864 when the borough council was created.

Early military personnel associated with Fort Queenscliff are commemorated in a 'VR' obelisk at the Williams Road side, with names commencing in the 1860s and continuing through to the 1880s.

Gravesite of Major Cecil Wallace Lavarack

NOTABLE BURIAL

Major Cecil Wallace Lavarack

Cecil Wallace Lavarack was born in England on 5 April 1854. He was a draughtsman with the Queensland Lands Department before joining the Queensland Defence Force. He was the father of Lieutenant General Sir John Lavarack (1885–1957), a distinguished professional soldier in the First and Second World Wars and governor of Queensland 1946–57. Major Cecil Lavarack died on 28 November 1926 at Queenscliff.

WARNCOORT

Warncoort Cemetery

Warncoort Cemetery Rd, Warncoort 3243, Colac Otway Shire	
GPS -38.31733, 143.720682	
Gazetted as Irrewarra and Warncoort 1858, name changed 1899	

WINCHELSEA

Winchelsea Cemetery

Address	McConachy St, Winchelsea 3241
GPS	-38.253891, 144.012222
Shire/City	Surf Coast Shire
Parish	Lake Wolland
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1850s

This large cemetery includes graves dating from the 1850s. A memorial was erected in 1910 in honour of Constable Michael John Dwyer, aged forty-six, who drowned while saving children from drowning at Lorne.

NORTH-EAST VICTORIA

Alpine, Indigo, Mansfield, Towong, Wangaratta, Wodonga
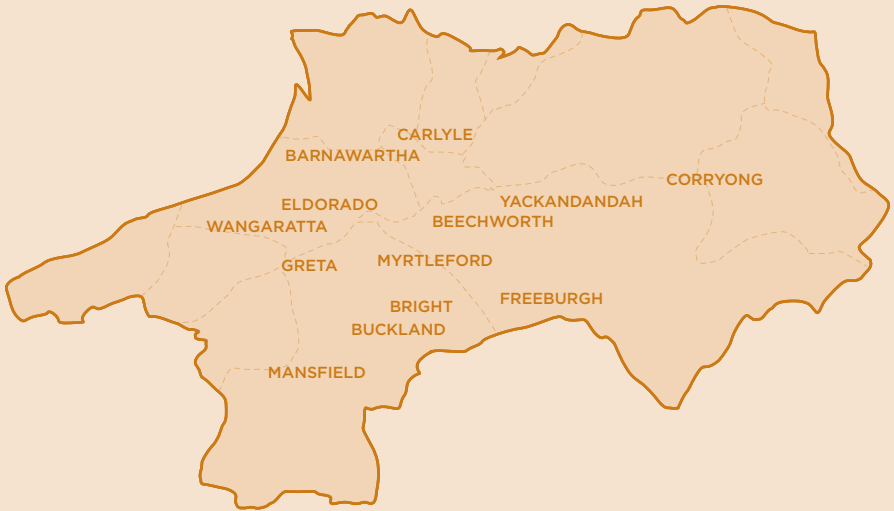
Beechworth Cemetery

–

Bright Cemetery

–

Corryong Cemetery

–

Greta Cemetery

–

Havilah/Running Creek Cemetery

–

Myrtleford Pioneer Cemetery

–

Stanley Cemetery

–

John Foord (Wahgunyah) Cemetery

–

Wangaratta South Cemetery Reserve

–

Yackandandah Cemetery

–

Barnawartha Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Barnawartha 3668
GPS	-36.111558, 146.667092
Shire/City	Indigo Shire
Parish	Barnawartha, Barnawartha South
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1862

Barnawartha Cemetery

Barnawartha was established in December 1857 and the town plan included a cemetery reserve. A trust to operate the cemetery was established during the 1860s with representatives from the local congregations but trust details and records of burials before 1890 have been lost.

There are a significant number of unknown graves. The oldest headstone in the cemetery is that of Anne Kenny, who died in July 1861.

The Barnawartha Cemetery is of historical significance as the burial place for many pioneers of Barnawartha and the surrounding region from the mid nineteenth century. The cemetery is aesthetically significant for its formal entrance gates and layout. A the dam or water feature is a notable landscape element.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

George Mills
George Mills, a labourer aged twenty-three, enlisted at Rutherglen on 8 October 1914 but died of pneumonia at Melbourne Hospital just two weeks later on 23 October.

Beechworth Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Beechworth 3747
GPS	-36.345217, 146.691731
Shire/City	Indigo Shire
Parish	Beechworth
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	c. 1854

Beechworth Cemetery was surveyed in February 1854 and divided into rectangular denominational compartments. A cemetery trust was formed and by 1856 the cemetery was in operation. The site was first gazetted as a public cemetery on 4 November 1861. In 1857 sixty-four bodies previously buried in an earlier cemetery were exhumed and reburied in a special section of what is now the Pioneers' Memorial Garden.

It has a rare collection of indigenous plants, including grasses. Among its outstanding trees are the Blue Atlas Cedar, two Funeral Cypresses, Giant Redwoods, a Hoop Pine and a very rare Walter's Viburnum *(Viburnum obovatum),* one of only two examples in Victoria.

Chinese burning towers

The anti-Chinese riot in Buckland in 1857 caused many to flee to Beechworth where a Chinatown developed with shops, market garden, joss house and temple. The Chinese took an active interest in town affairs and were generous donors to the appeal to build the Ovens District Hospital.

The burning towers were built in 1857. They were used for burning paper prayers and meals for the dead, not for cremation. The separate altar was constructed in 1883. There were some 2000 burials but an unknown number were exhumed and returned to China according to custom.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Bookseller: James Ingram

James Ingram was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland in 1828 and arrived in Beechworth in 1855. He established himself as the local newsagent and bookseller and served the local community for over seventy years. He was a justice of the peace and was instrumental in establishing the Ovens District Hospital, the Ovens and Murray Hospital for the Aged, the Mayday Hills Mental Hospital and the Beechworth Primary School. Ingram was known as Beechworth's Grand Old Man. He died in March 1928 just six weeks short of his hundredth birthday.

Chinese burning towers

The gravesite of James Ingram

Medical scientist: Dame Jean Macnamara

Annie Jean Macnamara was born in Beechworth in 1899. She graduated MB BS from the University of Melbourne in 1922 and MD in 1925 after having been a resident at the Royal Children's Hospital. Dr Macnamara was an outstanding medical scientist who pioneered developments in the serum treatment of polio at the Royal Children's Hospital and later, after a visit to North America on a Rockefeller scholarship, specialised in conservative orthopaedics in treating polio.

Dr Macnamara was a feisty campaigner for the methods and treatments in which she believed. She was also instrumental in the introduction of myxomatosis to control rabbits. She died of heart disease on 13 October 1968.

Dame Jean Macnamara (right)

Bethanga Cemetery

BETHANGA

Bethanga Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Lane, Bethanga 3691
GPS	-36.141264, 147.084767
Shire/City	Towong Shire
Parish	Berringa
Date opened	1878

Bethanga was established around 1875 after the discovery of gold. In 1878 the Lands Department asked James Lewis, the head teacher at the local school, to choose a suitable site for a cemetery.

Before it was gazetted the first burial took place—a child who had died when a coach capsized on the Wodonga Road in August 1878. One of the outstanding monuments is the polished grey granite Mitchell family tomb, made by mason Wartzelhan of Albury.

A headstone commemorates Michael T. Maher who died in a mine explosion on 24 October 1893, aged twenty-four. Gold and copper mining were major industries in Bethanga until the 1920s.

BONNIE DOON

Bonnie Doon Cemetery

Wilson St, Bonnie Doon 3720, Mansfield Shire

GPS -37.025762, 145.859986

Gazetted in 1878, a scatter of memorials from late nineteenth century

Boorhaman Cemetery

Cemetery Lane, Boorhaman 3678, Rural City of Wangaratta

GPS -36.228185, 146.272941

Reserved 1872, fourteen headstones still exist

Boorhaman Cemetery

Bowmans Forest Cemetery

Great Alpine Rd, Bowmans Forest 3735, Rural City of Wangaratta

GPS -36.46891, 146.585954

From 1878, 230 burials of prominent locals, and a Chinese section

Bright Cemetery

Other names	Morses Creek
Address	Coronation Ave, Bright 3741
GPS	-36.733769, 146.965074
Shire/City	Alpine Shire
Parish	Bright
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory, National Trust Register of Significant Trees
Date opened	1863

An area of 2 acres (0.8 ha) was reserved for a cemetery in 1863. It has since been extended several times, notably in 1870 following a high mortality rate among children in a diphtheria epidemic.

Government botanist Ferdinand Mueller donated plants to the cemetery in 1871. John Nuttall, the honorary secretary of the cemetery trust applied for more ornamental trees in 1873. He requested sycamore, beech, horse chestnut, elm and Lombardy poplars. The Himalayan oak (*Quercus leucotrichophora*) in the cemetery is one of only nine in Victoria, and the only example in a cemetery. It is on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees.

Bright Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

Businessman: Antonio Salvadore Dominguez
Antonio Salvadore Dominguez came to the colony in search of gold and founded the Lisbon Reef, named after his birthplace in Portugal. He later became a coach driver, eventually owning Crawford & Co. which ran the mail in the district. He married Mary Ann Gallagher and retired with her to a small farm and vineyard near Bright. He died in 1901.

Lau Ng Foon Memorial

There is a large distinctive Chinese section with European-style iron enclosures set behind the headstones. They include the Lau Ng Foon Memorial—a tall arched headstone in a European form. There are about thirteen traditional unenclosed low headstones and many unmarked graves.

Buckland Cemetery

Address	Buckland Valley Rd, Buckland 3740
GPS	-36.824695, 146.851647
Shire/City	Alpine Shire
Parish	Buckland
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1863

Buckland Cemetery Memorial to those who died in the Valley prior to 1863

In February 1852 early settler David Reid discovered gold while grazing his stock in the Buckland Valley. Miners soon arrived in the area and by January 1853 the population had risen to 12,000. This included more than 4000 from China, many of whom fled to Beechworth after the anti-Chinese riot in 1857.

As the town declined with the end of mining, the cemetery was less used. Fires swept through the cemetery on Black Friday 1939, leaving the site open to wandering stock. The cemetery's early records were destroyed.

The cemetery is located opposite the extensive Buckland River gold workings and surrounding gum forest. A bronze plaque mounted on stone memorialises the miners, mothers and children who died in the valley prior to 1863 and lie buried in the area.

A memorial was erected in 2008 by the See Yup Society of Victoria 'to the memory of our early Chinese settlers who were killed in the unfortunate Buckland Riot of July 4th 1857. It is to commemorate their energy, travails, courage and their sacrifice in paving the way for future generations of Australian Chinese'.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Mount Buffalo pioneer: Thomas Goldie

In the 1840s Thomas Goldie was appointed manager of Thomas Buckland's Junction Run near Porepunkah, at the foot of Mount Buffalo. He reputedly cut the first track up to the plateau from the Buckland Valley and thereafter Goldie's Track was used for bringing cattle to the plateau each spring.

Road contractor: Henry Morgan
Henry Morgan was a prominent contractor in the Bright–Myrtleford district. In the 1870s he supervised the construction of the Omeo–Harrietville Road and erected the tramways, chutes and passes for the Cornish United Company.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Alexander Ritchie
Alexander William Ritchie enlisted on 16 January 1918, aged eighteen. He was a dredge hand from Lower Buckland. He was passed fit at Wangaratta and was posted to the Recruit Depot Battalion at Broadmeadows. He died of pneumonia and heart failure on 20 March 1918.

Private Alexander Ritchie

CARLYLE/WAHGUNYAH

Carlyle Cemetery

Other names	Rutherglen, Wahgunyah
Address	Distillery Rd, Wahgunyah 3687
GPS	-36.023884, 146.392358
Shire/City	Indigo Shire
Parish	Carlyle
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1865

Carlyle Cemetery is situated between Rutherglen and Wahgunyah. It contains the burials of early settlers including thirty-six recorded Chinese burials. Two square funeral towers were built in 1887.

The first recorded burial in the cemetery was of Sarah Geering on 12 December 1865. John Mitchell, the first successful gold prospector in the district, died in 1881 aged forty-seven. He is buried with his wife Bridget who died in 1917 aged seventy-nine.

Carlyle Cemetery

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private George Colvin
George Colvin was a farm labourer born in Rutherglen who enlisted on 13 March 1916, aged eighteen. He went into camp at Seymour in April but became ill and apparently returned home. He was examined in Rutherglen on 6 May and died there of cerebrospinal meningitis on 22 September 1916. He never claimed his pay.

Old Chiltern Cemetery

Address	Wenkes Rd, Chiltern 3683
GPS	-36.163705, 146.566077
Shire/City	Indigo Shire
Parish	Chiltern
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1859

Old Chiltern Cemetery

The first cemetery in Chiltern, the Indigo Burial Ground, operated in 1858–59 but was closed when the ground was found to be too hard to dig. In Rileys Road, it is now known as the Chiltern Pioneer Cemetery.

Another site was established at the end of 1859. Over the next ten years there were nearly 1000 burials but local residents complained that the cemetery was too far out of town, the ground was too swampy and the graves were arranged haphazardly. Animals roamed the unfenced grounds.

Now known as the Old Cemetery, it closed in 1881.

New Chiltern Cemetery

Address	North Rd, Chiltern 3683
GPS	-36.145239, 146.592026
Shire/City	Indigo Shire
Parish	Chiltern
Heritage	Local
Date opened	c. 1881

Opened in about 1881, the New Chiltern Cemetery still operates, serving the local community.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private Harold William Bowles

Harold William Bowles, a blacksmith aged thirty-one, enlisted in August 1915 in Longreach, Queensland. On home leave from the 13th/9th Reinforcements, he was visiting his father in Chiltern when he died on 5 November 1915 from measles after acute bronchitis.

Corryong Cemetery

Address	Pioneer Ave, Corryong 3707
GPS	-36.203571, 147.897205
Shire/City	Towong Shire
Parish	Colac Colac
Date opened	1890

The present cemetery replaced an earlier one located at Towong, several kilometres to the north-east. Also known as the Millers Hill or Gravel Plains Cemetery, by the late 1880s this was considered 'a most unsuitable situation'. An allotment in Corryong was reserved in 1890. Clearing was carried out and fences and ornamental gates were erected; a timber shelter was later built.

NOTABLE BURIAL

The man from Snowy River: Jack Riley

Jack Riley was born in County Mayo, Ireland in 1841 and came to Australia in 1854. He came to Omeo to live with his sister, Mary Anne Jones, and her family. At first he worked as a tailor in a shop directly opposite the Golden Age Hotel but found his true passion as a stockman and horse breaker. In 1884 he worked managing high country cattle for the Pierce family of Greg Greg, near Corryong. He lived in isolation in a hut in the hills at Tom Groggin.

Corryong Cemetery
The gravesite of Jack Riley

Riley was a mate of Walter Mitchell of Towong Station who introduced him to Banjo Paterson when they were on a camping trip in the late 1880s. It appears that Paterson and the Mitchells stayed the night with Riley at his station hut and it was there they heard the story of his memorable ride as a young man, down the slopes and through evil country in chase of horses. This yarn is almost certainly the material that Paterson worked into 'The Man from Snowy River', published in the Bulletin on 26 January 1890. Corryong was Riley's closest town and he would visit three or four times a year to replenish supplies. In July 1914 friends found him sick and tried to get him to Corryong Hospital but he died on the way.

Cudgewa (Wabba) Cemetery

Murray Valley Hwy, Cudgewa 3705, Towong Shire
GPS -36.206516, 147.795222
Gazetted in 1883, burials from the 1870s

Eldorado Cemetery
McEvoy Mine Disaster
Memorial

Burrungabugge Cemetery Reserve

Other names	Dart River, Dark River
Address	Off Glendart Track, Benambra–Corryong Rd, Dartmouth 3701
GPS	-36.51862, 147.74931
Shire/City	Towong Shire
Parish	Burrungabugge
Date opened	1885

The cemetery was gazetted in 1885 and known as Dart River. Trustees were appointed in about 1891. Cemetery Branch records indicate that burials took place in the nineteenth century but it has not been used since. Glendart township developed from two earlier mining settlements—Canvas Town and Williamstown (originally called Dark River)—which were on the route to the Gibbo River rushes of the 1850s and 1860s. By 1884 Glendart was already well on the wane—only one store, Meurant's Hotel, and a few other buildings remained.

ELDORADO

Eldorado Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Rd, Eldorado 3746
GPS	-36.316324, 146.516403
Shire/City	Rural City of Wangaratta
Parish	Tarrawingee
Date opened	1867

Sluicing for gold began at Eldorado in 1855. With the rapid growth of population in the area throughout the 1850s and 1860s, a 2-acre (0.8 ha) site in hilly country south of the township was reserved for cemetery purposes in 1868. The population peaked at about 3000 in 1870 and declined after the turn of the century.

MCEVOY MINE DISASTER

Just before 4 am on Saturday 20 July 1895, while nineteen miners were underground, tragedy struck the McEvoy gold mine—a sudden inrush of water and mud killed six men.

Five of the six victims were buried in the Eldorado Cemetery. Their funeral cortège was the longest in the district and included 150 fellow miners. The funeral was also attended by large numbers from throughout the district.

In 1961 a granite memorial was erected at the cemetery in honour of the dead miners. The stone was carted from the hills and the memorial erected by local men.

Freeburgh Cemetery

Other names	Dibbins, Friberg
Address	Alpine Rd, Freeburgh 3741
GPS	-36.791334, 147.040991
Shire/City	Alpine Shire
Parish	Freeburgh
Date opened	1861

The Freeburgh Cemetery is a small unofficial burial ground located up a steep gully above the Great Alpine Road. Four children from the Dibbin family—a local pioneer family—were buried here, the first in 1861. There is a blue plaque by the roadside and a second one at the burial site. There are no headstones. The site is considered to be Freeburgh's first burial ground and more burials are believed to have taken place, including at least one Chinese person.

Freeburgh Cemetery

Gaffney's Creek Cemetery

Woods Point Rd, Gaffneys Creek 3723, Mansfield Shire

GPS -37.465521, 146.190637

The earliest headstone is from 1878, with most burials during 1880–1904

Greta Cemetery

Address	Wangaratta–Kilfeera Rd, Greta 3675
GPS	-36.550389, 146.275442
Shire/City	Rural City of Wangaratta
Parish	Greta
Date opened	1870

The township of Greta was proclaimed in 1861 in the wake of selection acts that encouraged small selectors. The small farming community took steps to establish a cemetery in August 1869 and one was established here in 1870. It contained ninety-two burials by 1890, with 349 by 1925 and 532 by 1984.

Ned Kelly was reburied at Greta Cemetery in a ceremony on 20 January 2013. Several other members of the Kelly

Ellen Kelly
Ned Kelly

and Lloyd families are also buried here in unmarked graves, including matriarch Ellen Kelly, Ned's brothers Jim and Dan, gang member Steve Hart, and Kelly sympathiser John Lloyd.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Kelly matriarch: Ellen Kelly

Ellen Quinn was born in County Antrim, Ireland in 1832 and came to Port Phillip with nine others of her family as assisted migrants in 1841. Pregnant, she married John 'Red' Kelly, who had been transported to Van Diemen's Land for theft, in 1850 and moved to the Quinn property at Wallan.

After her release from jail in February 1881, Ellen returned to Greta where she was helped by her son Jim Kelly until her death in 1923. Her grave is unmarked. Jim died in 1946.

Outlaw: Ned Kelly

Edward (Ned) Kelly was born in June 1855 at Beveridge. He went to school in Avenal before Ellen and the family moved to Eleven Mile Creek.

In a series of spectacular robberies, the gang held up a bank at Euroa, and another at Jerilderie where Ned wrote outlining his version of events and, in the view of some, called for the establishment of a republic in north-east Victoria. By February 1879 the reward was £2000. On 29 June 1880 the gang took over the hotel at Glenrowan and a siege by the police began. By next morning the hotel had been burnt down. Dan, Joe Byrne and Steve Hart were dead, and Ned, wearing his armour, was wounded and captured. On 29 October he was tried and found guilty of the Stringybark Creek murders and sentenced to death. He was hanged at the Old Melbourne Gaol on 11 November 1880, and is reputed to have said either, 'Ah well, I suppose it has come to this', or, perhaps, 'Such is life'.

Ned was initially buried in a mass grave at Pentridge Prison. The site was rediscovered in 2008 and in 2011 Ned's remains were identified through DNA analysis of his maternal line. On 20 January 2013 Ned Kelly was buried in consecrated ground at Greta in an unmarked grave near his mother.

Boer War memorial

There is a memorial to Private William Petty, 3rd Victorian Bushmen, who died of enteric fever on 27 December 1900 in the Boer War.

GRANYA

Granya Cemetery

Granya Rd, Granya 3701, Towong Shire

GPS -36.095977, 147.31854

The first burial was on 31 December 1880 of Alfred Richard Philps, aged ten months

Harrietville Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Lane, Harrietville 3741
GPS	-36.873485, 147.057279
Shire/City	Alpine Shire
Parish	Harrietville
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1869

Harrietville began as the New Rush alluvial mining settlement in 1853. The population was about fifty by 1857 but was augmented by an influx of about 500 Chinese miners after the Buckland riots of that year. By the middle of 1861 the town boasted butcher's shops and a number of stores; a school was opened in 1866.

Havilah/Running Creek Cemetery

Other names	Running Creek
Address	Havilah Rd, Havilah/Running Creek 3691
GPS	-36.624628, 146.930803
Shire/City	Alpine Shire
Parish	Tawanga
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	c. 1890s

The site of the former Running Creek township site is in an open paddock on the south side of the Havilah Road near the head of the valley. The cemetery site is in state forest 20 metres behind the township site. The cemetery is thought to have established in the 1890s but may have operated earlier as an informal burial site.

Jamieson Cemetery

Jamieson–Licola Rd, Jamieson 3723, Mansfield Shire

GPS -37.301532, 146.149984

Earliest headstone 1868, many young children are buried here

Kiewa Cemetery

Gundowring Rd, Kiewa 3691, Indigo Shire

GPS -36.284002, 147.065177

In use from 1885, also known as Tangambalanga, Sandy Creek, Springvale

Harrietville Cemetery
Havilah/Running Creek Cemetery

Koetong Cemetery

Bilborough Rd, Koetong 3704, Towong Shire

GPS -36.154982, 147.49594

About twelve graves, no headstones, not in use

Mansfield Cemetery

Address	Highett St, Mansfield 3722
GPS	-37.064808, 146.084023
Shire/City	Mansfield Shire
Parish	Mansfield
Date opened	1864

Mansfield Cemetery

Memorial to Sergeant Michael Kennedy, Thomas Lonigan and Michael Scanlon

A site was reserved in 1864; the earliest burial was in 1865.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Inventor: Samuel McMillan
Born in Mansfield in 1840, Samuel McMillan was a quick and inventive boy who loved making tools and toys. He was apprenticed to a local blacksmith and coachbuilder, and trained as a wheelwright in Melbourne.

He returned to Mansfield and joined with a local blacksmith. They built many prize-winning coaches and were early users of steam power.

He invented a rabbit-poisoning machine known as 'The Ringer', which, though difficult to use in the hilly country of Mansfield, was most successful in New South Wales and Western Australia. In 1885 McMillan became the first Mansfield exporter when the machine was sold in the United States. He also patented a self-closing spring gate fastener and designed an improved clothes peg.

Stringybark Creek: Sergeant Kennedy and Mounted Constables Lonigan and Scanlon
Police Sergeant Michael Kennedy and Mounted Constables Lonigan and Scanlon were shot and killed by the Kelly gang at Stringybark Creek on 26 October 1878.

Matlock Cemetery

Address	Warburton–Woods Point Rd, Matlock 3723
GPS	-37.600316, 146.213965
Shire/City	Mansfield Shire
Parish	Matlock
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	c. 1865

Matlock Cemetery
Milawa Cemetery

The township of Matlock sprang up in 1863, expanded rapidly and by 1865 boasted fourteen stores, seven hotels and a number of other businesses and residences. It was on the Yarra Track, acting as the gateway to the Woods Point and Jordan goldfields. After the town was almost completely burnt out in a bushfire in December 1873, the remaining inhabitants re-established it on a site further down the hill.

The Matlock Hill Conservation Area includes the cemetery, mine workings, Mount Matlock geodetic cairn, water race and Yarra Track alignment. Five gravestones remain in the cemetery, the earliest dating from 1865, the latest in 1907. It is not known how many actual graves there are in the cemetery as all the early records were lost in the 1873 bushfire. The surviving records, dating from March 1879, show fifty-four burials up until 1937 with nineteen tablets erected.

Merton Cemetery

Duke St, Merton 3715, Mansfield Shire

GPS -36.980824, 145.706719

Reserved 1865

Milawa Cemetery

Kerrs Rd, Milawa 3678, Rural City of Wangaratta

GPS -36.438213, 146.437807

Earliest headstone 1860, memorial to gardener Allan Shehan Ferguson

Mitta Mitta Cemetery

Giltraps Rd, Mitta Mitta 3701, Towong Shire

GPS -36.534457, 147.385132

Gazetted in 1874, the first burial took place in 1867

Myrtleford Pioneer
Cemetery

Sergeant Albert Lowerson
VC

Myrtleford Cemetery

Other names	New, Lawn
Address	Myrtleford–Yackandandah Rd, Myrtleford 3737
GPS	-36.53909, 146.75324
Shire/City	Alpine Shire
Parish	Myrtleford
Date opened	c. 1901

Myrtleford Pioneer Cemetery

Other names	Old Myrtleford
Address	Mummery Rd, Myrtleford 3737
GPS	-36.550432, 146.727838
Shire/City	Alpine Shire
Parish	Myrtleford
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1862

The Myrtleford Pioneer Cemetery is the Myrtleford district's only public cemetery, gazetted in 1861 and still in use. The Chinese section is significant as a special link to an era when miners from China formed large communities throughout the Upper Ovens region.

NOTABLE BURIAL

Sergeant Albert Lowerson VC

Albert David (Alby) Lowerson was born in Myrtleford in 1896. He had been dredging for gold before enlisting in the 5th Reinforcements of the 21st Battalion on 16 July 1915.

Lowerson joined his unit on 7 January 1916 and accompanied it to France in March. After a period in the quiet Armentières sector, he entered the battle of the Somme, seeing heavy fighting at Pozières from 25 July to 7 August. Two weeks later he was again in the front lines near Mouquet Farm where he was wounded on 26 August. He rejoined the battalion a month later and was promoted to corporal on 1 November and to temporary sergeant on 11 April 1917, He was again wounded during the second battle of Bullecourt on 3 May.

Lowerson won the Victoria Cross on 1 September 1917 during the capture of Mont St Quentin. He received the Victoria Cross from King George V at Buckingham Palace on 1 March 1919; a month later, he embarked for Australia and was discharged on 8 July.

He died of leukaemia on 15 December 1945.

Peechelba Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Peechelba 3678, Rural City of Wangaratta

GPS -36.173265, 146.217455

Two marked children's graves: Anne Sargent (1892), Isabella Willet (1902)

Narimga (Springhurst) Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Springhurst 3682, Rural City of Wangaratta

GPS -36.225373, 146.468675

Gazetted 1894. Also known as Narimga, Barambogie

Stanley Cemetery

Stanley–Beechworth Rd, Stanley 3747, Indigo Shire

GPS -36.39619, 146.747641

Opened 1862, gazetted 1863, first recorded burial 1866, an earlier cemetery on Chinese Camp Hill is now known as the Pioneer Cemetery, Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Significant Trees

Stanley Cemetery
Tallangatta Cemetery

Talgarno Cemetery

Talgarno Cemetery Rd, Talgarno 3691, Towong Shire

GPS -36.073604, 147.145738

From 1884

Tallangatta Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Tallangatta 3700, Towong Shire

GPS -36.199034, 147.274814

Reserved in 1877, near Tallagatta township, submerged in 1955–56

Tarrawingee Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Tarrawingee 3678, Rural City of Wangaratta

GPS -36.389809, 146.484825

Reserved 1861

Tawonga Cemetery
(Mullindolingong)

TAWONGA

Tawonga (Mullindolingong) Cemetery

Cemetery Lane, Tawonga 3697, Alpine Shire

GPS -36.633175, 147.10229

From 1902, with headstones mostly from 1930s onwards

TOWONG

Towong (Millers Hill) Cemetery

Off Murray Valley Hwy, Towong 3707

GPS -36.161958, 147.941712

Earliest grave 1883, intact headstones surrounded by private land, first Corryong cemetery

WAHGUNYAH

John Foord (Wahgunyah) Cemetery

Other names	Carlyle, John Foord Private Cemetery
Address	Kilborn Rd, Wahgunyah 3687
GPS	-36.021411, 146.39356
Shire/City	Indigo Shire
Parish	Carlyle
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1862

John Foord Memorial

In 1838 John Foord took up the 30,000-acre (12,000 ha) run known as Wahgunyah ('big camp') on the southern side of the Murray River.

Gold was discovered on Foord property south of Wahgunyah in 1858, leading to a major but short-lived gold rush. The town of Rutherglen was initially known as Wahgunyah Rush.

The growing traffic of goods and people soon led to a settlement on the northern bank on land Foord purchased from the New South Wales Government. It was surveyed and laid out in 1859 as North Wahgunyah, and later renamed Corowa.

The John Foord Cemetery was a private cemetery which commenced in 1859 and closed in 1886. The cemetery was established by John Foord and includes sixty-six known burials. Possibly the first burial was Foord's father, John Foord senior, who died in October 1860. Also buried here are John Foord (who died in 1883), his wife Phoebe (1893), their son John Charles Foord (1885) and his sister Eleanor Baylis (1894), as well as other Foord family members. The last burial was that of Mrs Kilborn (Sarah Foord) who died in mid-1899.

Walwa Cemetery

Murray River Rd, Walwa 3709, Towong Shire

GPS -35.949887, 147.714573

Site reserved in 1883, old headstones, ornate wire gate and stone fencing

WANGARATTA

Wangaratta Pioneer Cemetery Memorial

Address	6 Faithfull St, Wangaratta 3677
GPS	-36.355, 146.33
Shire/City	Rural City of Wangaratta
Parish	Wangaratta North
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Reserved	1902

The Faithfull Street cemetery was closed in 1850, and the headstones later removed. It is not known whether all the bodies were removed to other cemeteries. The land was gazetted as a permanent reserve in 1902, indicating that some remained. The memorial was erected in 1927, and unveiled by Sir John Bowser MLA.

Walwa Cemetery

Wangaratta Pioneer Cemetery Memorial

WANGARATTA

Wangaratta East Baptist Burial Ground

Address	Ovens Hwy, Wangaratta 3677
GPS	-36.355, 146.33
Shire/City	Rural City of Wangaratta
Parish	Wangaratta North
Date opened	1865

Wangaratta East Baptist Burial Ground is on the Ovens Highway east of Wangaratta. This abandoned cemetery or burial ground was established by a nearby Baptist congregation, with the first burial in 1865. The last burial took place in 1903, and sometime later the chapel was moved and the burial ground was abandoned. A few surviving headstones are said to have been moved to Wangaratta Cemetery.

Wangaratta South Cemetery Reserve

Address	Mason St, Wangaratta 3677
GPS	-36.37279, 146.291686
Shire/City	Rural City of Wangaratta
Parish	Wangaratta South
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1854

Sir John Bowser

The Mary Jane Milawa Memorial

The Wangaratta South Cemetery was gazetted as an alternative to the cemetery in Faithfull Street which was considered to be at an unsuitable site. A site was surveyed in 1854 and monuments date back to the 1860s, however the cemetery was not gazetted until 1873.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Victorian premier and journalist: Sir John Bowser

John Bowser was born in London in 1856. His parents migrated in 1859 when he was three years old and settled at Bacchus Marsh. He obtained his first experience in printing and journalism there and later worked in Scotland.

In 1880 he returned to Victoria and in 1884 became editor and part-owner of the *Wangaratta Chronicle*. In 1894 John was persuaded to stand for parliament and was elected member for Wangaratta and Ovens in the Legislative Assembly as a 'country liberal'. In 1917 his Economy Party won the election and he became premier, chief secretary and minister for labour. Sir John retired from politics in 1929 and died of cancer in 1936.

Last of the Milawa: Mary Jane Milawa

Gunyuk (Black Swan), also known as Mary Jane Milawa, was the last member of the family named Milawa. Luana later married a drover, Wally Dowling. Mary Jane, however, pined for home and returned to live her life as a single woman 'eeking' out a meagre existence along the river flats east of Wangaratta, just below where the town of Milawa is today. Mary Jane died in 1888, aged about sixty, and is buried in the Wangaratta Cemetery.

This story was passed down to Luana's great-grandson, Freddie Dowling, who is an elder of the Pangerang people as well as a storyteller and published author. His *No More the Valley Rings with Koorie Laughter* is a collection of stories, mostly told to him by his father and his grandmother, Annie Lewis, the niece of Mary Jane Milawa.

Bushranger: Dan Morgan

Dan Morgan was probably born Jack Fuller in New South Wales around 1830. His known criminal record began when, under the name of John Smith, occupation jockey, he was sentenced to twelve years' hard labour for highway robbery at Castlemaine, on 10 June 1854. Released from the hulk *Success* on a ticket of leave in June 1860 for good behaviour, he failed to report to the police in the Ovens police district.

In 1860 he was wounded after a run-in with the owners of a horse he had stolen, and escaped to New South Wales where he established a base for raids into north-eastern Victoria. From mid-1863, now known as Dan Morgan, he was involved in a number of robberies and shoot-outs, resulting in three deaths. He often humiliated squatters by making them feed their staff and on one occasion forced one to write cheques totalling £400 to employees.

After bailing up the Macpherson homestead at Peechalba, he was shot in the back while picking a horse for his getaway. He died on 9 April 1865. His body was desecrated and his head sent to the professor of anatomy at the University of Melbourne before he was buried at Wangaratta.

Dan Morgan Memorial
Wodonga Cemetery

First mayoress: Doris Myra Oulton Tilson

Doris Tilson was born at Wangaratta in 1893. She was educated at various schools in Victoria as her father moved around the state due to his work as a stationmaster.

Doris Tilson served as a councillor on the Wangaratta borough council in 1952–54 and in 1954 was the first woman to be elected as mayor. In 1953 she received a Coronation Medal for her work with the Wangaratta District Base Hospital and the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, and was made a life governor of both organisations. She died on her seventy-fifth birthday in 1968.

WHITFIELD

Whitfield Cemetery

Cemetery Lane, Whitfield 3733, Rural City of Wangaratta

GPS -36.677655, 146.418109

Grazier John Evans donated land in 1893, includes private family section

WODONGA

Wodonga Cemetery

Sangsters Rd, Wodonga 3689, Rural City of Wodonga

GPS -36.113667, 146.869922

Gazetted as Belvoir West around 1860

Woods Point Cemetery

Warren St, Woods Point 3723, Mansfield Shire

GPS -37.573907, 146.256458

Earliest headstone 1861

YACKANDANDAH

Yackandandah Cemetery

Address	Cemetery Lane, Yackandandah 3749
GPS	-36.303451, 146.851034
Shire/City	Indigo Shire
Parish	Yackandandah
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Significant Trees
Date opened	1859

Yackandandah Cemetery

The present cemetery was opened in 1859. Remains from the earlier 1857 burial ground were moved here, including the first burial, a man named Doherty. The first to be buried in the new cemetery was Ellen Anderson, aged fourteen months, on 7 September 1859.

Several trees within the cemetery are noteworthy as fine examples of type and as large historic trees. These include the Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), Irish strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*), and Canary Island strawberry tree (*Arbutus canariensis*) which is on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees. The small Chinese section is overlooked by an established group of trees including a bunya pine and a deodar.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Flying Officer Herbert Charles Nette

Herbert Nette was killed in a flying accident while serving on 26 October 1942. His Airacobra A53–5 crashed near Bankstown aerodrome when approaching for landing after engine failure. A bank clerk from Yackandandah, Nette enlisted on 13 October 1940, trained in Canada in 1941 and joined 24 Squadron RAAF in June 1942.

His father wrote after his son's death: 'I feel the loss very much, but I also know Herb never feared the price he may have to pay in doing his duty and that is a thing I will always be proud of. And now that the sad event has happened it is a great comfort to know he is sleeping in his own country in his own native town alongside of me.'

–

GIPPSLAND

Bass Coast, Baw Baw, East Gippsland, Latrobe,
South Gippsland, Wellington

Aberfeldy Cemetery

–

Bairnsdale Cemetery

–

Briagolong Cemetery

–

Hazelwood Cemetery

–

Omeo Cemetery

–

Rosedale Cemetery

–

Sale Cemetery

–

Talbotville Cemetery

–

Traralgon Cemetery

–

Walkerville (Lime Kiln) Cemetery

–

Aberfeldy Cemetery

Other names	Toombon
Address	Cemetery Rd, Aberfeldy 3825
GPS	-37.692042, 146.358386
Shire/City	Baw Baw Shire
Parish	Toombon
Date opened	c. 1840s

Aberfeldy Cemetery

Aberfeldy Cemetery offers one of the finest views from any cemetery in Victoria. The cemetery contains a number of early pioneers' graves dating from 1880, including the Merrington family and Gilbert Jones who discovered gold in the Jordon valley.

Dick Merrington played cricket for Walhalla each week, which involved a return walk of 90 km. In 1907 he caught Warwick Anderson, the Australian captain, after Anderson bet he could hit a six onto the roof of the Walhalla's Star Hotel, more than 200 metres over the side and below the hilltop cricket ground. Merrington was placed 10 metres outside the boundary in the gumtrees. Armstrong top-edged one and was dubiously given out, losing the bet.

Aberfeldy was home to Kitty Cane, a former dancer and mining investor who owned a successful shanty on Walhalla–Wood's Point Road. When Cane died, her loyal customers and the local miners decided to carry her coffin to the Aberfeldy Cemetery.

Since Cane was an unusually large woman and because the miners were intoxicated, the coffin never made it to the cemetery and instead the miners buried her alongside the road. When travelling from the Thomson Dam to Aberfeldy, Kitty Cane's grave is about 1 km after the Cast Iron Point lookout and on the left side of the road.

Alberton Cemetery

Address	214 Yarram–Port Albert Rd, Alberton 3971
GPS	-38.6354, 146.67186
Shire/City	Wellington Shire
Parish	Alberton East
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	c. 1840s

Alberton was one of the earliest settlements in Gippsland, and the cemetery has some of the earliest burials in Victoria. It is reputed to have been used by sealers from Tasmania in the 1830s. The early monuments are carved from sandstone. The earliest, to Robert McClure, dates from 1842 and was supplied from Sydney. The cemetery was reserved in 1860 and the register dates from 1862. The cemetery contains significant native grasslands.

Allambee East Cemetery Reserve

Other names	Allambee South, Allambee
Address	Grand Ridge Rd, Allambee South 3871
GPS	-38.359608, 146.086010
Shire/City	South Gippsland Shire
Parish	Allambee East
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1887

The Allambee East Cemetery was opened following a government grant of £30 in 1892 and a public subscription, which raised £9. A local selector, William Smith, was one of the first to be buried there after being killed by the falling limb of a tree. Up to fifteen known burials took place between 1892 and 1916, including William Smith's eldest daughter who died on 2 December 1908.

The *Gippslander and Mirboo Times* reported on 2 March 1911 that the trustees of the cemetery were considering a report about government grants for fencing and other improvements, and that 'no difficulty was anticipated' in obtaining the funds. This led the *Times* to conclude that: 'There is every possibility of our local cemetery being transformed into such a cosy corner that it might be quite a pleasure to die just for the sake of being buried there.'

Alberton Cemetery

Allambee East Cemetery Reserve

Bairnsdale Cemetery

Other names	Bairnsdale War Cemetery
Address	10 Cemetery Rd, Bairnsdale 3875
GPS	-37.8486, 147.60917
Shire/City	East Gippsland Shire
Parish	Bairnsdale
Date opened	1863

The first cemetery in Bairnsdale was established on Punt Flat (now Mitchell Gardens) in 1860 and fenced. The remains of the dead were washed away in the flood of 1870 but were recovered and reinterred at the new cemetery, established in 1871. The first burial was that of Major Thomas Hayes on 29 May 1871. More than 100 Chinese miners are buried here and named on a plaque.

The Bairnsdale War Cemetery (opened 1950) lies within the public cemetery and contains the graves of thirty-eight airmen who lost their lives while serving with No 1 Operational Training Unit RAAF Bairnsdale 14 June 1942 to 22 April 1943 at the air bases in East Gippsland (Bairnsdale, East Sale, West Sale) during the Second World War.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Explorer and anthropologist: Alfred William Howitt

Born in Nottingham, England in 1830, Howitt came out to the Victorian goldfields with his father and brother in 1852. He became an accomplished bushman and had conducted two successful explorations when he was selected in 1861 to search for whatever remained of the Burke and Wills expedition. On 16 September 1861 he found John King, the sole survivor. Howitt buried Burke and Wills before returning to Melbourne with King. On a follow-up expedition to Cooper Creek in 1862, Howitt recovered the bodies of Burke and Wills for burial at the Melbourne General Cemetery.

Bairnsdale Cemetery
Alfred William Howitt

Howitt had a long and busy career in public administration, but he is best known today for his work as a pioneering anthropologist, conducted entirely in his spare time. He was one of the first to scientifically study Aboriginal culture and society. His major work *Kamilaroi and Kurnai* (1879) was recognised internationally as a landmark in the development of the modern science of anthropology. Howitt's magnum opus, *The Native Tribes of South-East Australia* (1904), remains one of the only contemporary scientific studies of the institutions of Central Australian Aborigines.

Politician and East Gippsland champion: Sir Albert Eli Lind

Albert Eli Lind was born on 21 February 1878 in East Charlton but grew up in East Gippsland, and attended school in Bairnsdale. He was a builder's apprentice at the age of twelve and later selected a dairy property at Mount Taylor.

He commenced his political career as a Bairnsdale shire councillor in 1914, serving until 1925. He was also elected to the Legislative Assembly for Gippsland East in 1920, and was a strong champion for his electorate. Two national parks were named for him in 1925.

In the McDonald governments of 1950–52 Lind again resumed his posts in lands and forests and was also minister for soldier settlement. He was knighted in 1951. As minister of forests Lind developed pine plantations in neglected country, particularly in Gippsland; he promoted forestry camps for the unemployed and to provide training in forestry skills for boys. Under his urging Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd established its Maryvale mills near Morwell, and after the bushfires of 1939 operated other sawmills in the Erica district to cut out damaged timber for scantling and pulpwood.

Sir Albert retired from parliament in June 1961 after having served longer than any other sitting member. He died on 26 June 1964.

Bairnsdale War Cemetery
Sir Albert Eli Lind

BENAMBRA

Benambra Cemetery

Benambra–Limestone Rd, Benambra 3900, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -36.958786, 147.713716

BENDOC

Bendoc Cemetery

Old Bonang–Bendoc Rd, Bendoc 3888, East Gippsland Shire

GPS 37.152422, 148.860147

Earliest burial 1889, no headstones exist

BOOLARRA

Boolarra Cemetery

Barktown Rd, Boolarra 3870, City Of Latrobe

GPS -38.394207, 146.267476

Earliest headstone 1896

Briagolong Cemetery

Other names	Bow–Worrunng
Address	Boundary Rd, Briagolong 3860
GPS	-37.856615, 147.090570
Shire/City	East Gippsland Shire
Parish	Bullumwaal
Date opened	1880

The gravesite of Annie Whitelaw

A site of 3 ha was reserved temporarily in September 1880 with an additional area of 1.8 ha in 1907. Briagolong is noted for its significant native grassland.

NOTABLE BURIAL

First World War mother: Annie Whitelaw

Annie Whitelaw's headstone in the Briagolong Cemetery is inscribed with these words from Arthur Conan Doyle: *'Happy is she who can die with the thought that in the hour of her country's greatest need she gave her utmost.'*

Annie Whitelaw was born in 1862 in Alberton, Gippsland. She had six sons; all were casualties of the First World War. She died in 1927 and only two of her six sons survived her.

Angus McSween Whitelaw enlisted on 15 February 1915, claiming to be eighteen. He wasn't. He served at Gallipoli and in France, and was killed on 25 August 1916 at Mouquet Farm.

Robert Angus (Bob) Whitelaw served in the 21st Battalion. He also served at Gallipoli and in France, and was killed at Bullecourt on 3 May 1917.

Ivan Cecil Whitelaw was with the 12th Battalion in France and was awarded the Military Medal. He was killed on 23 April 1918 at Meteren.

These three brothers have no known graves and are remembered on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial.

Kenneth Whitelaw was badly wounded at Montbrehain in the last Australian action of the war. He was discharged medically unfit in 1919, and died of his wounds in 1922.

Lionel Islay Whitelaw enlisted in the 6th Battalion and was wounded in action at Gallipoli. He returned to Australia in 1916 and died of war injuries in 1933.

Donald John Whitelaw enlisted in the 37th Infantry Battalion. He was wounded and repatriated to Australia in 1918 with severe gastritis. He died in 1965 and is buried in the Briagolong Cemetery—next to Annie.

Bruthen Cemetery

Delahunty St, Bruthen 3885, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -37.697368, 147.835749

The cemetery reserve was gazetted in 1883, records date from 1897 and the earliest headstone is dated 1883, still in use

BUCHAN

Buchan Cemetery

Timbarra Settlement Rd, Buchan 3885, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -37.526996, 148.159771

Reserve gazetted in 1885, records date from 1960 (earlier records lost in a fire), earliest headstone 1887, still in use

BULLUMWAAL

Bullumwaal Cemetery

Address	Bullumwaal–Tabberabb Rd, Bullumwaal 3875
GPS	-37.632, 147.52206
Shire/City	East Gippsland Shire
Parish	Bullumwaal
Date opened	1899

The 'New Cemetery' reserve was gazetted in 1899. The earliest headstone is dated 1905 and the last of fifty-one known burials was that of Bill Wright in about 1937. The cemetery is set in native forest with bracken fern undergrowth; it is behind private property, accessed by forest track. Four gravesites are visible. Thomas Curtis's grave is notable for its ornate cast-iron railing, a spiralled rod rail and cast brackets at each upright.

The Old Bullumwaal Cemetery is on private property in native forest off the Perseverance Track. Four headstones are visible. The reserve was gazetted in 1884, the earliest headstone is dated 1877 and the last burial was in about 1899.

BUMBERRAH

Bumberrah Cemetery

Simms Rd, Johnsonville 3902, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -37.817805, 147.806367

Established 1884

Bullumwaal Cemetery
Bumberrah Cemetery

Cann River Cemetery

Cemetery Track, Cann River 3890, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -37.565078, 149.162604

Formerly Noorinbee Cemetery, gazetted in 1910, earliest headstone 1924

Carrajung Cemetery

Willis Rd, Carrajung 3844, Wellington Shire

GPS -38.38614, 146.733827

Cemetery from 1885 on land owned by Henry Biggs—he is buried here (died 1907) with his daughter Mabel (died 1884, aged two)

Cassilis Cemetery

Other names	Tongio West, Swifts Creek, Tongio
Address	Cemetery Gully Rd, off Swifts Creek–Omeo Rd, Cassilis 3898
GPS	-37.229401, 147.614257
Shire/City	East Gippsland Shire
Parish	Jirnkee
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1870

Cassilis Cemetery was established near the old gold-mining township of Cassilis but fell into disuse with the closure of the last significant gold mine in 1907. It contains approximately 175 burials. The first burial was of an infant in 1870; the last was in 1926, also of an infant. The earliest headstone is dated 1884. As a result of the deliberate partial destruction in the early 1960s, only twelve headstones remain and most of the burial sites were destroyed.

Coongulmerang Cemetery

Lindenow South Rd, Lindenow 3865, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -37.821276, 147.434251

First gazetted 1877, earliest headstone 1882, still in use

Dargo (Dargo Flat) Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Dargo 3862, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -37.460097, 147.248644

Cemetery dates from 1860s

Gravesite of Henry Biggs, Carrajung Cemetery

Dargo Cemetery

Deptford Cemetery

Deptford–Mt Sugarloaf Rd, Deptford 3875, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -37.595183, 147.698103

Established 1866, no headstones, two cairns of rock possibly mark graves

Drouin Cemetery

Address	160 Longwarry Rd, Drouin 3818
GPS	-38.122421, 145.831167
Shire/City	Baw Baw Shire
Parish	Drouin West
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1879

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private James Gordon Hallyburton

James Gordon Hallyburton, a farmer of Drouin, died of epidemic meningitis aged twenty-one on 15 September 1915. He had enlisted just five weeks before—on 5 August.

Drouin West Cemetery

Address	Old Sale Rd, Drouin West 3818
GPS	38.091715, 145.845154
Shire/City	Baw Baw Shire
Parish	Drouin West
Date opened	1879

The earliest graves within this cemetery date from 1880 (Isaac and Elizabeth Ramsdon) and 1882 (Janet and James Ireland)

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Gunner Francis James and James Walsh

Gunner Francis James, aged twenty-three, died on 11 May 1916 after being hit by a tram in Ascot Vale on his way back to camp. He enlisted 11 January 1916 in the artillery.

James Walsh, aged nineteen, enlisted on 14 August 1915 and died of cerebral meningitis at Drouin.

Memorial to Francis James

Ensay Cemetery

Gabo Island Light Station
Cemetery

Ensay Cemetery

Great Alpine Rd, Ensay 3895, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -37.36315, 147.823952

Site reserved 1893

Foster Cemetery

Hoodle Rd, Foster 3960, South Gippsland Shire

GPS -38.658214, 146.190251

Originally named Stockyard Creek Cemetery, first burial is Cornelius Smith in 1871

Gabo Island Light Station Cemetery

Address	Gabo Island Lighthouse Reserve
GPS	-37.563000, 149.912000
Shire/City	East Gippsland Shire
Parish	Gabo
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register
Date opened	1853

A granite obelisk was erected in the nineteenth century in memory of the victims of the SS *Monumental City*, wrecked on Tullaberga Island in May 1853.

A month earlier the ship had been the first steamship to cross the Pacific, sailing from San Francisco to Sydney in sixty-five days with ninety cabin and steerage passengers. She then carried 166 passengers to Melbourne. On the return voyage to Sydney on 15 May she ran ashore on Tullaberga Island. Some thirty-four passengers and three crew drowned after perilous attempts to land them by way of a rope.

The memorial was undermined by penguin burrows but was repaired in 1963 and re-erected in its present position, concreted to a granite rock. The cemetery is south of the jetty area and has four marked graves.

After the wreck of the SS *Monumental City,* a temporary wooden lighthouse was erected on the highest point of the island. The present lightstation, consisting of a tower and three residences, was constructed of the local pink granite in 1859–62 to the design of Public Works Department architect Charles Maplestone.

Headstones include John Grieve who died on 10 April 1861, aged twelve months; Sarah Ann Dodds who died on 22 April 1861, aged twenty months; and Eliza Miller who died on 6 October 1861, aged twenty-four years.

Gipsy Point Cemetery

Other names	Marramingo
Address	Gipsy Point Rd, Gipsy Point 3891
GPS	-37.487881, 149.659803
Shire/City	East Gippsland Shire
Parish	Maramingo
Date opened	1919

The first public cemetery in the area was located at Old Mallacoota on the eastern side of the lake near Allan Head, and was used from about 1897 until 1913. By the early 1900s settlement around the Genoa–Gipsy Point–Mallacoota West area had grown considerably. During this period many burials were in private (and in many cases unregistered) cemeteries.

In 1900, Henry Bucknall, who had settled at Gipsy Point in 1886, urged for a cemetery to be reserved on his land to encompass the grave of his servant Jack Mumford. This led to the reservation of a now defunct cemetery west of Genoa. Land for a cemetery was supposedly set aside at the Gipsy Point site in 1912, but was not gazetted until 1924. The first burial was of Hannah McDonald in 1919. Burial records date from 1919.

Henry Bucknall died on 12 July 1922 aged eighty-five. His family grave is appropriately the earliest and most prominent memorial. There is a memorial to the surveyor of Mallacoota township and Genoa Cemetery, E. H. Lees of Fairhaven.

Glenaladale Cemetery
Glenmaggie Cemetery

Glenaladale Cemetery

Fernbank–Glenaladale Rd, Glenaladale 3864, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -37.763896, 147.364942

Burials 1860s to 1910, also known as Woodglen

Glenmaggie Cemetery

Licola Rd, Glenmaggie 3858, Wellington Shire

GPS -37.905247, 146.757032

Established 1881

Glen Wills Cemetery

Omeo Hwy, Glen Wills 3898, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -36.85216, 147.50473

Reserved 1893, location of unidentified graves marked by modern cement crosses

Gormandale Cemetery

Hyland Hwy, Gormandale 3873, Wellington Shire

GPS -38.30624, 146.714616

Established 1896, also known as Willung

Grant Cemetery

Other names	Wongungarra
Address	McMillans Track, Grant Historic Area
GPS	-37.353160, 147.162431
Shire/City	Wellington Shire
Parish	Wongungarra
Date opened	1880

Grant was one of the main towns that came into being in the 1860s as part of the Crooked River gold rush. The township was originally known as Skye or Mount Pleasant but in April 1865 it was surveyed and renamed Grant. At the time the population was believed to be about 1200 and it continued to grow over the years to approximately 2000.

The cemetery is one of the few remaining features of the old town and was gazetted as Wongungarra (near Grant) on 30 April 1880.

It is believed that there were over thirty burials in the cemetery. There are still two headstones standing in the area and thirty-one gravesites appear to be marked out. One of the marked graves is for Henry Harrison who died 17 March 1902, aged seventy-seven, and Elizabeth Harrison who died on 30 June 1901, aged sixty-nine.

Henry Harrison was the mining registrar for the Crooked River Mining Division from 1884 until the 1890s. He was also a storekeeper and mine owner, having purchased the Good Hope Mine in 1879. His was the sole remaining store at Grant in the early 1890s. In the 1880s he was also the deputy registrar for births, deaths and marriages.

Grant Cemetery

Hazelwood Cemetery

Other names	Morwell
Address	Brodribb Rd, Hazelwood 3840
GPS	-38.278261, 146.377033
Shire/City	City of Latrobe
Parish	Hazelwood
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1879

The cemetery site was surveyed in December 1878 and was gazetted on 7 April 1879. It is located on the ridge of a small hill north of Yinnar, now called Anzac Hill. The first recorded burial was for Grace Donaldson, who died as a result of a horse accident as she rode to a New Year's Day picnic at the ridge.

Many headstones date from the 1880s and the names on headstones include many well-known families from the area, including Heesom, Lawless, Quigley, Williams and Wicks.

In February 1944 a bushfire started near Yallourn and destroyed more than 100 houses with the loss of thirteen lives, as well as thousands of head of stock. Those who died were mostly from the Hazelwood–Jeeralang area, four of them from one farm.

The memorial gates erected for the bushfire victims bear the words: 'Bush Fire 14th Feb 1944' with the names of those lost in the fires and 'Erected by District Residents'.

Private Adrian William Rich, of the 6th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, died of wounds suffered in Vietnam on 17 February 1967 and is buried here.

Hazelwood Cemetery

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Sergeant Theodore Surman

Theodore Oswald Surman was thirty-eight when he enlisted in the 5th Battalion on 4 December 1914 and gave his occupation as 'gentleman'. He had served in the Boer War. He had various ailments and saw action briefly at Gallipoli, returning to Australia in March 1916 with rheumatism. He was discharged from the AIF on 25 July. He died in the base hospital in Melbourne on 17 May 1918.

Jericho Cemetery
Korumburra Cemetery

Heyfield Cemetery

Tyson Rd, Heyfield 3858, Wellington Shire

GPS -37.966335, 146.786609

Reserved 1874

JERICHO

Jericho Cemetery

Other names	Moolpah
Address	Jordan Divide Track, 400 metres from picnic area at Jordan River Crossing
GPS	-37.948494, 146.451602
Shire/City	Baw Baw Shire
Parish	Moolpah
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1870

Very little remains of the township of Jericho, site of the Jericho–Jordan River alluvial mine workings. The Jericho Cemetery was gazetted in 1870 and officially closed in 1983. There were earlier burials but the records for the cemetery were destroyed in the 1939 bushfires. The one remaining headstone left intact is that of Charles Ferguson who died on 24 February 1868, aged forty-two.

KORUMBURRA

Korumburra Cemetery

Kardella Rd, Korumburra 3950, South Gippsland Shire

GPS -38.430351, 145.850325

Gazetted 1894, fifty-six of the 100 burials in 1894–96 were of children

LAKES ENTRANCE

Lakes Entrance Cemetery

Country Club Dr, Lakes Entrance 3909, Shire of East Gippsland

GPS -37.86389, 148.004577

Reserved 1889. Also known as Cunningham

LEONGATHA

Leongatha Cemetery

McCartin St, Leongatha 3953, South Gippsland Shire

GPS -38.483943, 145.936268

Established 1889

Maffra Cemetery

Boisedale St, Maffra 3860, Wellington Shire

GPS -37.940627, 146.981598

Established 1868

Marlo Cemetery

Marlo Rd, Marlo 3888, Shire of East Gippsland

GPS -37.796915, 148.558061

Reserved 1873

Meeniyan Cemetery

Royston St, Meeniyan 3956, South Gippsland Shire

GPS -38.578236, 146.02074

Gazetted 1896. T. E. Molloy, notable local architect, is buried here

Mirboo North Cemetery

Baromi Rd, Mirboo North 3871, South Gippsland Shire

GPS -38.403004, 146.172331

Established 1882. First burial was Henry Farmer, aged ten—snakebite

Moe Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Moe 3825, Baw Baw Shire

GPS -38.185685, 146.268725

Established 1891, also known as Moe Memorial Park

Moondarra Cemetery

Mathesons Rd, Moondarra 3825, Baw Baw Shire

GPS -37.985952, 146.372031

Gazetted 1888, still in use

Narracan Cemetery

Lilleys Rd, Narracan 3824, Baw Baw Shire

GPS -38.279319, 146.245909

Also called Narracan South, first burial 1880

Maffra Cemetery
Meeniyan Cemetery

NEERIM

Neerim Cemetery

Main Rd, Neerim 3831, Baw Baw Shire

GPS -37.957614, 145.95601

Established 1884

NYORA

Nyora Cemetery

Lang Lang–Poowong Rd, Nyora 3987, South Gippsland Shire

GPS -38.340992, 145.663283

Gazetted 1890, first burial William Taylor of Loch on 7 May 1893, still used

Nyora Cemetery

OMEO

Omeo Cemetery

Address	5 Margetts St, Omeo 3898
GPS	-37.100389, 147.602069
Shire/City	East Gippsland Shire
Parish	Cobrunga
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1862

Omeo Cemetery

The European settlement of Omeo began in 1835 when James McFarlane obtained a licence for a sheep pastoral run on the Omeo Plains. Other pastoral runs after this included those of John Livingstone in 1836 at what is now known as Livingstone Creek, and John Pendergast in 1837 at Lake Omeo, as well as runs at Mount Leinster in 1837 and at Bindi in 1839.

The settlement of Omeo further developed in the 1840s when Angus McMillan and Count Strzelecki documented ways of entering the region from Gippsland to the south and a track was cleared between Omeo and the coast. Joseph Day founded the Omeo township after discovering gold in Livingston Creek in 1851. As miners moved into the area he built a hotel and bought a water race, which supplied the town with water for the next 100 years. In 1854 fifty men were working the Omeo deposits and by 1857 the population swelled to 400 miners. In 1893 there were 500 Chinese in the district. Gold mining ceased early in the twentieth century.

The Omeo Cemetery was established in 1862 but there were thirteen burials in the five years before it was registered.

Orbost War Cemetery

Address	Tyndall St, Orbost 3888
GPS	-37.708399, 148.464087
Shire/City	East Gippsland Shire
Parish	Orbost
Date opened	1891

The earliest inscriptions on the headstones date back to 1881. Most burials were carried out between 1900–1920, and 1945–1970.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Frederick Middleditch enlisted on 6 April 1916. Born in New Zealand, he was a railway worker aged forty-two and boasted some fine tattoos—an American eagle, a shamrock and a heart pierced with an arrow. He was discharged with chronic nephritis and died on 11 January 1918.

William Gilbert Rowe was nearly twenty when he enlisted on 16 May 1916 in the veterinary section. While training at Maribyrnong Camp he died of epidemic meningitis.

Orbost War Cemetery
Poowong Cemetery

PAYNESVILLE

Paynesville Cemetery

GPS -37.906345, 147.705603

Paynesville Rd, Paynesville 3880, Shire of East Gippsland

Reserved c. 1887

POOWONG

Poowong Cemetery

Address	Loch–Poowong Rd, Poowong 3988
GPS	-38.346398, 145.762128
Shire/City	South Gippsland Shire
Parish	Jeetho
Date opened	1881

The cemetery was the first to be officially gazetted in South Gippsland and the first interment was made early in 1885.

The first survey was made by Mr Rowan, engineer with the then shire of Buln Buln, who marked the sites of graves with wooden pegs. These were later replaced by numbered steel markers by Mr Blake who was appointed engineer to the newly created shire of Poowong and Jeetho in 1891.

Sergeant Donald Tucker

Donald Tucker, born at Trafalgar in 1917, served with the 2/8th Battalion which saw action at Tobruk, Greece, Syria and New Guinea in the Second World War. Sergeant Tucker died of wounds on 19 April 1946. He was the son of Robert and Rhoda Grace Tucker, and husband of Joy Tucker of Nyora.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private John Rose

John Rose was born in Rushworth and was a driver when he joined up at Warragul on 6 March 1916, aged thirty-seven. He served with the 22nd Battalion in France, suffered trench foot, gastritis and the other ailments of life in the trenches, and returned to Australia in March 1918. He died on 24 September 1920.

The gravesite of Sergeant Donald Tucker

The gravesite of Private John Rose

RED JACKET/WOODS POINT

Red Jacket Cemetery

Address	Alpine Walking Trail, Woods Point 3723
GPS	-37.655464, 146.294611
Shire/City	Baw Baw Shire
Parish	Moolpah
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1870

The Red Jacket Cemetery was gazetted on 9 August 1870. The first burial was around the late 1860s and the last in 1932 for a miner who was killed in a mining accident. The official cemetery records were destroyed during the bushfires of 1939, along with the Red Jacket township.

The three surviving graves, with marbled headstones and iron railing, record the burials of the Jolly family—Mary (1904), with sons Nathaniel (1888) and David (1880), and William Barron in 1911—and the O'Keefe family—Michael (1894), Anne (1913) and daughter Bridget (1867) and son Timothy (1896). There are also many obvious gravesites, some with cast-iron clover-leaf grave markers.

The Aberfeldy Heritage Project in 2012 reinstated steps leading to the site, refurbished the boundary fence with new heritage fencing, and cleaned up some of the gravesites in preparation for the launch of the Aberfeldy Track 4WD touring route.

Ripplebrook Cemetery

Western Port Rd, Ripplebrook 3818, Baw Baw Shire

GPS -38.206939, 145.750015

Established 1892, originally known as Yannathan, then Longwarry South or Longwarry, last burial 1914. Heritage Overlay

ROSEDALE

Rosedale Cemetery

Address	Rosedale Stradbroke Rd, Rosedale 3847
GPS	-38.169962, 146.800383
Shire/City	Wellington Shire
Parish	Rosedale
Date opened	1868

NOTABLE BURIAL

Rosedale Cemetery
'Mother' Agnes Buntine

Pastoralist and bullocky: 'Mother' Agnes Buntine

Agnes Davidson was born in Scotland around 1822 and arrived in Victoria in 1840 with her family. She married Hugh Buntine, a former neighbour in Scotland, that year and moved to Gippsland.

Hugh opened a slab-and-bark pub on the Sale Road, and Agnes acquired a bullock team and began to cart stores around the district. She made an epic delivery of Gippsland butter and cheese from Port Albert to Bendigo in 1851, and took the first supplies to Walhalla in 1862.

Kate Darian Smith writes in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography:* 'Known as an intrepid rider, bushwoman and farm worker in her youth, Agnes was described in later years as a "big rough looking woman", eccentrically dressed in short skirts, long leather leggings, thick blucher boots, and a loose jumper adorned by a bright neckerchief. She smoked an old, black, plug pipe.

While contemporaries stressed her modesty and kindness, they also commented (admiringly) on her liberal use of a stockwhip on local Aborigines and insolent or drunk white men.'

'Mother' Buntine died on 29 February 1896. She is buried beside her first husband Hugh who had died in 1867.

Sale Cemetery

Address	Maffra–Sale Rd, Sale 3850
GPS	-38.085324, 147.052688
Shire/City	Wellington Shire
Parish	Sale
Heritage	Heritage Overlay, National Trust Register of Victoria
Date opened	1857

Sale War Cemetery
Sale Cemetery

The cemetery was first gazetted in 1857.

The earliest marked grave is that of William Wood, born around 1818, who died in 1855. His wife Fanny (née Poole) was born about 1882 and arrived in Victoria in about 1841. She went to Gippsland with her husband, and was one of the first women to settle in the region. She was an astute business woman who acquired considerable property. She later remarried and took the name Swan. She died in 1895; her parents, Sarah Poole (c. 1779–1872) and George Poole (c. 1794–1864) are in a family plot.

Many notable pioneers of Gippsland are buried in the Sale Cemetery, including Angus McMillan and Archibald MacLeod; William Tennant Dawson, a district surveyor; Henry Crofton Stavely, a police magistrate; Andrew Gerrand, who ran the punt over the Latrobe River to Longford; Edward Crooke, an early squatter; and Patrick Coady Buckley, an early beef producer.

Other prominent burials include the parliamentarian and premier Allan McLean, and George Henry Wise (1853–1950) who was a mayor of Sale, a member of the House of Representatives (1906–1922), and became assistant minister of defence and postmaster-general.

SALE WAR CEMETERY

The Sale War Cemetery was created during the Second World War and contains 59 RAAF and WAAAF burials of men and women who died in service with the Royal Australian Air Force during the war.

A memorial commemorates six men of the Red Sails, an aerial display unit at the RAAF base at East Sale, killed while on a training flight in 1962. Three of the men, Flight Lieutenant M. T. Burke, Flight Lieutenant R. H. Jones and Flight Lieutenant P. A. Young, are buried in the cemetery.

There are also two First AIF burials in the Sale Public Cemetery—Private Walter Cloak, 21st Battalion who died 27 September 1919, and Private Thomas Vessey Fitzgerald, 8th Battalion, who died 8 August 1915.

Iraq casualty: Private Jake Kovko
Private Jake Kovko was buried at Sale on 2 May 2006 after a service in his home town of Briagolong. He was buried with full military honours, including a three-volley gun salute and flypast. A military inquiry found that Kovko accidentally shot himself while deployed in Iraq on 21 April 2006 while mishandling his pistol, a conclusion which was disputed by his family. He was the first Australian soldier to die in the Middle East operational area. Kovko enlisted in 2002 and was serving with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment. There was a tragic mix-up with the repatriation of his body.

NOTABLE BURIALS

Explorer and pioneer: Angus McMillan
Born in Scotland in 1810, McMillan emigrated to New South Wales in 1838. In 1839 he was manager of a station on the Monaro for Captain Lachlan McMaster. He explored what he named Caledonia Australis, and pioneered tracks followed by Strzelecki who named the area Gippsland. McMillan set up a station Bushy Park on the Avon River in 1840 and lived there until 1860. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1859 but resigned in 1860. He lost properties and his fortune in fires and unsuccessful businesses in the early 1860s.

In 1864 the Victorian Government asked him to lead the Alpine Expedition to open tracks in the mining areas of Dargo, Matlock and Omeo. He discovered the Crooked River deposit, and lost most of his men. However, the Alpine Expedition cut 354 km of track. In 1865 the party was disbanded. McMillan set out alone to cut a track from Dargo to the Moroka River. A packhorse fell on him, causing severe internal injuries. He died of his injuries on 18 May 1865.

Premier of Victoria: Allan McLean
Allan McLean, born 1840, came to Australia as an infant in 1842. His family established a station at Glenalladale in 1848. In 1865 McLean and his brother Norman took up a lease near Sale. In 1872 he established A. McLean & Co., stock and station agents, in Maffra, and later with branches throughout Gippsland and in Melbourne. He became a councillor of Avon Shire in 1873, and was three times president of Maffra Shire.

McLean was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Gippsland North in 1880. He was minister without portfolio in the Turner government in 1894–98 but resigned in opposition to the proposed federal constitution. In November 1899 he successfully moved a motion of no confidence in the government and became premier and chief secretary, retaining office until he lost the November 1900 election.

McLean then entered the new Commonwealth parliament as member for Gippsland in 1904 but was surprisingly defeated in his Gippsland homeland at the 1906 election. He died on 13 July 1911.

Private Jake Kovko
Angus McMillan Memorial

Stratford Cemetery

Princes Hwy, Stratford 3862, Wellington Shire

GPS -37.993946, 147.067692

Reserved 1863

TALBOTVILLE/WONGUNGARRA

Talbotville Cemetery

Address	Off Crooked River Track, Wongungarra 3862
GPS	-37.335275, 147.069114
Shire/City	Wellington Shire
Parish	Bemboka
Date opened	1883

Talbotville Cemetery

With the alluvial gold rush at Crooked River in 1861, settlements sprang up all along the river's course. The most populous in this area was named Bulltown (it was the first place on the river where beef was killed), with Hogtown (named after Mr Hogg, a pioneer resident) about 2 km downstream, and Thiel Town (named by storekeeper Phillip Thiel) about 5 km up-river.

Bulltown had the field's only licensed hotel, a post office, and public hall, while the other settlements had their share of stores and unlicensed grog shanties. Some 700 diggers were on Crooked River early in 1861, and the field supported a population of 200–300 through 1863.

When quartz reefs were discovered in 1864, another settlement was formed about 4 km from Bulltown. Originally named Ram Town, it soon changed to Talbotville.

Of the river towns, only Talbotville survived into the twentieth century. Unlike the others, it was not wholly dependent on mining. Situated on a large river flat, Talbotville was suitable for crop growing, enabling its residents to rely on the land, rather than gold, for a living. At the turn of the century, the settlement still had its own pub and store, as well as numerous houses. In the end Talbotville outlived even Grant. In 1946 there were still three houses, and the last family left in 1950.

The cemetery is located in the heritage registered Crooked River Alluvial Workings. Site features two headstones, numerous mounds and pine trees. The area is a popular 4WD camping site.

Tarwin Lower Cemetery

Inverloch–Venus Bay Rd, Tarwin Lower 3956, South Gippsland Shire

GPS -38.670812, 145.863053

Established 1888

The Tarwin Lower Cemetery is situated in natural bushland on a small hill. The gravesites are situated in groups spread over a wide area. The earliest marked gravesite is for David Crichton who 'Died on the "Tarwin"'on 26 January 1891. Not far from this memorial is the gravesite of Anne Cashin who died on 18 August 1892. These two sites form part of a group that appears to predominantly comprise members of the Lees and Cashin families.

Thorpdale Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIAL

Captain Friedrich Ostermann

Captain Friedrich Ostermann was part owner of the three-masted iron barque *Magnat*. In 1900 she had brought a cargo of timber from Norway to Cape Town, and sailed in ballast for Newcastle, New South Wales to pick up coal for Valparaiso, Chile. On 8 May the barque was driven ashore by a fierce storm at Tarwin Lower. None of the crew was lost, but she broke her back when efforts were made to refloat her. Captain and crew lived aboard for some time, but Captain Ostermann became ill and died on 20 August 1900. He was buried in the Tarwin Lower Cemetery.

Thorpdale (Childers) Cemetery

Chute Rd, Thorpdale 3835, Baw Baw Shire

GPS -38.3059, 146.142

Gazetted 1879

Toombon Cemetery

Address	Donnelly Creek Rd, Former Toombon Township
GPS	-37.69351, 146.3587
Shire/City	Baw Baw Shire
Parish	Toombon
Date opened	1872

Most of the graves are unmarked except for a shallow mound or depression in the slope. The cemetery site contains four obvious gravesites which are distinguished by the mounding of stones, plus a further twenty or so which are indicated by depressions or excavations.

Toongabbie Cemetery
Plaque commemorating the discovery of gold by Ned Stringer

Toongabbie Cemetery

Address	Traralgon–Maffra Rd, Toongabbie 3856
GPS	-38.06464, 146.617554
Shire/City	Latrobe Shire
Parish	Toongabbie North
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Inventory
Date opened	1873

NOTABLE BURIALS

Prospector: Edward Stringer

Edward (Ned) Stringer was born Edward Randel in Lancaster, England in 1819. Convicted of burglary and theft, he was transported to Van Diemen's Land in December 1842 for ten years. He was granted a ticket of leave in December 1847 and moved to Victoria. In November 1862 Stringer led a group of miners down the Aberfeldy and Thomson Rivers prospecting and found gold on what was to be named Stringers Creek. A rush ensued and a township developed which was renamed Walhalla in 1866. Stringer died on 29 September 1863 at Cowan's Accommodation House and Store in Toongabbie. A plaque in the cemetery reads: 'Here lies he who sought the Midas seam, where Valkyries played hosts beside his crystal stream in the valley of the ghosts.'

John Russell

John Russell discovered gold on Russell's Creek in the Tanjil River district after he and his brother William had joined the rush to the Baw Baw goldfields in 1859. While on an expedition to Mount Baw Baw with the botanist and explorer Baron Ferdinand von Mueller in late 1860, Russell noticed auriferous signs in a stream and found good alluvial gold. A rush ensued and the mining settlement was called Russell's Creek.

In 1865 John Russell established a blacksmith and wheelwright's shop at Toongabbie. He later farmed land in Tyers. When his health deteriorated he moved to Traralgon where he remained to his death, aged seventy-four. He was buried at Toongabbie in November 1903.

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Trooper Matthew Cantwell

Matthew Cantwell was a horse breaker aged thirty-four when he enlisted in the 8th Light Horse in September 1915. In Egypt he came down with influenza and asthma, and embarked for discharge in Australia in April 1916. He died on 28 March 1921.

Toora Cemetery

Lower Toora Rd, Toora 3962, South Gippsland Shire

GPS -38.670694, 146.2847045

Reserved 1887

Trafalgar Cemetery

Hazelwood St, Trafalgar 3824, Baw Baw Shire

GPS -38.200138, 146.196412

Reserved 1887

Traralgon Cemetery

Other names	Gippsland Memorial Park, Maryvale
Address	Scrubby Lane, Traralgon 3844
GPS	-38.178509, 146.496841
Shire/City	City of La Trobe
Parish	Maryvale
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1872

Traralgon's first cemetery was located on the hill overlooking the creek near the railway yards in 1864. There were at least twelve graves there when the new railway line being built to Sale cut through the burial ground including the grave of Constable Smythe's daughter who died in the 1860s.

The Traralgon Old Cemetery is situated at the northern end of what is now known as Gippsland Memorial Park. The old cemetery occupies a most picturesque position set on the edge of a high bank overlooking the Latrobe River valley. At the entrance there is a nineteenth-century gatehouse, a small bichromatic brick building with Gothic pointed windows and a gable roof.

The cemetery is notable for various trees and shrubs that are remnants of the early plantings. Specimens on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees include Chinese windmill (or fan) palms, cotton palms, and a grove of Scots pines.

Traralgon Cemetery

Traralgon Cemetery

NOTABLE BURIALS

Traralgon Cemetery contains the burials of three members of the Australian Defence Forces who died as a result of the war in Vietnam.

Warrant Officer Wayne Alan Blanck, Autralian Army Training Team Vietnam, was killed in action on 20 September 1966. Private Robert Maxwell Grist, 1st Battalion Royal Australian Regiment, died of wounds on 2 August 1968. Private Allan Lloyd, 7th Battalion Royal Australian Regiment, died of wounds on 30 December 1970.

WALHALLA

Walhalla Cemetery

Address	Walhalla Rd, Walhalla 3825
GPS	-37.948494, 146.451602
Shire/City	Baw Baw Shire
Parish	Walhalla
Heritage	Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1866

Walhalla Cemetery c. 1888

Gold was first discovered at Walhalla in 1863 by Ned Stringer. Alluvial gold was worked first, then from 1864 larger companies started bringing in stamper batteries to work the reefs. Walhalla's Cohens Reef became the richest gold-bearing reef in the world.

The town was proclaimed in 1895. By then the population had peaked at 4500 and there were fifteen hotels, a Mechanics' Institute, forty shops, four churches as well as other buildings and residences. Following the turn of the century the goldfield started to decline. After the Second World War sawmilling became an important industry. By 1961 the population had fallen to fifty-four.

A cemetery was established as early as 1866–67, located between land facing the Alpine Co. and Trafalgar Co. crushing plants. Trustees were appointed in 1868 and Arthur Walker surveyed a reserve of 2 acres (0.8 ha) around an existing fenced site in December 1872. Walhalla Cemetery was proclaimed in 1873 and the old cemetery formed its north-west corner. A sexton's lodge was built in 1886 but is now derelict. A total of 1150 people are known to have been buried in the cemetery.

Walkerville (Lime Kiln) Cemetery

Other names	Limestone Kilns
Address	Off Bayside Drive, Walkerville 3956
GPS	-38.856361, 145.909635
Shire/City	South Gippsland Shire
Parish	Waratah, Walkerville
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1875

The Brataualung clan of the Kurnai (Gunai) people occupied the area of Waratah Bay and Cape Liptrap for over 6000 years. Axes and other stone tools were made from quartzite and jasper gathered from Cape Liptrap, chipped to a sharp edge and ground with sandstone. Middens containing charcoal, stone flints and the remains of shellfish mark the location of camps along the coast. The totem of the Brataualung clan was the Superb Fairy-wren which is common throughout the park today. The male birds were known as dedyung and the females as neryung.

The small township and bustling port of Waratah (now Walkerville) operated from 1875 to 1926 to supply lime to the Melbourne building industry. Limestone mined from the cliffs was burnt with firewood in brick-lined kilns (resembling up-turned bottles) to produce quicklime. The lime was then bagged and hauled in tram carts along a jetty which once stretched 350 metres into the bay to waiting ships.

Relics of the lime industry remain in the park including the ruins of the kilns in the cliffs at Walkerville South and the formation of tramways which were once used for hauling firewood to the kilns.

A lighthouse was established at Cape Liptrap in 1913 to improve the safety of coastal shipping. In 1951 the steel tower was dismantled and replaced with the current structure. The light is still in operation and has a range of 18 nautical miles (over 33 km).

A small cemetery was established on a hillside north of the township overlooking Bluff Creek. It contains the graves of local lime burning identities and their families, including the headstone of James Dewar. Of the approximately thirty graves that are represented in the cemetery, all facing east, only about six are marked. The headstones that are recognisable indicate the names of the early residents. The last burial occurred in 1926.

Walkerville (Lime Kiln Cemetery)

Wangarabell Cemetery

Wangarabell Cemetery Reserve

Other names	Bridle Grave, Wangarabell
Address	2113 Wangarabell Rd, Wangarabell 3891
GPS	-38.856361, 145.909635
Shire/City	East Gippsland Shire
Parish	Wangarabell
Date opened	1906

The cemetery has nine surviving headstones, and one or two graves marked by a large rock at the head. For such a small cemetery there is an astonishing variety of headstones. Materials include sandstone, marble, cast iron, and pink and grey granite. Styles include a cross, a pillar with urn, and rectangular and gabled upright slabs; some have considerable embellishment. Most grave plots are marked out with rock edging, now overgrown with grass. A small gum tree is growing in the northern end of the enclosure.

The history of the private cemetery is not known, but it is assumed that it served the local farming community up until the 1950s. Burials at the cemetery range from the earliest in 1873, to the most recent in 1954. Those buried include Henry, Edith and Peter Murray, Isabella and William Stevenson, John Wilcox, and Charles and Charlotte Tasker.

Wangarabell—Bridle Grave

Other names	Bridle Grave, Wangarabell
Address	Sarah Allen Track, Wangarabell 3891
GPS	-37.377, 149.501
Shire/City	East Gippsland Shire
Parish	Wangarabell
Date opened	1906

Robert Bridle was born at Liverpool, New South Wales in January 1839 and married Susan there in 1857. He died on 11 May 1917. Robert and Susan Bridle selected land near Wangarabell in the early 1880s, while Robert was a teamster. They were both outstanding horse riders. They eked out a living by making their selection more or less self-supporting. The main source of income was from bullock team operations, including carting wattle bark and general stock work. The site where they are buried was gazetted a cemetery reserve in 1906, but found to be unsuitable for the purpose. The Bridles are the only people buried there.

Warragul Cemetery

Address	123 Sutton St, Warragul 3820
GPS	-38.15284, 145.933426
Shire/City	Baw Baw Shire
Parish	Drouin East
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1878

Warragul Cemetery was gazetted in 1878, but during the early years there were few burials. In 1883 the paths and compartments were laid out.

The earliest known burial in this cemetery is that of Henry Skuse Wetherman who died at Brandy Creek on 24 July 1881. His grave, which is in the Church of England section, has a headstone with the inscription: 'Sacred to the memory of Henry Skuse, son of John Wetherman merchant Henbury Court Bristol England, died at Buln Buln Gippsland Victoria July 24th 1881 aged 43 years, "In thee Lord I have put my trust".'

CENTENARY OF ANZAC

Private William Ashcroft

William Ashcroft was a road contractor from Warragul and enlisted in 11 April 1916. He died of epidemic meningitis and military tuberculosis on 3 August 1916. Captain W. H. M. MacFarlane, Area Officer Warragul, attended the funeral as a representative of the department but owing to the distance from Melbourne a firing party or band was not detailed.

Warragul Cemetery

Warragul Gulwarra Heights Memorial Park

378 Burke St, Warragul 3820, East Gippsland Shire

GPS -38.152329, 145.896798

Established 1989, Warragul's new cemetery

Welshpool Cemetery

Telegraph Rd, Welshpool 3966, South Gippsland Shire

GPS -38.683171, 146.476398

Interments commenced on 30 November 1900

Yallourn Cemetery
Yarragon Cemetery

Willow Grove Cemetery

Willow Grove Rd, Willow Grove 3825, Baw Baw Shire

GPS -38.069508, 146.175078

Established 1888

Woodside Cemetery

Starling Lane, Woodside 3874, Wellington Shire

GPS -38.502096, 146.88347

Established 1849, earliest burial John Collins in August 1849

Yallourn Cemetery

Address	Haunted Hills Rd, Yallourn 3825
GPS	-38.200047, 146.851034
Shire/City	City of La Trobe
Parish	Narracan
Heritage	Heritage Overlay
Date opened	1935

The town of Yallourn has disappeared, replaced by the open-cut coal mine. Many of the houses were shifted in the 1970s. When Yallourn was planned in 1921, 8 acres (3.2 ha) were reserved for a cemetery to the west of the proposed town. The cemetery for Yallourn was formally opened on 20 January 1930. The memorial gates at the entrance were a gift from the State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV) and were originally situated at the entrance to the SECV Yallourn main office and works area. When the area was redesigned, the gates were re-erected at the cemetery as a gift to the Yallourn Cemetery Trust.

Yarragon Cemetery

Cemetery Rd, Yarragon 3823, Baw Baw Shire

GPS -38.2014, 146.055998

Gazetted 1882, also known as Waterloo, Darnum

Yarram Cemetery

Hyland Hwy, Yarram 3971, Wellington Shire

GPS -38.543016, 146.704044

Reserved 1905

Macclesfield Cemetery

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ONLINE SOURCES

A considerable amount of valuable information is available online for anyone wishing to research cemeteries and other historical topics. These are some of the most useful sites.

Harrietville Cemetery

australiancemeteries.com
The Australian Cemeteries website is the best place to start a search for more information. It consolidates nearly all available information with name searches and sources of photographs. It incorporates. much genealogical work by others including David Weatherill who has been researching Victorian cemeteries for over twenty-five years.

adb.anu.edu.au
The Australian Dictionary of Biography was a key source of biographical information and is a treasure trove of factual information about many of Australia's famous and infamous people.

cwgc.org
The Commonwealth War Graves Commission was the source of information on First World War burials in Victoria.

carolsheadstonephotographs.blogspot.com.au
rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ausvsac/Index.htm
Genealogist Carol Judkins provided many photographs for this book. These two sites of Carol's Headstone Photographs are valuable sources.

ianmarr.net.au
Ian Marr's work on the cemeteries of south-west Victoria is especially comprehensive, with maps and photographs.

naa.gov.au
First World War military personnel files can be found at the National Archives of Australia.

nationaltrust.org.au/vic/conservation
National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/schemes
Planning schemes online. Section 43.01 relates to Heritage Overlays.

trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper
The National Library of Australia's online newspaper archive Trove is an easily searchable database of more than 100 million pages covering 150 years of Australian history until the 1950s.

vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au
The Victorian Heritage Database is a resource of Heritage Victoria containing information about many of the state's most significant objects and places, including cemeteries.

vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/vhd/veterans
The Victorian War Heritage Inventory is a comprehensive database relating specifically to Victoria's military heritage.

Hopetoun Cemetery

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www.findagrave.com: Bunyip, Kerang, Charlton.

www.gippslandinpicture.com: Grant, Talbotville.

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Rochester Cemetery

Port Fairy (Sandhills)
Cemetery

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Judith Pike and the Frenchay Village Museum, Frenchay, Bristol: Mabel Emily Hedditch.
Liz Koschitzke (nee Vasey): Jessie Mary Vasey.
Mornington & District Historical Society: Leslie Mary Moorhead.
© Museum Victoria: Sir Irving Benson.
National Museum of Australia: Sir Douglas Nicholls, William Cooper.
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Parliamentary Handbook: Dame Marie Breen.
Port Phillip Pioneers Group: 'Mother' Agnes Buntine.
Rowan Matthews Photography: Gil Askey.
Sarah Johnston Neills: Justus Jorgensen (nla.pic-vn4554121).
State Library of South Australia: Jeannie Gunn (B 27404/6).
University of Melbourne – Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences Department of Paediatrics: Dr Vera Scantlebury Brown.
University of Melbourne – Medical History Museum: Dr Emma Constance Stone.
Victorian Parliamentary Library (Reproduced with the Permission of): 'Uncle' Doug Elliott, Fanny Brownbill, Sir John Bowser, Tom Austin, William Dixon Campbell Denovan.
www.acconyschool.com: Jock McHale.
www.anzaccentenarybendigo.com.au: Staff Sergeant Sydney Bolitho.
www.ChampionsEverywhere.com: Percy Wills Cerruty.
www.splashplatypus.com: Robert Eadie and Splash the platypus.
Yarra Libraries, Richmond Branch: Squizzy Taylor (ID: 14359).

INDEX OF CEMETERIES AND LOCATIONS

Cemeteries are indexed by their location. Specific cemetery names are also indexed where they differ from the location.

Linton Cemetery

Elphinstone Cemetery

Beechworth Cemetery

Buangor Cemetery

Walhalla Cemetery

INDEX OF NAMES

Boroondara Cemetery

Beeac/Ondit and
Cundare Cemetery

Victoria's cemeteries tell a million stories—of the pioneers who made them, of the men, women and children who lie in them.

Cemeteries mark the birth of our towns and the growth of our cities as well as the remnants of lost settlements in the bush. They recall the optimism of the gold rush era and the struggles of early settlers, the disasters on land and sea, the development of Melbourne—and the lives of those who made Victoria.

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