

Eurobodalla Historic Cemeteries Conservation Management Study

Inventory Part B



INVENTORY of BURIAL SITES 17-28

Historic local cemeteries, Destroyed cemeteries, Private cemeteries,

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For Eurobodalla Shire Council
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Eurobodalla Historic Cemeteries Conservation Management Study Inventory of burial sites - Part B

This Volume is Part B of the Inventory and includes records on historic locality cemeteries, destroyed cemeteries and some private cemeteries. Cemetery numbering follows on from that in Part A. The sites in *italics* have been noted in other reports or publications but have not been included in this volume as there is insufficient information available at present. The inventory records are set out in the following sequence.

Historic locality cemeteries - small cemeteries that operated for a while and are now closed

17	Grave of Charles Harpur, Wife and Son, Eurobodalla	4
18	Glenduart Cemetery, Maclean Place Moruya	9
19	Kiora Old Cemetery, Kiora St Crown Reserve	18
20	Mrs Abraham Maleber's Grave, Broulee Island	22
21	Toragy Point Cemetery, Moruya Heads	26

Destroyed cemeteries - where the headstone have been removed, the land surface modified and possibly repurposed

22.	Batemans Bay C of E	32
23.	Narooma St Phillip's former C of E	38
24.	Nelligen former C of E	43
	<i>Nelligen - former Presbyterian</i>	
	<i>Nerrigundah Chinese – unknown</i>	
	<i>Nerrigundah Roman Catholic</i>	

Private cemeteries - on privately owned land and managed by a family or group.

25.	Currowan Private Cemetery – Backhouse	48
26.	Moruya, Lucks Cemetery - Culthart Place	51
27.	Tilba Tilba Southam Graves	53
28.	Wallaga Lake, Aboriginal Cemetery	57

**Historic locality cemeteries - small cemeteries that
operated for a while and are now closed,**

17 Graves Of Charles Harpur, Wife & Son

Location	Eurobodalla Road, Eurobodalla Lot 7300 DP 1146051
Owner manager	Eurobodalla Shire Council
Type	Isolated burial - Closed

History

Charles Harpur (1813-1868) is recognised as Australia's first native born poet and sometimes referred to as 'the father of Australian poetry'.¹ He was inspired by the landscape and mentioned it in one of his poems, however during his lifetime and for a long time after that, his works were not well known. His first book of poems was published in 1845 with a second collection appearing in 1862. In 1853, he published the first Australian play - 'The Bushrangers, a play in five acts and Other Poems'.

Born at Windsor on 23 January 1813, Charles Harpur, currency lad, poet, playwright, actor, farmer and civil servant. Both his parents were convicts. His mother, Sarah (nee Chidley), came from Somerset and was transported in 1806. His father Joseph was born in County Cork and arrived at Sydney Cove a transportee in 1800. They eventually came under the patronage of powerful people - Macquarie, Macarthur, Marsden and the Hassell family all befriended them. Joseph obtained the post of Government schoolmaster and parish clerk.

Harpur worked in the GPO in Sydney and then tried farming on the Hunter River. In 1850 he married Mary Anne Doyle of Jerry's Plains at Windsor where they made their first home. They had five children.

He became Gold Commissioner for the Araluen district and was transferred to Nerrigundah until the position was abolished in 1866. Harpur had selected land at Eurobodalla, calling his property Euroma, where he again tried his hand at farming.

His 13-year-old son Charlie accidentally shot himself 2 March 1867.² He buried Charlie where he often sat and wrote on top of the hill in sight of the house. This tragedy was closely followed by the floods of 1867 which were disastrous for Harpur. He never recovered from his grief at his son's loss. He died at Eurobodalla from tuberculosis the following year on 10 June 1868 and was buried next to Charlie.

His daughter Araluen Baldwin said her father left no debts and an unencumbered farm where his widow Mary Anne continued to live for many years.³ Mary Anne died in June 1899 and is also buried there with her husband Charles and son Charlie.

At some time a separate portion – Lot 7300 DP 1146051 - was created over the burials and a strip of Crown land extended from Eurobodalla Road to the grave site. In 1978 the Moruya and District Historical Society wrote to Council pointing out the inaccessibility of the steep gradient and requested that a path with lower gradient be provided.

Description

Both memorials are cast iron from the Etna foundry with Charles Harpur on the right (north east) in a Celtic style and his son's on the left (south west) - a cross with cast floral decoration across the top (could this possibly be Mary Anne's?). In 2019 there was virtually no paint left on the plates and they were partly buried in thick grass. The surrounding timber rail fence had also lost much of its paint but was still sound. The cast memorials are similar to some remaining in Nerrigundah's historic cemetery

¹ RHB, 'A Poet's Grave', *Hawkesbury Advocate*, 22 December 1899, p.10.

² Araluen Baldwin, 'Charles Harpur – first Australian-born poet, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 August 1929, p. 11.

³ Ibid.; Kay Fensom Boyce, *Moruya Pioneer Directory*.

Condition

Unfortunately most painted detail on the cast plates has been lost. It is assumed that the paint visible in photos from 1997 was not original, and most probably dates to the 1988 restoration phase.

Significance

LEP Item 93

The grave of Charles Harpur has historical significance for evidencing not only the resting place, but also the location of the property, of Australia's first writer of importance, who was influential in the development of Australia's cultural history and for advocating the beginnings of 'Australianism'. Local comment holds that former Prime Minister Paul Keating was interested in Harpur's grave as he considered Harpur to be one of Australia's first republicans!

Site elements

Grave	There are three graves of father, wife and son within the timber rail enclosure, although only two are marked. The long grass makes it difficult to determine if there are other features at ground level.
Setting	The setting of the graves is important. They occupy a commanding position on top of the hill with an outlook to the landscape that inspired him.
Fencing	Timber rail with timber posts approx. 4 m x 4m.
Signage	There is no signage at the grave site, which is not readily accessible by the general public. A commemorative sign is located at the bottom of the hill by the roadside.
Vehicle access	Up a steep gravel drive with access by permission of the property holder.
Parking	Limited
Pedestrian access/ pathways	A long thin portion of crown land extends to the grave from the road but this does not function as a pedestrian path.
Shade,	Shade trees are nearby

Issues or particular factors pertaining to this cemetery or burial plot.

The obvious issue with this burial site is its inaccessibility to the general public. It is debateable if there would be sufficient pedestrian interest in the site for council to install and maintain a pathway.

References

Australia's First Poet - Charles Harpur, Noel Warry, in Moruya and District Historical Society Journal, March-September, 1996.

Bodalla and the Morts, Laurelle Pacey

Recommendations

- Reinstate paintwork to the plates
- Manage invasive grass,
- Remove the dead tree adjacent to the site,
- Repaint timber surround,

- Erect an interpretation panel adjacent to the memorial rock at street level.
- Recognise that the burial plot also includes Harpur's wife as well as son.



The graves are on portion 7300 with a crown lands easement extending from Eurobodalla Rd. However access is overgrown and not walkable. SIX Maps 2019.



Harpur Graves 1997. Photo source: Shire-wide Heritage Study 1997



Photo provided by nearby property owner taken circa 2008



Grave enclosure 2019



Memorial to Harpur's son. 2019



Memorial to Charles Harpur. 2019



Commemorative plaque by the Eurobodalla Road.



"With her green forest round me, above her blue sky,
I lap in thy measures some national dream,
And I find that our songs, though unstudied are high,
When the glory of future Australia's the theme"

From "To the Lyre of Australia"

18 Glenduart Cemetery

Location	Maclean Place, Moruya
Co-ords	Lat -35.889635 Long 150.067076
Owner /manager	Eurobodalla Shire Council
Type	Local historic cemetery
Status	Closed

History

1840s – 1857

Of the 3 cemeteries used in the Moruya district in the 1830s and 1840s the 'Old Cemetery' at Moruya is actually believed to post-date those at Glenduart and Kiora. Glenduart is on the north side of the Moruya River and is believed to have been established in the late 1840s. There are 10 headstones remaining identified but at least 14 others are known to have been buried there between 1848 (Patrick Thompson) and 1857 (P Piety, J Nobbs & E Quinn). Many of those buried there during that period were infants and some are thought to have been convicts. The cemetery is currently set on a dirt road in a grassed and wooded grove with headstones oriented east to west. LEP accessed 2018

In 1982 the MDHS visited the site and found it 'overgrown with blackberries and that vandals have damaged the headstones'. They planned to have a working bee to clean up around the headstones and requested Council to erect a fence around the graves. (MDHS Cemeteries file). In 1983 the MDHS expressed concern about cattle wandering through the area.

Description

The cemetery comprises a collection of ten headstones in a semi-wooded area on the north bank above the Moruya River. Nine of the headstones are within a post and wire fence that defines the plot abut does not keep animals out. The other headstone (that of John Hepburn Perry) is outside the main enclosure with a timber fence of its own.

Condition

Native vegetation, both trees and understorey, are constantly recolonising the site and there is evidence that from time to time the surface is slashed and some of it possibly pushed into piles with a tractor blade or similar. Several headstones have fallen or broken, with parts lying on the ground. Most stones have a degree of lichen growth.

Significance Generally

Local listing ELEG 2012, Item 132

Kay Fenton Boyce suggests that Glenduart was the first cemetery established in the Moruya area, with the first burial dating from 1841.

The LEP citation states:

'Historically the cemetery has similar high-level regional significance to Moruya and Kiora cemeteries, all dating from the mid-19th century. Glenduart's significance relates to its containing amongst the earliest graves of convicts and infants in the area and to the fact that prior to 1857 registration of deaths was not compulsory. Socially the graves and cemetery have regional significance to the descendants of the earliest settler families identified by the graves as such evidence is the best

available for that purpose. Scientifically the cemetery has local significance for its potential to reveal information which along with that of the "Old Cemetery" and "Kiora" cemetery could provide information about burial techniques, headstone designs and population distributions in the early South Coast settlement of the mid-19th century.' (LEP)

Significant burial plots (important people or association with significant events)

The MDHS have a complete set of drawings of the headstones along with transcriptions for each grave that were done in 1971 by K Fensom Boyce. The following list and information is an extract from an unpublished work *Mullenderree Matters* by Shirley Jurmann.

People Known to be Buried at Glenduart

The tiny cemetery of Glenduart is on a picturesque spot on the northern bank of the Moruya River. It contains the bodies of some of our earliest settlers, the causes of their deaths reflecting the harsh conditions of life in the mid-1800s. There are the remains of babies who died soon after birth, (often due to premature birth), at the age of anything from 1 day to several weeks, of apparently healthy children who succumbed to diseases at an early age, of teenagers and young adults who died of disease, (often Consumption), of young people killed in accidents, of women who died in childbirth, of ex-convicts, dead at a relatively early age after a hard and difficult life, of older people simply worn out. The people were often buried by friends and relatives. Marriages (well most!) and baptisms could wait for visiting clergy but burials could not. Today the headstones are weathered and indecipherable or damaged but many are still standing.

BARLING William Frank: Died 22nd October 1854, aged 16, born 1839 NSW, son of Richard Barling and Mary Dray or Brisley. The family had arrived in NSW in 1838 per *Westminster*. They eventually settled in the Mogo-Batemans Bay area. Headstone says "Erected to the memory of William Barling who departed this life on 22 October 1854 aged 16 years."

BEDALL George: Died 1st July 1853, aged 24, Coroner's court found he had died from an accident, husband of Margaret. Headstone says "Sacred to the memory of George Bedall who departed this life on the 10th day of July in the year of our Lord 1853."

CONNELL Michael: Died 18th June 1863, Broulee, of age and general debility, aged 79, farmer, born 1800 County Clare, Ireland, son of John Connell and Ellen Moore, convict, found guilty of abduction and sentenced to transportation for life, arrived 1831 per *Jane*, assigned to Francis Flanagan, Certificate of Freedom 1839, Conditional Pardon 1847, husband of Catherine Killeen/Fitzpatrick, father of Cornelius, Michael, Catherine, Thomas, Bridget and Martin. Buried by Alex Bonnyman, James Kenny and Patrick Staunton.

CORRIGAN Charles: Died 16th December 1859, Mogo aged 1 year, from convulsions, born 1858 Batemans Bay, son of John Corrigan and Mary Ann McMahon, born Woln Falls, NSW. Father John was a farmer, had arrived in NSW from Ireland with family in 1841 per *Sir John Flagstaff*. Buried by Bartholomew Casey, Patrick Honan and James Donovan.

CORRIGAN Margaret: Died 23rd October 1858, Mogo Diggings aged 3 weeks from convulsions, born 1858 Mogo Diggings, daughter of Edward Corrigan and Margaret Tracey. Father Edward arrived in NSW from Ireland in 1841 per *Sir John Flagstaff*. Edward was a digger and for many years a local mail contractor. He had to use a pair of bullocks in front of his horses to get his coach up the steep hills over which the road between Moruya and Batemans Bay passed in those days. Buried by Edward Corrigan, William Lynch and John Corrigan.

COSTIN Walter: Died 12th October 1856, Moruya, aged 1 year, born 1855 Moruya, son of Henry Costin, Police Constable, and Catherine Carter who had arrived from England in 1853 per *Trafalga*. Buried by James Gallagher. Rev Sommerville, Stewart Caswell and John McAlister (Police Chief).

GOODENOUGH Ellen Jane: Died 8th July 1861, aged 17, born 1844, daughter of Robert Jeffers (appears as "Jaffers" in BDMs) and Ellen Letitia Jane Alcock (or Adcock). Robert Jeffers was manager of Mt Oldrey at Broulee. Ellen Jeffers had married John Goodenough in 1859 when she was just 15 years old. She had given birth to a son Edward Robert in 1861 in Gulph Creek registered at Broulee. Edward survived but Ellen did not. Buried by James Kenny, Michael McMahon and Timothy Gannon. John remarried in 1873 in Braidwood to Emma Jones and had several more children mostly in the Grafton area where he died in 1903. Edward died in Bega in 1887.

HIGGINSON Elizabeth: Died 13th October 1857, aged 7 weeks, born 1857, daughter of George Higginson and Bridget Long nee McAdams, born Glenduart. Buried by Donald McTavish, William Toole and Patrick Harper. George died 1870 and Bridget 1877 both registered at Broulee.

LONKHURST/LONGHURST nee KELLY Catherine: Died 7th September 1862, Mullenderree, of apoplexy, aged 50, born Ireland, daughter of Michael Kelly, mother unknown, arrived NSW per *Margaret* 2, convict, sentenced to 7 years transportation, wife of John Lonkhurst/Longhurst aka Morrison, convict, permission to marry granted 5th October 1846. Buried by Edward Walter, Timothy Flynn and Laurence Ryan.

MACTAVISH Jessie: Died 3rd January 1865 (or possibly 1855), aged 51.

McGILL Joseph: Died 14th January 1862 from exhaustion, aged about 50, parents unknown, possibly convict. Buried by George Alexander Wright, Edward Coxon and John Walsh.

McINTOSH Elizabeth: Died 26th January 1862, aged 2 years, born 9th November 1859, daughter of James McIntosh, farmer, and Christina Buchan Waddell. James arrived NSW 1844 per *Herald* with family, Christina arrived 1838 per *St George* with family. Buried by William McIntosh, D. Evan Jones, Peter Small and Edward Coughlin.

McTAVISH Donald: Died 6th March 1856, aged 1 day, born 1856, son of Alexander McTavish and Mary McPherson. Alexander arrived 1839 per *Lady McNaughton*. Premature birth, buried by John McTavish and Alexander Waddell.

McTAVISH John: Died 1st September 1861, aged 29, of chronic bronchitis, born Scotland, son of Donald McTavish, farmer, and Jessie Fraser, husband of Jane McLean Waddell, arrived NSW 1839 per *Lady McNaughton* with family, informant William MacIntosh. Jane arrived 1838 per *St George*, John father of Elizabeth, Jessie, Donald and Isabella. Buried by Peter Small, Edward Walter and John Emmott.

McTAVISH Mary (or Margaret): Died 25th November 1856, aged 1 day, daughter of Alexander McTavish and Mary McPherson, born Glenduart.

MEPSTEAD Catherine: Died 18th January 1841, aged 22. Date is wrong. A Catherine Mepstead nee Dunne died in 18th January 1851 according to MDHS Pioneer Directory. She was the wife of Richard Mepstead. Richard was a convict transported for life per *Mellish* for housebreaking. He was granted a Ticket of Leave Passport by the Broulee Bench 10th January 1842, recommended for a Conditional Pardon in 1844, granted 1845 by William Oldrey JP, W. Campbell JP and Pomphrey. He married again and was later an Innkeeper at Gundry. Headstone says "Sacred to the Memory of Catherine wife of Richard Mepstead who departed this life on 18th January 1841 aged 22 years."

MOONEY Patrick: Died January 1848. No further information available.

NOBBS John: Died 2nd August 1867, aged 50, parents unknown. Possibly John Nobes convict who received his Ticket of Leave 7th July 1843 to remain in the District of Broulee, arrived NSW 1836 per *Recovery*, sentenced Norfolk Assizes to transportation for life for sheep stealing. Buried by Edward Walter and Martin Brennan.

PARBERY Henry: Died 10th December 1855, aged 35, drowned while trying to cross the river, born 1820 Finchley, Middlesex, England, arrived NSW 1849 per *James Gibb*, husband of Thalia Cooke, father of Henry John, Richard, Alfred and Charles Percival. Headstone says "Erected by his son Henry Richard Parbery 10th December 1855 drowned while crossing the Moruya River".



*Base of Henry Parbery's headstone, 2015
-Photo Ruth Louttit*

PERRY John Hepburn: Died 15th May 1850, born Glasgow c1810, convict, found guilty of housebreaking with brothers Thomas and Peter in Aberdeen, Scotland. John was sentenced to transportation for life and his two brothers, Peter and Thomas, transportation for 7 years. The three brothers arrived 1830 per *Burrell*. John was assigned to the Botanical Gardens, Peter to Special orders "Roads" and Thomas to J. Hale, Surgeon of Windsor. John got his Ticket of Leave 1842 on recommendation of Broulee Bench, Conditional Pardon 1845, recommended by J. Hawdon, W. Campbell JP, F. Flanagan, W. Pomphrey, J. Lodge, W.V.S. Wilmorgson, J. Argent. Second name of Hepburn was his mother's maiden name. Peter and Thomas also ended up in the Bodalla-Moruya area. Headstone says "Sacred to the memory of John Hepburn Perry native of the city of Glasgow who departed this life on 15th May 1850."



*John Hepburn Perry's headstone, 2015
-Photo Ruth Louttit*

PIETY Richard: Died 5th July 1867, aged 53, of "visitation of God", inquest said "natural causes", born c1814, convict, found guilty of stealing a watch, sentenced to 14 years transportation, assigned to Francis Flanagan, husband of Jane Cissy Nambale, father of Richard, Margaret and Lucy Ann. Buried by Richard Marshall and Thomas Brown.

QUINN Elizabeth: Died 19th August 1867, aged 5 or 6 minutes, daughter of William Quinn and Margaret Power. Informant W.Quinn, father. William was born in Sydney, Margaret had arrived NSW 1863 per *Ironside*. Buried by John Stormon and William Corbett.

THOMPSON Patrick: Died 21st August 1848, aged 62, born c1797 Longford County, Ireland, convict, arrived NSW1816 on *Surrey 2*, aged 19, sentenced to transportation for life, received a conditional pardon in 1844, on recommendation of F. Flanagan, W. Campbell JP, W.H. Wason JP and John Hawdon. Headstone says "Erected to the memory of Mr. Patrick Thompson a native of County Longford, Ireland who departed this life on 21st day of August 1848 aged 62 years."

TURNER John: Died 11th November 1856 of convulsions, aged 6 months, born Glenduart, son of Thomas Turner, shoemaker and Susannah Summers nee Over, laundress. Thomas arrived in NSW 1838 per *Duchess of Northumberland*. Susannah had arrived 1840 per *Planter* as a convict. She had been found guilty of stealing and sentenced to 7 years transportation. Buried by James Leonard, Elizabeth Leonard and Alice Leonard.

TURNER Susan Isabella: Died 28th September 1864, aged 16 months, of chronic Hydraencephalitis, daughter of Thomas Turner and Susannah Summers nee Over. Buried by Martin Cain, Donald Johnson and Alex Johnson.

Description and condition of elements

Graves	Weathered, worn and often indecipherable.
Setting	In wooded country by the banks of the Moruya river. This is a very beautiful setting within the a public reserve
Fencing	Post and wire rural style fencing with wires broken and missing
Signage	Nil
Vehicle access	Via a small dirt track
Parking	No formal parking

Pedestrian access/ pathways	No pathways. Access is informal but not difficult as the land is fairly even.
Shade, rest and contemplation areas	The area is well shaded and because of its relatively isolated location is conducive to contemplation.
Vegetation – remnant vegetation, trees, etc	Vegetation is important to the setting but problematic from a management perspective.

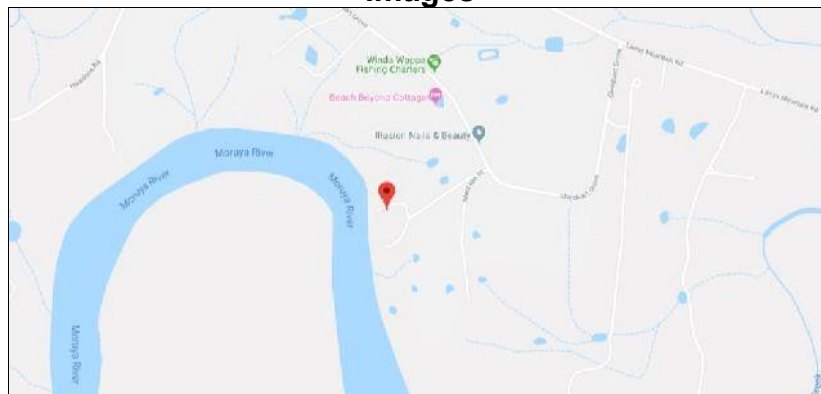
Issues or particular factors pertaining to this cemetery or burial plot.

- Broken headstones need to be repaired
- A sensitive vegetation management regime needs to be established and maintained
- There is the potential to develop a public walk along the river foreshore with this cemetery as a point of interest along the way. This could add to tourist opportunities around Moruya.

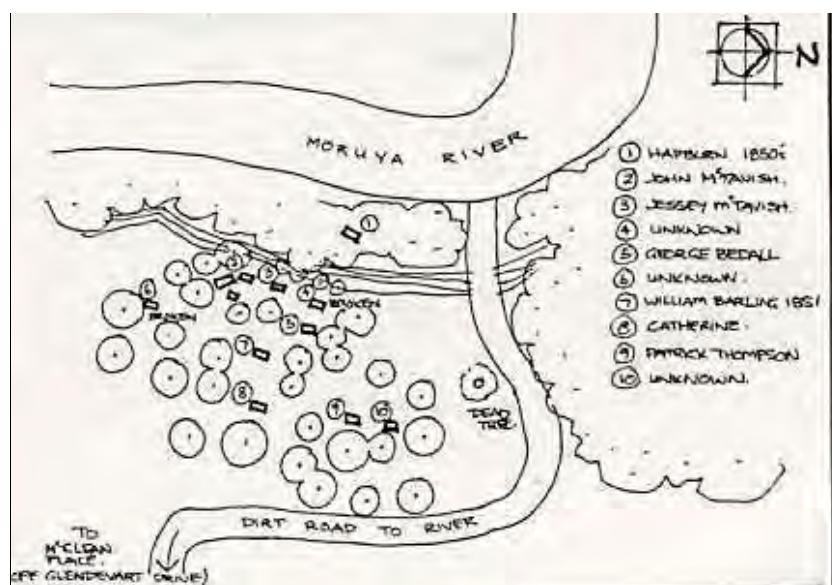
Recommendations

1. Restore broken headstone
2. Establish a vegetation management program
3. Install basic signage
4. Establish the cemetery as a 'Rest Park' by the banks of the River.

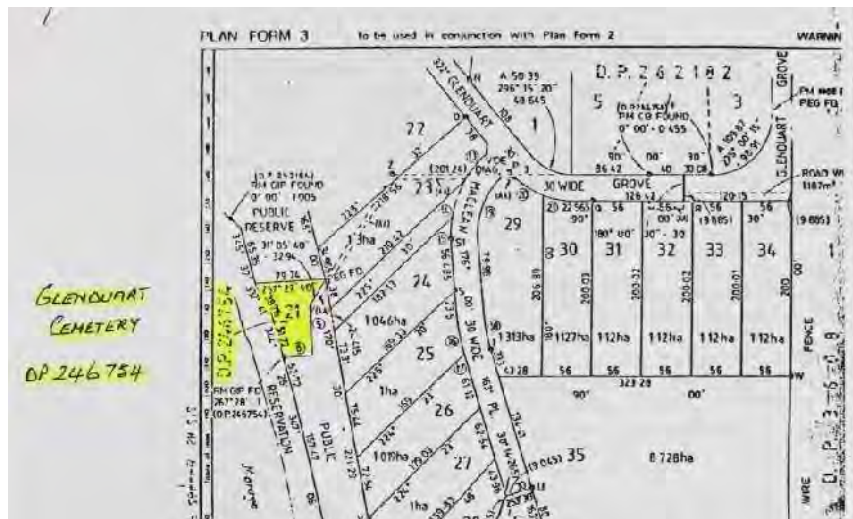
Images



Map location



Cemetery plan showing location of graves. Shire-wide Heritage Study 1997



Survey plan showing cemetery - Source MDHS files



View across cemetery to the river. Photo Giovanelli 2012



1 John Hepburn Perry



2 John McTavish



3 Jessie Mc Tavish



4 Unknown



5 George Bedall ?



6 Henry Parberry



7 William Barling



8 Catherine



9 Patrick Thompson



10 Unknown

19 Kiora Old Cemetery

Location	478 Araluen Road, Kiora
Owner/ manager	Private
Type	Small historic cemetery
Status	Closed

History

The land on which this cemetery is located was a grant originally selected by John Hawdon in 1831. Shortly after, he built the homestead which is still standing. The surrounding area developed into a small village made up of tenant farmers, farmhands and house servants including assigned convicts. A store, school and a Methodist Church were all part of Hawdon's 'Kiora' estate. The first recorded burial at Kiora Cemetery took place on 20 October 1857 when Jacob Sisley aged 21, son of Edward Sisley and Elizabeth Luck was buried by William McIntosh and Methodist Minister James Somerville.

As registration was not made compulsory until 1857 it is impossible to conclude who or how many were buried there prior to Jacob Sisley. The unbaptised infant child of Thomas Forster, John Hawdon's overseer, died and was buried in January 1839, possibly at Kiora Cemetery.

The Cemetery has been divided into family groupings with the biggest headstone belonging to John Hawdon (died 12.6.1881) and members of his family.

Description

It is a small cemetery containing approximately 26 grave sites. Most headstones appear to be intact with about 30% either damaged or lying flat near grave sites. Most headstones have weathered well and generally can be easily read. The area is fenced using timber split posts, star drop post and barbed wire. Vegetation within the cemetery is comprised mainly of mature grasses, bracken and regrowth of wattles, with two large eucalyptus trees also within the perimeter. Most graves/headstones face in an easterly direction.

Condition

Not assessed on 2019

Significance

ELEP Item 99

Historically the cemetery provides evidence of one of the very first village European settlements in the South Coast in the early 19th century. As such, it has high-level regional historical significance. The cemetery contains the graves of representatives of the original Kiora village families and identifies the close social interdependency of such groups over 150 years ago. It has regional social significance. It has similar level scientific significance for its potential to reveal information about the social status of the various founding Kiora families as well as about burial practices in the remote South Coast in the early 19th century.

Significant burial plots

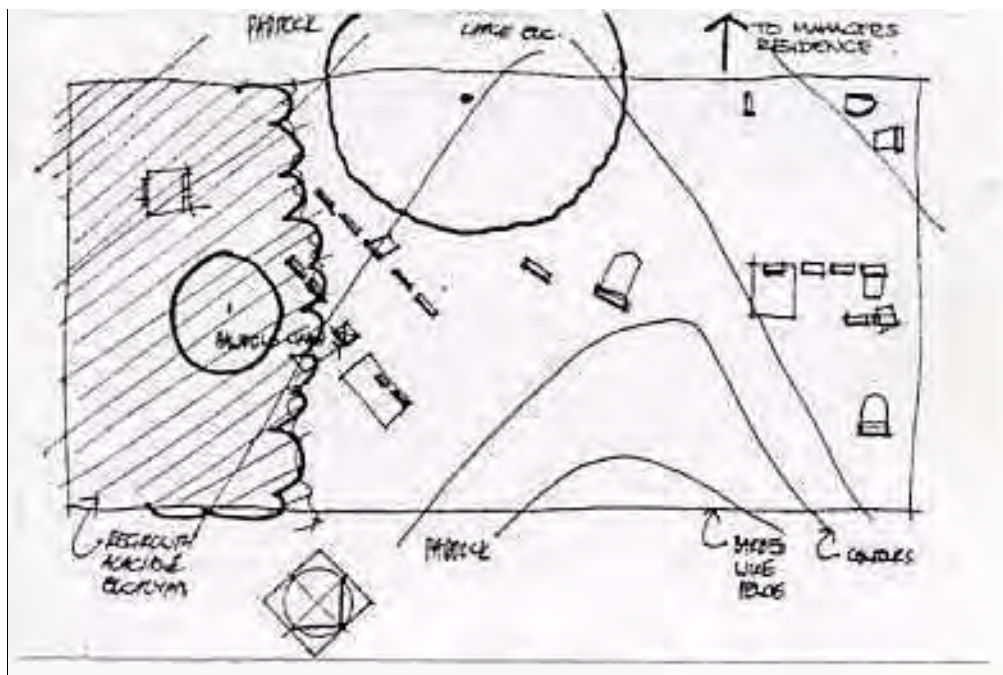
The biggest headstone belongs to John Hawdon (died 12.6.1881) and members of his family. John Hawdon was one of the earliest European settlers in the district, taking up his land grant at Kiora in 1831.

Issues or particular factors pertaining to this cemetery or burial plot.

Permission needs to be obtained from the owner before entering the site.

Recommendations

TBA



Site Plan: Shire-wide Heritage Study 1997



Kiora cemetery. Shire-wide Heritage Study 1997



Aerial photograph with cemetery outlined in yellow. Source SIX maps

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

STONE NUMBERS 10-20-21

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE
510 ANN CRAPP	18-1-1890	74
511 EDWARD CRAPP	21-8-1891	61
512 MARY CRAPP	4-2-1892	1/2/1892
513 WILLIAM HANCOCK	14-1-1905	93
514 EMMA HANCOCK	19-1-1911	78
515 ROBERT HANCOCK	9-5-1901	16
516 ROSE HANCOCK	16-1-1877	61
517 MARY HANCOCK	21-9-1906	79
518 JOSEPH HANCOCK	24-1-1899	23
519 JOHN HANCOCK	12-5-1881	79
520 WILLIAM HANCOCK	19-2-1894	97
521 GEORGE HANCOCK	(DATE NOT AVAILABLE)	20-8-1865 (96)
522 EDWARD HANCOCK	15-10-1865	54
523 EDWARD HANCOCK	10-6-1876	58
524 EDWARD HANCOCK	23-2-1876	90
525 CHARLES HANCOCK	7-8-1883	4

520 JOHN HANCOCK 2-10-1894 79

521 WILLIAM HANCOCK 19-2-1894 96

522

STONE NUMBERS 1-9

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE
51 JAMES HANCOCK	18-1-1867	21
52 JAMES HANCOCK	17-3-1874	25
53 ROBERT HANCOCK	24-1-1862	39
54 EMMA HANCOCK	25-12-1902	54
55 EDWARD HANCOCK	16-2-1900	50
56 THOMAS HANCOCK	14-12-1884	52
57 ANN HANCOCK	20-3-1895	74
58 EDWARD HANCOCK	22-7-1899	5
59 ROBERT HANCOCK	24-6-1904	91
60 CHARLES HANCOCK	31-8-1905	108

KIORA CEMETRY

Kiora Cemetery plan MDHS cemetery records. South to top of page

LIST OF EXISTING GRAVESTONES - OLD KIORA CEMETERY - SITUATED ON MR. ATHOL HAWDON'S PROPERTY, "KIORA" 16th JULY, 1980		
S1	SISLEY Jacob	Died 19.10.1857 aged 21 years (only son of E.W. Bown & Elizabeth Sisley)
S2	BOWN Jane	Died 27.3.1859 aged 25 years (Wife of E.Bown)
S3	RUSSELL Richard	Died 24.6.1862 aged 38 years
S4	RUSSELL Elizabeth Wilson	Died 25.12.1905 aged 54 years
S5	RUSSELL Charlotte Selman	Died 18.2.1906 aged 50 years
S6	NICKSON Thomas Bedford	Died 14.12.1864 aged 53 years
	NICKSON Ann	Died 20.3.1895 aged 74 years
S7	WRIGHT Athol Charles	Died 22.7.1909 aged 5 years
S8	RUSSELL Maria	Died 26.6.1924 aged 91 years
S9	RUSSELL Charles	Died 31.8.1915 aged 65 years
S10	CRAPP Ann	Died 8.2.1890 aged 62 years
	CRAPP Charles	Died 21.8.1891 aged 69 years
S11	CRAPP Mary Jane	Headstone unclear - (1.12.1868 aged 1 yr (C.P.S. Records)
S12	HAWDON William	Died 14.1.1915 aged 83 (3rd Son John & Margaret)
S13	HAWDON Elizabeth	Died 15.1.1911 aged 78 (Wife of William)
S14	HAWDON Agnes Josephine	Died 8.4.1884 aged 4 yrs (dau. William and Elizabeth Hawdon)
S15	PATERSON Jessie	Died 14.1.1897 aged 67 years (5th dau. Alexander and Agnes Paterson)
S16	PATERSON Mary	Died 21.4.1904 aged 79 years (2nd dau. Alexander and Agnes Paterson)
S17	HAWDON Joseph	Died 24.7.1859 aged 23 years (son of John and Margaret)
S18	HAWDON John	Died 12.6.1881 aged 79 years
	HAWDON Margaret Katherine	Died 25.10.1863 aged 34 years (Wife of John)
	HAWDON Gilbert	Died 26.8.1863 aged 35 years (drowned) (C.P.S.) (2nd son of John and Margaret)
	HAWDON Joseph	Died 28.10.1868 aged 84 years
	HAWDON Annie	Ashes of - Died 19.12.1961 at Chatswood aged 97 years. Wife of Rev. William Wilson dau. of John and Margaret Hawdon.

KIORA		
S19	HAWDON Ernest	Died 10.6.1892 aged 58 years (C.P.S.)
	HAWDON Elizabeth	Died 22.3.1934 aged 90 years (Wife of Ernest)
	HAWDON Charles Arnheim	Died 9.3.1887 aged 4 years (9th son of Ernest and Elizabeth)
S20	HAWDON John Emmott	Died 8.2.1954 aged 79 years (eldest son of Ernest and Elizabeth)
S21	PEACOCK Margaret	Died 31.3.1862 aged 96 years (C.P.S.) (Grandmother of William Hawdon)
22	COLLETT William Truman	Died 5.9.1871 aged 50 years
23	COLLETT Caroline	Died 11.11.1927 aged 94 years
24	COLLETT Benjamin Wood	Died 30.9.1878 aged 54 years
25	COLLETT Margaret Godwin	Died 28.4.1909 aged 89 years
26	COLLETT Hope	NO DATE (dau. William and Caroline Collett)

Persons buried in Kiota Cemetery - source MDHS 1980



Hawdon memorial. Photo courtesy Wendy Simes, MDHS June 1995



Hawdon Citation

20 Mrs Abraham Malabar's Grave

Location	On the clifftop on the south eastern tip of Broulee Island Nature Reserve,
GPS refs	Easting 246200, Northing 602790 (NPWS HIMMS) Lat -35.856309 Long 150.189421 (Aust Cem Index)
Owner manager	NPWS
Type	Isolated historic gravesite

History

The town was surveyed by Surveyor Larmer in March 1837 and the site was approved in the Government Gazette on September 9 of that year. The town became an important centre for the district as it was the safest bay for ships to land. In 1840 it became the place of petty sessions and court business, as well as the centre of the Broulee Police district which extended from Jervis Bay to Eden. The grave of Mrs Elizabeth Maleber is the only marked grave at the old cemetery on the island. The inscription on the grave is marked: "Sacred to the Memory, Elizabeth Maleber, died June 27 1842, aged 45 years, wife of Abraham Maleber". Elizabeth lived with her husband, who punted goods from Moruya to Batemans Bay, at Pomphrey Point (North Head, Moruya).

There may have been several spellings for the name Maleber, as one Abraham Mallabar was baptised 13th May 1787 at St Werburg's Parish Church Hanbury, Staffordshire. (Surname spelt Mallabar in the register) Abraham was tried at Stafford quarter sessions in 1825, sentenced to 14 years and arrived in Australia August in 1825. After getting his ticket of leave he is said to have lived on the banks of the Moruya River as a tenant of Colonel Phelps. Presumably he gave his name to Malabar Creek. He worked a punt from Moruya to Broulee Bay with farm produce to be transhipped to Sydney. Although a notoriously violent drunkard, he seems to have prospered and farmed 250 acres on an occupational licence at Broulee from 15th February 1841. It is not confirmed if he married, however research by MDHS revealed that an Abraham Maleter married Elizabeth Watkins at St Phillips in 1840 (V184046 24B). MDHS Journal December 1992.

The settlement on Broulee was not long lived. In his reminiscence of Broulee in the 1860s Constable Brennan recalled *I had frequently to visit Broulee in the sixties, and found that the old court house, police station, and numerous slab buildings had practically disappeared, owing to the encroachment of the ocean; and what was 20 years before a promontory, was then a small island, with a deep channel between it and the mainland. A ketch was wrecked at Broulee in 1864, and the bodies of five sailors washed ashore, which I buried on the island.* (Freeman's Journal 28th October 1909. P 41).

The National Trust site card prepared by MDHS in 1997 notes that 'four or five burials took place on the cliff tops near the highest point at the southern tip of the island'. It is probable the bodies were buried in the same cemetery as Elizabeth Maleber and may be those identified by Constable Brennan. Bayley in 'Beyond Broulee' suggests two people may have died in the wreck of the Rover in 1841 (p19)

Description

The monument comprises a sandstone headstone with carved inscription plus stone border and a stone footstone. Chain wire and pipe fence surrounds. The inscription reads

SACRED
To the Memory of
Elizabeth Maleber
Wife of Abraham Malabar
Died June 27 1842
Aged 45 Years

Footstone
EM
1842

Condition

Some cement repairs carried out. Cracks and loss of stone to north side of headstone. (1997)

Significance

Listed in ELEG 2012, Item 43

The grave of Mrs Maleber has regional historic significance for being the only remaining evidence of the existence of the Broulee Cemetery and for being one of only a few graves of this age in the South Coast region. It has local social significance to descendants of the Maleber family. Scientifically it has local significance for its potential to provide opportunities for further investigation about the extent of the Broulee Cemetery and pattern of burial in the mid-19th century.

The grave is also listed in the NPWS HHIMS (Historic Heritage Information Management System) as Item 2900(also 1207 SHI ID 3904891) which notes the wire fence was erected by the Service (NPWS).

The settlement on Broulee Island was one of the first European settlements in the area as it provided safe anchorage for large vessels. The small island was surveyed and laid out with a grid street pattern and developed with courthouse, lockup, hotel and several dwellings. Virtually all that remains now is the headstone within its fenced enclosure. Elsewhere native vegetation has reclaimed the island.

The headstone is therefore significant for providing a tangible link to one of the first European port settlements in the region and for assisting our understanding of its occupants and the life they led. It is also a marker of the cemetery, in which there are likely to be other burials.

References

'Behind Broulee', William A Bayley 1978
Freeman's Journal 28th October 1909. P. 41).
MDHS Journal December 1992
NPWS Plan of Management for Broulee Island, July 2008

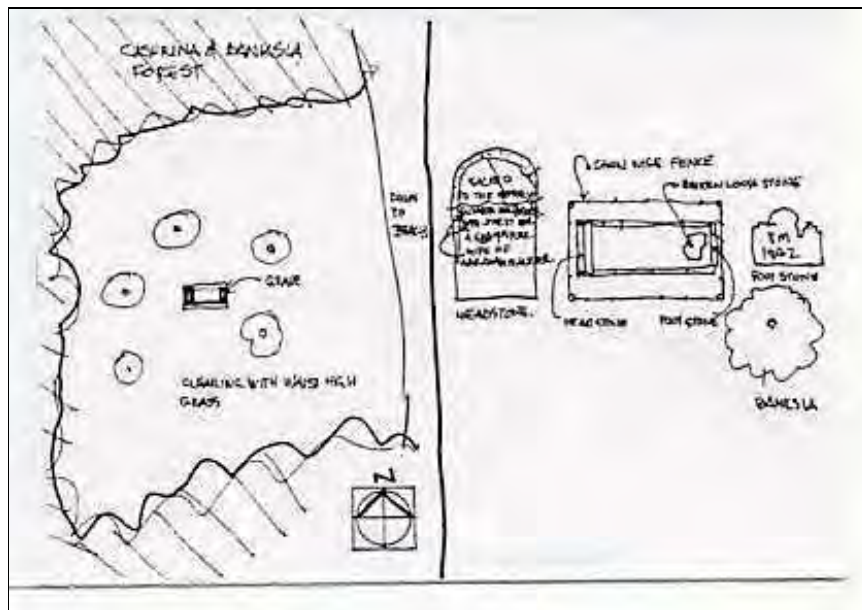
Management Issues

The NPWS plan of Management seeks to minimise disturbance of the grave and hotel sites by discouraging visitation beyond the shoreline. It specifically states "Do not publicise the locations of ... The grave of Elizabeth Maleber"

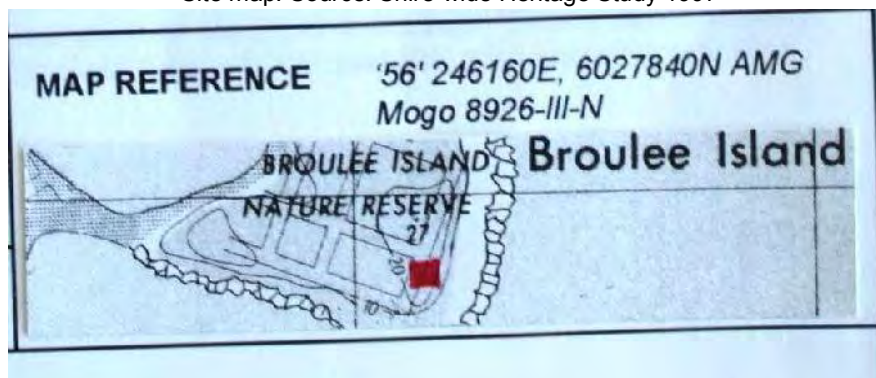
Recommendations

Monitor the condition of the headstone and undertake conservation action if required.

Images



Site map. Source: Shire-wide Heritage Study 1997



Location of cemetery. Source: Shire-wide Heritage Study 1997



Gravesite 1997. Source: Shire-wide Heritage Study 1997

BROULEE ISLAND BURIALS	
HEADSTONE:	
MALABAR	'Sacred to the Memory of ELIZABETH MALABAR, wife of Abraham Malabar - died 29 June 1842 aged 45 years.' This is the only existing headstone on the island.
CPS No.	
303. Andrew LOVELL	died 17 December 1866 - 45 years - Mariner - drowned by a shipwreck. Parents unknown. Inquest: S.Caswell, Coroner. Buried 22 December 1866 at Broulee by Ed. Walter, Martin Brennan, Police Constable, and Bennett Anderson. No other details. Born Norway.
304. Christie COFFEE	died 17 December 1866 - 50 years - Mariner - drowned by a shipwreck. Parents unknown. Inquest :S.Caswell, Coroner. Buried 22 December 1866 at Broulee by Ed. Walter, Martin Brennan, P.C. and Bennett Anderson. Born Norway. No other details.
698. Ellen DONOVAN	died 22 October 1878 - 7 years - croup - 1 week. Daughter of Charlotte, an Aboriginal. Informant: William Donovan, brother of Broulee. Buried 23 October 1878 on Broulee Island by Richard Marshall, Patrick Browne, William Donovan and George McMahon. Born Clyde River.

MDHS Records

21 Toragy Point Cemetery

Moruya Heads Cemetery

Location	Elizabeth Street, Moruya
Owner manager -	NPWS
Type	Historic local cemetery
Status	Closed

History

The decision to create a new town at the mouth of the Moruya River was made in 1847 and the site on its south bank was surveyed in 1850 by S Parkinson. Eighty lots were sold at the first sale in 1852 and from then on the town developed as a service centre for the settlers living between Batemans Bay and Wagonga Inlet. Its early growth was aptly described by H J Gibbney: "Moruya town grew rapidly at first. The 16 buildings of 1859 had increased by 1861 to 43, housing 124 males and 126 females".

The cemetery site was surveyed by Henry Evans in 1865 and an area of 2 acres (portion 300A) dedicated as a burial ground on 6th December 1867. The first recorded burial in this cemetery took place on 23 August 1858 when the infant daughter of Elias Wyatt, punt operator, and his wife Sarah was buried by Christie Brown, local boat-builder, carpenter and occasional undertaker, and Reverend Richard Cardwell, Wesleyan Minister. This grave is marked by a headstone, now fallen down or vandalised.

The first pilot stationed at Moruya Heads was also buried in this cemetery in 1871. Captain John Ross died aged 65 on 20 March 1871 from an epileptic fit. Elias Wyatt took over operation of the punt from his wife's late husband, Samuel Barr. When the Illawarra Steam Navigation Co began operations in the Moruya River, Elias Wyatt became their agent and he and his family lived in the house known as 'Tuffwood', a short distance from the ISNC wharf.

In 1963 the National Trust wrote to the local newspaper urging conservation of the cemetery and a few months later the Council made timbers available for a fence to be erected by the local community. (Moruya Examiner 6/11/1953 and 21/2/1954). On 31/10/1990 the Examiner lamented that 'Vandals have struck again, smashing another headstone and breaking the fence.' The Moruya and District Historical Society noted that 'it is not the first time damage has been caused at the tiny cemetery with headstones known to have been tossed over the cliff in the past'.

A detailed Conservation Management Plan for the cemetery was prepared for the National Parks and Wildlife Service (the current managers) in 1999, although none of the conservation actions appear to have been implemented.

There are 20 recorded burials at Moruya Heads Cemetery and at least one headstone still standing. The first and subsequent burials are recorded at Moruya CPS and detailed histories for each of the interred are available in the Toragy Point Conservation Management Plan.

Description

Stone headstones and grave slabs. An outer fence of treated pine round posts and rails plus some timber posts and picket fencing around some individual graves. Ground cover is mown grass.

Condition

Condition is very poor with most headstones broken and lying on the ground. The historic timber fencing is weathering and palings have decayed or are missing. The perimeter fence has been constructed from round treated pine logs and is not sympathetic to the site's historic character.

Significance

The site is listed in the Local Environment Plan heritage schedule as Item 164.

The first recorded burial in this Cemetery occurred only six years after the first town lots were sold and prior to its initial population surge in 1859. Historically the Cemetery and the grave at Broulee have similar-level regional significance to those at Kiora and Glenduart in the central area of the region, as these were the first settlements in the region.

The cemetery is an evocative and tangible reminder of the early European settlement on Moruya Heads associated with the pilot station that was established to guide vessels in and out of the Moruya River. It contains the graves of people closely associated with the historical development of the district, and the children's graves are a reminder of the high rates of infant mortality that prevailed in the 19th century. The cemetery is in a spectacular location adjacent to a scenic lookout and has excellent potential as a site from which to interpret the area's rich social as well as natural significance.

Sadly, its significance and interpretative potential is diminished by its very poor condition.

Significant burial plots

The Loutitt family have played a very significant role in Moruya's development and are associated with the early granite quarry and many burial monuments found throughout the shire.

Issues or particular factors pertaining to this cemetery or burial plot.

Because of its location the site receives a lot of visitation. It reflects very poorly on the site managers to have such a dilapidated historic cemetery in such a prominent location. If NPWS are unable or unwilling to restore this important historic item, alternative arrangements for its management should be implemented. One option would be for its care to be vested with the local council. There is good opportunity for local community organisations to be involved in this process if there is supervision by a heritage specialist.

References

Toragy Point CMP, Musecape 1999

Diaries of James Constable - NSW State Library and Moruya District Historical Society.

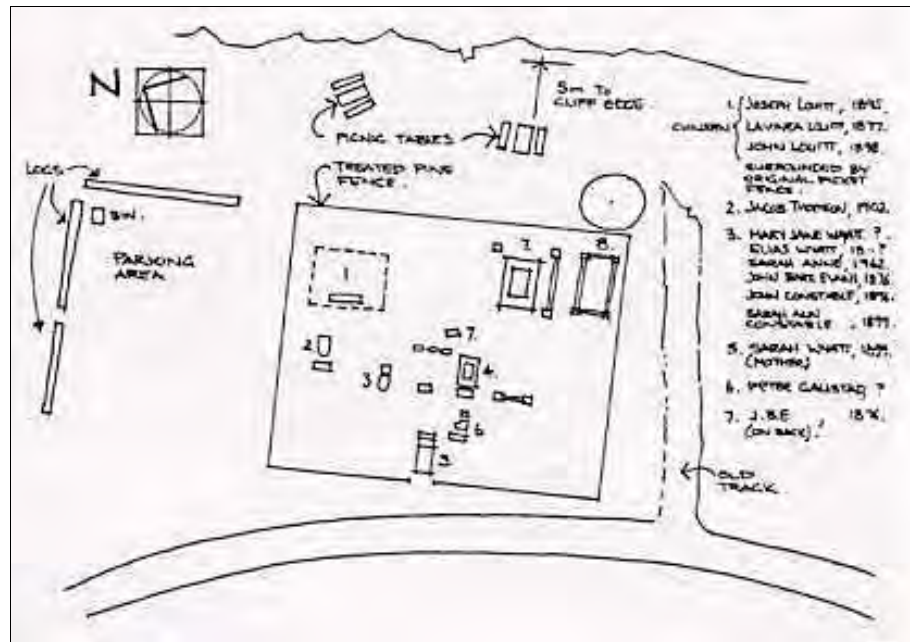
HHIMS citation

MDHS Burials database

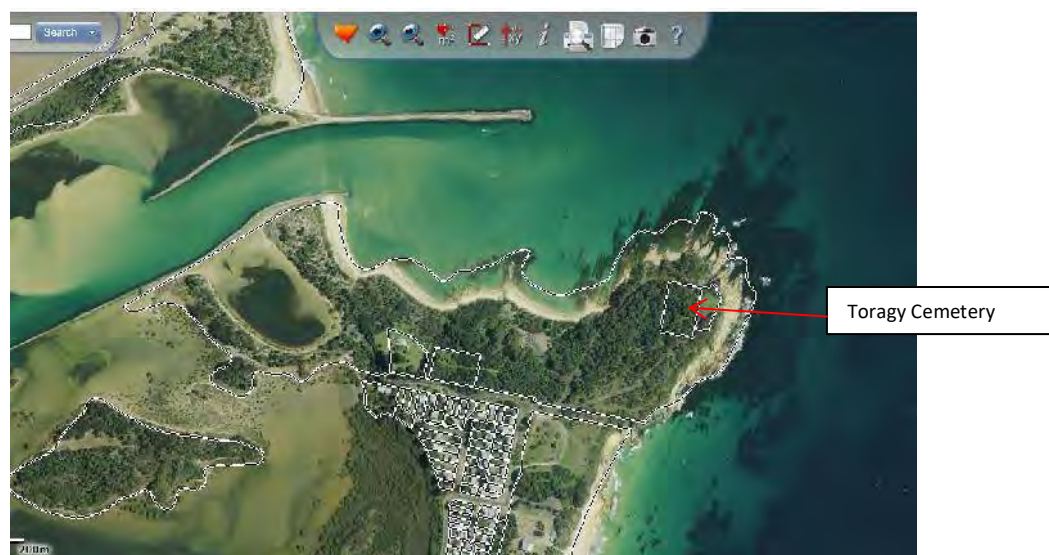
Recommendations

- Restore headstones and plots
- Restore individual fences

- Replace perimeter fence when resources are available
- Upgrade interpretation
- Implement the recommendations of the Toragy CMP
- Eurobodalla Shire Council to work actively with NPWS to achieve a satisfactory resolution for this site.



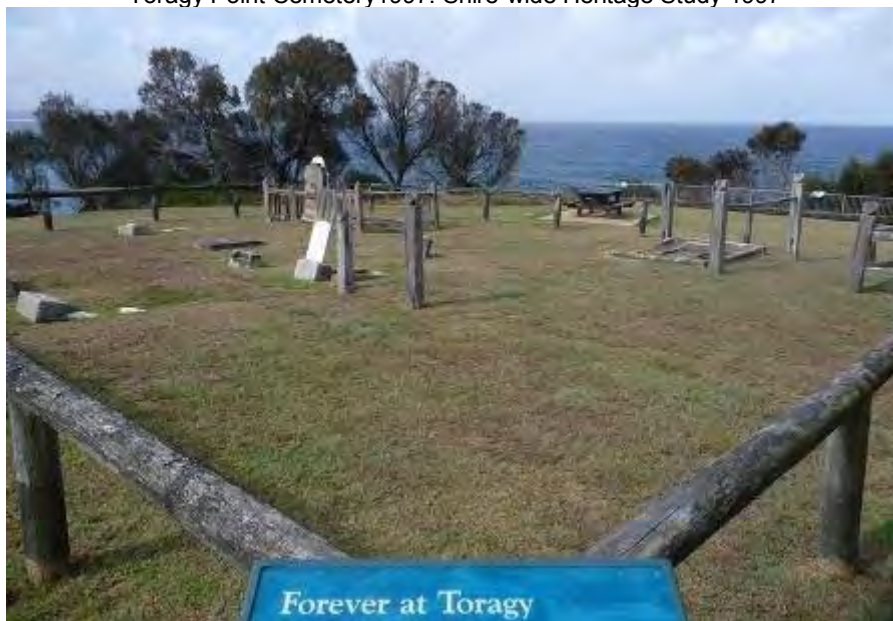
Site map. Source: Shire-wide Heritage Study 1997



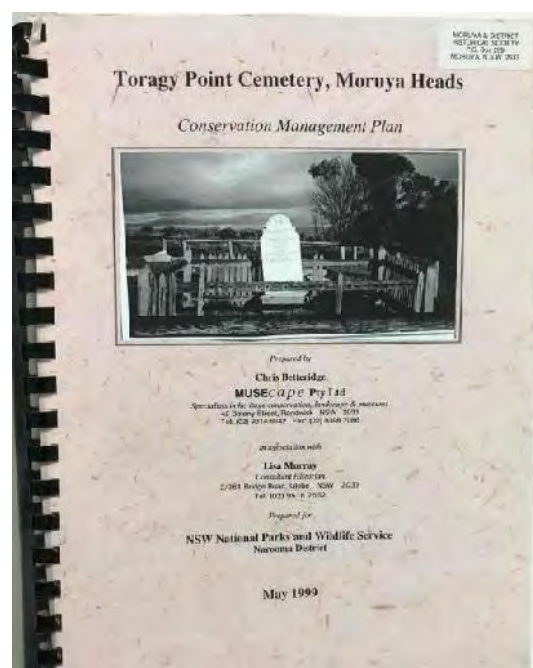
Google aerial photo of Toragy Point



Toragy Point Cemetery 1997. Shire-wide Heritage Study 1997



Toragy Point Cemetery. Image by: Giovannelli 2018

Toragy Point Conservation Management Plan-1999.
Available from MDHS

MORUYA & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

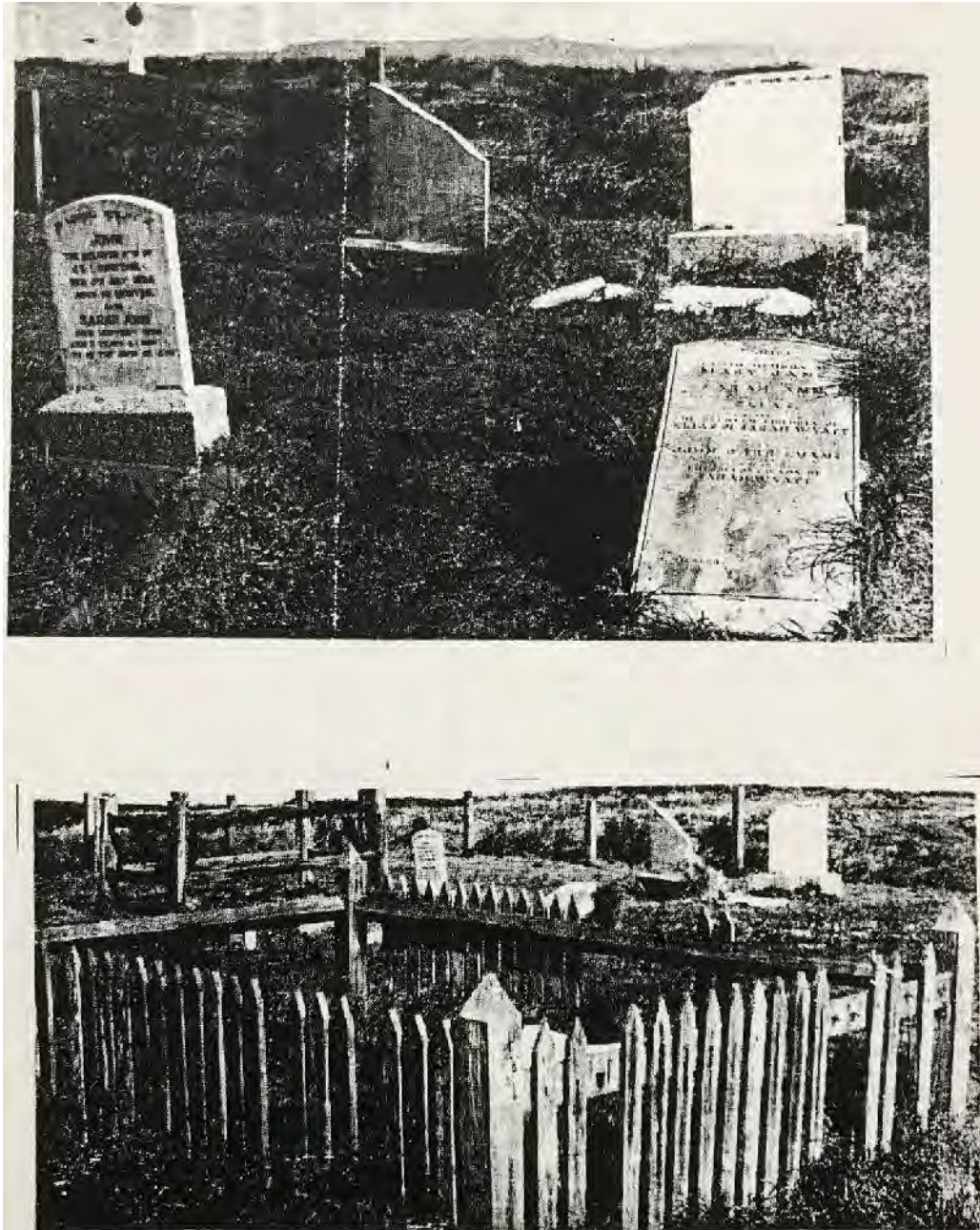
MORUYA HEADS CEMETERY

TOMBSTONE RECORDS - CHECKED AGAINST C.P.S. RECORDS 28.3.1982.

- 1 LOUTTIT Joseph died 19.12.1895 - aged 69 yrs.
- 2 LOUTTIT Lavina died 18.5.1877 - aged 8 yrs.
- 3 LOUTTIT John died 18.9.1898 - aged 32 yrs.
(at Newcastle)
- =====
- 4 CONSTABLE John son of J. & I. Constable
also died 5.7.1896 - aged 18 months
- 5 CONSTABLE Sarah Ann died 14.2.1899 - aged 5 yrs. 1 month
- =====
- 6 HAY Thomas Address - Mariner - Native of St. James, New Brunswick,
born Sept. 1822 - died 7.11.1874 - aged 52 yrs.
leaving a wife and two children to mourn the loss.
- 7 HAY Thomas Henry son of the above - Native of Sydney - Born
2.11.1852 -
died 21.7.1874 - Aged 21 yrs. 8 mths.
- =====
- 8 WYATT Mary Jane died 22.8.1858 - aged 3 mths.
- 9 WYATT Sarah Ann died 7.5.1862 - aged 2 yrs. 9 mths.
- 10 WYATT Elias died 6.4.1867 - aged 2 yrs.
- The Beloved children of Elias and Sarah WYATT
also
- 11 EVANS John Barr died 26.2.1876 - aged 33 yrs
Beloved son of SARAH WYATT
Footstone: S.A.W. 1862
J.B.E. 1876
- 12 WYATT Sarah died 28.12.1899 - aged 76 yrs.
Wife of Elias Wyatt
- =====
- 13 GAUSTAD Peter Gabriel died 11.10.1909 - aged 52 yrs.
- =====
- 14 THOMSON Jacob died 6.5.1902 - aged 76 yrs.
"Father is at rest".
(He left a wife Mary Ann and 10 children)
- =====

15 JOHN ROSS (see attached) 1891

More recent research suggests up to 19 people were buried at Toragy cemetery. See MDHS Burials Database.



MDHS file August 1978 showing broken headstones and some of the period fence styles.

22 Batemans Bay -Church of England Headstones

Address	6 Herarde Street, Batemans Bay
Owner Manager	Church of England Property Trust
Type	Collection of relocated memorials dating from 1882 - 1927

History

Susan Hapgood of the CR&BBHS transcribed the headstones in July 1977 when they were still extant in the cemetery that is believed to have been above the cliff at Beach Road or High Street. In her preface she notes "The small area marked with headstones is only a part of this cemetery. In years to come this cemetery could be shifted. The church once stood adjacent to this cemetery on the cliff" (1977). The page is subsequently annotated "1985 - This cemetery no longer exists, the headstones will be re-sited at the new church in Herarde St, Batemans Bay." See below.

The earliest headstone dates from 1892 and the last from 1927. The Court of Petty Sessions records show that 46 burials were registered in the cemetery from 1882 – 1927. Other reports suggest that could be as high as about 65 graves with 14 marked headstones at the time of destruction.

Whether the church was ever built above the cliff has yet to be established however all photos show it below the cliff adjacent to Beach Road. Annotations on the photos suggest it was built 1914 – 16 although this has yet to be confirmed. It was still standing in 1982 according to photo annotations, but was gone by 1985. A current 'Google' photo shows a residential development at the top of the hill and an access road cut into the cliff where the church once stood. It is not clear if the road or the building disturbed the graves.

The demolition was contentious at the time and was written up in the Canberra Times on 14 January 1985 as 'Old Batemans Bay Cemetery Levelled'. The headstones were relocated to the modern church site and mounted on the boundary wall as part of a small commemorative garden. Some of the graves are held to be under the building known as The Peak and some outside the footprint of the building in what was once a small cleared area. The precise location of the graves has not been determined. It is understood that the church was relocated to Mossy Point and adapted as a dwelling.

Description

The memorial garden at Herarde St comprises a collection of 10 headstones mounted on a brick boundary wall of the church allotment. They have been integrated with small shrubs, ferns and trees.

Condition

The memorials appear to be stable although some need re-lettering.

Significance

The headstones are the only physical link to the former cemetery and are associated with well-known names from the district including Guy, Bettini and Wray.

Issues or particular factors pertaining to this cemetery or burial plot

There is no apparent interpretation associated with the collection of monuments and there is no satisfactory acknowledgement of the former cemetery that remains significant to people still living in the area. A small metal plaque acknowledging the former cemetery was fixed to the wall of a barbecue at The Peak although this lacks interpretive detail.

References

Batemans Bay District Burial Listings, CRBBHS 1989.

Recommendations

- Prune vegetation back from the face of memorials,
- re -attach loose memorials to their substrate,
- clean memorials as appropriate,
- undertake re lettering where loose or missing

- Prepare and install an interpretation panels in proximity to the memorial, and
- Prepare and install an interpretation panel at the site of the former cemetery.



St Paul Garden of Remembrance



John Thomas Milton
Investigate cause of rust staining



Lauritz Peter Christensen
Easter Katrina Christensen



Walter Tippins. This memorial has dislodged from the wall. Also needs re-lettering.



Darcy Robinson. Needs re lettering



Mary Wray
Keep vegetation away from memorial



Phillis Wray



William David Owen. May benefit from cleaning



John Anthony Bettini



'Mother'

Lucy Bettini, Wife of John Anthony Bettini, died August 4th, 1927, aged 81 years



Annie Guy and Maria Hodges

May benefit from cleaning



This photo probably dates from about 1900. Note the post and rail fence and unformed road.



SCHOOL TEACHERS HOUSE (IN FOREGROUND) PERRY'S MILL (BACKGROUND)

Batemans Bay Town looking along beach Road to the Old School, Church of England and Perry's Mill. The post and rail fence has been replaced by palings but the road not yet formed. The cemetery was on the rise behind the church.



Annotation states *BB Dedication of C of E Church gates Beach Rd. Church built c1914-16. Source CR&BBHS*



Probably mid 20th century. The road has been formed and there is a grass verge



1982. Mature vegetation has grown back onto the hill and obscures the cemetery



Former Batemans Bay Anglican Cemetery prior to construction of The Peak. Photo The Canberra Times, 25th September, 1982.



Commemorative plaque at The Peak. 2019

23 St Phillips Church of England Cemetery, Corunna- 'Noorooma' Also called Willcocks' or Nettlewood Cemetery

Location	Wagonga Scenic Drive, Narooma Lot 398 (2r) and 399 (1 Acre), DP 752155
Co-ords	36°14'30.8"S 150°06'16.9"E
Owner manager-	Private
Type -	Remnant of small local cemetery
Status -	Closed

History

St Philip's Church was located at the junction of Narooma, Tilba and Punkalla Roads on Lot numbers 398 (2r) and 399 (1ac) in Deposited Plan 752155.⁴ The land was originally a Crown Grant - title was established 18 July 1884 initially in the name of the Moruya clergyman. It was purchased by the Diocese for a church on 18 November 1885.

A church at this location was possibly initiated by William Willcocks of Nettlewood (the first selector around Wagonga Inlet). Willcocks was born in England in 1830 and arrived at Wagonga Inlet in 1855. He was initially employed by Thomas Forster at 'Noorooma' but then selected some of Forster's holdings after 1862.

St Philip's Church was built in 1886.⁵ Churchwardens for St Philip's appointed in April 1893 were John Willcocks, Edward Harper and George Barker. As Narooma developed as a town, having been gazetted in 1886, the church's location so far from town was becoming increasingly inconvenient for the growing number of Church of England parishioners living in town. A new Church of England church – St Paul's - was built in the town itself in 1900.

Corunna continued to hold church services 'almost every Sunday', despite the proximity of St Paul's in Narooma and a declining number of St Philip's parishioners in its later years. Some parishioners attended both churches. Services appear to have continued right up until the church was destroyed in a bushfire on 7 November 1928.

The building was insured but the Rector and churchwardens decided not to rebuild; the burial ground continued to be used.⁶ Some of the insurance was spent re-erecting a fence around the site, and the balance vested in the Church of England Property Trust, Diocese of Goulburn.

St Philip's cemetery was also often referred to as the Willcocks' or Nettlewood cemetery. At least 17 people are known to be buried there, most of them members of the extended Willcocks family.

Only four burials were marked by headstones – one for William and Ann Willcocks and the other for George Olson and his daughter Azalea. Any wooden crosses on the other graves were destroyed along with the church and fencing in the 1928 bushfire. The last known burial at St Philip's was William James Harper who died 18 November 1939, aged 79 years.⁷

The Parish initiated moves to sell the Corunna land in 1992. Rev Phillips claimed in 1997 that St Philip's was never a properly dedicated cemetery, and that it was 'a matter of hospitality' that members of the church could be buried in the churchyard instead of being taken to a community cemetery.⁸

The Diocese was consulted about the sale and moving the headstones to Narooma main cemetery, as were the Willcocks family including family patriarch Arnim, Eurobodalla Shire Council, and Narooma Historical Society; none of them raised objections. . Removal of the headstones was

⁴ Laurelle Pacey, *The History of the Parish of Bodalla and Narooma*, unpublished

⁵ R T Wyatt, *The History of the Diocese of Goulburn*, 1937, p.226; The Corunna Church Ordinance of 1930, Riley file, Bodalla Parish Archives.

⁶ The Corunna Church Ordinance of 1930, Bill Riley file, Bodalla Parish Archives.

⁷ Boyce, op. cit., p. 274. William Harper's parents are also buried in St Philip's cemetery; Rev Frank Philip's, letter to Eurobodalla Shire Council General Manager, 18 November 1996, Corunna Lands file, Bodalla Parish records.

⁸ Rev Frank Philip's, *Narooma News*, no date, Corunna land file, Bodalla Parish records.

apparently a condition of the sale of the 0.7 hectare block by the Parish. Council's Heritage Consultant Barney Collins spoke out strongly against relocating the headstones. The cemetery site had been assessed for the shire's heritage study just days before the headstones' removal. 'Headstones should stay with the graves,' he said. 'Once you separate the two, each loses its significance.'

Nor did Collins approve of the Diocese selling off cemeteries, describing it as 'just crazy'. Similar concerns, as well as concerns about the process, were expressed in local newspapers in letters to the editor.

The Shire's Heritage Study described the site in 1997, prior to removal of the headstones, as: 'Granite and marble headstones with picket fence surrounds. One unmarked grave (no headstone) with picket fence surround'.

The headstones were relocated to the main Narooma cemetery in 1997, the costs of relocation and the plaques were met by the Parish Council. Rev Frank Phillips conducted a special service to dedicate the commemorative garden on the original site on Easter Sunday, 30 March 1997. A similar service was also held to install the relocated headstones with a commemorative plaque at Narooma Cemetery.

The Parish sold the cemetery and former church grounds in February 1997 for \$58,500. After costs, the balance was used to meet the 'capital development' needs of the parish particularly to support youth workers.

Description

Since the EJE site visit on 7 February 1997, the headstones were relocated to the Narooma Cemetery. Those graves are now identified by a concrete edge strip about 6 metres by 3 metres to which is attached a small plaque. The two headstones were relocated at the request of descendants. The land was sold by the church to raise money to employ a youth worker in the parish. The grave sites are to one side of the property and a dwelling has been constructed a distance away.

Condition

The known grave sites are stable and form part of the garden.

Significance

The former St Philip's Church and Cemetery site has local significance as the site of Narooma's first Church of England Church and as the grave sites of early district settlers, mainly the Willcocks family. The significance has been significantly reduced as a result of the removal of the headstones.

The site has significance for descendants of the Willcocks family and for Narooma residents, particularly Narooma Anglican parishioners.

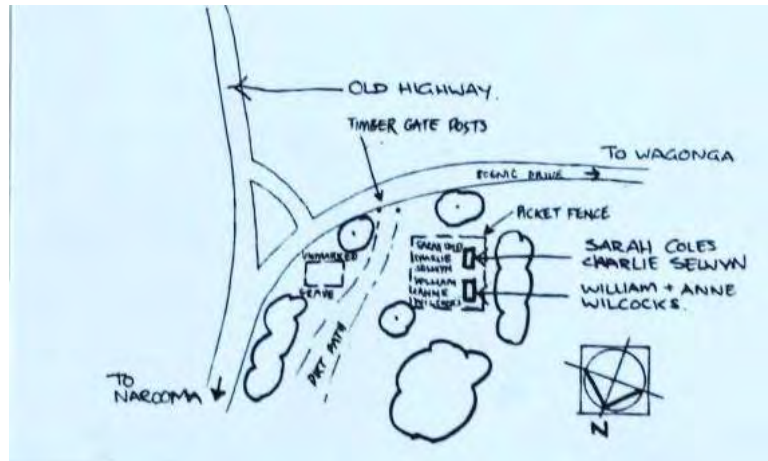
The site has scientific significance because it highlights the demographic changes in this area. It also has scientific significance locally for its potential, as a result of the existence of the graves, to contribute to an understanding of the importance of cemeteries in the lives of early settlers and of the changes in burial methods from the late 19th century. The removal of the headstones to Narooma Cemetery now makes the future interpretation and recording of the St Philip's Cemetery and both the Willcocks' family history and the this cemetery more difficult, and the possibility for error has been increased.

Issues or particular factors pertaining to this cemetery or burial plot.

There is potential for knowledge of this site to be lost over time.

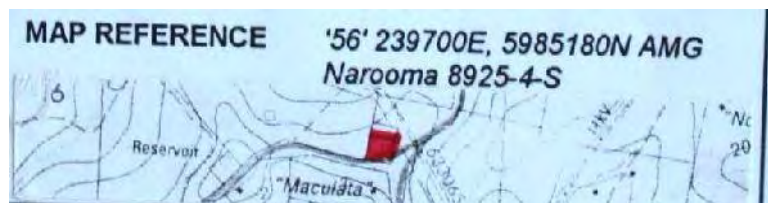
Recommendations

Maintain the site in good condition and ensure that a durable marker, eg brass plaque, remains attached to the concrete surround to explain the graves relevance.



Site map

EJE 1997



Location



The only marked graves in St Philip's Cemetery in 1992. Narooma Historical Society archives. The site was described in the Shire's Heritage Study in 1997 – 'Granite and marble headstones with picket fence surrounds. One unmarked grave (no headstone) with picket fence surround.'



Concrete edging strip around grave plot. Image by: P Giovanelli 2012



Rev Frank Phillips with the headstones relocated from St Philip's cemetery to Narooma's general cemetery in 1997.

M/YA EXAMINER

21-2-1997

Headstones moved to another cemetery

The two headstones from the historic cemetery of St Phillips Church of England of Corunna (just south of Narooma) were moved by a contractor last week to the headland at Narooma Cemetery.

This was a condition of the recent sale of the 0.7 hectare block by the Parish of Narooma/Bodalla and was approved by Eurobodalla Shire Council, the Diocese of Canberra and Goulburn, and the Willcocks family.

The old St Phillips wooden church had long gone from the site near the corner of the Old Highway and the Scenic Road.

All that remained were a few graves with a picket fence and the two headstones.

It was also known as the "Nettlewood" cemetery because the graves contained relatives of the Willcocks family of "Nettlewood."

The graves are of course still there.

The old St Phillips wooden church was built in the 1880s but burnt down in 1928 and was never rebuilt, possibly because of the growing population of nearby Narooma.

Local historian Mrs Eileen Grumley knows of eight graves in the cemetery, four of which had been marked by the two headstones which have now been relocated.

One was for William Willcocks who died in 1904 and his wife Anne who died in 1908.

The other headstone was for Sarah Coles (nee Willcocks) 1892 and her son Selwyn Coles who was accidentally shot in 1902.

Mrs Grumley said the other known graves at the Nettlewood cemetery are

Parish sells old church site

those of George Olsen who died in 1932, his daughter Azalea Olsen in 1895, William Harper in 1939 and son Claude 1898.

Both Mrs Harper and Mrs Olsen were Willcocks girls.

The graves whose locations are known will have a concrete surround and a native garden with a plaque noting the significance of the site.

The Rev Frank Phillips of St Pauls Anglican Church Narooma said a special service will be held in the next few weeks for descendants of those known to be buried at the old site and anyone else who is interested.

Eurobodalla Shire Council's heritage consultant, Barney Collins, is extremely disappointed that the headstones have been removed.

His team coincidentally assessed the cemetery for the shire's heritage study only a few days before their removal.

"Headstones should stay with the graves," he said.

"Once you separate the two, each loses its significance."

Mr Collins is also amazed that a cemetery has been sold by the church.

"For a diocese to be allowed to sell off cemeteries is just crazy," he said.



The historic gravestones from St Phillips Church of England at Corunna are now standing in the Narooma Cemetery.



The remains of the old cemetery at the site of St Phillips Church of England, Corunna, after the gravestones had been removed.

Moruya Examiner 21/2/1997

24 Nelligen Church of England Cemetery (Former)

Location	28 Braidwood Street, Nelligen
Owner manager	Private
Type	Remnant of former cemetery
Status	Closed

History

1860-1939

The Anglican Church was just to the west of the present Catholic Church and is reported as having had a cemetery located in the grounds. The first St Nicholas Church of England was built in 1875. The church burnt down in the 1939 bushfires and the congregation eventually took over the former courthouse on the opposite side of the road and further down Braidwood Street.

The historic Roman Catholic Church to the east of the former Anglican site has been sensitively adapted as a dwelling although there is no recorded cemetery associated with it.

Transcriptions were taken in 1977 by Susan Hapgood, a member of the CR&BBHS. No mention is made of a dwelling on the site and it is therefore assumed the recordings were taken prior to construction of the present house. Only two headstones are apparent in 2019 (Mary Gray and Alexander McArthur) and these are located west of the dwelling with the headstones facing east on a small terrace on land that otherwise slopes to the west. It is not clear if the headstones were relocated to make way for the dwelling. Although only two headstones are apparent in 2019, Hapgood recorded four transcriptions as follows:

1. DAYBALL Alice, loving daughter of William and Sarah DAYBALL, died October 22nd, 1881, aged(couldn't read).
2. GRAY Mary, daughter, died May 9th, 1890, aged 24 years.
3. HUNTER Elizabeth, wife of George HUNTER, died August 7th, 1886, aged 68 years.
4. McARTHUR Alexander, of Glasgow, husband of Mary Ann McARTHUR, died May 7th, 1884, aged 40 years.

In the *History of Port Nelligen* (1985) the author, GT Reynolds, includes 2 photographs, one showing two broken monuments and the other a close-up of Alice Dayball's inscription. There is little explanation other than the captions. One of the monuments is believed to be that of Alice Dayball and its current whereabouts is not known to this report. The borders of the monuments showing in the photo were not obvious at the 2019 site inspection.

Description

The site is now a residential allotment with a late 20th century dwelling. The headstones are located level with the northern front of the dwelling but about 6 metres to its west. The land is privately owned and occupied and permission should be sought from the owners to inspect the headstones. Mary Gray's marble headstone has greyed to a considerable extent although all lettering is clearly distinct on close inspection. McArthur's headstone retains excellent definition of carved lettering and there is no evidence of decomposition of stone structure.

Condition

The 2 headstones (Mary Gray and Alexander McArthur) are in good condition but there is no evidence of footstones or demarcation of the plots.

Significance

ELEP 2012 Item 269

The headstones are all that survive of an early Anglican cemetery located behind the former St Nicholas' Church of England, that stood on the site prior to its burning down in the 1939 bushfires.

Detailed description and condition of elements

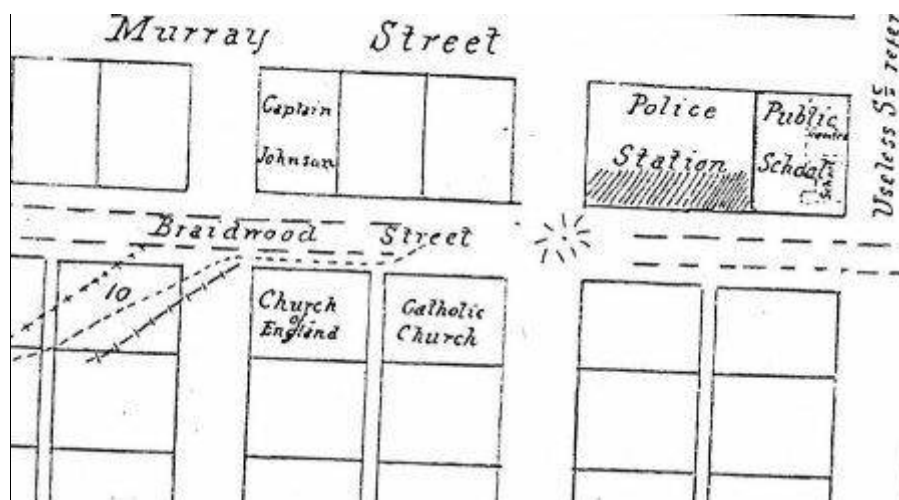
Setting,	Modified by presence of dwelling and domestic garden.
Fencing	Headstones are freestanding within the garden
Signage	No signage
Vehicle access	Subject to owner's permission
Pedestrian access/ pathways	Subject to owner's permission
Vegetation – remnant vegetation, trees, etc	Grass with nearby small shrubs

Issues or particular factors pertaining to this cemetery or burial plot.

It would be interesting to know if the headstones have been relocated and whether the other two headstones recorded by Hapgood still exist.

Recommendations

1. Finalise research - see "From Courthouse to House of God" by Lindgren.
2. Inspect 1940s aerial photos.
3. Discuss with current Anglican Church
4. Retain headstones on site as indicators of the former cemetery



Sourced from MDHS records.



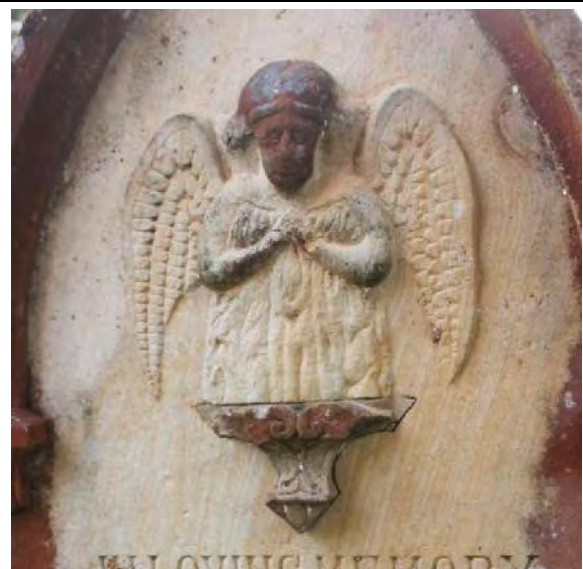
Mary Gray Headstone with heavily discoloured marble.

Additional inscription reads:

*Oh for a touch of the vanished hand
And a sound of the voice that is still*

Thy will be done

Stone manufactured by C Bunyan of Rookwood



The McArthur headstone retains crisp detailing and includes an inserted piece of separate stone to support the angel. Additional inscription includes:

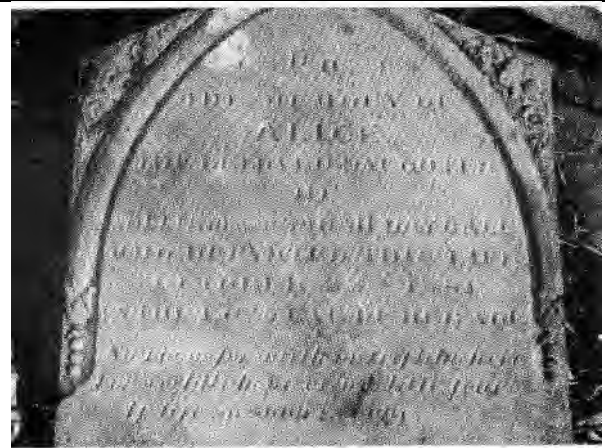
thy will be done O Lord



*The result of pointless vandalism.
Church of England Cemetery, Nelligen*

60

Photos from 'History of the Port of Nelligen' by
GT Reynolds



*The headstone of Alice Dayball (died 22.10.1881)
Church of England Cemetery, Nelligen*

Private cemeteries - on privately owned land and managed by a family
or group,

25 Currowan Private Cemetery

Backhouse Cemetery

Location	Western Distributor off The Kings Highway. From Nelligen, head west on Kings Highway for 12.9km, turn right at The Western Distributor for 2.2km to the cemetery. The cemetery is on private property behind the old Backhouse homestead and permission to access it must be sought.
GPS refs	Latitude -35.576534 longitude 150.058014
Owner manager	Private
Type	Historic family cemetery.

History

Currowan Private Cemetery, otherwise known as the Backhouse Cemetery, was established by the Backhouse family in the 1890s. It includes the graves of William and Ellen Backhouse and members of their family.

Description

Up to 13 inscriptions or plaques on headstones are located within a fenced enclosure. Headstones on the lower side are of carved marble while the five on the upper side memorialise children and appear to have been constructed at the same time.

Condition

The cemetery was not affected by the wildfires of the summer of 2019-20 and remains in good condition.

Significance

The Backhouse family is well established in the district. The earliest grave in the cemetery dates from 1891 and the last from 1985. The site is an enduring record of the lives of the Backhouse family and contains some fine monuments.

The cemetery is **not** listed in the ELEG heritage schedule.

Issues or particular factors pertaining to this cemetery or burial plot.

Permission is required from the owners to enter the property

References

Australian Cemeteries Index- includes photos:
<http://austcemindex.com/?cemetery=Currowan+Private>

Recommendations

Continue to manage the cemetery in a manner that preserves its significance.



View from south showing marble headstones along lower row and children's monuments on upper row. 16 March 2020. Photo PGG



Children's grave plots 16/3/2020. Photo PGG



Backhouse Graves. Image source: Australian Cemeteries Index



Site location as per the Australian Cemeteries Index website

Headstones and memorials					
Family Name	Given Names	Birth	Death	Age	Details
Backhouse (Roughley)	Ellen	1843?	3 Dec 1926	83	dau/David & Margaret; w/William
Backhouse	Ellen	1874	1 May 1903	29	dau/William & Ellen (Roughley); b. Broulee, NSW
Backhouse	John	15 Jul 1816	30 May 1907	90	son/John & Catherine (Thompson); b. Freckleton, Lancashire, England; h/Nancy (Ann) (Barrett) & Margaret J (Roughley)
Backhouse	Margaret	1864	14 Apr 1896	32	dau/William & Ellen (Roughley); b. Braidwood, NSW
Backhouse (Roughley)	Margaret J	1802?	24 Nov 1899	97	dau/John & Jane; w/John
Backhouse	Patrick W	1889	1893	4	son/David J & Catherine M
Backhouse	Unnamed			0	dau/E & P
Backhouse	Unnamed			0	son/E & W
Backhouse	William	1838?	15 Dec 1919	81	son/John & Nancy (Ann) (Barrett); b. Blackburn, Lancashire, England; h/Ellen (Roughley)
Backhouse	William	1869	5 Apr 1891	22	son/William & Ellen (Roughley); b. Broulee, NSW
Bellette	Unnamed			0	dau/George & Theresa
Lavis	Unnamed			0	dau/Frederick P & Lily M (Backhouse)
Miller (Backhouse)	Isabella Gladys Nellie	1899?	17 Feb 1985	85	dau/John & Maud M; w/William Harold

List of those recorded as buried in the cemetery. Source Australian Cemeteries Index.

26 Lucks Cemetery

Location	1 Cutharich Place, Moruya
Owner manager	Private
Type	Historic family grave

History

1877-1915

Mr Jacob Luck (b 1801) of Yarragee, who was one of the oldest residents in the district at the time of his death, was a native of Goudhurst near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England and arrived in Australia with his wife Mary Ann (b 1812) in 1841. He farmed at Bergalia on land then owned by Abercrombie & McKay.

He subsequently cultivated a large number of acres on the Moruya Flat in conjunction with his nephew John Luck (who had accompanied him from England) and William Collett of Mungerarie. At that time the land was a portion of the Gundry squatting station leased by the late William Campbell Esq. Following the success of the venture he purchased a farm at Yarragee, on which he subsequently lived. [One source says he had land at Kiora in 1850 - 60].

He was a consistent member of the Wesleyan Church and laid the foundation stone of the church in Page Street, Moruya to which at the time he donated 100 pounds. His wife died a few years before him and at her own particular request was buried near their residence on the bank of the Moruya River. Jacob was buried in the same private cemetery. Details of some of the family buried there are as below:

- Jacob Luck was born 3 Nov 1801 at Goudhurst, Kent, England son of William Luck and Mary Frost. He arrived in NSW 4 February 1841 on the 'Marquis Of Hastings'. Died 26 Dec 1887 at Yarragee, Moruya. Buried at Yarragee Private Cemetery.
- Mary Ann Luck (nee Walter) (wife) was born on 31 July 1812 Goudhurst, Kent, England the daughter of William Walter and Elizabeth Wheeler. She also arrived in NSW 4 February 1841 on the 'Marquis Of Hastings' and died 24 Nov 1877 Moruya. Buried: Yarragee Private Cemetery.
- John Luck (son) b. 16 Jun 1845 Gundry, Moruya. Died 12 Sep 1889 through being tossed out of a horse drawn cart. Bur: Yarragee Private Cemetery, and his wife
- Johanna Blake (daughter in law married to John Luck) b. 25 Oct 1843 Parramatta, NSW daughter of Richard Blake and Sarah Cleve. Died 30 Apr 1915 Gundry, Moruya. Bur: Yarragee.

The cemetery was rediscovered in 1985 by Mr and Mrs Fairbanks who had just purchased the property at that time.

Description (general)

This is a private cemetery located on a property at Yarragee. Buried there are Jacob and Mary Luck, original European settlers of Yarragee. With them are their son John and his wife Joanna, grandson Walter, Jacob's sister Elizabeth Sisley and two Jeffries babies, nieces of Joanna, who died in infancy. The site is associated with an old Cypress tree.

Condition (general)

Not assessed on 2019

Significance Generally

ELEP Item 258

The cemetery is significant as the private burial place of Joanna Luck, her husband Jacob and several of their descendants, numbering eight known burials in total.

References

ELEP 2012 Heritage schedule

Moruya Pioneers Directory, Kay Fensom Boyce.

'Pioneer Graveyard Saved' Moruya Examiner 1985

Recommendations

Continue current management



Hedley William Luck, grandson of Jacob showing the hill on which burial site is located. Photo from 19th century.

27 Southam Graves

Location	9069 Princes Highway, Tilba Tilba "Fairview" Fairview Road
Owner	Private
Type	Isolated family burial site

History

James Southam and wife Mary (nee Betts) and two sons Dan and John, selected in 1875 and then bought W H K Hickson's selections. James and Mary's son-in-law, Davild Gilpin (former Couria Creek school teacher, who became Lord Mayor of Sydney 1923-24) selected the last block to form the three properties. Dan's sons ended up owning the properties "Killarney" (William), "Fairview" (Perce and later Alan) and "Couria Creek (Walter "Top"). James and Mary reared at least 11 children.

The Southam family, through their marriages, probably had a greater influence on Tilba district families than any other. The buildings on "Fairview" were shifted from a site further east about the turn of the century. Cheese was made on "Fairview" for all Southam properties until about June 1926. Perce Southam sold "Fairview" to Keith Teague in 1953.

The graves at "Fairview" are listed on the Moruya CPS and include: Daniel Southam, died 4 March 1921, aged 73 at "Fairview", Tilba. Son of James Southam and Mary Betts. Buried 5 March 1921 at Private Church of England Cemetery, Tilba by T M Manning, John Bate and W H Corkhill. Born England, 66 years in NSW. Married Brogo aged 26 to Catherine Curtis. Issue: Emily 46, William 45, Alfred 31, Walter 28, Minnie 26, Percy 24, Allan 23, Maud 22, Freda 21, 4 males deceased. Also: James Southam died 20 June 1908 at "Fairview" aged 89. Buried Tilba Tilba. No mention of Private Cemetery. No other Southams listed to 1945.

The following burials were recorded by the MDHS burials database as buried in Tilba Tilba follow establishment of the general cemetery. While not conclusive it could indicate some of the other burials within the cemetery.

Surname	Age	Death date	Burial location
BAILEY, Loveday	59	6/09/1910	Tilba Tilba
BARRETT, Francis	03	14/12/1908	Tilba Tilba by Jacon John Shottin
BUNDEL, William	24	21/02/1910	Tilba Tilba
MAXWELL, Catherine	85	9/09/1907	Tilba Tilba by Jacob John Shottin
MAYO, Edeline Jean	04m2w	8/06/1909	Tilba Tilba cem by Jacob John Shottin
SOUTHAM, Daniel	73	4/03/1921	Private Cem Couria Creek, Tilba
SOUTHAM, James	89	20/06/1908	Tilba Tilba by Jacob J Shottin

A more recent timber cross commemorates Betty Bate (Southam) who lived from 25-9-1925 to 30-6-2011.

Description

This small family cemetery contains three concrete grave borders. The one on the left (east) is a double plot and the other two are single. None are marked and there are no headstones or plaques. The timber cross commemorating Betty Bate is dated to 2011. The graves are in a partly cleared area within a natural bush setting. Mature eucalyptus trees dominate and the plots are partly covered by

leaf litter. A private walking track passes nearby and the collection of burials is simply signed by the word 'Graves' painted on a board and fixed to a tree.

Condition

The concrete borders are very stable and have not been impacted by tree roots

Significance

ELEP 2012 Item 243

Historically the Southam graves have high-level local significance for providing evidence of that eminent family's continued occupation of the "Fairview" property well into the early 20th century, helping to demonstrate the scope of that family's activities in and associations with the local area. Socially, although unidentified, the grave sites continue to have high-level local significance for all pioneering Southam family descendants. Scientifically the grave sites have local significance as benchmark sites with potential to reveal information about the siting and form of private grave sites in the South Coast area in the early 20th century. (ELP Citation)

Issues or particular factors pertaining to this cemetery or burial plot.

The cemetery is on private land and not accessible without permission from the owner. Without inscriptions they convey little information and while they are in a delightful location the graves themselves are very basic.

Recommendations

Continue current management

Location map



Map by EJE 1997



Approach to the graves – 2019. Photo PGG



The three concrete borders viewed from the south east 2019. Photo PGG



Memorial to Betty Bate 2019: Photo PGG



Graveyard in 1997. Shire-wide Heritage Study -1997

28 Wallaga Lake Aboriginal Village Cemetery

Location	The Wallaga Lake cemetery is located on the southern side of Cemetery Point, a prominent headland on the northern shores of Wallaga Lake on the New South Wales far south coast. The cemetery was once part of the Wallaga Lake Aboriginal Reserve and is now within the Wallaga Lake Aboriginal village which is owned by Merrimans Local Aboriginal Land Council. Access is via Cemetery Point Road which comes off Umbarra Road.
Owner manager	Merrimans Local Aboriginal Land Council
Type	Historic and private
Status	Open to Aboriginal community members at the discretion of MLALC

History

Wallaga Lake Aboriginal cemetery on the NSW far south coast is one of the oldest and largest of its type in NSW and is still in operation. It was part of the original Wallaga Lake Aboriginal Reserve.

The date that the cemetery was first established is not known; it may have been used from 1887 when the school started. No burial records have been found for the first decade of the station. The oldest recorded 'Christian' burial at Wallaga Lake is that of Sarah Carter or 'Queen Narelle' around 1895, although she may not have been buried within the confines of the current cemetery and her death is not registered with the NSW Department of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The cemetery was the subject of intensive study circa 2010 to endeavour to determine the names and locations of all burials.



Funeral of Queen Narelle, wife of King Merriman at Wallaga Lake circa 1900. William Corkhill Collection NLA call number PIC TT95.

Note; There is some conjecture as to the accuracy of the captions to some of these historic photos



Corkhill, William Henry. (1895). [Queen Narelle's funeral] Retrieved May 10, 2019, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-140275816>. Note the date is believed to be indicative only. Caption may not be accurate.



Corkhill, William Henry. (1900). [Funeral of Queen Narelle, Wallaga Lake] Retrieved May 10, 2019, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-140334186>. Note that the date and caption may not be precise or accurate.

Description

The cemetery consists of a parcel of flat to gently sloping land with a currently fenced-in area of about 5,600 square metres. The headland drops off steeply to the lake on its southern side, with more gentle slopes descending on the eastern and northern sides, where an oyster shed is located at the water's edge.

Several of the graves are marked and in some cases are named. Many graves are noticeable by ground disturbance such as a mound depression or a planted tree, while others have become invisible over time, covered by grass. Extensive historical, archival and oral-history research since 2011 has identified the names of 182 people buried in the Wallaga Lake Cemetery between 1895 and 2015. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and field surveys identified a total of 240 graves and possible graves inside and outside the current fenced cemetery.

The cemetery ground cover consists of grass with a few native trees. There is thicker vegetation on the east and south sides so that the cemetery is not readily visible as such from the coastal road and nearby bridge.

Condition

The cemetery is generally in good condition although there is the opportunity to improve the large perimeter fence.

Significance

The cemetery is not currently listed on the local heritage schedule but is clearly of very high significance and would meet the threshold for local if not State significance. It is not only the resting place of significant Aboriginal elders, but encapsulates much of the history of Aboriginal people in this part of NSW since colonisation.

Significant burial plots

For the community to propose

Issues or particular factors pertaining to this cemetery or burial plot.

Many burials were not registered and so it is not entirely clear who has been interred in this cemetery. Significant steps have been taken using ground penetrating radar, detailed research and extensive oral histories and consultation to develop a more accurate understanding of the location of particular people and family groups.

A management plan for the cemetery has been developed for the period 2015 - 2020

Recommendations

- Consult with the community about listing the Wallaga Lake Aboriginal Cemetery on the Eurobodalla Shire Council local heritage schedule.
- The community to review the management plan and any progress undertaken to date, and continue to implement its recommendations.



Overlay of cemetery on aerial photo. Black dots are visible graves; yellow dotted areas are GPR graves.



Figure 21 Permanent markers for the graves where oral history and GPR results matched



Memorial wall - built 2014