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HINDMARSH CEMETERY HERITAGE SURVEY

FOR

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HINDMARSH



Prepared By:  
Robert Nicol  
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## 1. THE SURVEY

### 1.1 Background

This survey of the Hindmarsh Cemetery was commissioned by the Corporation of Hindmarsh in recognition of the historical significance of the cemetery and in order to provide a basis for future management compatible with that significance. The project developed from a preliminary meeting between the Cemetery Sub Committee and the consultant in 1985. Subsequently, a project brief was formulated by the Corporation and agreed to by the consultant. A copy of that brief is included below.

The survey has been carried out along guidelines established by the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance, known as the Burra Charter, and using J.S. Kerr's The Conservation Plan. A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance, National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.), 1985. Details of the Burra Charter, its principles and definitions are included in Appendix A. towards the end of the survey, the consultant also obtained a copy of the National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.) National Policy Paper on Cemeteries and has made use of it in the final report.

The consultant had at his disposal a substantial body of secondary material in the recently completed Hindmarsh Heritage Survey by Heritage Investigations and in Ronald Parsons' Hindmarsh Town, Corporation of Hindmarsh, 1974. The most important primary sources available were the burial registers and lease books of the cemetery, the minutes books of the various cemetery management committees, the minutes and cutting books of the Corporation and the surviving monuments in the cemetery. Assistance was also given by the resident sexton, Mr. John LeDan and by some interested parties, most notably, Mrs. M. Kelly.

## 1.2 Project Brief - Hindmarsh Cemetery Heritage Study

### INTRODUCTION

Hindmarsh Council has resolved to fund a Heritage Study of the Hindmarsh Cemetery which is located on the corner of Adam Street and South Road, adjacent to the River Torrens. The Council recognises the historical importance of the cemetery and action must be implemented to ensure its correct economic management.

### OBJECTIVE

The objective of the study is to provide a report which will allow Council to formulate policies and adopt guidelines for the future economic management of the cemetery. The report shall be prepared with the view that a booklet may be printed highlighting features and giving details of the cemetery to the general public.

### THE STUDY

The following schedule is to be used as a guide only and is not to restrict the overall development of the report. Questions that should be addressed in the report include -

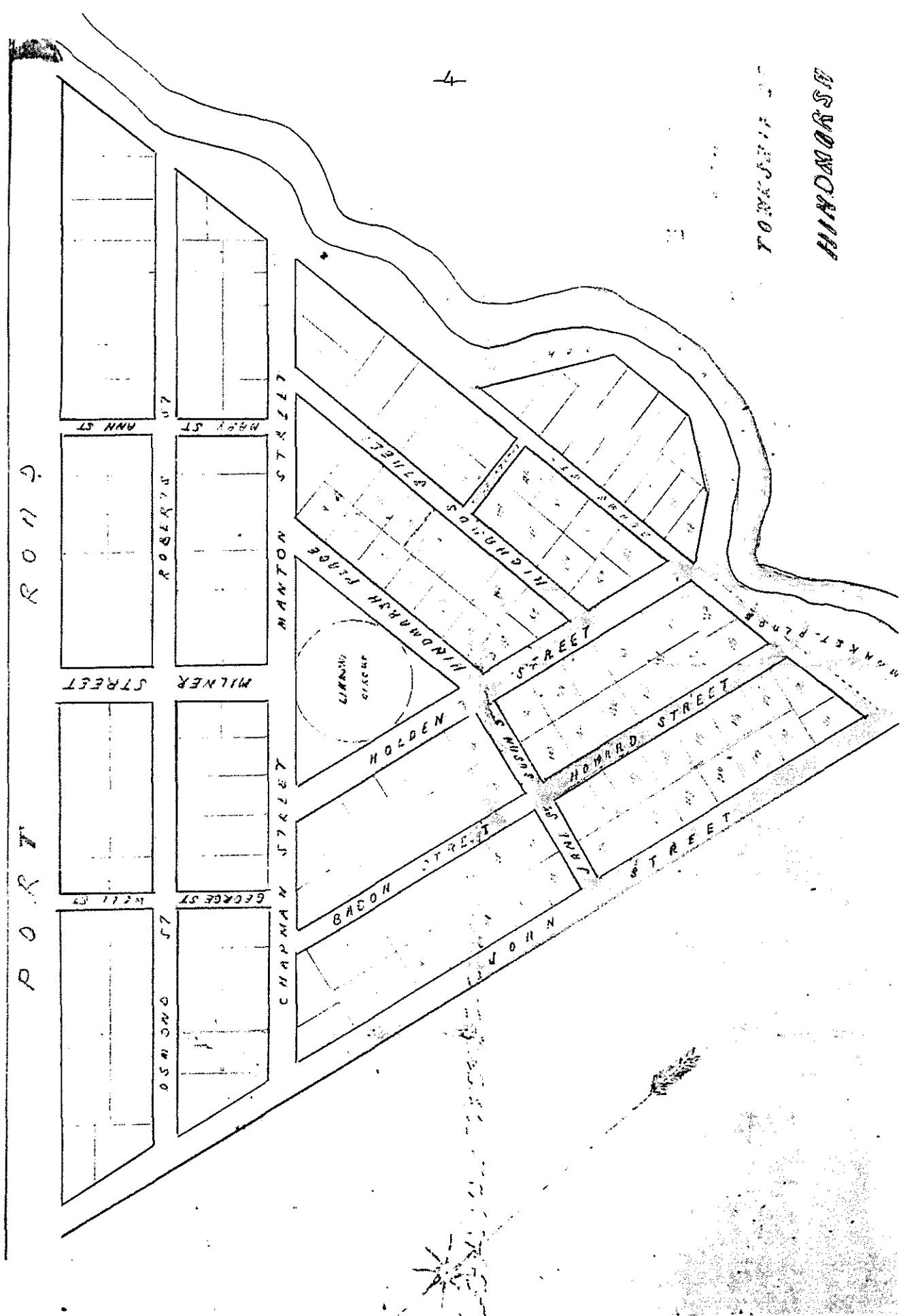
1. The identification of graves and headstones of significant
  - (a) historical importance to the State and in particular Hindmarsh;
  - (b) interest to the funeral industry and associated trades;
  - (c) social interest to the community.
2. The study should establish guidelines for future records management and include the preparation of a plan to an appropriate scale (the base plan to be prepared in conjunction with Council's Consulting Engineers B.C. Tonkin & Associates).
3. The study shall provide guidelines for the preservation, restoration and/or reconstruction of cemeteries and graves.
4. The study shall provide guidelines for the future management of the cemetery, commenting on
  - (a) River Torrens Linear Park
  - (b) Landscaping
  - (c) Access by the public
  - (d) Vandalism

## 2. HINDMARSH CEMETERY - HISTORY

South Australia was intended by its early promoters and by many of its settlers, to be a planned society. Among the first plans instituted in 1837, was the surveying and laying out of the City of Adelaide by a party under the direction of Colonel William Light. Soon after, in the same year, the surrounding areas were also surveyed and laid out in large sections. Once this work had been completed, the land was made available for selection by ballot. Section 353, consisting of 134 acres in a triangular shape, bounded by the Port Road, the River Torrens and what is now South Road, was purchased in 1838 by the Governor, John Hindmarsh, for £73. (1) Hindmarsh himself embroiled in a series of political and financial controversies, quickly let it be known that he wished to sell the land, and set a price of £1,000. A group of settlers then formulated a plan to join together, purchase the land and sell it off in half acre blocks to members of the working classes. After preliminary negotiations, Hindmarsh agreed to the plan, and a meeting was held to open a list of shareholders. There it was agreed that the number of shares would be set at 200, each entitling the holder to a half acre block, and a committee of management was elected to undertake the purchases of the whole section and supervise its subdivision into a township. (2) Each share was to be sold for £6/10/-. (3) The subdivision followed the triangular pattern and was carried out by the land agent and surveying business of Hindmarsh and Lindsay. (4) The new town was to be called Hindmarsh in honour of the Governor, and has been credited with being South Australia's first secondary town. It was also distinctive in that it was intended from the start to be a working class town. (6)

In the layout of the new town, a total of 34 acres was reserved for streets and for other public uses. This land, frequently referred to as the town waste lands, was placed under the control of the "Trustees of the Landholders of Hindmarsh", after the payment of the nominal sum of 10/-. The original trustees were Samuel East, Samuel Chapman, Thomas Quinton Stow, John William Adams, W. Holden, Edward Howard, George Roberts, R.S. Breeze, Henry Sparks, Benjamin Fuller and J.T. Scown. It was envisaged that parts of the land would be used for a market, for recreational ground and for burial purposes. (7) At the centre of the Hindmarsh triangle, a large area was set aside and named Lindsay Circus. Part of this was to be used as a burial ground, but here the planners met with opposition.

- (1) Register 2nd June, 1838; R. Parsons, Hindmarsh Town, PP. 1-2.
- (2) Southern Australian, 23rd June, 1838.
- (3) R. Parsons, op. cit., P. 8.
- (4) Ibid., PP. 9-10.
- (5) Heritage Investigations, Hindmarsh Heritage Survey, Part I, P. 8.
- (6) Ibid.
- (7) A. Baldock, "Town that was Bought by Workmen. Hindmarsh's 100 years of History", News 2nd July, 1938. R. Parsons, op. cit., P. 9. The Deed of Trust is dated 11th July, 1839 and held by the Corporation of Hindmarsh. R. Parsons gives biographical details of the first trustees on pages 10-13 of his history.



Sketch of the original subdivision of Hindmarsh Town.  
 The Cemetery was eventually located on the site marked Market Place.  
 Hindmarsh Historical Society

The provision of burial facilities was delayed while the new town was being established and Hindmarsh residents were forced to use the Adelaide Public Cemetery on West Terrace. It was not until 1845 that the matter was taken in hand. On 19th August of that year, a meeting of the inhabitants of Hindmarsh was held in the house of John Ridley, who had purchased lot 74 and already become one of the leaders of the local establishment. The meeting was called primarily to discuss the provision of suitable religious services and premises for the local community. A series of resolutions to that end were passed and a building committee was elected to institute the necessary work. (8) That committee, consisting of William Cook, Henry Mallet, John Ridley, William Sanson, David Smith, John Hughes, John Wilkinson, George Shearing, George Sanson, Thomas McKay, Mr. Lynn and Mr. Chason, met again at Ridley's house on 10th September, 1845. The members agreed that a chapel be built on the eastern angle of Lindsay Circus and specified its dimensions, but also resolved "that it is expedient that a publick (sic) burying ground be enclosed" and that it be on the Circus. (9) A meeting of the proprietors and inhabitants of Hindmarsh was held at the Land of Promise Hotel on 12th September, 1845 to consider these proposals. It was agreed unanimously that Hindmarsh should have a cemetery, but there was some disagreement over its location. George Shearing moved that it be in connection with the new chapel, but Henry Mallet argued instead that it be located on the bank of the River Torrens where an area had been set aside on the original town plan for a market place. However, his amendment to this effect was supported by only one vote, and Shearing's original motion was carried. (10)

In his history of Hindmarsh, Ronald Parsons records that the amendment was carried after an uproar at the suggestion that the new cemetery be associated with a particular chapel. He offers no other evidence, however, than the surviving minutes of the meeting which speak only of "some discussion" and indicate that Shearing's unamended resolution was carried. (11) Nevertheless, the cemetery was indeed established alongside the Torrens. On 30th May, 1846, the Observer reported that two acres had been set aside and enclosed, and that trustees had been appointed for the cemetery's management. Unfortunately, no extant records of the reasons for the change or of the management of the cemetery during 1846 have been found to date.

(8) H.C.M.B., 19th August, 1845, PP. 1-3.

(9) Ibid., 10th September, 1845, PP. 3-4.

(10) Ibid., 12th September, 1845, PP. 5-6.

(11) R. Parsons, op. cit., P. 32.

The original burial register has, however, survived, showing that the first burial was that of Edward Hughes of Hindmarsh on 21st April, 1846. (12)

Initial management of the new cemetery appears to have been somewhat informal. At the meeting of 12th September, 1845, three of the original Hindmarsh trustees under the deed of 1839 agreed on behalf of all the trustees to delegate their authority over the public land which was to be used for the chapel and the cemetery to a committee appointed by the property holders. (13) George Shearing appears to have taken on the job of sexton at the cemetery, the land was enclosed, and an attempt was made to introduce order and maintain a pleasant appearance by adopting a system of using every second plot along each row first. The attempt seems not to have succeeded. On 21st July, 1847, a public meeting of the freeholders of Hindmarsh was held in the new chapel "to consider the state of the burying ground". At that meeting, Shearing resigned as sexton and handed over his books and accounts, showing that the cemetery had a balance in hand of only 2/-. The cemetery itself was viewed as one of many potential nuisances which the property holders must endeavour to watch carefully. A resolution was carried "that a committee of five be appointed to attend to affairs connected with the burying ground; also to look after the roads and to endeavour to abate the many nuisances which abound in the neighbourhood - the committee to remonstrate with individuals who may have created a nuisance, and in case of non-removal take such proceedings as they may feel necessary". Messrs. Cook, Wilkinson, Pickering, G. Bean and Ridpath were elected members of the committee. (14) Thus, the cemetery authorities found themselves involved with far more than burials, and continually at the centre of controversy.

At subsequent committee meetings, further attempts were made to bring order to the cemetery. Mr. Cook undertook to see to the state of the fence and arrange to secure it. (15) On 10th August, 1847, Richard Cox was appointed sexton and it was resolved that no wheeled carriage be admitted into the cemetery and that a bier be provided for the use of those conducting funerals. (16) A set of burial fees was also established:

For the residents of Hindmarsh	2/-
For the residents of Bowden	3/-

(12) H.C.B.R., 21st April, 1846. The grave is plot A30 on the 20th century plan.

(13) H.C.M.B., 12th September, 1845, PP. 5-6.

(14) H.C.M.B., vol. 1, 21st July, 1847, PP. 1-2.

(15) Ibid., 27th July, 1847, P. 2.

(16) Ibid., 10th August, 1847, P. 3.



Those from elsewhere 5/- and half price every time a grave is opened.

10/- to be charged for covering a grave over with stone or brick and 5/- for every stone dressed or having letters on it. (17)

In a working class town, the latter charge ensured that few monuments were erected in the cemetery during its early history, even though the number of burials exceeded 500 during the first eight years. (18)

With a degree of order introduced, the cemetery received little further attention for the next few years. Then, on 10th August, 1853, it was again the subject of a public meeting of Hindmarsh landholders held in the Land of Promise Hotel. Contention had arisen over the practise of allowing animals to graze in the cemetery and there was opposition to the cemetery authorities allowing the burial of outsiders. At the meeting, it was proposed "that the ground at present fenced in as a cemetery shall be used as a cemetery only, and not applied to any other purpose whatever, subject to rules to be framed for that purpose - and that it be appropriated to the use of the proprietors of land in Hindmarsh and to the inhabitants of Hindmarsh Town only". To allow due consideration, the motion was held over to another meeting, though it was agreed "that no four footed animals be allowed to graze on the cemetery". Controversy also appears to have surrounded the committee's appointment of Cox as sexton, but in the end it was agreed that he was a fit and proper person for the job. Those present may have been reassured as to the committee's ability to manage the cemetery in an orderly fashion when it reported that it held a current balance of £79/14/-. (19)

At the following landholders meeting held on 17th August, 1853 the debate over the issues raised the week before was considerable. Mr. Egan argued for the restriction of use of the cemetery to Hindmarsh residents and proprietors. Among many other reasons, he "dwelt on the preference which would undoubtedly be given to such a cemetery over such a one as that of Adelaide." (20) He was referring to the notoriety which the West Terrace Cemetery had already achieved as a place which was badly mismanaged and where appalling conditions for burials prevailed. That notoriety lead to a

(17) Ibid. P. 4.

(18) Ibid., 10th August, 1853, P. 5.

(19) Ibid., PP. 5-6.

(20) Ibid., 17th August, 1853, P. 7.

parliamentary enquiry into the city cemetery in 1854. (21) Egan had some justification for his concern. At that 1854 enquiry, prominent Adelaide undertaker, Benjamin Conigrave gave evidence that because of the appalling state of West Terrace Cemetery, he had "purchased ground for my own family in the Hindmarsh Cemetery, where a proper registry of each plot is kept, and where no mistake or uncertainty can arise". (22). A motion was put to the meeting that Hindmarsh Cemetery be for the inhabitants and proprietors of Hindmarsh only and for the relatives of those already buried in it. Various views were put. William Sanson argued that the residents of nearby Bowden should also be entitled to use the cemetery, while local undertaker Thomas Elliott suggested that strangers might be buried there on payment of an additional fee, as was set out in the 1847 schedule of fees. Others like David Smith argued that though the trustees of the land had originally said the inhabitants could do with it as they liked, at that time no-one had any idea how rapidly the number of burials in the cemetery would increase. There was clearly a fear that the available land would be rapidly exhausted if the motion was not carried. Voting was limited to holders of title deeds of half acre blocks within the township of Hindmarsh and in the end the motion was passed. (23)

Further controversy arose at the meeting over the position of sexton of the cemetery. It appears that there were two men acting partially in that role, Mr. Cox and George Shearing, the original sexton. Shearing's son reported that upon the gold diggings being discovered in the Adelaide hills, Cox had gone there, abandoning his work at the cemetery. In the absence of anyone to perform the necessary duties, his father had taken them on, but Cox had now returned and wanted to resume his position. After a close vote, it was resolved to ask Shearing to continue carrying out the work. (24)

Some consideration was also given to the legal position of the cemetery committee, which remained rather unclear and the chairman asked that the original trust deed be brought to the next general meeting. (25) In fact, the committee had assumed or been given by the landholders considerable responsibilities outside the cemetery itself. These included control of the chapel on Lindsay Circus which was also being used as a schoolhouse (26) and the collection

- (21) Robert Nicol, In Memoriam. The Victorian Way of Death, Flinders University, 1985, PP. 11-12.
- (22) S.A.P.P. No. 86, 1854, Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of South Australia to Inquire into the Management of the West Terrace Cemetery, P. 10.
- (23) H.C.M.B., 17th August, 1853, PP. 7-9.
- (24). Ibid., P. 9.
- (25) Ibid., P. 11.
- (26) Ibid., P. 10.

of rents for Mr. Magarey's weighbridge on the public road, (27) as well as any money arising from the waste lands and the buildings on them. (28) The legal questions were left to the next general meeting. In the meantime the day to day management of the cemetery was left to Shearing and to the committee. A new scale of fees was set, the minimum depth of graves was fixed at four feet, and the committee purchased a register book for recording interments in alphabetical order. The latter was to be open to inspection on payment of a fee of 1/-. (29)

A further general meeting was held on 14th September, 1853, which confirmed, with some minor amendments, the various decisions of the committee which had agreed to meet on a monthly basis, but consideration of the legal issues continued to be postponed. (30) Thereafter, the committee decided to build a small dead house of 9 inch brick and 10 foot by 12 foot in the cemetery, and to enclose the remainder of the ground originally set apart for burials. (31) The tender of committee member James King of £77/3/- was accepted. (32) Finally, a meeting of landholders was called for 15th March, 1854 to consider the practicability of transferring the powers vested in the original trustees to others more directly interested in the area and its cemetery. (33) This meeting was so poorly attended that it had to be adjourned. One hundred hand bills were then printed to urge a greater community interest in the cemetery and the meeting was opened again on 22nd March, 1854, this time with a respectable turnout. At the meeting it was pointed out that many of the trust holders under the 1839 deed now had only a small interest in Hindmarsh. It was suggested, however, that the legal complications were considerable and that it might be necessary to apply to the Legislative Council for a bill to transfer the powers of those trustees to others more closely connected with the town. The result was that little was achieved by the meeting, though a committee was set up to consider raising a subscription from landholders to cover the cost of such a move. (34) A further general meeting on 19th April, 1854, heard a report that Mr. Bagot, a prominent Adelaide solicitor, had offered the view that the necessary legal processes could cost anything from £30 to £80. Again, nothing was decided, and several further general meetings proved equally inconclusive. (35)

- (27) Ibid.:, PP. 13-14, 16.
- (28) Ibid., P. 20.
- (29) Ibid., PP. 12-14.
- (30) Ibid., PP. 17-20.
- (31) Ibid., PP. 22, 23.
- (32) Ibid., PP. 26-27.
- (33) Ibid., P. 29.
- (34) Ibid., PP. 30-31.
- (35) Ibid., P. 33.

Failing further direction from the landholders, the cemetery committee continued its efforts to maintain and manage the cemetery. It too had some difficulty keeping interest and enthusiasm in the work going. On 12th April, 1854, for example, the secretary noted in the minute book that he had attended from 7.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., but no other member turned up. (36) This happened again on 12th September, 1855. (37) The major work was in ensuring adequate registration of burials and maintaining an easily followed plan for the cemetery, which had now been laid out in two parts, namely the upper ground and the lower ground. Within each part, the plots were to be organised in rows designated by letters in alphabetical order. (38) Preservation of the cemetery from wandering animals, and the provision of adequate security were also major concerns. The original fence enclosing the ground was a picket one. (39) This was not extended when it had been decided to utilize the full area available, but in 1858, the committee agreed that the unenclosed ground be enclosed with a concrete wall 5 feet high and one foot thick, with broken glass stuck on the top. (40) This wall was then extended in 1861 from John Street now South Road around into Adam Street though the old picket fence surrounding the original portion of the cemetery continued to be maintained. (41)

No further controversy was associated with the Hindmarsh Cemetery during this period. Indeed, at a public meeting held on 9th May, 1862, at the Black Lion Hotel "a vote of thanks was passed to our worthy sexton (George Shearing) for the admirable manner in which he has conducted the cemetery". Three years later, on 4th August, 1865, the committee itself expressed its approbation of Shearing's work and in consequence voted him the sum of £2 per annum. (42) He did not, however, live to enjoy this small sum and on 6th October, 1865, the committee resolved unanimously to elect his son James to replace George Shearing, now deceased. (43)

In the 1860's along with all other burial grounds the Hindmarsh Cemetery was brought under act of parliament to regulate its management. Originally, there were no government controls over cemeteries, but in 1862, the Regulation of Cemeteries Bill was passed by the South Australia parliament. The Act had aroused some controversy and in its final form was very general. It consisted of only five clauses. The first gave the Governor the

(36) Ibid., P. 32.

(37) Ibid., P. 44.

(38) Ibid., P. 53.

(39) The pickets were of jarrah.

(40) Ibid., PP. 65-66.

(41) Ibid., PP. 68-70.

(42). Ibid., P. 83 up until then his income for work at the cemetery had come solely from his cut of the fees levied.

(43) Ibid.

general power to "make rules or regulations with respect to any cemetery for regulating the positions and the depths of graves, and construction of coffins to be admitted into vaults, and the covering of vaults so as to prevent the escape of any noxious exhalation, and generally for all sanitary purposes connected with any cemetery..." The second clause empowered the Governor to close any cemetery deemed unsuitable for burial purposes, but allowed the reservation of existing burial rights in any such cemetery. The third clause provided for a penalty of £50 for infringing the government regulations and the fourth allowed for the removal of a corpse "from any place of interment to any family vault or grave situated either in a public cemetery or on private lands." The final clause guaranteed that any regulations approved by the Governor would be published in the Government Gazette and also laid before parliament. (44) There were many colonists strongly opposed to government interference in what were seen essentially as private matters. In areas like Hindmarsh, with its strong dissenting church groups, there were also many who resented and opposed government involvement in such a clearly religious matter as burial.

The first regulations gazetted under the new act provided for the listing of all public and denominational cemeteries in South Australia, each of which was to have a curator appointed by the District Council or the trustees. All such appointments were to be published in the Government Gazette. All cemetery authorities were required to fence their cemetery and to maintain the enclosure. A copy of the authorized scale of fees was to be available on demand and each curator was to be responsible for ensuring graves were of an adequate depth. Minimum depths of seven feet if the deceased was over 10 years old and 6 feet if under ten were prescribed. The regulations further set the requirements for exhumation, the construction of vaults, the keeping of registers of burials and of leases, the provision of cemetery plans, measures to be adopted to prevent "the escape of noxious gases or effluvia", and for ensuring the proper registration of deaths. The new position of Superintendent of Cemeteries was also created, and filled by the Superintendent of West Terrace Cemetery, H.E. Brookes. (45)

Such was the extent of H.E. Brookes new responsibilities that it

(44) Regulation of Cemeteries Act, No. 19 of 1862.

(45) S.A. Government Gazette, 5th February, 1863, PP. 112-113.

was sometime before all South Australian cemeteries were brought under the new regulations. Many of them were already in force at Hindmarsh, but at the start of 1865, Brookes wrote to the cemetery committee and received their formal resolution that the new act would be adopted. Accordingly committee member Mr. J. Gray was appointed curator and it was agreed that a proper plan of the cemetery be prepared. (46) No such early plan of the cemetery appears to have survived and it is unclear from the cemetery committee minutes whether it was immediately produced in 1865. It is recorded, however, that the Clerk of the Hindmarsh District Council, Thomas Frost, prepared in 1869 a plan of leased ground in the cemetery together with an overall plan of the ground. For this he was paid £6/6/- and the committee resolved to peg out the cemetery according to Frost's plan. (47) H.E. Brookes in fact visited the cemetery often to ensure that the new government regulations were enforced. Between 1867 and 1871, for example, he inspected it on 15 occasions. (47A).

During the 1860's and 1870's the cemetery committee membership was supplemented when necessary. The members saw theirs as a community responsibility. Only Mr. Gray received a financial allowance for his work as curator. At the end of 1868, it was agreed to pay him £2 per annum. (48) In the same period, there were other changes of personnel. In October, 1868, James Shearing resigned as sexton and was replaced by Mr. Jessup of Richard Street, Hindmarsh. (49). In September, 1874 Jessup resigned and Henry Wallace was chosen from three applicants for the position. At the same time, the sexton's duties were expanded. He was in future to have the cemetery open from 2.30 p.m. until 4.30 p.m. every Sunday and to be in attendance during this time. For this he was to be allowed £3 per annum. The sexton's allowance was further supplemented by allowing him half the fees for erecting guard fences and headstones, which work he was to supervise. Fees of 4/- and 2/6 respectively were set. (50)

The work of maintaining the cemetery continued. The original picket fence was gradually replaced by the extension of the concrete wall, inside of which cypress trees were planted in 1873. (51) Problems with thefts from the cemetery and vandalism led to the committee approving a sign which proclaimed:

"Any person destroying or otherwise damaging any fence or headstone or plucking any trees or flowers in this cemetery will be prosecuted

(46) H.C.M.B., P. 79.

(47) Ibid., PP. 109-113. R. Parsons, op. cit., P. 88. This plan has not survived.

(47A) S.A.P.P., No. 119, 1872.

(48) Ibid., P. 103.

(49) Ibid., P. 99.

(50) Ibid., PP. 146-147.

(51) Ibid., P. 138.

with the utmost rigour of the law."

By order of the Trust. (52)

It is worth noting that by the 1870's the committee was calling itself the Sub-Trust Committee. In legal terms, it remained a rather informally organised sub-committee of the original Hindmarsh Trust, electing its own members as vacancies occurred and reporting periodically to public meetings of Hindmarsh landholders. It also retained responsibility for the Union Chapel. This latter responsibility involved the committee in a long legal dispute and augured ill for its legal position vis a vis the cemetery. (53)

In 1876, Mr. Gray died and was replaced as curator by Mr. J. Dench. (54) Thereafter, the beautification of the cemetery continued. In 1877 Mr. Taylor presented the committee with 41 gum trees and in the same year Dr. Schomburgk, the Director of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens made a gift of "valuable plants" for the cemetery. (55) In 1878, a further dozen gum trees were planted. (56) Along with the planting, a carriage way had been laid out with gravel. (57)

In the 1880's, controversy again returned to the Hindmarsh Cemetery. The first problem was with the curator, Mr. Dench. In January 1880, the auditors of the cemetery books, Messrs J. Barnes and S. Mitton tendered their resignations "on account of the difficulty they experienced in not been (sic) able to procure the books of the curator". At the urgent request of the committee, the auditors agreed to resume their work, but Dench resigned and was replaced by Joseph Barnes. (58) Dench appears to have allowed the cemetery books to be poorly kept. The new sexton was required to keep a close watch on the collection of money by the sexton and to pay all money over to the committee treasurer as soon as he had 5 in hand. The curator's and sexton's accounts were both in future to be audited every three months rather than annually. (59) Dench had also been failing to collect the necessary fees from the undertakers at the time of interment, leading to considerable confusion as to which accounts had or had not been settled. As a result, the committee wrote to all undertakers in the townships of Bowden, Brompton and Hindmarsh requesting them to pay the fees at

(52) Ibid., P. 148.

(53) R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 276-277.

(54) Ibid., P. 162.

(55) Ibid., P. 176.

(56) Ibid., P. 194.

(57) Ibid., P. 150.

(58) Ibid., PP. 198, 200.

(59) Ibid., P. 200.

the time of interment. (60)

The old question of who had a right to be buried in the cemetery also re-emerged. A special committee meeting on 19th August, 1880 resolved to enforce the regulation adopted by the meeting of 17th August, 1853, ie. that plots only be available to landholders of Hindmarsh or relatives of those already buried in the cemetery. Since 1853, many residents of Bowden and Brompton in particular, but also from other parts of the Adelaide Plain had been allowed to use the cemetery, though the trustees continued to reserve the centre portion of the ground for Hindmarsh landholders and residents. They further resolved that allotment purchases to for immediate use only, though provision was made for exceptional cases to be approved of by the committee and curator. (61) In 1882, the committee further resolved that no person be allowed more than two allotments in future. (62) The available land was beginning to be exhausted and conservation measures were becoming necessary.

Other problems confronted the committee. The tasks of the sexton and curator were far from easy. In 1881 a complaint was made against local undertaker Thomas Elliott that he was in arrears to the cemetery authorities for £3/4/- and the sexton complained that he had so much trouble getting the necessary fees from Elliott that he would have to give up his position. The committee wrote to the undertaker, and the sexton stayed on. (63) In 1882, the curator tendered his resignation on account of his failing eyesight and because he wished to move from the neighbourhood. It was never easy, however, to find people willing to take on the work at the cemetery, and the committee persuaded him to continue on. (64) To make the work a more attractive proposition, in 1884 it was decided to build a cottage at the eastern end of the cemetery. (65) A set of appropriate plans and specifications had been drawn up by Ephraim Gould, a local draper, and donated to the committee. (66) These were adopted with minor modifications and Mr. Gould was asked to superintend the erection of the building, which was to be a three roomed cottage. (67) Four tenders were received, ranging from £220 to £257. the tender of Messrs, J. King and Son of £239 was accepted. they had based the tender on their own plans, which were now adopted in preference to those drawn up by Gould. (68)

The roles of the sexton and curator continued to cause problems, while the cottage was being built, a committee discussion took place respecting the sexton having to point out any grave in the cemetery, to anyone who asked. It was resolved that if he was

- (60) Ibid., P. 209.
- (61) Ibid., P. 212.
- (62) Ibid., P. 226.
- (63) Ibid., PP. 216-218.
- (64) Ibid., PP. 233, 235.
- (65) Ibid., P. 250.
- (66) Ibid., P. 237.
- (67) Ibid., P. 250.
- (68) Ibid., P. 251.



called away from his home or any other employment not related to his cemetery duties, that he was entitled to make a charge of 1/- for each enquiry. However, it was also resolved that "if the sexton be in or about the cemetery he shall be courteous and obliging and point out any grave to any person or persons free of charge". (69) As the cottage neared completion, there was renewed friction between sexton and curator. The curator, Mr. J. Barnes was asked to occupy the new house and to take complete charge of the management of the cemetery, dispensing with the services of the sexton, Mr. Wallace. (70) Barnes was, however, unhappy with this proposal and three days later resigned as curator. The committee then called applications for the position of curator and sexton, the appointee to fill both roles and to reside in the new house. (71) This time there was a large number of applications and the position was given to Mr. W. Angel. (72) The transition was not a happy one. At first, Barnes continued on, not finally ending his duties until January, 1885. In the meantime, Angel acted only as sexton. (73) During this time, the latter complained that his work was being interfered with by the former sexton, Mr. Wallace. (74) At the same time the cemetery authorities were faced with a series of complaints which caused a minor public scandal.

The first complaint illustrated just how unpleasant a situation might confront mourners at a nineteenth century funeral. A Mrs. Coombe had been buried in the cemetery many years earlier. The grave remained unmarked and by the time Mr. Coombe died in 1884, could not easily be located. The situation was complicated by the fact that the new sexton, Mr. Angel, was still unfamiliar with the cemetery. The Coombe family expected Mr. Coombe to be buried with his late wife. As he was unable to find the grave, Angel asked the family to point it out. This they did, but when it was opened, it was found to be the wrong one. Angel then opened the next grave, but it was also wrong. In desperation, he decided to open a new grave, but the work had not been completed when the friends of the deceased and the coffin arrived at the cemetery. Confronting the mourners were two open graves and a half dug one, none of them in the right place. Needless to say, they had harsh words about mismanagement to offer to the cemetery authorities and even the Superintendent of Cemeteries, H.E. Brookes was called in to investigate. He found that the present authorities were free from any blame, the problem resulting from an oversight which had

- (69) Ibid., P. 252.
- (70) Ibid., P. 254.
- (71) Ibid., P. 255.
- (72) Ibid., PP. 256-257.
- (73) Ibid., P. 267.
- (74) Ibid., P. 259.

occurred many years earlier, but he did suggest that a greater effort be made to keep the burial book more carefully to prevent future errors of the same kind. He had, apparently, already spoken to Wallace about this when he was sexton, but could see no evidence that his suggestions had been taken up. Committee member John Langman was a little more forthright in his rejection of the Coombe family's complaints. Though the circumstance was much to be regretted, he said, "he felt some blame fell upon the family who had made such an wholesale charge upon the present management. He thought to bury a dear departed mother who had passed away from this life and to not know where that mother lay did not speak or show much credit to the members of that family and to leave no mark or monument to point to the spot, showed, he was sure, to the public, that all the blame was not with the cemetery management, but with a great measure the Coombe family". (75) To further emphasise the good management which currently existed, Mr. Barnes reported that all the necessary books were kept and audited in a precise and proper manner, and that the current committee had, after five years in office, accumulated a balance of £240, with which it had been able to pay for the new cemetery house. (76) In the end, the Coombe family accepted the committee's explanation but this marked the beginning of a series of complaints about the management of the cemetery which were closely linked with a campaign to have the Hindmarsh Council take control of it.

That campaign reached its climax in October, 1886 and was led by Councillor Willis. On 14th October, 1886, Willis moved at the Council meeting "that in the opinion of this Council it is expedient that the Trustees of the Hindmarsh Cemetary (sic) transfer their trust to the Hindmarsh Corporation and by virtue of Section 77 of Municipal Corporations Act this Corporation will accept the same". (78) To support his motion, Willis produced a series of objections to the previous management of the cemetery. During the past 30 years, he claimed, it was not known what the income of the cemetery was or what was done with it. The books, he continued, had, until recently, been kept in a very loose manner and many offensive practices had been adopted with regard to actual burials. Willis claimed he knew of 8 bodies from 8 different families being deposited in one grave, and that it was quite a common thing for 3 or 4 graves to be opened before the desired

(75) Ibid., PP. 260-264.

(76) Ibid., P. 263.

(77) Ibid., P. 264.

(78) Hindmarsh Corporation Minutes, 14th October, 1886.

one was found. Further, he believed in hundreds of cases, allotments for burials had been sold 7 or 8 times over. Willis raised other allegations which he said would shock the community. There were, he claimed, many cases in which children had been buried as stillborn, and in some of these there was a suspicion that they had in fact been smothered. Most undertakers, he acknowledged, were men of integrity, but because of the inadequate organisation of the cemetery, some unscrupulous members of that profession were purchasing plots themselves and then charging the bereaved whatever price they liked. This was a simple practice to carry out, since, despite H.E. Brooke's earlier advice, no actual certificate was issued when the lease was sold. Overall, concluded Willis, the affairs of the cemetery were now and had been for many years in a disgraceful state. Little was known of the state of its finances, and "the only guarantee the public had was the statement of the grave digger that the right grave was opened". (79)

Willis' allegations were supported at the meeting by Councillor George Wright, though he said he would be sorry to see the council's proceedings reported:- "There were people in all parts of the colony who had deceased relatives in the cemetery, and it would be painful to them to know the state of things, as they would be placed in peculiar circumstances through not knowing where their dead were buried". Nonetheless, he claimed, the cemetery was the "greatest muddle in creation" and he believed it was time for its affairs to be taken in hand. Further support for such a move came from Councillors Brooker and Gould, though the old argument over who should have the right to burial in the cemetery re-emerged. Brooker in particular believed it was wrong for the cemetery to be available to the residents of Hindmarsh only and argued that if the Corporation took control of it, there would not only be better management, but that it could then be made available to the residents of Bowden and Brompton. Councillor Stroud, however, objected to the handing over of the cemetery to the Corporation without the sanction of the residents of Hindmarsh. (80)

To the defence of the cemetery authorities sprang Councillor James King, the Chairman of the cemetery committee. During Willis' speech, he constantly interjected, repudiating the allegations, but when his opportunity came, his argument seemed weak. To the

(79) Advertiser, 16th October, 1886.

(80) Ibid.

council members he reported some of the history of the cemetery. The current committee consisted of himself as Chairman together with Messrs. J. Dench, J. Langman, C. Taylor, T. Saunders, W. Leany and the Hon. J. Pickering M.L.C., though Pickering did not actually attend meetings. These gentlemen had not all been appointed by the landowners of Hindmarsh, but the original committee members had been given the power to add to their number as required. King denied that there had been an instance of 8 bodies being interred in one grave and on the question of locating graves reported that there was a system of numbering the graves, with letters on the walls indicating rows. He had to admit, however, that for a long time there had only been a plan of the centre of the cemetery. Mr. Frost had now made a plan of the centre plot and the new ground, but when Mr. Angel had taken over as curator, he was not aware of the lettering system on the wall, and so mistakes had occurred. On the question of finance, King asserted the committee could furnish a balance sheet which tallied with the rough book kept, but he admitted that "it took a large portion of time to attend to the cemetery affairs, and the trustees were not prepared to give that attention necessary". For his own part, he would be happy to relinquish his responsibility, but the change proposed would have to be called for by the landholders of Hindmarsh. To his further embarrassment, King was forced to admit to Willis that the earlier affairs of the cemetery had been so badly mismanaged that the actual deeds of the cemetery had been lost and only recovered (Willis said from a gutter in North Adelaide) after a £5 reward was offered, and that there had been financial mismanagement of the cemetery funds by one of the early officials. (81)

The case was summed up by Mayor, Dr. John Rees. "The confidence of the public would be ensured if the cemetery were vested in the Corporation, and they would be better satisfied than now that the management would be conducted properly, and that things would be managed decently. The statements made by Crs. Willis and Wright of the proceedings in connection with the cemetery in the past were revolting. 'God's Acre' was considered to be a sacred spot, and nothing distasteful to the public should be allowed to transpire in a burial ground". The motion was carried with Councillor Stroud voting against it and Councillor King abstaining. (82)

(81) Ibid.

(82) Ibid.

As a result of all this, the Hindmarsh Corporation wrote to the cemetery committee asking it to hand over control and management of the cemetery and making charges of mismanagement. To consider this, a special meeting of the committee was held on 21st October, 1886. The committee resolved that two disinterested persons be appointed, to examine the books and draw up a full report. Messrs. T.J. Moody and Charles Greenwood were chosen for this task, and it was agreed their report would be published in the daily papers. The committee members rejected the various allegations but decided to make no reply to them until the report was completed. (83)

The report by Moody and Greenwood was presented at a further special meeting of the committee held on 27th October, 1886 and is worth quoting at length for the light it throws on the history of the Hindmarsh Cemetery:

"We, your duly appointed auditors, have examined the books and vouchers produced of the Hindmarsh Cemetery, and considering that they date back from 21st April, 1846, when the first burial is recorded, and have been in the possession of three curators and six sextons, have found them as nearly correct as can be expected, there being only a balance of £6 1s. 8d. unaccounted for. We have also carefully examined the burial book, and find that in one case eight bodies have been buried in one allotment. They were in all cases infants, and the burials extended over a period of 33 years. The owner of the grave buried five of his own children, and gave permission to three others to use his allotment. Allotments for burial as far as we can trace have not been sold more than once. On making enquires from the curator as to whether he has had to open several graves before coming on the correct one he acknowledged that such a thing had happened, but on two occasions only. The first time through not looking through the books but taking the word of the owners of the graves (number and letter were correctly entered), and in the other case through a wrong entry in the book. We have also carefully examined all the certificates produced for burial of stillborn children (and if breathed the age is plainly shown), and find them certified either by medical men, certificated midwife, or coroner's warrant. There is a spot set apart for the burial of stillborn children, and we find that one child has been buried in

(83) H.C.M.B., P. 286.

that spot of the age of five days on the certificate of Dr. Verco as prematurely born. In looking over the trust deed for the original promoters, we find they gave to the trustees all that piece of land now used as the Hindmarsh cemetery for the sole use of half acre holders in Hindmarsh and at a public meeting held on 14th September, 1853, it was resolved 'That the Hindmarsh cemetery be appropriated to the inhabitants and proprietors of Hindmarsh solely, and relations of such as are already interred in the cemetery'. We cannot find any trace of any member of the committee every having been paid for services rendered. In conclusion we unhesitatingly state that there is no ground whatever for the damaging statements that have been made". (84)

The special meeting also received a report from James King and John Langman which accused Councillor Willis of making garbled statements and having no personal knowledge of the affairs of the cemetery:

"When applied to point out to one of the present committee some of the grave errors he had brought forth he refused unless he was allowed to have the books in his possession. The committee refused to allow Councillor Willis to have the books in his possession, on the grounds that the books are ever open for inspection to the landholders - hence they consider their duty was clear. There are matters of blame brought against the cemetery committee, which when investigated have been found false and emanating from personal feeling, and in each case has emanated from non-residents in Hindmarsh. There is a feeling of jealousy that the landholders of Hindmarsh should hold the centre part of this cemetery, and many would, if possible, wrest this from the landholders; but your committee have jealously guarded the interests of the landholders in this matter, and they respectfully beg the landholders of Hindmarsh to think seriously over the question of handing the cemetery management over to the Corporation of Hindmarsh, Bowden, Brompton, and Brompton Park. Once you hand your present privileges into their hands you throw open your cemetery to the public and in a few years you will have to bury your dead in cemeteries far away from your town. We feel as a committee of management holding the position, also as landowners, that your interests are identical with others. We carefully expend the finances received, as the examination of

(84) Advertiser, 28th October, 1886. Register 28th October, 1886.

the auditors' report will show, and the slanderous statements made wholesale as to the finances remain unproven, and we think there will be some sympathy felt for these early pioneers who fought an uphill fight financially". (85)

The cemetery committee's response was further considered by the Council on 28th October, 1886, when Willis continued his attack, claiming that the auditors' report confirmed several of his allegations and that suspicion must be aroused by the committee's refusal to allow him to inspect its books. Again, he received the support of other Councillors. (86) By now, however, the cemetery committee was beginning to marshal its own support. Willis was accused of allowing his personal interests to interfere with his work as a Councillor and of making wild allegations to undermine the legal right of the landowners of Hindmarsh to the use of the cemetery, so that the residents of Bowden and Brompton could gain greater access to it. (87) In the end, the Corporation decided to take no action on the matter. (88)

The controversy had at least forced the cemetery committee to look into its own affairs and to come to grips with some of the problems which had undoubtedly developed. Their task continued an onerous one, however, as it remained difficult to arouse general community interest in or support for the maintenance of the cemetery. Then, in May 1889, the curator Mr. Angel died and the committee was again faced with the prospect of having the cemetery managed by someone unfamiliar with its layout. After advertisement of the vacancy, Mr. Twist Stearne was appointed in June, 1889. (89) He was given a formal schedule of duties in an effort to avoid past problems:

1. The Curator to dwell in cottage in cemetery.
2. The committee agree to work rent of house out at a daily wage of ordinary current rate of wages.
3. The committee agree to pay 12 per annum for the proper keeping of the cemetery book and making quarterly returns and balance sheet to committee viz. to enter correctly all sales of ground in lease book also enter correctly all deaths in burial book and at the end of every month send in returns on proper form to Registrar General at Adelaide.

(85) Ibid.

(86) Hindmarsh Corporation Minutes, 28th October, 1886; Advertiser 1st November, 1886.

(87) H.C.M.B., PP. 290-295.

(88) R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 174-175.

(89) H.C.M.B., PP. 323, 324, 326, 329.

4. The charges of Sexton shall be carried out strictly on the basis laid down by the committee as printed on notice board in the cemetery ground.
5. All graves are to be properly filled and rammed down and all spare earth removed to depot provided by Committee. Graves to be properly tapped and ground left clear of new earth.
6. Curator shall received from the Committee 2/6 only for giving the boundary lines of allotments, for fixing grave fences or headstones and monuments. He must see the ground properly cleaned and cleared by those fixing fences or headstones.
7. Curator shall be paid from the committee 1/- for filling in each sunken grave as directed by the Committee of Management.
8. Curator shall be paid 15/- per quarter for opening the cemetery gate on each Lord's Day from 1/2 past 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock p.m.
9. Curator shall be empowered to remove persons misbehaving themselves or damaging the cemetery property.
10. Curator shall have the privilege of securing all payments from graveholders - viz. - painting their fences, doing up graves etc.
11. Curator shall strictly enforce the fixing of nameboards to each and every grave and shall be held responsible that they are fixed and paid for. Name board to be supplied to grave holder at 2/6 each having number of ground allotment and initials of name on each board.
12. Curator shall strictly enforce the payment for sale of grounds, interments, erection of fences, monuments, headstones, tombs as per amount fixed by Committee and painted on notice board in cemetery. He shall be empowered to demand the fees before the erection of same or leaving ground.

Stearne combined the jobs of sexton and curator as his predecessor had done. His work was clearly arduous and his remuneration relatively low. As in past transitional periods, mistakes occurred. One James Samuel Thornton, for example, was buried in ground mistakenly identified by his family and his body had to be later removed from its grave and moved to the proper allotment. (90)

Thereafter little of great note occurred at the Hindmarsh Cemetery for some years. The day to day administration was left

(90) H.C.M.B., P. 340.



largely to the curator. In 1891, his workload was increased when he was allowed to provide his own labour in lieu of rent on the cemetery cottage. To improve conditions for funerals, a new bier was supplied by James King at a cost of £3/3-. (91) Some of the earlier work aimed at beautifying the cemetery began to be undone. In 1893, for example, some of the gum trees were removed because they were damaging headstones. (92) In 1901, the curator was allowed to cut down all the cypress trees from the cottage to the first double gates on Adam Street. (93) The following year all trees were banned from graves as it was considered their roots would damage headstones and injure smaller plants on surrounding graves. (94)

By the turn of the century major problems again began to confront the cemetery authorities. The first was that the available land was rapidly running out. The Mayor of Hindmarsh, Alfred Ralph, in 1898 reported to the parliamentary committee enquiring into the site for a new metropolitan cemetery, that there was only very limited space available at Hindmarsh Cemetery and no possibility of its further extension. (95) In 1902, J.S. Martin and John Langman, on behalf of the cemetery committee, had an interview with H.E. Brookes' assistant at West Terrace Cemetery, to discuss the use of old graves. As a result it was resolved that the curator be allowed to re-use old graves that had not been used for 30 years or more. To assist this process in the future, it was further resolved that it would be compulsory for all graves to be dug at least ten feet deep. The reclaimed graves were to be charged for as though they were new ground, as was the practice at West Terrace Cemetery. (96)

With the available space declining, the condition of the cemetery began to deteriorate and again became the subject of complaint. In June, 1901, the Committee, which by then only met quarterly, received a letter from the Hindmarsh Corporation expressing concern about the state of the cemetery. In 1903, that concern went further when Councillor Medwell asserted at a Council meeting that the Hindmarsh Cemetery was a disgrace to the town. The graves and footpaths were, he claimed, in a bad state of disrepair and the cemetery overall compared very unfavourably with other metropolitan cemeteries. Nevertheless, a motion "that the cemetery

- (91) Ibid., P. 367. King, a long term committee member, undertook much of the general building work at the cemetery. He also supplied substantial numbers of head boards, e.g. 50 in 1892 Ibid., P. 367.
- (92) Ibid., 5th January and 6th April, 1893.
- (93) Ibid., 3rd October, 1901.
- (94) Ibid., Vol. 2, P. 11.
- (95) S.A.P.P. No. 75, 1898, Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly on the Site for a Metropolitan Cemetery, P. 38.
- (96) H.C.M.B., Vol. 2, P. 6.

trust be written to directing their attention to the disgraceful condition of the cemetery" was lost on the casting vote of the Mayor J.F. King, who argued that the trust was not to blame as it had insufficient funds to keep the cemetery in good order. (98)

The legal position of the cemetery committee again emerged at this time when a controversy developed over proposals for Lindsay Circus. W. & T. Pope, solicitors, were asked to advise the committee on the rights of the Hindmarsh landholders not only in relation to the Circus, but also to the cemetery. In particular, the committee wished to know whether it could be displaced or interfered with by anyone as manager of the cemetery. Clearly, there were again moves afoot to have the Corporation take charge. The solicitors reported that under the original trust deed of 1839, only a meeting of the landowners duly convened could by resolution displace any or the whole of the present committee: "Until such a meeting is held and resolution passed your committee have the unrestricted management of the cemetery subject to bye laws passed in respect thereto, and no person or Corporation can interfere or control their actions except as regards statutory powers which govern and apply to all cemeteries in the state". The solicitors further suggested, in order to simplify the legal position, that the committee should consider getting a transfer to them by the representatives of the last surviving trustee of the 1839 deed, of the legal estate. (99) It was to be another 20 years, however, before the controversy over management of the cemetery was finally to be settled.

In the interim period, the cemetery income continued to decline and the maintenance problems grew. In 1903, the assistant grave digger, Charles Penn who was employed on a casual basis, was engaged to clear all the weeds from graves in the cemetery, and it was decided to levy an extra charge of 5/- on all funerals, the money to be used specifically for the upkeep of the grounds. (100) In 1905, all the cemetery fees were increased. (101) Nevertheless, a special meeting had to be held in the same year to consider the state of the cemetery. The members agreed that it was unsatisfactory and were told "the general public and ratepayers of the town are constantly making reports and complaints as to the state of the cemetery". A subcommittee was formed and suggested that a permanent

(97) H.C.M.B., Vol. 1, 10th June, 1901.

(98) Advertiser 15th September, 16th September, 1903; R. Parsons op. cit., P. 175.

(99) H.C.M.B., Vol. 2, PP. 27-28.

(100) Ibid., P. 29.

(101) Ibid., P. 45.

secretary and a labourer be employed. (102) The opportunity to make some changes came shortly afterwards when Twist Stearne resigned as curator "finding that my health and speech has failed me of late". (103) Charles Penn was appointed as both grave digger and sexton, and James Sampson Martin of Bertie Street, West Hindmarsh was appointed both permanent secretary and curator. Martin was to supervise the administrative work of the cemetery, while Penn was to occupy the cottage (for which he paid a rent of 7/- per week) and for a weekly salary of £2/3/- collect all monies, dig graves, clean the cemetery and keep the burial books. Penn worked 48 hours per week, including Sunday afternoons. (104)

With Penn at work, the appearance of the cemetery began to improve. Plane trees were planted around the carriage drive, and a range of tecoma plants, geraniums, seeds, bulbs and standard roses were planted, and garden seats were installed. In 1909, the main roads were tar paved. (106) There were periodic problems experienced with wash ways along the River Torrens and with grazing cows and horses along the river bank, to overcome some of which, more plane trees were planted from Taylors Bridge to the first gate. (107) In 1912, the fence along Adam Street was pulled down and replaced with a Jarrah picket fence which was extended to the bridge. (108)

Yet again, however, problems recurred. By 1913 the committee was unhappy with the way Penn was carrying out his duties. (109) No reasons are recorded in the minute book, but in the following year when Mr. W. Corrie of Finnis Street, North Adelaide offered his services as sexton, the committee was obviously still unhappy with Penn but decided to give him one more chance to improve. (110) Shortly afterwards, the nature of the problem became clear. Mr. George Goodrich of East Street, Brompton and Mr. W.H. Dring of Marlborough Avenue, Kilkenny waited on the committee and charged that Penn had been the worse for drink at the burial of Goodrich's child, and had made an exhibition of himself at the grave side. This was too much for the committee. The sexton was discharged and Corrie was appointed in his place. (111) The latter's association with the cemetery was, however, short. Indeed the committee had some difficulty finding someone to stick at this arduous, unpleasant and poorly paid job. Corrie was replaced by Mr. A. Leany

(102) Ibid., PP. 52 ff.

(103) Ibid., P. 54.

(104) S.A. Government Gazette, 5th October, 1905; H.C.M.B., Vol. 2, PP. 54-57.

(105) H.C.M.B., Vol. 2, PP. 63, 65, 72.

(106) Ibid., P. 104.

(107) Ibid., P. 117.

(108) Ibid., P. 131.

(109) Ibid., P. 147.

(110) Ibid., P. 149.

(111) Ibid., PP. 151-153.

who was in turn replaced in 1916 by W.T. Francis. Francis lasted only two months before resigning. (112) There were plenty of applicants for the position, in fact 23, but the man appointed, W.L. Hughes, himself resigned in 1918 when he was offered a better position at West Terrace Cemetery. (113) In desperation, the committee was forced to re-appoint Charles Penn. Penn was replaced again in 1925, but soon returned and was living on at the cemetery as caretaker in 1941. (114) His was not the only long association with the Hindmarsh Cemetery. J.S. Martin continued on as secretary and curator until his death in 1922, when he was replaced by A.E. Eardley who had already served for a long period on the committee. (115) On the committee itself, the King and Langman families also had a long and important history of involvement. John Langman, for example, had served from 1874 until his death in 1909. (116) James King, F. King and his son W. King all served on the committee and were at different times chairman. (117)

The traditional legal debate over the control of the cemetery was renewed in 1926. This time the negotiations between the Corporation and the cemetery committee were more cordial. Alderman Wood re-iterated the view that the cemetery had not been kept in as good order as it should have been and the Council agreed to open up discussions with the cemetery authorities. (118) Those negotiations were successful and the cemetery committee officially conveyed all its rights and powers relative to the cemetery to the Hindmarsh Corporation on 22nd November, 1926. (119) The cemetery had simply become too great a financial and administrative burden for the old committee, and in any case, much of the traditional Hindmarsh antipathy to inroads on its position from Bowden and Brompton residents had dissipated. The first meeting of the new Hindmarsh Corporation Cemetery Committee took place on 2nd March, 1927. (120)

(112) Ibid., P. 173.

(113) Ibid., PP. 173, 182; Herald, 31st August, 1919.

(114) H.C.M.B., PP. 212, 214.

(115) Ibid., P. 193.

(116) Ibid., P. 104.

(117) Ibid., PP. 105, 193.

(118) Register, 2nd November, 1926.

(119) R. Parsons, op. cit., P. 175. The trend for the local council to take control of public cemeteries previously managed by trustees was common throughout South Australia. The transfer of responsibility to local authorities was encouraged by the District Councils Act, No. 419 of 1887 and the Municipal Corporations Act, No. 497 of 1890. These provided for the transfer of public cemeteries, held under trust, to local government corporations and empowered councils to take all measures requisite for public health. Act No. 419 of 1887, PP. 28 & 29; Act No. 497 of 1890, PP. 27, 45, 81. The process was continued by the Regulation of Cemeteries Act, No. 676 of 1897, which transferred many of the powers of the Superintendent of Cemeteries to local boards of Health.

(120) H.C.M.B., Vol. 2, P. 222.

In the following decades, the cemetery had the much greater resources of the Hindmarsh Corporation to fall back on, but in fact its problems recurred with monotonous regularity. In 1940 for example, the Town Clerk, R.W. Langman, reported that many graves were in a disgraceful condition. (121) In 1941, he reported that the cemetery was not paying its way and so it was resolved that all leases prior to 1st January, 1911 would expire on 30th December, 1941 and would have to be re-leased, or they would be resumed and used again. (122) Old Mr. Penn continued to provide his own brand of trouble. On complaint that a grave had not been prepared for a burial service, the Corporation overseer investigated and found Penn intoxicated, a state in which he had been for at least a week. The old man said he was fed up with the job and somebody else could have it. He was given yet another chance, but resigned himself and was replaced by Joseph Phillip Jones. Among the 10 applicants for the position was one F.R. Penn. (123)

In an effort to prolong the usefulness of the cemetery and to make it pay, much of its nineteenth century character was altered. In 1942, Langman reported that applicants for new leases were having to be turned away because there was very little vacant land available. He suggested the strip of ground along the Adam Street frontage, which was apparently over-run with convolvulus, could be provided if the track on the river side was use: "The plane trees along the fence would have to be removed but this would be more an advantage than otherwise as the leaves at this time of the year cause a lot of mess in the cemetery and give the curator no end of work in gathering them up off the graves..." These plans were approved by the Council. (124) Shortly after, Langman suggested that a list of expired leases be prepared and efforts made to contact next of kin or lesees. (125) He also had approved, a proposal that the strip of lawn near the central entrance be used to provide a further 84 graves. (126) Thereafter, the Council began an active programme of resuming all leases and re-using the ground. A great deal of work was also done in the late 1940's and early 1950's straightening headstones and kerbing. In 1953, even the seats were removed to provide an additional four allotments. All this activity continued on through the fifties and sixties, allowing the cemetery to continue in use. Unfortunately

(121) Ibid., 2nd December, 1940.

(122) Ibid., 3rd November, 1941.

(123) Ibid., 18th December, 1941, 29th December, 1941.

(124) Ibid., 30th March, 1942.

(125) Ibid., 3rd August, 1942.

(126) Ibid., 7th December, 1942.

the damage also continued. In 1963, for example, the curator reported that when removing headstones from graves with expired leases, those too large to manhandle were broken up. (127) Finally, in 1972, the first suggestion was made that headstones and kerbing could be removed and areas of the cemetery grassed over. (128) The suggestion was taken up and resulted in the redevelopment of Rows A, B, C, H and I in the lower ground at the South Road end of the Cemetery. The work was carried out under a State Unemployed Relief Scheme between 1975 and 1977 and resulted in considerable damage not only to individual monuments but to the overall character of the cemetery. The area was cleared, ribbons of cement laid and the headstones with current leases and which had not been irretrievably damaged in the move were placed in this new cement bed. Headstones from expired leases were collected together by the Dead House, now used as a toolshed or lined up against the river boundary. Unfortunately, some headstones, including ornate and early examples, were lost in the process and those which were relocated in the newly grassed areas are, in some instances, some distance from the actual grave sites to which their inscriptions refer. Fortunately, the Hindmarsh Corporation halted the programme once the first five rows had been redeveloped.

(127) Ibid., 19th July, 1963.

(128) Ibid., 17th April, 1972.

Contemporary Aerial View of Hindmarsh Cemetery,  
showing the redeveloped South Road section

### 3. HINDMARSH CEMETERY - CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Burra Charter states that a place has "cultural significance" if it has "aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations". Such criteria are very general and will necessarily involve some subjective judgements. They can, nevertheless, be applied to cemeteries in order to assess their significance. Based on such an application, this report asserts that the Hindmarsh Cemetery has cultural significance for the following reasons:

- 3.1 Hindmarsh Cemetery was one of the earliest cemeteries established in South Australia and the second after West Terrace in what was to become the Adelaide Metropolitan area. The first burials in the colony were haphazard and not governed by official regulations. The first cemetery was established on Kangaroo Island in 1837. On the mainland, a cemetery was included on Colonel William Light's plan for the City of Adelaide on the south-western boundary of the city (now West Terrace), but burials on this site were not regulated by the government until 1839/1840. (1) As settlements grew outside Adelaide, local provisions for burial were made. A Gawler cemetery was, for example, apparently in use from the time the town was first laid out in 1839. (2) None of these early cemeteries appear to have had more than ad hoc organisation and administration. In the 1840's the colonial government began making grants of land to the various religious denominations for burial purposes, but their cemeteries only began to be organised after 1846. (A Catholic cemetery as established in 1845, but it was adjacent to the public and Anglican portions of the West Terrace Cemetery). (3) The first burial at Hindmarsh was on 21st April, 1846, the first at Alberton Anglican Cemetery on 28th October, 1846 the first at St. Mary's on the Sturt River in 1847, the first at St. Georges's Woodforde in 1848. (4)
- 3.2 The Hindmarsh Cemetery was the first planned non-denominational cemetery after West Terrace. The latter was originally intended as a completely public cemetery, but the Anglican authorities quickly assumed control over 13 of the total 32 acres. Thereafter several other denominational subdivisions were allowed. (5) After the Hindmarsh cemetery, other early planned non-denominational cemeteries were those established at Angaston in 1847 and Mitcham in 1853. (6)

- (1) R. Nicol, Aspects of Death and Burial in the Colony of S.A. 1836-1901. PP. 110-121.  
(2) Ibid., PP 293-294.  
(3) Ibid., P. 129.  
(4) Ibid., PP. 245, 255-256.  
(5) Ibid., PP. 143, 166-167.  
(6) Ibid., PP. 257-260, 261.



3.3 Hindmarsh Cemetery has considerable historical significance.

- (a) It provides a genealogical record of the families which settled the district. The information contained on headstones is not all recorded elsewhere. The burial register, for example contains only basic information of names and dates of burials.
- (b) It reflects the social history of the local community. Hindmarsh was noted for its strong community and family ties, hence the saying "you can't throw a brick in Hindmarsh because you are sure to hit a member of the family". (7) The inter-relationships between families are reflected in the cemetery as is the continued association of families with the district over a long period. Hindmarsh was also noted for its heavily working class/tradesmen character. Again, this is reflected in the cemetery. The surviving monuments are important because they record the details not only of prominent citizens, about whom much can be read in other documentary records, but also the many lesser families, whose only surviving records may be their monuments.
- (c) It reflects the industrial development of Hindmarsh and the important contribution of the district over a long period to the economy of South Australia through its tanneries, potteries, brick yards and breweries. Many of the founders of and workers in these industries are buried in the cemetery.
- (d) It contains the graves and monuments of a number of very prominent citizens who contributed to the political, social, religious and economic development not only of Hindmarsh, but of South Australia as a whole.
- (e) It reflects the distinctive religious history not only of Hindmarsh but of the colony as a whole. The district was noted for its strong Dissenter groups, many of which supported the voluntary principle which sought to ensure there was no established church in South Australia and that the various religious denominations were self-supporting. Arguments over the site for a local burial ground reflected the divisions which existed in the early years of the colony on this issue, while the choice of the river bank site reflected the preponderance in Hindmarsh of supporters of the voluntary principle.

In all of these cases, the distinctiveness of the Hindmarsh Cemetery is accentuated by the persistent efforts which were made to restrict burials in it, first to holders of property in Hindmarsh and then to residents of Hindmarsh and the adjacent towns of Bowden and Brompton. It therefore remained a very strong reflection of the social, political and economic development of the district.

(7) R. Parsons, op. cit., P. 185.

- 3.4 Hindmarsh Cemetery is an important reflection of the monumental industry in South Australia. It contains only a small number of early monuments, but those which have survived are distinctive and of high quality. Of particular significance are the rendered classical style Hughes monument and the classical style Henderson headstone. The other surviving monuments provide a representative selection of 19th and early 20th century monumental work. Examples of the following mason's work can be seen:

R. Laycock, Tillett and Cleveland, G.E. Morgan, F. Herring, Prosser, W. Laycock, R.J. Philips, F.J. Laycock, W.H. Martin, E.H. Herring, F.A. Cleveland, W. Darby, J. Morrison, Hanson Evans & Co., J. Tillett and C.A. Voss.

The monuments illustrate the high level of craftsmanship frequently involved in their production and the variety of styles and materials used.

The cemetery has a further important link with the monumental industry through the existence of the Herring family vault.

- 3.5 The monuments and their inscriptions reflect the attitudes of members of the local community to death and burial. Both the decorations and inscriptions reflect in particular their strong religious confidence. They speak of when, not if we meet again in heaven, and use symbols of the deceased achieving paradise.
- 3.6 Hindmarsh Cemetery is located on a prominent site on the banks of the River Torrens. Whilst its location at the centre of an area of major industrial development has brought some problems, it should be remembered that the area has had such a character since the early settlement of the district. The cemetery remains, therefore, as a surviving element of the early built environment. It is also a prominent feature along the course of the river and its significance in relation to the Torrens will considerably increase with the development of the River Torrens Linear Park.
- 3.7 Hindmarsh Cemetery has the potential for at least some of its early planned character to be recovered. The use of all available space for burials has destroyed much of the 19th century layout, but a few elements of it survive. Given its prominent setting, the re-introduction of appropriate planting and the reconstruction of features like gravel drives and picket fence should result in the cemetery becoming a significant part of the landscape. Even without such action, important elements of its planning, layout and administration remain. Particularly significant in this respect are the small number of surviving timber headboards used to mark graves until a more permanent monument was erected.

- 3.8 Hindmarsh Cemetery contains two significant buildings. The building now used as a tool house was the original dead house erected in 1854 and used to keep bodies while a grave was dug. Also surviving is the curator's residence, the original three roomed portion dating from 1884. Both buildings were an important element of the administration of the cemetery and the procedures adopted in it. The Dead House or morgue is a particularly important early example of such a utilitarian building and still contains the bier made by James King in 1891 for carrying coffins to the grave. Added to sexton's cottage is an interesting example of very small scale ecclesiastical architecture in the form of a small room, now used as an office, but probably intended and used originally as a robing room for clergymen officiating at funerals.

#### 4. SIGNIFICANT MONUMENTS AND GRAVES

##### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

It is a mistake to assume that only those monuments erected to prominent or powerful settlers are important and need to be preserved. The Hindmarsh Cemetery reflects the social history of the local community. This is an important part of its cultural significance. Accordingly the cemetery should be seen as a whole. Similarly, the simplest monuments are as much a part of the cemetery and a reflection of the community as the most elaborate examples of the monumental mason's art. All of the cemetery's monuments are an integral part of its significance. Within this over-riding principle, a selection of monuments has been made to illustrate the diverse social history of the Hindmarsh district, as reflected in the cemetery, as well as the extensive intra-community relationships. It is by no means a complete picture, since each person buried in the cemetery had his or her own story, and it does tend to emphasise the prominent local citizens since they had the greatest impact and left the most easily recoverable records, but it does indicate the value of the cemetery as a reflection of Hindmarsh's development and its contribution to South Australia's growth. The selection includes the monuments themselves and the persons buried in the graves.

##### 4.2 19TH CENTURY MONUMENTAL WORK

Nineteenth century monuments were commonly of the slab tomb or upright stone type and were manufactured from a variety of materials depending on size, cost, availability of material, design and the expertise of the local craftsmen. The slab tombs were inspired by the tombs of the wealthy which were to be found inside most European churches, and also by the early concept of the tomb as a house for the dead. Upright tombstones were an extension of the tradition of the upright memorial stone. Both forms were frequently decorated with symbolic motifs. Indeed, the great majority of decorations used had some symbolic meaning. Drapery denoted mourning, an open bible the piety of the deceased, ivy the security found in heaven, a wilted flower the end of life, clasped hands the reuniting of husband and wife in heaven, a dove the peace which the deceased had found, and an anchor another popular indication of security. Elaborate combinations of symbols became popular in the second half of the 19th century. Many popular decorations were inspired by architectural designs and fashions. In the 19th century this encouraged the use of both classical and Gothic styles for monuments. Draped and wreathed classical urns were particularly popular in South Australia as were broken classical columns, symbolising a life being cut off. A list of common 19th century symbols used on monuments is included in Appendix B. Many of them are to be found in Hindmarsh Cemetery. Several monuments have been singled out as illustrations both of decorative work and of interesting inscriptions.

#### 4.3 INDIVIDUAL MONUMENTS AND GRAVES

EDITH ELLEN SHEPHERD

\*Location 41-42I Lower

Accidental deaths, when they occurred, were frequently noted on monuments. Edith Shepherd was the 14 year old daughter of Mr. J. Shepherd, a storeman of Pickering Street, Brompton Park. She appears to have mistakenly caught a Port Adelaide express train and attempted to get off it as it sped at high speed through the Croydon Station. She was hurled through the picket fence at the end of the station platform and received fatal head injuries. Unfortunately, her body could not be identified and so was taken to the city morgue. Her father read his daughter's description in the Evening Journal newspaper, contacted the Hindmarsh Police and later identified her. She had spent the day with friends at Wayville. Register 15th April, 1918.

THOMAS HARDY

Location P74 Lower

Thomas Hardy was one of the pioneers of the South Australian wine industry. Born on 14th January, 1830 in Devon, he had arrived in the colony on the "British Empire" in 1850. After trying a variety of occupations he bought "Bankside" on the River Torrens three miles from Adelaide, planted vines and fruit trees and established a wine cellar. His first wine was produced in 1857 and shipped to England. Thereafter, his interest in the production of wine was greatly expanded so that by 1865 he was producing 14,000 gallons and by the mid 1870's, 53,000 gallons annually. By the 1880's he had expanded his business by purchasing the Tintara vine yards at McLaren Vale and an additional 480 acres in that district. By the end of the century, his firm of Thomas Hardy & Sons had 540 acres of vines and owned substantial stores at Mile End and cellars in Currie Street, Adelaide. When he died in 1912, at "Bankside" his estate was valued at 46,000. Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol. 4, PP. 344-345.

\* Locations supplied by Mr. John LeDan, Sexton. They refer to the 1940 plan of the Cemetery.

FRANCIS AND HENRY HUNWICK

Location 10D Upper

Francis Hunwick arrived in the colony on the ship "Francis Ridley" in 1850 and established a prosperous business as a clothier and draper on the Port Road. The business was carried on by his son Henry who made it one of the largest stores in the town. Both father and son were closely associated with civic affairs and with the Hindmarsh Congregational Church. Henry served as Chairman of the Council from 1869 to 1872. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 49, 156, 97, 135.

JAMES MALTHOUSE

Location A2 Eastern

James Malthouse senior was born in Yorkshire in 1848 and arrived in South Australia with his parents on the ship "Macedon" in 1852. The family settled first in Normanville, but then moved to Hindmarsh and started in the carrying trade. They were among the pioneer carriers in the important trade between Adelaide and Port Adelaide. In 1869, James senior bought two horses and a dray from his father and set up his own business, carrying goods between the Port and the city. This he continued for 21 years, until the firm was very large and very profitable, so much so that he was able to purchase 3,000 acres near Normanville where he established a successful farming and grazing property named "Carracalinga". James Malthouse junior was born in Croydon in 1870 and until he was 20 worked on his father's property in Hindmarsh, after which he established his own property, also near Normanville. His wife, Catherine, was the daughter of J.W. Cosh, a Hindmarsh miller. H.T. Burgess, Cyclopedia of South Australia, Vol. 2, P. 858.

Malthouse Monument



ROY F. TAYLOR

Location I22 Lower

The Adelaide Rope and Nail Company was the successor of the rope making plant established by Henry Tamlin on the banks of the Torrens in Hindmarsh in 1871. At a management level, this important source of employment for the Hindmarsh district was controlled over successive generations by members of the Tamlin, Reseigh, Coombe and Taylor families, all of whom are represented in the Hindmarsh Cemetery, but it was the final resting place as well for many of the rope works' employees, like Roy Taylor. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 115-116. Heritage Investigations, op. cit., P. 21.

MITTON FAMILY

Location H15 Upper

The Mittons were one of the most prominent families in Hindmarsh in the second half of the 19th century. John Edward, his brother Josiah, and their sister Eliza Ann arrived in South Australia on the ship "Statesman" in 1850. The brothers soon travelled to the Victorian gold fields in the hope of making their fortune. In 1852, another brother, Robert arrived in South Australia. In 1853, all three returned to Hindmarsh, where John and Josiah established a bakery. Josiah also became the local postmaster. Robert had trained as a teacher in England, and opened a school in the Primitive Methodist Chapel at Bowden. In 1855 he became headmaster of Pulteney Street Grammar School.

Both John and Josiah were active in the Hindmarsh community, Josiah entering local government as a Councillor and serving as Mayor of Hindmarsh from 1878 until 1880. Indeed, the whole family was intimately linked with the pioneers of Hindmarsh, many of whom are buried in the cemetery. Eliza married George Burnell, Josiah married Jane Dench, John Edward married Ellen Shearing, William Smith Mitton, another brother who had arrived after Robert married Mary Norman, and Robert married Mary Ann Benson. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 248-249.

GEORGE LINN

Location 15-16E Upper

George Linn's main claim to fame was that he brought gold fever to Hindmarsh. In 1887, he sank a well on his property in Robert Street (now Orsmond Street) and at a depth of 32 feet found a small quantity of gold. Like many other early colonists, Linn had spent some time on the Victorian gold diggings and was convinced there were indications more gold would be found near his Hindmarsh find. In fact, nothing more came of his discovery. R. Parsons, Hindmarsh Town, P. 139; Register 17th February, 1887.

ORLANDO COURTNEY THOMAS

Location Y12 Lower

O.C. Thomas operated a building carpentry and contracting business at Bowden. Like many other such tradesmen, he also provided the local community with service as a funeral undertaker. Born in 1820, he had come to South Australia in 1853 on the ship "Emerald Isle". J. Smillie, Descriptive Australia and Federal Guide, Adelaide, 1890, P. 193.



DENCH FAMILY

Location C2 Upper

John and James Dench and their families arrived in 1847 from Victoria where they had first attempted to settle. They purchased lot 25 on Adam Street and set themselves up in business as tanners, curriers and leather cutters. The success of their business led to expansion into large premises on the banks of the Torrens and to the construction of a substantial home in Holden Street. One of the Dench daughters married Josiah Mitton, a members of another prominent Hindmarsh family. The Denches were involved in the management of the cemetery over several years. R. Parsons, op. cit., P. 34, Register 15th January, 1921.

BROOKER FAMILY

Location 26D Upper

The Brooker family had a long and prominent association with the Hindmarsh district. William and Jane Brooker settled there in the 1850's with their family. William was a builder, but had as well a great interest in gardening and horticulture, founding the Hindmarsh Floricultural and Horticultural Society. This enthusiasm he passed on to his sons. One, Thomas, began work at Thomas Hardy's vineyard at "Bankside", remaining there for 15 years. He was then appointed in 1903 manager of the newly established East End Market. He also served for many years as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens. Another son, John also worked on the Hardy property, but concentrated on vegetable cultivation. He then set up his own fruit and vegetable shop which eventually expanded into a large grocery and drapery store on the corner of Port Road and Queen Street. Business continued to prosper and at the turn of the century he established a substantial jam and preserve making factory at Croydon which continued on as a major district employer until 1950.

Thomas Brooker was also active in political affairs, serving as a Hindmarsh Councillor and Mayor. In 1890 he was elected to the House of Assembly. During his period in Parliament, he acted as government whip for the Kingston and Holder governments, and was Minister for Education and Industry in the Jenkins government. James Walter Snook also buried in this grave was a prominent local chemist who married William Brooker's daughter Mary. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 250-251; H.T. Burgess, Cyclopedia of S.A., Vol. 1, P. 231.

THE LANGMAN FAMILY

Location 9E-9F Upper

The Langmans were among the original pioneers of the Hindmarsh district and one of the families with the longest lasting connections. William Langman arrived in South Australia with his wife in the ship "Moffat" in 1839. They settled in Bowden where William worked as a blacksmith and wheelwright, a business carried on by his son John. Both William and John were involved in civic affairs, with William being elected a Hindmarsh Councillor in 1856. This marked the beginning of a long Langman association with local government in Hindmarsh culminating in William's grandson R.W. Langman serving as Town Clerk from 1937 until 1951, and his great grandson J.R. Langman serving in the same position from 1951 until the 1980's. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 260-261.



The ornate Langman family monument. The obelisk and urn have been dislodged and damaged by vandals.

RICHARD COLIN WORTHLEY

Location M7 Lower

R.C. Worthley was a relative late comer to South Australia, arriving with his family in 1877 on the ship "Robert Lee" and settling at Brompton. He worked for A.W. Dobbie and Company of Adelaide as a piano tuner for several years, but in 1890 opened his own business in what is now First Street, Brompton. He dealt in hardware and machinery, but also sold and serviced pianos. At the turn of the century, the business was moved to the Port Road where a furniture emporium was established. Worthley's business interests in the district expanded further when in 1908 he purchased the substantial Shearing pottery works and re-named them Worthley's Drain Pipe Works. These various business interests were carried on by members of the Worthley family until the late 1960's. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 261-264; A Hundred Years of Progress 1838-1938, P. 8.

WILLIAM HENRY TAMLIN

Location 17M Upper

William Henry Tamlin began the ropeworks which were to be an important part of the industry of Hindmarsh for much of the 19th and 20th centuries. A trained cornish ropemaker, he came to South Australia in 1867, but then moved to Melbourne where he took up his trade. In 1871 he returned to Adelaide and set up his own ropemaking business on the banks of the Torrens at Hindmarsh. In his reminiscences, he claimed that he made rope with the assistance of a boy to turn the wheel of his plant while his wife, with her baby alongside on a heap of flax, prepared the raw materials. Tamlin's business prospered and he established a large scale ropeworks in what is now Ridleyton. The firm was later taken over by Harris Scarfe, but members of his family continued on in the firm until after World War II. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 116-117.

The Tamlin monument is a particularly fine example of grey granite work. A tall column sits on a pedestal and is surmounted by a stylised urn. Vines and ivy leaves symbolise security and the Greek key pattern recalls the classical inspiration of much monumental

GOULD FAMILY

Location H5-6 Upper

Ephraim and Benjamin Gould were prominent Hindmarsh District businessmen, both active in local government affairs. Ephraim was a draper who served on the Council for 12 years and as Mayor from 1886-1887. Benjamin was a grocer who served as Mayor from 1893 until 1896. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 136, 146.

Gould Monument



## RHODES FAMILY

Location E72 Lower

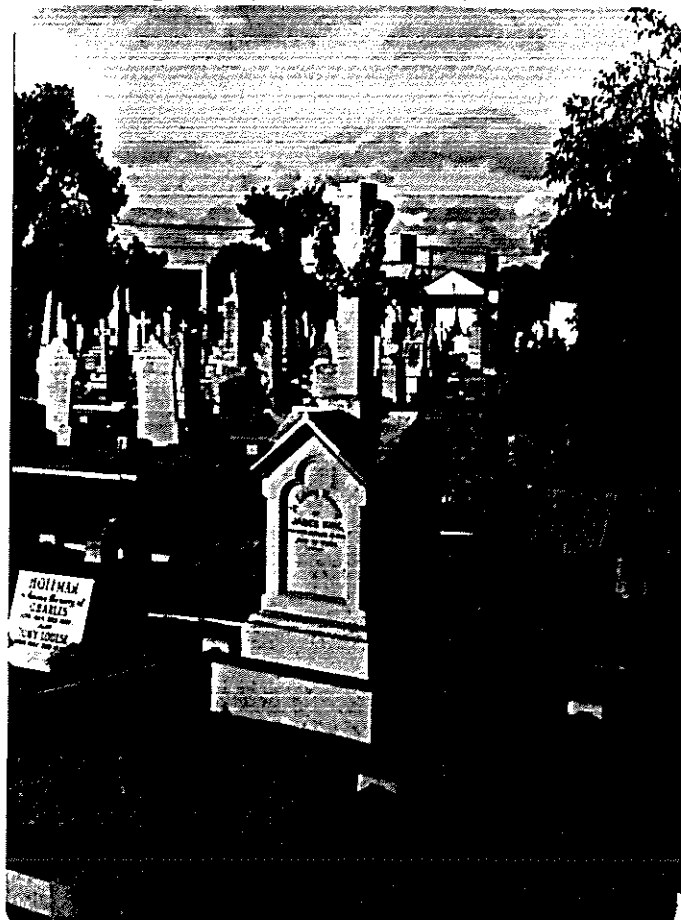
Peter Rhodes arrived in South Australia with his wife and family on the ship "Abeona" in 1838. They came from Tasmania after Peter Rhodes had received his freedom, having been transported there as a convict. The family settled in Bowden and became prominent members of the Bible Christian Community there. The sons were employed in the local brickyards. One, William, was at one time in partnership with Samuel Coombe, the brickmaker, while another, Samuel, had his own small brickyard in Bowden. A third son, James, became well known in the district as a hawker. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 230-231.

## JAMES KING

Location N14-15 Upper

James King establish a cabinet making business in Hindmarsh in the 1850's and developed it into a prominent building firm. King also carried out work as a funeral undertaker. In the 1850's and 1860's, he was one of the biggest employers of labor in the district. The firm continued to expand in the 1870's and 1880's and was eventually carried on by King's son James Francis. Both the Kings were active in local government and in the management of the Hindmarsh Cemetery, where they completed much of the building and maintenance work. J.F. King served a total of five years as Mayor of Hindmarsh. By the turn of the century, James King and Son were operating as the Hindmarsh Timber Yards, as contractors, builders, cabinet makers, timber merchants and brickmakers. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 79-80, 234: A Hundred Years of Progress, 1838-1938, P. 74.

King Monument



JOHN DRING

Location J Upper

John Dring was a prominent local carrier in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Born in 1853, his first employment was with carrier James Malthouse. In 1889, he established his own business on the corner of Orsmond Street and John Street (South Road). After his death, this was carried on by his sons. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 269-270.

NICHOLAS RESEIGH

Location 23H Upper

Nicholas Reseigh, along with, William Tamlin, was one of the pioneers of the rope industry so important to Hindmarsh's economic development in the last quarter of the 19th century. Like so many, other Hindmarsh families, these two were related. Reseigh's eldest daughter, Hannah married one of Tamlin's sons. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 115, 117.

TAYLOR FAMILY

Location 5-6I Upper

John and Benjamin Taylor operated a tannery on the banks of the Torrens near Taylor's Bridge. Tanning was another major industry associated closely with the Hindmarsh district. By 1881, there were nine main tanneries employing 150 men. Some of these, including Taylor Brothers' Tannery, caused major environmental problems. In 1874, for example, legal action was taken in an attempt to prevent the Taylors from continuing to pollute the River Torrens. Nevertheless, as major contributors to the local economy, the Taylors' influence in Hindmarsh was considerable. Benjamin Taylor became the first Mayor of the newly formed Corporation of the Town of Hindmarsh in 1875. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 105, 106, 116; Heritage Investigations, op. cit., P. 27.

A fine example of the monumental masons' skills in the 19th century. Carved lillies, symbolic of purity and resurrection decorate the sides, at the centre is the cross of Christ mounted on the rocks of security and the whole is surmounted by a dove carrying an olive branch, representing the peace and security which the deceased has found in heaven.

THE SHEARING FAMILY

Location A9, 10, 11 Upper  
G16 Upper

The Shearing's were among the early pioneers of South Australia and the Hindmarsh District. George and Eliza Shearing arrived in the colony on the ship "Buckinghamshire" in 1839. After a month living in the parklands, they moved to Adam Street, Hindmarsh. George and his son George junior began making bricks but by 1848 had expanded into the manufacture of earthenware pottery. Another son, Henry, left his father's employ and set up his own brickworks at Brighton in 1850. In the 1850's, George and his sons George junior and William opened a new yard on the Port Road. When their father died in 1865, these two sons carried on his business under the name W. & G. Shearing. They then began the manufacture of substantial quantities of commercial pottery, including bottles, jars, garden edging, paving tiles and chimney pots. George junior was active in local government as well as the commercial affairs of Hindmarsh, serving as Chairman of the District Council from 1866 to 1868. He died in 1872 and his share of the business passed to his children. William Shearing married Mary Tamlin, the eldest daughter of W.H. Tamlin the prominent Hindmarsh rope-maker. William carried on the Shearing firm which in the 1870's continued to expand its range of products to include not only bricks and utilitarian earthenware containers, but also large quantities of drain pipe, terracotta building materials and terracotta ornament ware. In 1908, after a series of economic difficulties, Williams sold it to R.C. Worthley George Shearing Snr. took on the work as the first sexton of the Hindmarsh Cemetery. In 1865 he was succeeded by his son James. Another James Shearing, born in 1859, the son of George Shearing Jnr. was involved with the Hindmarsh and Adelaide Tramway. "Such was the number of Shearings about Hindmarsh", writes Ronald Parsons, "That this family were usually knowns as the 'Tramway Shearings'". R. Parsons, op, cit., PP. 180-183: R.J. Shearing, The Shearing Family, Newton S.A., 1982: G. Ford, 19th Century South Australia Pottery, Salt Glaze Press: Adelaide 1985, PP. 13-21.



The headstones of George Shearing Snr. and George Shearing Jnr. now relocated along the river bank and partly obscured by other monuments. George Snr's epitaph reads:

"His quivering lip hangs feebly down  
His pulses faint and few  
Then speechless with a dying groan  
He bids the world adieu."

ELLIOTT AND BURNELL FAMILIES

Location 7-8B Upper

The Elliotts were the leading funeral undertakers in the Hindmarsh district from the 1850's until the 20th century. The business was started by Thomas Elliott in 1850 on the Port Road at Bowden. His family had arrived in South Australia on the ship "Eden" and Thomas later recalled that they had spent their first night after landing in a camp under the old gum tree at Glenelg. Like most of the early undertakers, the Elliott's were primarily builders and carpenters who extended their work into the provision of coffins and then other funeral services. Thomas trained his sons Mathew Henry and Frederick Thomas in this work once they had reached the age of 15. They continued the business on after Thomas's death and began to specialize in funeral work. The undertaking work was then continued on by F.T. Elliott's sons. Though the firm has now been taken over, the Elliott name continues in use and the business still operates at the same address. Several descendants of the original Thomas are also still active in other modern funeral firms.

The Elliott's are one of the best examples of the close links forged within the Hindmarsh community between local families. Thomas Elliott married Mary, the daughter of George Shearing, of the prominent local pottery family. Their son Mathew Henry married Clara Norman, a member of the Underdale wine maker's family and their daughter Ellen married Albert Edward Burnell.

The Burnell family was established in Hindmarsh by John Burnell in 1849. He worked for Taylor Brother's tannery; but then went to work for the firm of Peacocks, wool scouring and sorting, ending up as manager of the business, a role carried on by his son George (who married a member of the Mitton family). Then in 1884, George set up his own business in Adam Street, which was carried on by his sons Arthur and Albert. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 180, 183-185; J. Smillie, op. cit., PP. 193-194; A Hundred Years of Progress, 1838-1938; News, 21st October, 1938; H.T. Burgess, Cyclopedia of South Australia Vol. 2, P. 277.



JOB HALLETT

Location B23 Upper

Brick making was one of the earliest and most important industries established in the Hindmarsh district. A late-comer to the industry, but ultimately one of its dominant figures, was Job Hallett. He arrived in South Australia in 1880. A brickmaker by trade, he began working in the late 1880's in the Brompton brickyard of Thomas Brown. Soon after, he established his own brickyard nearby and bought a house on the corner of Hawker and Chief Streets, Brompton. Among his important early contracts was that for the supply of bricks for the new school of Mines building on North Terrace in Adelaide (now the Brookman Building of the South Australian Institute of Technology). The Hallett firm prospered. Job was joined by his son Thomas, and by 1910 they were operating six yards in Brompton and one in Hindmarsh. Eventually Job's four other sons and one grandson joined the company, which the old man continued to run until 1936. Hallett's remains today one of the large companies involved in South Australia's building industry. R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 140-142.



The Hallett monument is a fine example of the monumental mason's craft. A pedestal carries the inscription and is decorated with intricately carved flowers. It is covered with a tassled and edged cloth symbolising mourning and surmounted by a good quality marble angel perpetually sprinkling flowers on the grave.

FREDERICK BEHENNA

Location P40-42 Lower

Another case of accidental death recorded on a monument in the Hindmarsh Cemetery. Behenna's case was particularly tragic as this notice from the Register newspaper shows:

"Fatal accident at the Islington Railway shed. On Saturday morning an accident, which ended fatally, occurred at the Islington Sheds. A man named Frederick Thomas Behenna employed at the sheds as a painter, was assisting in shunting engines. He was turning the points to run an engine onto a particular line, when his foot caught in the tie-rods and was screwed completely round. The man fell in front of the cowcatcher of the engine, which at the time was moving slowly, and the catcher pressed heavily on his chest. Behenna was picked up immediately and conveyed by a special engine and carriage to the Adelaide Hospital. On arrival there it was found that besides the severe injuries to his foot the man had also sustained considerable injuries to his chest. Soon after admission his leg was amputated. The man died at 4 a.m. on Sunday. The deceased, who was 23 years of age, had been married only the night before the accident. He resided in Fifth Street, Bowden." Register, 19th March, 1888.



PASTOR THOMAS LEES

Location J18 Upper

Thomas Lees arrived in South Australia in the ship "Grassmere" in 1852. In 1853 he took up residence in Hindmarsh where he lived until a few years before his death. He was pastor for more than 50 years in the Hindmarsh Place Christian Church, but was not a full time clergyman. He worked as an engineer at Magarey's Mill and later in partnership with W.J. Verco. Lees was prominent in the religious and educational life of the community, raising considerable sums for his church and for the local institute. Register, 6th September, 1920; R. Parsons, op. cit., P. 277.

PASTOR HENRY D. SMITH

Location Z45 Lower

A prominent and well respect local clergyman whose death was commented upon with obvious sadness in the newspapers of the day:

"By the sudden death on Tuesday night of Pastor H.D. Smith, one of the oldest pastors of the Church of Christ in South Australia has been removed. The deceased, who had attained the age of 76 years, was at 9.30 p.m. returning to this home in New Hindmarsh, after having, in the company of his wife, paid a visit to a sister-in-law (Mrs. R. Young of East Street, Brompton) when he became suddenly ill. He was taken to the residence of Mr. C. Tonkins, of Orsmond Street, Hindmarsh a member of the church and medical aid was summoned. Dr. W. Gregerson was soon in attendance, but despite every attention the pastor died about an hour later. Death is attributed to heart failure. The late pastor had been connected with the Robert Street Church of Christ Hindmarsh intermittently for the past 50 years. Although he frequently suffered from heart affliction he was, considering his advanced years, remarkably active and well preserved. About 4 1/2 years ago he temporarily relinquished church work to engage in gardening pursuits in the hills. After spending a couple of years in his new occupation, however, he returned, in response to the wishes of many adherents of his denomination, to his old church, with the pastoral oversight of which he had since been continuously connected. Despite the fact of his declining years, he rendered incaluable service to the church, and his lucid and vigorous sermons, based on the doctrine of the simple Christian faith, appealed forcibly to a wide circle of church members."

Register, 23rd September, 1921.

GEORGE HENRY MICHELL

Location H21-22 Upper

G.H. Michell and his wife Catherine arrived in South Australia on the "Trevelyan" in 1866. George was a bootmaker and worked at his trade for a time before taking up farming at Cudlee Creek. There he learned the skills of wool scouring and fellmongering which he used to set up a joint farming and wool scouring business north of Adelaide in 1870. So successful was the wool scouring business that in 1896 he decided to move to Adelaide and concentrate on this work. He established himself in Adam Street, Hindmarsh and was joined by his four sons, William, George, Edgar and James. Their business became an important part of the economy not only of Hindmarsh, but of the whole state and is still operating today, as wool brokers and tanners.  
R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 192-193.



Michell Monument

## TAPLIN FAMILY

Location D16 Upper

Here are buried the widow and children of South Australia's leading missionary to the aborigines. The Rev. George Taplin arrived in the colony on the ship "Anna Maria" in 1849. He was taught by the Rev. Thomas Quinton Stow, the colony's first Congregational Minister. In 1853 he married Martha Burnell and the two decided to pursue missionary work. They began first at Currency Creek and then Port Elliot, running a school. In 1859, the aborigines Friends Association appointed the Rev. Taplin their first missionary teacher and sent him to the lower Murray district. He and his wife chose to establish a mission settlement at Point McLeay on the shores of Lake Alexandrina. In 1868, Taplin became a Congregational Minister so that he could administer the sacraments to his aboriginal congregation. After a harsh and difficult life trying to Europeanize the aborigines, he died at Point McLeay in 1879 and was succeeded as superintendent of the mission by his son Frederick William. George Taplin was buried at Point McLeay, but his widow and her family finally moved back to Adelaide and when they died were buried at Hindmarsh. Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol. 6, PP. 242-243.

## THE HERRING FAMILY

Location 255-58 Z Vault Lower

The Herring family have the only vault in the Hindmarsh Cemetery. It is about 7 feet deep, constructed of brick, with an arched brick ceiling. Each of the coffins placed in the vault has been bricked up and covered with a slate slab. Access to the vault is by a set of slate steps on the river side. These had to be uncovered each time a burial took place.

It is appropriate that the Herrings have one of the most elaborate burial places and monuments in the cemetery, since they were intimately associated with the development of the monumental industry in South Australia in the 19th century. The family began their lives in the colony in a quite different business. J.M. Herring opened the Union Inn in Waymouth Street, Adelaide in 1849. Before coming to the colony, he had had a military career, serving in the Peninsula War under the command of the Duke of Wellington. The Union Inn prospered and was expanded to include a shooting gallery. When Herring died in 1852, his wife Louisa married John Kellet, a monumental mason recently returned from the Victorian gold fields. Together they established in 1853 the Union Inn Stone Yard next to the hotel. Kellet then became the leading monumental mason in the colony, with his work to be found in cemeteries and churches all over South Australia, much of it in local stones taken from his own quarries.

Several of the Herring children were then trained in the monumental rather than the hotel trade. When John Kellet died in 1865 Louisa herself carried on the monumental works until her sons were old enough to take charge. There are several monuments signed L. Kellett in the Hindmarsh Cemetery. The business was eventually carried on by E.H. Herring whose work dominated the monumental industry in the 1870's and early 1880's. Another son, Frederick, opened his own monumental works on West Terrace opposite the cemetery entrance. E.H. Herring's business was purchased by Hugh Fraser and Frederick Draysey, while Frederick Herring contributed to the continuation of the monumental industry by training John Tillet, several of whose descendants still carry out monumental work. Thus the original skills of John Kellet were handed on by members of the Herring family to several of the large firms of the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Register, 4th October, 1845; Aldine History of S.A., 59. 743;  
Observer, 2nd July, 1853; Records held by R. Nicol, S.A.C.A.E.



The large Herring monument uses stylized shell designs, symbolic of the pilgrimage of the soul to heaven, as well as taken from popular architectural decorations.

JOSEPH VARDON AND FAMILY

Location G8 Upper Q14 Lower

A.E. Vardon was among the very early South Australian colonists, arriving in 1839. His son Joseph was born at Hindmarsh on 27th July, 1843 and after a short period at school began working when he was only ten years old. He spent five years working on a farm in the country, but was then apprenticed to the printing trade. In 1871, he set up his own printing business, which achieved considerable prosperity. Vardon became very active first in local, then in state government. He served on the Adelaide City Council and then the Unley Council. In 1900, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council. He served for a short time as Chief Secretary, but in 1906 resigned from the state parliament and successfully stood for the federal Senate. Vardon was prominent in church, community and business affairs as well as in politics. He was, for example, Chairman of the Congregational Union of South Australia, President of the Y.M.C.A. and Director of the Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange. (A street in the East End Market is named Vardon Avenue in his honour). Like many Hindmarsh residents, Vardon kept his local community ties. He married in December, 1864, Miss M.A. Pickering, the daughter of Charles Pickering of Brompton. Three of his four sons carried on in the printing business.  
H.T. Burgess, Cyclopedia of S.A., op. cit. Vol. 1. P. 179.



The Vardon monument has inverted torches at each corner symbolising death and is surmounted by a wreathed, draped classical urn out of which appears a perpetual flame.

## GLASTONBURY FAMILY

Location N34 Upper

Child mortality rates were high in the 19th century, with an inadequate understanding of infectious disease, poor sanitation and general standards of hygiene. Many settlers also had considerable difficulty coping with what to them was an alien environment. Multiple deaths within the one family were common. The Glastonbury family, for example, lost four of their children young:

Philip who died in 1861 aged 1 day  
Albert who died in 1865 aged 2 years  
Charles who died in 1875 aged 1 1/2 years  
William who died in 1875 aged 9 years

Glastonbury  
Headstone



## JAMES AND FRANCIS HAWKE

Location V70 Lower

An attractively lettered but simple sandstone headstone. Epitaphs and inscriptions usually tell the reader something about the deceased. Sometimes, as in this case, they carry also a message for the reader:

"In the midst of life we are in death  
By ye also ready"



FLEMING FAMILY

Location 021-22 Lower

This attractive large marble headstone decorated with a carved floral edging for mourning and surmounted by a dove symbolising the peace which the deceased have found in heaven, has two good examples of Victorian epitaphs. Sentimental to the modern mind, they conjure up a clear picture of the Victorian reaction to death and suffering and the great confidence with which all looked to the future.

"The trial and hard, the shock severe  
To part with those we loved so dear,  
Great was the loss, great was the pain  
But trust in Christ to meet again"

and

"The charmed circle broken A dear face,  
Missed from its accustomed place  
One less at home, one more in Heaven".

The first epitaph, to the Fleming children is particularly poignant. The family was another of those greatly affected by child mortality:

George died in 1866 aged 9 months

Emily died in 1867 aged one year

Emily Louisa died in 1870 aged two years and 3 months

Emily Hida died in 1885 aged 7 months

Notice the common Victorian practice of naming a new child after a previously deceased one. In this case, the family lost all three of their Emilys in infancy.

JEMIMA MUDGE

Location V19 Lower

Even the simplest inscriptions can be both distinctive and moving, as with this epitaph to a young wife:

"She was - But words are wanting to say what:  
Think what a wife should be - and she was that".

JOHN CARTER

Location U River Bank

Another monument to a fallen soldier of World War I. John Carter was killed at Gallipoli on 25th April, 1915, one of the first true Anzacs.

THOMAS THWAITES

Location P16-17 Upper

Brewing was another of the important early industries of Hindmarsh. Thomas Thwaites was a partner in the firm of Haussen and Company, brewers of Hindmarsh. Thwaites had come from a family of brewers in England, had migrated first to Canada, then to New Zealand and finally to South Australia. He joined Haussen's Brewery and eventually became a partner in the firm. He died at his residence in Cator Street, West Hindmarsh.

The Hausen Brewery had first been established by E.J. Crawford, who had been operating such concerns in Hindmarsh with varying degrees of success since the 1850's. This particular brewery was established by him in Richards Street in 1861, but in 1868 he sold out to Herman Haussen and George Catchlove. In 1874 it was taken over by F.S. Batting and F.E. Bucknell, who employed Thomas Thwaites. Register, 13th July, 1911; R. Parsons, op. cit., PP. 162-163.

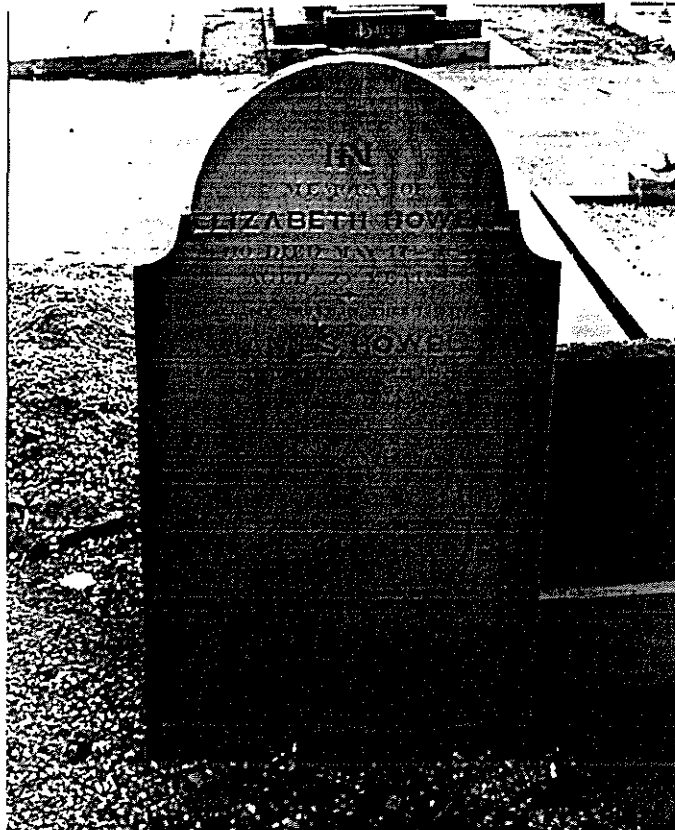
ELIZABETH AND JAMES HOWELL

Location 12B Eastern

A fine tribute in the form of an epitaph from a child to parents:

"My aged parents lying here  
They toiled for me for many a year  
But now their pain and labour's ceased  
They are rejoicing with the blest".

The headstone is also a fine example of sandstone work far less common in South Australia than in the eastern states because of its scarcity and correspondingly higher expense:



THOMAS HARKNESS

Location K0 Eastern

One of South Australia's leading early businessman and philanthopists was George Fife Angas. He had a town house named "Prospect Hall" on Angas Street in Bowden and owned many houses in that town. He therefore took a considerable interest in it. In 1865 he decided to establish the Hindmarsh Town Mission for the local inhabitants and to pay the salary of a missionary. Thomas Harkness was the first person to hold that post.  
R. Parsons, op. cit., P. 231.

JOHN HALL

Location B2 Lower

John Hall was killed in an accident at St. Peter's Cathedral, North Adelaide. As a mark of tribute and respect, his monument was paid for by the Bishop of Adelaide and the Cathedral Wardens. Notice as well the extremely popular epitaph used for his infant daughter when she died.

"Another bud to bloom in Heaven".

SUSAN ANDREW

Location E7 Lower

The steamer "Yongala" left Mackay in Queensland on 23rd March, 1911 for Townsville and was reported missing on 26th March. Cyclonic weather conditions prevailed at the time. The ship belonged to the Adelaide Steamship Company and had been built in 1903. It sank with the loss of 68 passengers and 73 crew, several of whom were from Adelaide. Susan Andrew was the second class stewardess. Register 27, 28, 29, 30 March.

CAROLINE HORSEMAN

Location W42 Lower

This is a monument to a small child of three who was accidentally killed in a fire in 1882. The sentimental epitaph was a popular one for children and was probably chosen from the various books of epitaphs available from monumental masons:

"Weep not for me my parents dear  
I am not dead but sleeping here.  
Dry up your tears you shed in vain  
You cannot call me back again."

The image of the sleeping dead was popular in the 19th century as a counter to the grim reality of death and decay.

ERNEST WILLIAM COLLINS

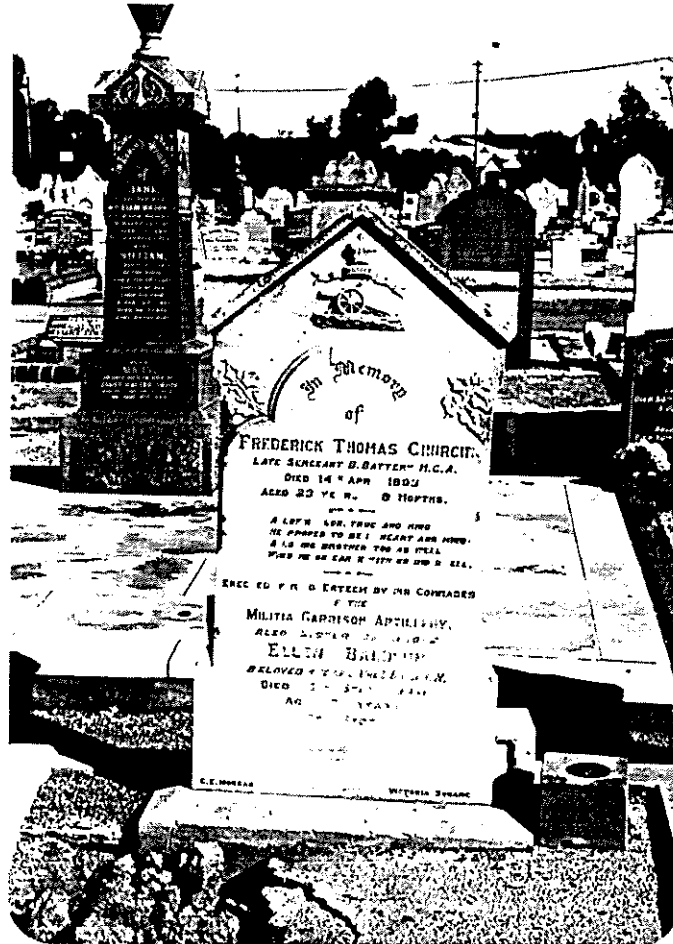
Location A9 Lower

Headstones frequently record the important contributions made by the deceased to the community. The great loss of life during the first world war prompted the erection of many monuments to the valour of those who fell. Frequently, quite distinctive cemetery monuments were produced. In this case, a moving epitaph was the principle feature:

"How Proud and Gay,  
this boy went forth  
With spirit high  
Across the deep,  
In sunny France  
Now let him sleep,  
A soldier and a Man."

FREDERICK CHURCH

Location E26 Upper



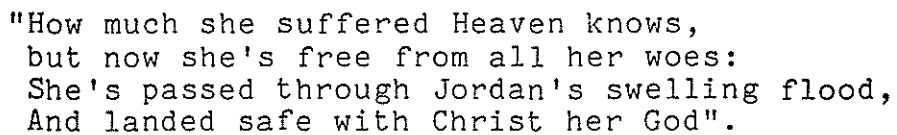
A fine example of an individually designed headstone reflecting the military career of the deceased.

EASTWOOD FAMILY

Location D0 Eastern



Perhaps the finest example of marble statuary in the cemetery. The inscription is given on the scroll of life and on the pedestal stands an angel on a series of rocks symbolising the security which the deceased have found in heaven. She clings to a wreathed and finely worked cross, symbolising faith.



HUGHES

Location F30 Upper



Monument over the grave of Edward Hughes, the first person  
buried in Hindmarsh Cemetery



HENDERSON

Location A25-26 Upper



Fine quality, classically inspired monument to Thomas Henderson

5.

CONSERVATION POLICY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

"A church and churchyard in the country, or a general cemetery in the neighbourhood of a town, properly designed, laid out, ornamented with tombs, planted with trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, all named and the whole properly kept, might become a school of instruction in architecture, sculpture, landscape gardening, arboriculture, botany, and in those important parts of general gardening, neatness, order and high keeping."

J.C. Loudon, On the Laying Out, Planting, and Managing of Cemeteries and on the Improvement of Churchyards, London 1843

The key issues to be addressed by the Corporation of Hindmarsh in relation to the cemetery under its control are economics, public sentiment, public utility value and heritage value. Two basic options are available to the Corporation. Firstly, it could regard the cemetery as a valuable community resource which could continue to be used to provide burial facilities for the local community. This would necessitate the re-use of ground and the removal of existing monuments as leases expire. Such a policy has previously been followed in the South Road end of the cemetery. Secondly, the cemetery could be closed to future burials, reserving existing rights, and it would be declared an historic precinct. The two options are mutually exclusive. Given the size and long use of the cemetery, the first option would result in the destruction of much of its heritage value, whilst the second option would preclude the re-use of ground since new lessees would require new monuments.

The economics of the cemetery have always been a matter of some concern to its controlling authorities and to the local community. The Hindmarsh cemetery has never been a significant source of profit, though it was for much of its history self-supporting. As in the past, a basic level of maintenance of the grounds will be required for the foreseeable future to accord with public sentiment. Only the complete redevelopment of the cemetery offers any prospect of substantial financial gain. However, it is unlikely that this could be achieved without arousing considerable adverse public comment and it would certainly involve the destruction of the heritage value of the cemetery. By contrast the adoption of a conservation policy for the cemetery would result in a valuable heritage oriented community asset. Such a policy would involve more than the basic maintenance of the cemetery and therefore more than the minimum expenditure consistent with public requirements, but it should transform the cemetery from a contentious drain on the Corporation's resources to a place of generally accepted cultural significance. Given that cultural significance as set out in Parts 3 and 4 of this report, the benefits of closing the cemetery and conserving it as an historic site are in the long term considerably greater for the community than the short term convenience of having local burial facilities. To achieve the maximum benefit once the

## 5.2 SITE ASSESSMENT

### 5.2.1 LAYOUT, PATHS, ROADWAYS AND LANDSCAPING

Like most early colonial cemeteries, Hindmarsh was laid out along utilitarian rather than decorative lines. Approximately one third of the available ground was originally set aside in the centre of the site for burials. A simple grid pattern was adopted, with 10 double rows designated A to J providing approximately 800 plots. Burials proceeded in alternate plots along each row. When the end of the row was reached, the intervening vacant plots were used.

As the demand for plots continued and to provide land for those who were not Hindmarsh property holders, new areas were laid out using a grid pattern to the east and west of the original section. Initially, considerable space was reserved for carriageways, pathways and areas of planting, but as the available ground for burials was used up and the demand for space continued, many of the reserve areas were also utilized. As a result, much of the planting which had previously been undertaken was removed and burials were allowed to extend to the limits of the cemetery. At various stages, inadequate supervision of burials, particularly in the western portion of the cemetery, resulted in poorly aligned graves and some departures from the basic grid plan. In the 1970's came the last major change to the layout of the cemetery when several rows on the western end were cleared of their monuments, ribbons of cement laid and those headstones from graves with current leases mounted in this new foundation.



The redeveloped South Road end of the cemetery

The site is bounded on the west by South Road, on the north by Adam Street and on the south by the River Torrens. Along Adam Street and South Road, the boundary is marked by a chain mesh fence with access from Adam Street via two gates or from the office. Two main bitumen roads intersect the cemetery from north to south. Pathways between grave rows are covered with either fine white gravel or blue metal, heavily mixed with clay soil. Their general appearance is untidy, but in wet weather they do allow more convenient access. The River Torrens boundary is marked by planting, largely of oleanders, along the edge of the steep river embankment, and by a concrete foundation along the line of previous timber and corrugated iron fences which have been removed.

The general appearance of the site is poor, with substantial quantities of grave fill piled about the site, some of it against monuments, both along the river edge and in the cemetery proper. Quantities of blue metal kept near the river boundary also disfigure the site. Rows are not clearly defined. This is in part due to inadequate identification of row and plot numbers.



Excess soil mounded near a significant headstone

The existing planting is of a minimal kind, contributing to the bleakness of the site. The remnants of earlier planting schemes survive in the plane trees along the river bank, and the small number of eucalypts within the cemetery. Further detail is contained in the landscaping section of this report.

### 5.2.2 Monuments

The cemetery contains a good representative selection of monuments dating from its early years to the middle of the 20th century. Only a small number of monuments pre-date 1870, with the bulk dating from 1880 to 1920. A great variety of styles are in evidence as well as some variation in materials, though the bulk, as in most South Australian cemeteries, are of white marble. There are several elaborate polished granite monuments, some elaborate marble ones, two fine examples of marble statuary and several attractive slate headstones. There are few surviving cast iron grave railings, many of those which were erected, having been disposed of as they deteriorated.



General view of the Cemetery illustrating a range of elaborate monuments.

The general condition of the surviving monuments is good. As in most cemeteries, the nature of the soil and the honeycombing of the site has produced some earth movement. Inadequate foundations under some monuments as well as collapsing graves have also produced some variations in levels. Little of this should be considered serious.

Greater problems have been produced by vandalism and by the redevelopment of the western end of the cemetery. That redevelopment involved the removal of many headstones from their original sites and the disposal of large quantities of marble and granite grave surrounds. This, together with the levelling of the ground and the introduction of lawn has destroyed the character of this end of the cemetery and considerably reduced its heritage significance. Some headstones were destroyed in the process, but the many which have survived now lie piled around the toolhouse, around the Herring vault, or have been re-erected along the river boundary of the cemetery. Many of these are intact, but many are broken. All are in danger of

bank have in some instances been poorly set, some are leaning badly, some are broken, and some have had the bottom lines of their inscriptions and any indication of the monumental masons' names buried. Several particularly significant headstones, notably that to George Shearing junior, has been partially buried by piles of soil.

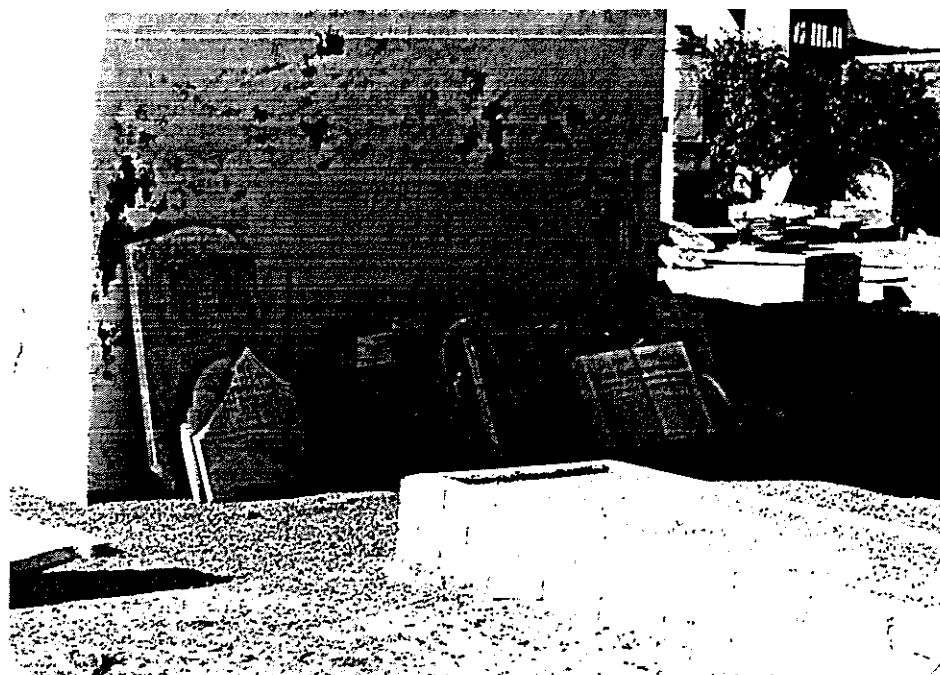
Vandalism has produced significant damage to many monuments both small and large. Some have subsequently been repaired, but many lie in pieces around the cemetery. Such repairs as there have been are sometimes of poor quality, with glue oozing from joints and disfiguring the headstones and their inscriptions.

Problems are also evident with those headstones which were returned to the redeveloped section of the cemetery. Some have been poorly repaired, several have subsequently been broken with pieces lying about the site, and there is some evidence that several have not been returned to their correct grave sites.

Whilst much of the damage to monuments is the result of the redevelopment programme, inadequate maintenance or vandalism, some is the result of deterioration through age and weathering. It must be remembered that this is inevitable and the best that can be done in some instances is to slow the process down. Several of the slate and sandstone headstones in the cemetery suffer from these problems.



Monuments damaged and subsequently lost during the redevelopment programme



Monuments piled around the Herring Vault and the Dead House





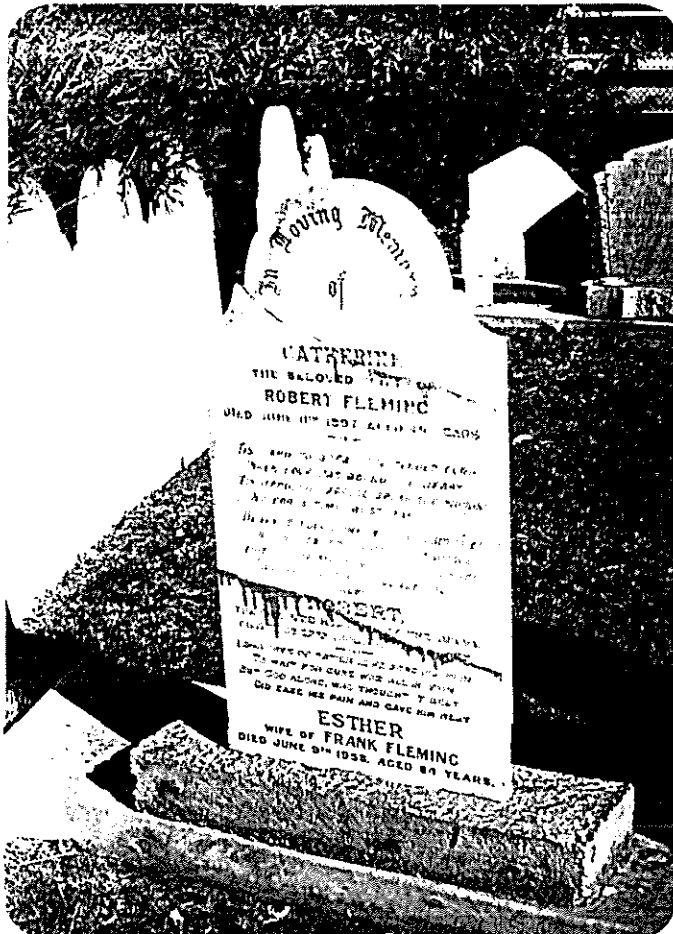
An elaborate  
monument photograph  
in 1978, now missing



Poorly aligned  
headstones along  
the River bank



Broken headstones  
lying about the  
Cemetery



Poorly repaired  
headstone in the  
redeveloped section



Soil piled against relocated headstones along the River bank



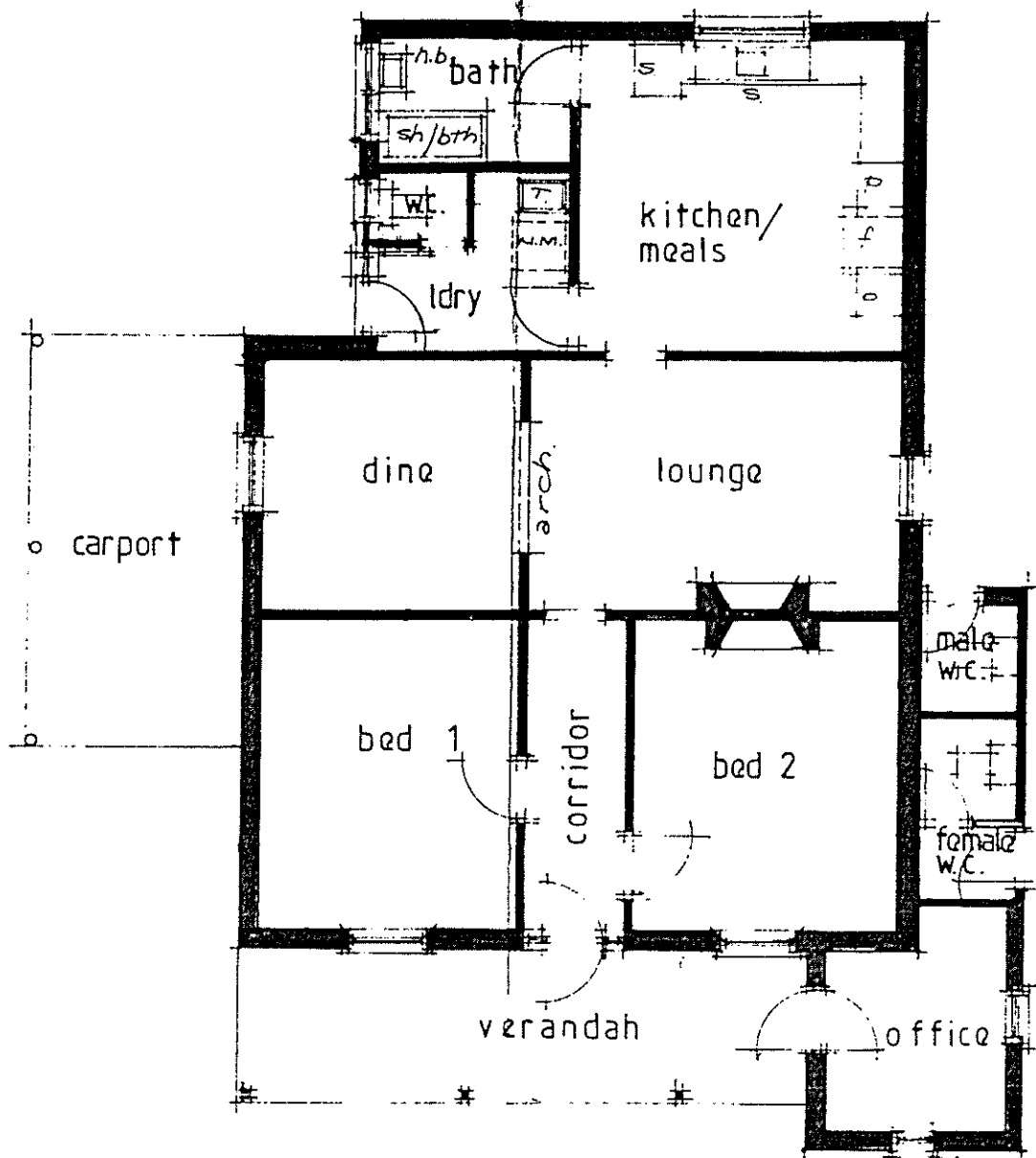
Slate headstone suffering from natural deterioration

### 5.2.3 BUILDINGS

There are two buildings on the site. The first, now known as the toolhouse and used for general equipment storage, is the original dead house erected in 1854. Originally a 10' X 12' room of whitewashed rendered brick with a brick floor, it was used to keep coffins in until the necessary grave was dug and the time for the burial service had come. Later, a timber and iron waiting shelter was added. The building is now in poor condition. Internally, the previously whitewashed brick walls have been cement rendered to shoulder height. Both this render and the pointing of the bricks above it is failing. A dead creeper fouls the rafters, the glazing bars have been removed from the northern window and the southern window has been covered over. The interior of the waiting shelter has had one decorative board on the southern side removed. Externally, the render is crumbling and whitewash has worn away in large sections. The timber barge boards are rotting and the building has been defaced by graffiti. The iron roof is in need of repainting, as is the timber and trellis work.



The 1854 Dead House or Morgue



## EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

1:100

Floor plan, Cemetery residence and office

The main cemetery building consists of the sexton's cottage, the original three roomed section of which was erected in 1884, and the cemetery office. The cottage is of bluestone with brick quoining and an iron roof. It has salt damp in the two bedrooms and the living room, on th western and southern walls, several of the verandah posts are dangerously rotten and the verandah post capitals have been removed.

The office was built in an ecclesiastical style with a church window and gabled timber ceiling. The consultant has not been able to establish its original purpose, but it is probable that it was used as a robing room for clergymen officiating at funerals, hence the two rows of coat and hat hooks. There has been some suggestion as well that it was used to keep bodies in until the time of the funeral. It is now structurally sound, though with some evidence of salt damp, but poorly maintained and inadequately furnished. An early Millers Patent Fire - Resisting safe is located in the office.

One further note should be made about the timber coffin carrier which has survived on the site and is stored in the toolhouse. It was used to carry coffins from the hearse to the graveside.



Sexton's Cottage and Office

## 6. CONSERVATION POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

Having assessed the cultural significance of the Hindmarsh cemetery and its current physical condition, a number of actions will need to be undertaken to

- (a) retain those aspects of significance which have survived
- (b) recover at least in part those aspects of significance which have been lost under the terms of the Burra Charter. Such actions must include maintenance and may include preservation, restoration reconstruction and adaption. The latter will depend on available resources and Council's degree of acceptance of this report.

The Conservation Policy Recommendations will seek to address those specific issues identified in the project brief, within this overall framework i.e.

- (a) guidelines for the future management of the cemetery, commenting on
  - 1. River Torrens Linear Park
  - 2. Landscaping
  - 3. Access by the Public
  - 4. Vandalism
- (b) Guidelines for the preservation, restoration and for reconstruction of cemeteries and graves.
- (c) Guidelines for future records management.

### 6.2 RIVER TORRENS LINEAR PARK

Hindmarsh Cemetery is located in a prominent position vis a vis the River Torrens. Since "the whole of the river, bed and bank, from source to mouth, and including adjacent land to a depth of sixty metres from each bank" has been included on the Register of the National Estate, the entire cemetery site is included. Whilst the Australian Heritage Commission Act which covers the Register applies only to Commonwealth property or to property affected by an action of the Commonwealth, any policies adopted for the cemetery should take the proximity of the site to the river and its inclusion on the Register of the National Estate into account.

Also to be taken into account is the River Torrens Linear Park currently being developed with a combination of government and local funding. A preliminary concept plan for the Hindmarsh portion of the river was developed by Land Systems Pty. Ltd. and made available to the consultant. It proposed extensive planting of the river banks adjacent to the cemetery and the facilitation of public access to the park via boardwalks and paths. However, it took little account of the cemetery, proposing a chain mesh fence along the boundary between it and the park and only possibly an access gate to allow the public to move from one to the other.

It is the recommendation of this report, that the Hindmarsh Cemetery be integrated as fully as possible into the Linear Park. The Park will attract considerable numbers of people, and the Cemetery should be recognised as one of the most significant and potentially attractive sites along its entire length. This fact alone should provide considerable stimulus for the adoption of many of this Report's recommendation. Left in its present condition, the Cemetery will be presented as only marginally better than an eyesore to users of the Linear Park.

This reports initial recommendations were that no fence or other barrier between the Cemetery and the Park should be erected and that to facilitate public access from one to the other, a substantial part of the existing oleander hedge along the boundary should be removed and a replacement programme of less aggressive planting should be adopted. Subsequently, the consultant met on site with the Works Manager and a representative of Land Systems, and a number of alterations to the Linear Park concept plan were agreed to. These were designed to integrate the Cemetery into the Linear Park by the removal of intervening planting, provision of a path along the cemetery boundary, a picket fence along the river edge of the path, and small scale parking facilities east of the sexton's cottage. It is the recommendation of this report that those proposals be adopted.

To further integrate cemetery and park, an extensive programme of planting should be adopted within the cemetery itself. Suggestions for the planting are contained in the landscaping section below.

### 6.3 LANDSCAPING

#### 6.3.1 Design and Layout

Hindmarsh cemetery was originally laid out following a simple grid pattern. The first section used is now referred to as the upper ground. In the 1850's the area west of this section was laid out, also on a grid pattern as the lower ground, and later again, the cemetery was extended to include the eastern ground. No plan of these early schemes survives, but some information about them can be gleaned from the cemetery committee minutes.

Between each major portion, a gravel carriage drive was constructed. These were tarred in 1909. Elsewhere in the cemetery, paths and unused portions of the ground were covered with native grasses which were kept down by grazing animals, though this practice was frequently objected to by local citizens and efforts made to eliminate it by the erection of fences and the complete enclosure of the cemetery. Some portions of ground were specifically left vacant to allow ornamental planting. These will be discussed below.

. Enclosure of the cemetery took place gradually. At first, picket fences were used, but as the cemetery was expanded a high cement wall topped with broken glass was constructed to keep out both grazing animals and vandals. Along the river bank, an iron fence was erected for the same purposes.



Many graves were marked by head and foot stones and by grave surrounds of either stone or iron. Many others remained unmarked by such. In an attempt to improve the layout of the cemetery and eliminate persistent problems in finding graves, the cemetery committee in the late 19th century adopted a number of policies. Small wooden headboards painted or inscribed with the initials of the deceased and a date of death were supplied by local builder James King & Son and placed at the head of the grave after burial and left until a more permanent monument was erected. Several examples of these headboards survive. Along the glass topped walls, individual row numbers were given on small enamel plaques.



One of the surviving wooden headboards

This progressively developed design and layout was significantly interfered with during the course of the 20th century by the removal of both the glass topped and surviving picket fences, the tarring of the gravel carriage drives, the spreading of extensive quantities of gravel and blue metal over the pathways, the removal of grave surrounds, and in some instances head and foot stones, the use for burials of areas previously reserved for planting, the extension of burials to the very boundaries of the cemetery, and finally by the redevelopment of the South road end of the cemetery.

To preserve those aspects of the design and layout which have survived and to recover many of those which have been lost, a number of actions should be taken:

- (a) The chain mesh fence along South Road and Adam Street should be removed and replaced by a picket fence as per the specifications below. This will immediately improve the character of the cemetery, contributing to an appearance of care, encouraging community interest and discouraging vandalism. Appropriate gates should be placed at the two main carriage drive entrances and at the sexton's house. Two surviving gate posts are already in existence outside the sexton's house.
- (b) All bitumen should be removed from the cemetery, both from the carriage drives and from the pathways and between graves where it has occasionally been used. In the carriage drives, the bitumen should be replaced by fine white gravel and the drives edged with dish gutters of brick and then with terra cotta edging tiles. These latter were commonly used in 19th century South Australian cemeteries for both path and grave edgings and good reproductions are now available. No original examples have survived in Hindmarsh Cemetery, but given the prominence in the local district of potteries, it is certain that they were used there, only to be removed during later clearing and re-use programmes.
- (c) All blue metal should be removed from the cemetery and its further use discontinued. As a practical necessity, pathways should be covered with fine white gravel, but areas of open ground should be cleared of gravel and made available for the planting programme detailed below. As an alternative, all gravel could be removed from pathways and grasses introduced. This would give the cemetery a substantially more attractive appearance, but necessitate a greater level of regular maintenance. If this policy is adopted great care must be taken that mechanical slashers and cutters used do not damage monuments.
- (d) Mounds of grave fill or building material should be allowed to remain in the cemetery for more than the minimum period necessary or be piled against monuments. They are one of the quickest ways of producing an unkempt appearance and in some instances can lead to the deterioration of monuments. If left

for long periods, they also contribute to the alterations of ground levels and the further deterioration of the appearance of the cemetery.

- (e) All rows should be clearly marked with small letered white pegs at each end of the row and, where the row is divided or uneven, at appropriate points in the centre. Small signs should also be erected designating the upper, lower and eastern ground. Within each row, periodic plot numbers should also be supplied to facilitate members of the public finding individual graves.
- (f) The few surviving timber headboards are a significant and rare surviving part of the 19th century layout and administration of the cemetery. they should therefore be preserved. Further details are included in the section on conservation of monuments.

### 6.3.2 Buildings

The buildings erected in the Hindmarsh cemetery were an integral part of the progressive layout and design of the site. Their retention and conservation will therefore add to the maintenance and recovery of the cultural significance of the cemetery and add substantially to its overall character.

The history, significance and current status of the two main buildings, the Dead House or Morgue, and the Sexton's Residence/office have already been detailed. Both are in need of repair, restoration and in some instances reconstruction:

- (a) The Dead House. External render should be repaired and all external walls should be whitewashed. The exterior of the attached waiting room should be painted. As a preliminary measure the entire iron roof area should be painted, but further research should be carried out to ascertain what the original roofing material was. It should be reconstructed accordingly. The interior brick floor should be preserved and sympathetically repaired where necessary. Later poorly applied render on the interior walls should be removed, the bricks repointed and the walls whitewashed. The cover over the southern window should be removed and the glazing bars replaced in the northern window. Both windows should then be reglazed. The extensive remnants of dead creeper should be removed from the rafters. All trellis and other timber work should be repaired and repainted as per the originals. Exterior and interior decorative barge boards are in particular need of attention. Further research should be conducted to establish appropriate colours for painting timber work. An appropriate sign should be placed inside the waiting room informing visitors of the nature and age of the building. Appropriate 19th century style seating should also be provided in the waiting room as well as elsewhere in the cemetery, since these were an important part of the nineteenth century layout and design.

- (b) Sexton's Cottage/Office. Externally, the sexton's cottage and office are in reasonable condition. The brick quoining on the cottage should be painted an appropriate 19th century colour. The three verandah posts have rotted at the base and should be replaced as per the originals. The post capitals have been removed and should be reconstructed. All timber work should be repainted as per its original colour. The interior of the cottage was not inspected by the consultant due to the ill health of the sexton's wife, but the sexton reported the need for some action to arrest salt damp in three of the rooms. The interior of the office is exceptionally small and poorly furnished. Salt damp is evident on the interior wall. All timber work inside the office requires stripping and repainting. A surviving Millers Patent Fire-Resisting safe should be stripped and repaired. An appropriate sign should be hung from the bracket fixed outside the office e.g. Hindmarsh Cemetery Established 1846 Office.

Appropriate uses for the sexton's cottage and office already exist and should continue. the office, however, should be refurnished and maintained in accordance with the heritage significance of this portion of the building and with its role as the point of initial public enquiry at the cemetery. The waiting room attached to the morgue should be restored to its original purpose, though members of the public may use it as a resting area during their tours of the cemetery. The morgue should be used as a small display area for information about the history of the cemetery and for the surviving late 19th century bier now contained within it. That bier should be repaired and restored to its original colour. Within the morgue itself, later shelving and cupboards should be removed and appropriate displays or signs prepared and fixed to the walls. This display area should be open to the public during normal business hours and on weekends.

### 6.3.3 Planting

Planting was an integral part of 19th century cemetery layout and design. In the United Kingdom, Europe and the U.S.A. many large cemeteries were developed based on elaborate schemes which included attractive ornamental garden areas, extensive use of trees and intricate landscaping schemes. In smaller cemeteries, plants traditionally associated with death or carrying other symbolic meanings were used. In all cases, ornamental planting of the cemetery and of individual graves was common. The object was to make the cemetery as attractive a place as possible as a fitting tribute to the dead and to provide a pleasant environment for those who wished to visit the graves of their loved ones. Such traditions and intentions were brought to South Australia by its 19th century planting schemes most contain remnants of 19th century intentions. An appropriate planting scheme is perhaps one of the easiest and most effective means of recovering part of the significant and atmosphere of colonial cemeteries.

There is no surviving evidence of the original planting undertaken at the Hindmarsh Cemetery. Given the working class nature of the local community, the corresponding lack of excess money, and the difficulties facing the pioneers in the establishment of their new home, it seems most likely that no specific beautification programme was undertaken. Some existing native trees encouraged by the proximity of the River Torrens would have been retained, and individual grave planting of such things as bulbs, roses, periwinkle creepers and flowers left to individual families. Thereafter, as the community became established, the cemetery committee did undertake periodic planting programmes, sometimes in response to complaints about the neglected state of the site. In 1873, for example, cypress trees were planted. These, along with other evergreens like pines and yews were traditional cemetery trees in Europe and were commonly used as well in the Australian colonies. However, native species were also planted. At Hindmarsh Cemetery, for example, 41 gums were planted in 1877 and another 12 gums in 1878. In the early 20th century, most of these trees were removed. Along the river bank, some were replaced by plane trees, but all but a few of these were removed in 1942. Other plants mentioned in the cemetery committee minutes as being used at Hindmarsh include geraniums and other traditional flowering plants. In 1877, Dr. Schomburgk, the Director of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens made a gift of plants for the cemetery, but research has to date failed to identify them. In the early 20th century, Charles Penn attempted to improve the appearance of the cemetery with more Plane trees, around the carriage drive and by introducing tecoma plants, geraniums, seeds, bulbs and standard roses, as well as providing garden seats so that visitors could enjoy the scene.

This information provides the basis of a planting programme which will recover part of the 19th century character of the cemetery. It can then be supplemented by general planting appropriate to 19th century cemeteries. To indicate the possibilities available, a preliminary planting scheme has been developed by the consultant in association with Mr. Richard S. Nolan, a landscape gardener. Such a scheme should be progressively implemented along with the River Torrens Linear Park concept plan. A detailed scheme should be developed by landscape architects with appropriate expertise and experience in consultation with a qualified historian. To ensure the long term success of the scheme, its implementation and continued supervision should be conducted under the direction of trained gardeners from the Corporation's Parks and Gardens department.

Planting and maintenance of plants should not be the responsibility of the resident sexton, though security for the work undertaken will remain his responsibility. The cemetery must be regarded not simply as a place of disposal, but as an important part of the district's parks and gardens which has considerable heritage significance and should be maintained accordingly. As such, the cemetery has considerable potential not only as an historic site, but as a place for passive recreation. Implementation of the various recommendations in this report will add to its general interest and

attractiveness to the public. An attractive, well maintained cemetery, with interesting plants, shade trees, shelter and seating will soon attract many people who might otherwise rarely visit a cemetery. Once in the cemetery, they can then enjoy the surroundings and be introduced to its heritage significance. It should be mentioned in passing, that adequate signposting from main roads, and nearby parking facilities are also desirable, and will form an important aspect of the public access and promotion discussed below.

The following preliminary report and proposals have been prepared by Mr. Richard S. Nolan:

Hindmarsh Cemetery survey of existing plants:

Trees:

Naturally occurring (Endemic) species marked \*

Eucalyptus camaldulensis *	'River Red Gum'
Eucalyptus globulus	'Tasmanian Blue Gum'
Eucalyptus bicostata	'Eurabbie'
Eucalyptus nichollii	'Willow leaved Peppermint'
Platanus hybrida	'London Plane'

Shrubs:

Coleonema diosma	'Diosma'
Lonicera nitida	'Honeysuckle'
Tasminum mesneyii	'Winter jasmine'
Nerium oleander	'Oleander'
Doxanthera unguis-cati	'Cats claw creeper'
Cotoneaster serotina	'Cotoneaster'
Collistemon phoenecious	'Bottlebrush'
Ligustrum ovalifolium	'Privet'
Melaleuca doismifolia	'Honey myrtle'
Acacia iteaphylla	'Flinders Range Wattle'

List of Suitable Plants for Use in the Cemetery:

Endemic Species:

(Plants forming original vegetation of area)

Eucalyptus leucoxylon var 'Rosea'	'S.A. Blue Gum'
Alocasuarina verticilata	'Sheok'
Callitrus pressii	'Native Pine'
Callistemon citrinus	'Bottlebrush'

River Bank Planting - Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Acacia retinoides, Melaleuca lanceolata.

Native Trees (Indigenous to Australia):

Pittosporum undulatum	'Native Daphne'
Eugenia smithii	'Lily Pilly'

Agonis flexuosa	'Willow myrtle'
Lagunaria pattersonii	'Pyramid Tree'
Tristania conferta	'Queensland Box'
Tristania laurina	'Weeping Box'

Introduced Trees (Exotic):

Calodendron capensis	'Italian cyprus'
Cupressus sempivirons	'Greek cyprus'
Cupressus glabra	'Irish Yew'
Taxus baccata	'Irish Strawberry'
Arbutus unedo	'Russian Olive'
Eleagnus angustifolia	'N.Z. Christmas Tree'
Metrosideros excelsior	'Holm oak'
Quercus ilex	'Pagoda Tree'
Sophora japonica	'Honey locust'
Gleditchia triacanthus	'Fan Palm'
Washingtonia filifera	'Canary Island Palm'
Phoenix canariensis	'Senegal Palm'
Phoenix senegalensis	

Shrubs:

Cotoneaster serotina	'Cotoneaster'
Tecomaria capensis	'Tecoma'
Euonymus japonicus	'Spindle Bush'
Myrtus communis	'Myrtle'
Genista monosperma 'pendula'	'Weeping Broom'
Acocanthera oblonifolia	'Winter sweet'
Buxus sempivirons	'English Box'
Photinia glabra 'rubra'	'Photinia'
Ligustrum lucidum	'Glossy Privet'
Ligustrum ovalifolium	'Golden Privet'
'aureamarginatum'	
Coleonema diosma	'Diosma'
Wisteria sinensis	'Wisteria'
Rosmarinus officinalis	'Rosemary'
Lavendula spica, L. Dentata	'Lavender'
Vinca minor, V. Major	'Perriwinckle'
Agapanthus africanus	'Love Lily'
Amaryllis beladonna	'Beladonna Lily'
Iris sp.	'Iris'
Pelargonium sp.	'Geraniums'
Rosa sp.	'Roses'

Climbing Roses

White:	R.X	Leavigata
	R.	Silver moon
	R.	Filicete et perpetue

Cream: R. Devoniensis  
R. Alberic Barbier  
R. Mme. Alfred Carriere  
R. Canina  
R.X Fortuneana

Yellow: R. Gloire de Dijon  
R. Banksia lutea  
R. Souv de Mme. Bouillet

Pink: R. Pink perpetue  
R. Cecile Brunner  
R. Souv de la Malmaison

Red: R. Crimson Rambler  
R. American pillar  
R. Ramona  
R. Dortmund

Shrub Roses:

White: R. Frau Karl Druski  
R. Alba semi plena  
R. Mme. Hardy  
R. Centifolia Muscosa alba

Cream/Yellow: R. Golden Moss  
R. Gabriel Noyelle  
R. Gardenia  
R. Desperes a fleur Journe

Pink: R. Mme. Cochet  
R. La France  
R. Mme. Pierre Oger  
R. Celeste  
R. May Queen

Red: R. Prince Camille de Rohan  
R. Mme. Abel Chatenay  
R. Charles de Mills  
R. Magnifica

Geraniums: (Pelargonium sp.)

White/Mauve: Fraicheur  
Mme. Rozane  
Cymbric

Pink: Achievement  
Barbara Hope  
General Wolsely



Red: Mars  
Aldenham  
Dr. Leon Petit

Orange: Flame  
General French  
O.W. Holmes

Foliage: Mrs. Henry Fox (tricolour leaves)  
Freak of nature  
Mountains of snow

Planting Recommendations:

Existing Vegetation:

Where possible existing natives e.g. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) near Torrens River bank, should be retained and complemented with additional plantings of endemic (local) trees and shrubs.

Three mature deciduous trees *Platanus triprida* (London Planes) should be retained for their aesthetic and shade value. No further plantings of this tree should take place due to their unsuitable scale.

One specimen of *Eucalyptus globulus* (Tasmanian Blue Gum) in the centre of cemetery should be removed and no further plantings of this tree occur. The existing tree is 25 years old and will continue to increase in size to approximately 40m high causing structural damage to monuments by root activity and falling branches. There is risk it may blow over in a storm.

The boundary planting of Oleander, Privet, *Melaleuca* and *Acacia* forms a thick hedge, a strong barrier between the cemetery and Linear Park. This barrier should be broken to give the impression of more space and link these two recreational areas. This could be achieved by removal of most of the shrubs leaving Oleanders at 20 and 30 feet intervals and planting in between with open Canopy shade trees from the recommended list.

Future Plantings:

Special Considerations for the choice of plants in the cemetery include: drought tolerance - the ability of plants to withstand the natural conditions once established without extra demands for additional water; Ease of maintenance - little or no pruning and shaping, shedding of huge amounts of debris; Historic suitability - all the trees and shrubs used should be those cultivated commonly last century. Trees used after 1900 should not be included and flowering plants such as roses where possible should be 19th century cultivars or old fashioned varieties resembling such or conforming to 19th century type.

Plantings should mainly take the form of perimeter or boundary plantings, and where possible, (space and positions permitting) groups or single specimen trees within the cemetery to add interest and scale to an otherwise 'sea of monuments'. Some deciduous trees should be used to add interest and provide seasonal colour change. These trees should also have good flowering characteristics. Trees with formal shapes, naturally conical, pyramidal and upright may be used to advantage as well as those that can be clipped to these shapes by choice. Trees of sprawling habit or those requiring detailed shaping should not be used.

The planting of street trees on the boundary should have high priority. The suggested species are *Tristania Conferta* (Queensland Box) and *Tristania Laurina* (Weeping Box). These are medium sized trees when grown in Adelaide and of good shape.

#### Special Features:

##### 1. Rose Arbours:

Over the two main walks it is recommended 'hoop' structures be used to grow climbing roses, and these walks lined with *Agapanthus* each side. This adds a permanent structure and provide overhead greenery in the form of a canopy where it is not possible to have trees. The hoops must be wide and high enough to allow vehicles under. Recommend material - galvanised iron pipe, with galvanised wire mesh 14-18 inches wide.

##### 2. Wisteria Pergola:

This could be constructed at the eastern end of the 'waiting room' to provide shade for seating during the summer and an attractive display of flowers in Spring. Material - permapine or stained western red cedar to reduce painting requirement on less durable timbers.

##### 3. Seating:

Wooden bench and back seating should be provided in shady locations along walks or under selected trees. Material and finish of similar treatment to picket fence.

##### 4. Taps and Drinking Fountain:

Pipe work should be extended to provide additional watering points through cemetery. Drinking fountain could be located in Linear Park by River but accessible from Cemetery.

##### 5. Lattice Work on Waiting Room:

Timber lattice affixed to southern, western and northern walls of waiting room to support flowering creepers, perfect climbing or pillar roses.

6. Rose Pillars:

Tripod like galvanised pipe frames may be used throughout cemetery and on individual plots to grow 'pillar' or standard type roses.

7. Individual Plots:

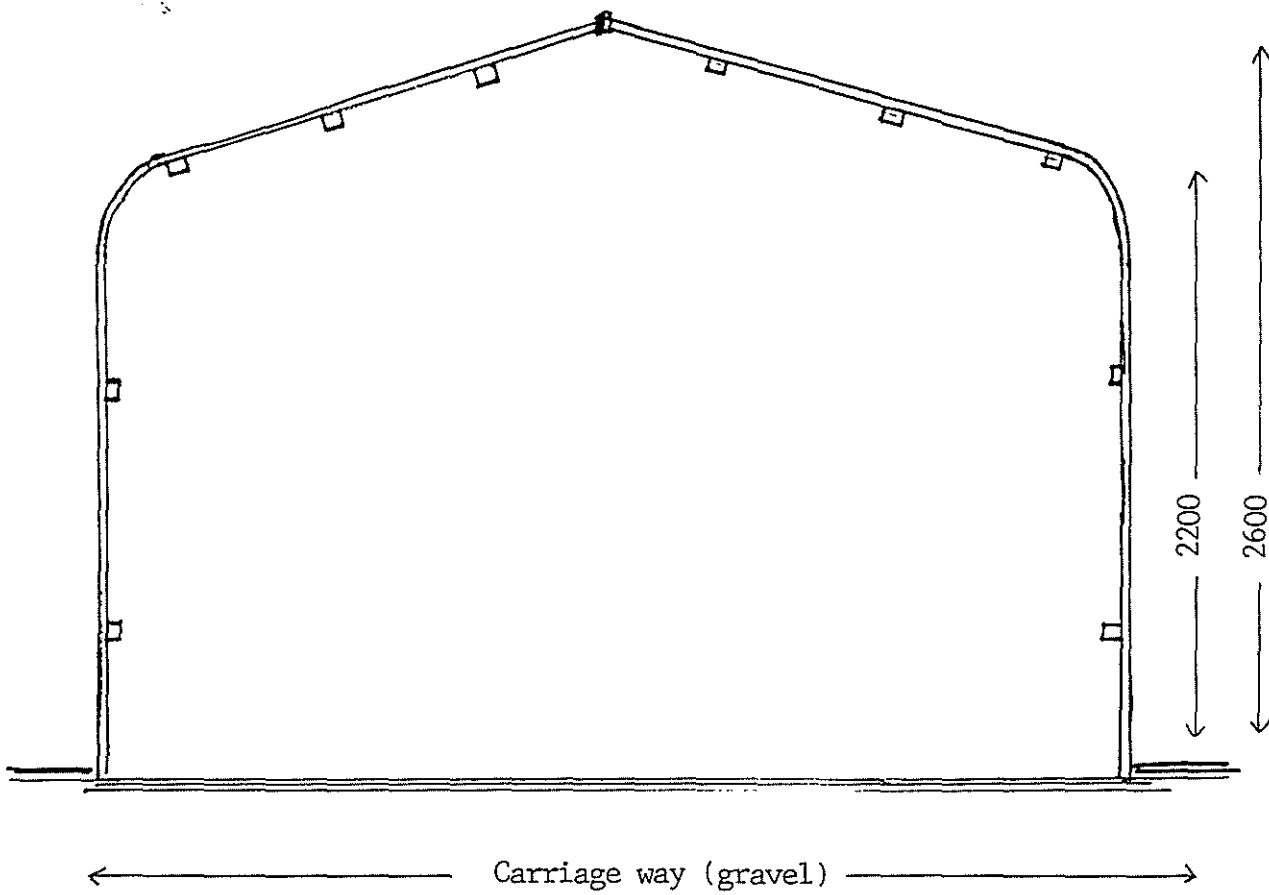
Sponsorship for individual or groups of plots should be encouraged and ground covers or plants tended or maintained by sponsor bodies could be selected from recommended planting list.

The consultant further recommends that any large scale poisoning should be prohibited from the cemetery. The most attractive cemetery is neither one bereft of all growth nor one with immaculately manicured lawn areas, but rather one in which monuments are accessible but where plant growth is vigorous, randomly placed on and around individual plots, and most importantly, attractive to the eye. The use of ground covers, shrubs and roses will quickly achieve this end without providing an unacceptable maintenance burden and without damaging monuments.

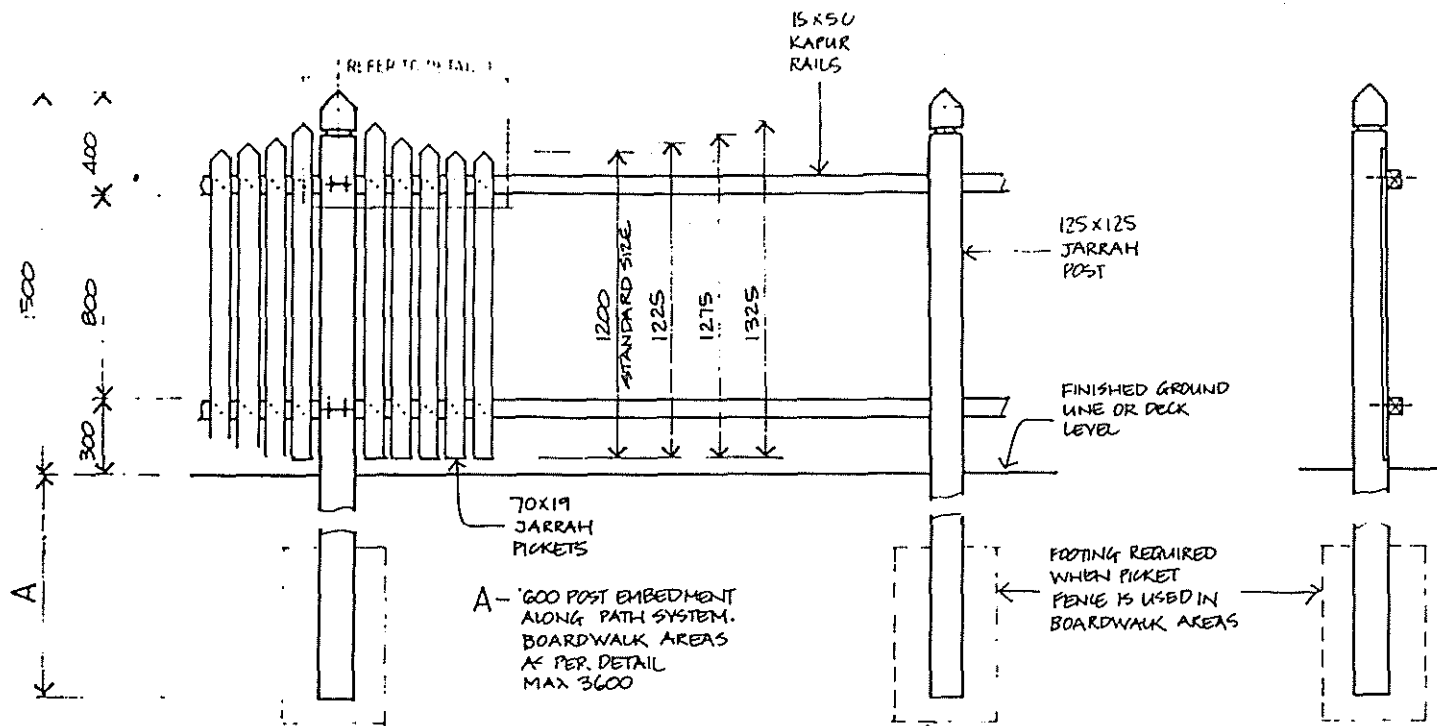
6.4 PUBLIC ACCESS AND PROMOTION

Members of the public will require access to the cemetery for a variety of reasons. They may be involved in funeral proceedings, they may have relatives buried in the cemetery or they may be interested in the various aspects of its cultural significance detailed above. Many visitors will fall into both the second and third categories. It is important for the long term future of the cemetery that those visitors are made aware of the significance of the cemetery and allowed access not only to the monuments themselves, but to additional information detailing that significance. A recommendation has already been made that the Dead House be used for a small scale display. A small illustrated book based on the historical material contained in this report should also be published for distribution to visitors, to schools, to local historical societies and tourist groups. Such material should also be incorporated into any proposed publicity material for the River Torrens Linear Park. Since the opening of the park should encourage an influx to the cemetery of visitors who may not fall into the above categories.

Adequate supervision of visitors will become far more necessary than in the past if there is a considerable boost in numbers. Such supervision should be the responsibility of the resident sexton. An increase in visitor numbers should, however, reduce the problems faced in the past with those visitors who enter the cemetery for entirely different reasons - vandalism.



Proposed rose arbors for Hindmarsh Cemetery



## ELEVATION

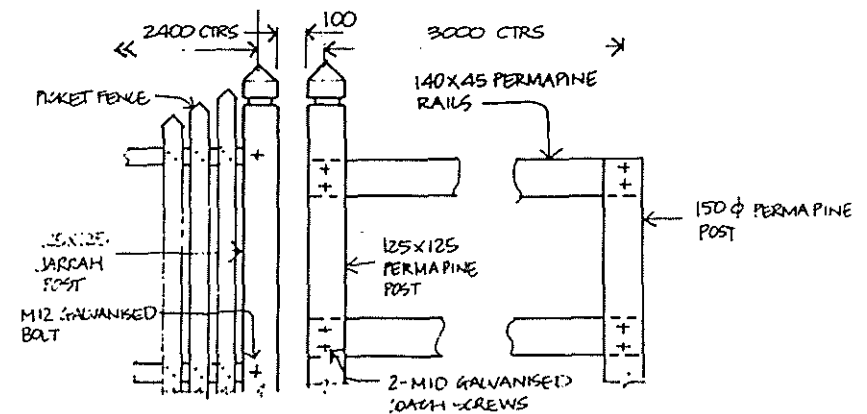
SCALE 1:20

## PICKET FENCE DETAILS

NOTE: PICKET FENCE ADAPTABLE TO BOARDWALK. POSTS AT 2400 CTRS, SET INTO CONCRETE FOOTING AS PER UNDERPASS/BOARDWALK DETAILS

## SECTION

SCALE 1:20



## PICKET FENCE TO BOARDWALK CONNECTION DETAIL

SCALE 1:20

## 6.5 VANDALISM

Hindmarsh cemetery has suffered considerable damage over past years from the activities of vandals. Individual monuments have been deliberately defaced and in some instances damage beyond repair. The Herring vault has been broken into and attempts made to disturb the remains contained in it. The incidence of vandalism has no doubt been encouraged by the industrial nature of the area immediately surrounding the cemetery and the corresponding lack of community activity outside of business hours. Even during business hours, there is little opportunity or encouragement for nearby workers to report any suspicious activities to the relevant authorities. In these circumstances it is essential that the position of resident curator be continued and that the person holding the office be encouraged and required to undertake active supervision of the cemetery grounds, particularly after hours and on weekends. It is also essential that adequate supervision of the grounds be maintained during any prolonged absences of the curator. Vandalism is among the most serious causes of damage to historic cemeteries and efforts to minimise it should receive high priority.

Other deterrents have also been found to be effective in reducing the incidence of vandalism. Chief among these is evidence of community activity in the cemetery itself and evidence of the existence of a regular maintenance programme. A cemetery which is obviously looked after and considered important to the community is far less attractive to the vandal than one which is neglected or given only the most basic maintenance. Promotion of the historic importance of the cemetery will encourage community attention to be focused on it and will greatly increase the number of people visiting the grounds. Implementation of an adequate conservation programme by the Hindmarsh Corporation will further encourage this trend and should also encourage individual family and company contributions to that programme.

Other more specific actions can be undertaken to reduce vandalism. In particular, the cemetery should be well lighted from the river bank to the street. Such lighting has been shown to be an effective deterrent. Special attention should be given to making the police aware of the historic importance of the cemetery so that the depredations of vandals will be seen as the significant crime they are. The police should then be asked to include the cemetery on their regular rounds to take every action against vandals which the law allows. To supplement the work of the police, it is advisable that employees of the Corporation also be asked to include the cemetery on any rounds in which they may be involved.

## 6.6 CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS

The term monument is used to describe all those features to be found on the grave, including headstones, footstones and grave surrounds. Each should be considered an integral part of the heritage value of the cemetery. Moving part or all of them from their original location should therefore not be allowed. Where relocation has taken place in the past, the surviving headstones should be returned to their original location wherever possible. Part of the value of a headstone is that it marks the actual spot where burial took place and the remains are located. Those headstones which cannot be returned because the ground has been re-used should be re-erected in suitable vacant space in the cemetery and a small notice recording the fact placed nearby. Great care must be taken in moving headstones and re-erecting them to guard against damage. To assist in the restoration of headstones to their original locations, no further leases of ground should be issued.

As in all cases where specific monumental work is to be undertaken, professional advice should be sought from monumental masons to whom the work should be entrusted. It should specifically be noted that mason's and engravers' marks are frequently to be found at the base of headstones. Again, this is an important aspect of their heritage value and care must be taken that they are not obliterated or lost when the headstone is re-erected. Similarly, grave surrounds and other grave features should not be removed. The temptation to clean up the cemetery and simplify maintenance requirements by such action is great, but invariably such work destroys much of the character of the cemetery and a significant part of its heritage value. In preference, a landscaping plan should be adopted.

Cemetery monuments are themselves prone to a variety of problems resulting from age, weathering, excessive soil movement, inadequate footings and foundations, lack of maintenance, and vandalism. Some of these problems can be substantially reduced if an adequate conservation plan is adopted. Others can be reduced to a minimum. It must be remembered that monuments will inevitably deteriorate. Actions under the conservation programme should aim to retard that deterioration as far as possible. To this end, a number of practices can be adopted, governed by the nature of the problem and the material of the monument.

Leaning headstones are usually the result of inadequate foundations, earth movement or interference by tree roots. Such headstones can be dangerous and should be restored by removing the cause of the original problem and reseating the headstone and its pedestal on a firm base. Grave surrounds may be similarly treated if misalignment is considerable, but in most instances such action is unnecessary. Fallen headstones which are intact should be re-erected on a firm base.

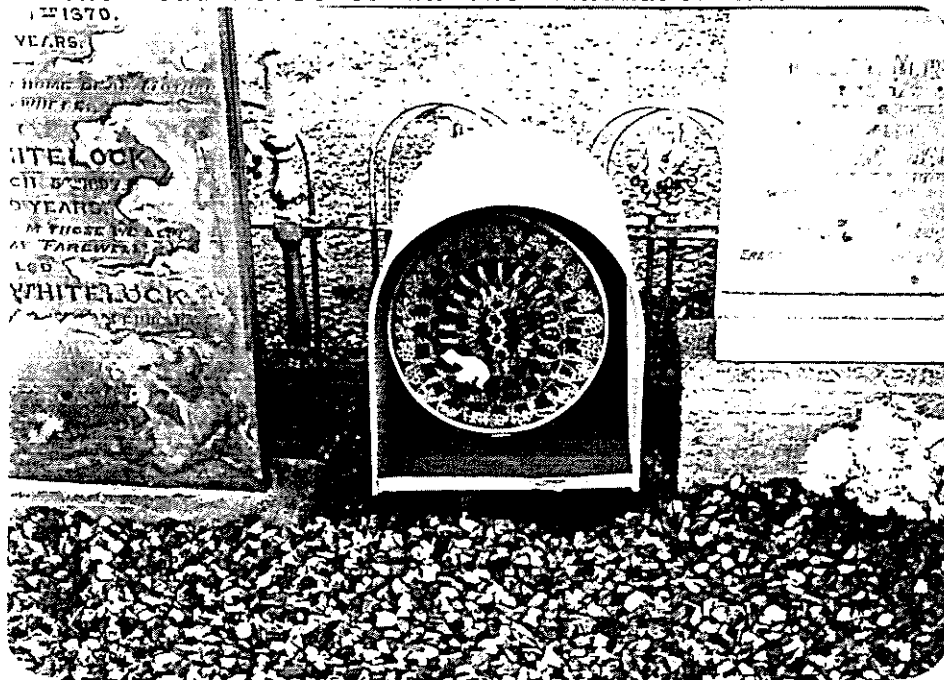
Broken monuments are usually the result of vandalism, damage caused during routine cemetery maintenance or falls caused by those problems detailed above. Every effort should be made to collect broken pieces and repair the relevant monuments. In all but the most minor cases, the services of an experienced monumental mason should be secured. Small pieces should be repaired with suitable waterproof adhesives. The use of cement and plaster of paris should be avoided since they may react with the material of the monument and result in further deterioration. Large broken pieces should be repaired with non-ferrous dowells and waterproof adhesive. Iron dowells should not be used as they may rust, expand and split the stone resulting in even greater damage. Headstones with many breaks which may be particularly vulnerable to the depredations of vandals if re-erected may be repaired but left lying on the relevant grave. If such an action is adopted, it is important that the headstone not be subjected to inundation by water, which may cause further damage. One solution is to pin the repaired monument to a sloping base. Large decorative pieces such as obelisks and urns, should, when they survive, be repaired, dowelled and reset on their pedestals. when machinery of any kind has to be used in the cemetery, every precaution must be taken to avoid mechanical damage to monuments. special care must also be taken when tree roots are involved. There can be occasions when their removal causes rather than eliminates further damage.

The majority of monuments in Hindmarsh cemetery are marble or granite. Marble monuments can be cleaned by water under low pressure, taking care that lead lettering is not dislodged. The supervision of an experienced monumental mason is essential for such work, but it can dramatically improve the appearance of a cemetery. Granite monuments seldom require such cleaning but can be improved by the repainting of lettering as per original. Other surviving materials in Hindmarsh Cemetery may require even more specialist treatment. Several significant early and ornate monuments are also in need of particular attention.

Several good quality mintaro slate headstones survive and should have their inscriptions repainted as per original.



On the Whitelock grave are two surviving examples of immortelles or perpetual wreaths. These were common in 19th and early 20th century cemeteries, but in Hindmarsh cemetery they have had a particularly low survival rate. Most consisted of porcelain flowers and tin leaves under a glass dome. The Whitelock examples are in tin containers, the glass covers of which are now missing. These were then placed in tin canopied containers. One of the wreaths is a rare example of a beaded immortal. The missing glass should be replaced and the wreaths cleaned. Particular care will be necessary to ensure their safety from vandals. Should that prove an insoluble problem, consideration should be given to placing them either in the Dead House or in the Hindmarsh Museum.



Beaded Immortelle on the Whitelock grave

In some cases, particularly those of early, slate and the few examples of sandstone monuments, where the inscription is obviously weathering and being lost, inscriptions may be re-inscribed but this may destroy part of its originality and lead to further damage. A more viable alternative is that such inscriptions should be transcribed as completely as possible and the monuments photographed, with copies kept in the cemetery office. Much transcription work has already been undertaken by the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society and the Corporation should request copies of the records relevant to Hindmarsh cemetery and lodge them in the cemetery office. Those records may be particularly useful given the destruction of monuments in the past as well as because of future deterioration. In the cases of particularly early or interesting monuments, such as that to members of the Henderson family, original inscriptions should be reproduced on small stainless steel plates and fixed at the rear of the stone. Similar plates can be placed on the graves of significant persons whose monuments have not survived, but where the inscription has previously been transcribed.

Special attention should also be given to the few surviving timber headboards in the cemetery. Again, there may be some debate over whether they should be left in situ or removed to a safer location indoors. The headboards are small and particularly vulnerable. If they are removed, appropriate replicas could be erected in their place. The latter would seem to the consultant to be an appropriate action. The originals could then be preserved in the Dead House or in the Hindmarsh Museum.



Timber  
headboard

The above recommendations concern specific problems and monuments. In more general terms, it is recommended that grave surrounds and plots be cleaned of unsympathetic concrete, bitumen gravel and building refuse. At all times great care must be taken to avoid damage to monuments. The use of concrete and bitumen for repair or surface work should in future be prohibited. It should also be ensured that adequate drainage be provided in all parts of the cemetery since accumulating water and rising damp can cause considerable damage to monuments.

In the case of these recommendations the degree to which they can be carried out will depend on the financial resources available. The priorities should be the conservation of those monuments which are in danger through deterioration, vandalism, previous redevelopment or inadequate supervision, the elimination as far as possible of the causes of that danger, the conservation of those monuments which



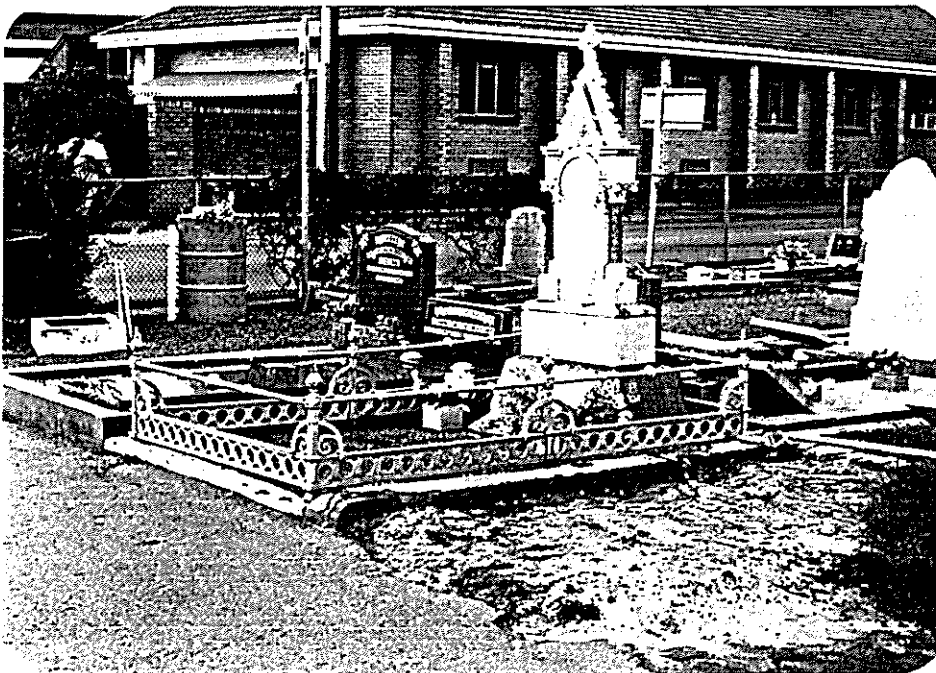
Good quality slate headstones

The Albert Harris slate headstone is however in poor condition having begun to fret, laminate and lose its inscription. Whilst it is the general principle of this report that monuments should remain in situ, it is recommended that this headstone be removed, if possible the deterioration be halted and it be placed in the Hindmarsh Historical Museum. A suitable plaque should record the details on the headstone and be placed on the grave, or if funds allow, a replica slate stone could be cut and erected.

The rendered monument over the Hughes graves is the earliest surviving monument in the cemetery. As such it is important. It is also a fine example of an early classical style monument. Parts of its bricks are fretting. Under expert supervision, its bricks should be repaired and repainted, its render repaired and its decorations repaired or re-created as per original. Some trace of its original inscription can still be made out. The remains should be scientifically investigated and if the inscription can be deciphered, it should be repainted as per original.

The Herring family vault is the only vault in Hindmarsh cemetery and is also surmounted by a fine quality monument. The vault has been broken into by vandals and the surviving remains disturbed. The interior slate and brick coffin surrounds should be repaired as per original, the stairs repaired and the entrance made secure. Piles of headstones which currently surround the vault and lean on the monument should be removed and returned where possible to their original locations.

The few surviving examples of cast iron grave railings should be cleaned, primed and painted as per original. Where necessary they should be realigned and reset.



Cast iron grave railing

survive in reasonable condition, and then the recreation of elements which have previously been lost. In all this work expert advice should be sought from appropriate monumental masons, but any work undertaken should be consistent with the recommendations of this report and the Burra Charter. It must be noted that monumental masons will often give the most practical or economic advice, but that this is not always consistent with the heritage value of the monuments concerned.

## 6.7 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN CONSERVATION

The Hindmarsh cemetery reflects the community links established in the district over a long period. Many families important to the history of the area are represented in the cemetery, as are the founders of a number of prominent companies. A concerted effort should be made to revive some of those community links by seeking individual, family and corporate sponsorship of conservation work on relevant monuments. This should not be seen as an alternative to a vigorous Corporation work programme, but as a supplementary and complementary contribution to the maintenance of the cemetery's heritage value. Company sponsorship would seem a particularly appropriate avenue for the Corporation to pursue. Such sponsorship, in association with Corporation work should then encourage further sponsorship from individuals and families. As an initial proposal the following companies should be invited to "adopt" the graves of their founders, all of which are to be found in the Hindmarsh Cemetery:

Thomas Hardy and Sons, wineries - founded by Thomas Hardy.  
G.H. Michell and Sons, woolbrokers and tanners - founded by George Michell.  
Hallett Brick Industries - founded by Job Hallett.

The possibility of wider sponsorship of the cemetery by such companies should also be canvassed with them. All work carried out under such sponsorship schemes must be in accordance with the overall conservation plan for the cemetery adopted by the Hindmarsh Corporation.

## 6.8 RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The records of the Hindmarsh cemetery date from the first public meeting held in 1845 to discuss, among other things, the desirability of establishing a burial ground in Hindmarsh Town. They consist of the minutes of early public meetings, the minutes of the meetings of cemetery trustees and of the Corporation cemetery committee which eventually replaced those trustees. These are held at the Corporation offices. At the cemetery itself are held a complete set of burial registers and lease books dating from the first burial in 1846. No early plans of the cemetery are extant, but two copies of a plan prepared in the 20th century have survived. One is located in the Corporation vaults and the other is held at the cemetery office. In addition, there are records of Corporation meetings and scrap books held in the Corporation vaults which contain items relevant to the cemetery.

The minutes of committee and public meetings are little used, but it is recommended that since only a single copy survives, a complete copy should be made. To improve the possibility of public access for research purposes and to ensure survival, either the set of copies, or the original volumes should then be lodged with the South Australian Public Record Office. The burial registers and lease books are frequently used and under considerable risk of excessive deterioration or loss. The pre 1910 volumes of the burial register were microfilmed by the Mormon church in 1962 and a request has been received from the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society to film the complete set. The Society has offered to undertake the filming and to provide the Corporation with a copy of the microfilm. That offer should be accepted and the original volumes should be lodged in the South Australian Public Record Office. Since the majority of enquiries related to burials are made at the cemetery office, a microfiche reader should be installed there and a fiche copy should be available. It may also be desirable for an additional copy to be made and to be kept at the Corporation offices.

The Corporation should request from the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society copies of transcriptions made by the society of inscriptions in Hindmarsh Cemetery, those copies to be lodged in the cemetery office. All records relevant to the cemetery held by the Corporation should be as readily accessible to the public as possible. Adequate security of the records should be maintained at all times.

The consultant has been informed by the sexton that the existing alphabetical card index is not complete. This index should be completed as a matter of priority to assist the increasing level of public enquiries. As a further aid, the overall plan of graves in the cemetery should be brought up to date by combining the surviving 1940 plan with the new base plan prepared by B.C. Tonkin and Associates. Particular attention should be given to preparing an accurate plot location plan of the South road end of the cemetery. Copies of this report should be lodged with the South Australian Public Record Office and the State Library of South Australia.

7. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Hindmarsh Cemetery should be closed to future burials, reserving existing rights, declared an historic precinct, and nominated for inclusion on the State Heritage Register. (5.1)
- 7.2 A detailed conservation policy in accordance with the recommendations of the Burra Charter should be implemented. (5.1)
- 7.3 Hindmarsh Cemetery should be made an integral part of the River Torrens Linear Park, rather than separated from it. Obstructing plants which divide the two should be in part removed and a programme of cemetery planting which complements the Linear Park planting should be undertaken. (6.2)
- 7.4 The chain mesh fence along South Road and Adam Street should be removed and replaced by a picket fence, with appropriate gates at the main entrances. (6.3.1.a)
- 7.5 All bitumen should be removed from the cemetery and replaced by fine white gravel. The carriage drives should be edged with dish gutters of brick and then terra cotta edging tiles. (6.3.1.b)
- 7.6 All blue metal should be removed from the cemetery and its further use discontinued. Pathways should be covered with fine white gravel. Alternatively gravel could be removed from pathways and grasses introduced. (6.3.1.c)
- 7.7 Mounds of grave fill or building material should not be allowed to remain in the cemetery for more than the minimum period necessary, or be piled against monuments. (6.3.1.d)
- 7.8 A system of marking rows and plots clearly by use of labelled pegs should be introduced. Signs should be erected designating the upper, lower and eastern grounds. (6.3.1.e)
- 7.9 Special effort should be made to preserve the few surviving timber headboards. (6.3.1.f) (6.6)
- 7.10 The interior and exterior of the Dead House, now known as the tool house, should be repaired and conserved as specified. (6.3.2.a)
- 7.11 The sexton's cottage/office should be repaired and conserved as specified. (6.3.2.b)
- 7.12 The Dead House should be used as a small display area for information about the history of the cemetery and for the surviving bier which should be restored as specified. (6.3.2.b)



- 7.13 A planting programme should be adopted to recover part of the 19th century character of the cemetery. Details are contained in the landscape plan. The plan should be progressively adopted under the direction of trained gardeners and the Corporation's Parks and Gardens Department. (6.3.3)
- 7.14 A small illustrated booklet based on the historical material contained in this report should be prepared for distribution to visitors, schools, local historical societies and tourist groups, and incorporated into any publicity material for the River Torrens Linear Park. (6.4)
- 7.15 Supervision of visitors should be the responsibility of the resident sexton. (6.4) (6.5)
- 7.16 The Cemetery should be well lighted as a deterrent to vandalism and consultations held with the police and Corporation employees to improve security. (6.5)
- 7.17 No monuments should be moved from their original locations. Headstones which have previously been moved should be returned to their original locations. Where this is not possible, they should be re-erected in suitable vacant space in the cemetery with an accompanying appropriate notice. Great care must be taken where monuments are moved that no damage to them is caused. (6.6)
- 7.18 A general programme of monumental conservation should be implemented as specified. (6.6)
- 7.19 All monumental conservation work should be conducted under the supervision and with the advice of experienced monumental masons and in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter and the guidelines given in this report. (6.6)
- 7.20 The damaged slate monument to Albert Harris should be placed in the Hindmarsh Historical Museum and replaced by a replica or suitable plaque. (6.6)
- 7.21 The monument to the Hughes family should be repaired and reconstructed as specified. (6.6)
- 7.22 The Herring family vault should be repaired as specified. (6.6)
- 7.23 Transcripts of headstones made by the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society should be copied and lodged with the cemetery records held in the cemetery office. (6.6) (6.8)
- 7.24 The use of concrete and bitumen for repair or surface work in the cemetery in future should be specifically prohibited. (6.6)

- 7.25 Adequate drainage should be provided in all parts of the cemetery. (6.6)
- 7.26 Priority should be given to the conservation of monuments at risk, then to the conservation of surviving monuments in reasonable condition, then to the recreation of significant elements previously lost. (6.6)
- 7.27 The Corporation should seek individual, family and corporate sponsorship of conservation work on individual monuments and of the overall cemetery conservation programme. (6.7)
- 7.28 A programme of records management as specified should be implemented and a suitable microfiche reader installed in the cemetery office. (6.8)

8.

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9.

## APPENDIX

### A. THE AUSTRALIAN ICOMOS CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (The Burra Charter)

#### PREAMBLE

Having regard to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1966), and the Resolutions of 5th General Assembly of ICOMOS (Moscow 1978), the following Charter has been adopted by Australia ICOMOS.

#### DEFINITIONS

##### ARTICLE 1 For the purpose of this Charter:

- 1.1 Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with pertinent contents and surroundings.
- 1.2 Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.
- 1.3 Fabric means all the physical material of the place.
- 1.4 Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaption and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.
- 1.5 Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.
- 1.6 Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 Restoration means returning the EXISTING fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.
- 1.9 Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

- 1.10 Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

#### CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

- ARTICLE 2. The aim of conservation is to retain or recover the cultural significance of a place and must include provision for its security, its maintenance and its future.
- ARTICLE 3. Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the fabric.
- ARTICLE 4. Conservation should make use of all the disciplines which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of a place. Techniques employed should be traditional but in some circumstances they may be modern ones for which a firm scientific basis exists and which have been supported by a body of experience.
- ARTICLE 5. Conservation of a place should take into consideration all aspects of its cultural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one at the expense of others.
- ARTICLE 6. The conservation policy appropriate to a place must first be determined by an understanding of its cultural significance and its physical condition.
- ARTICLE 7. The conservation policy will determine which uses are compatible.
- ARTICLE 8. Conservation requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting, e.g. form, scale, colour texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the settings should be allowed. Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the place should be excluded.
- ARTICLE 9. A building or work should remain in its historical location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.

- ARTICLE 10. The removal of contents which form part of the cultural significance of the place is unacceptable unless it is sole means of ensuring their security and preservation. Such contents must be returned should changed circumstances make this practicable.

#### CONSERVATION PROCESSES

##### PRESERVATION

- ARTICLE 11. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.
- ARTICLE 12. Preservation is limited to the protection, maintenance and where necessary, the stabilisation of the existing fabric but with out the distortion of its cultural significance.

##### RESTORATION

- ARTICLE 13. Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the fabric and only if returning the fabric to that state recovers the cultural significance of the place.
- ARTICLE 14. Restoration should reveal anew culturally significant aspects of the place. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins.
- ARTICLE 15. Restoration is limited to the reassembling of displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.
- ARTICLE 16. The contributions of all periods to the place must be respected. If a place includes the fabric of different periods, revealing the fabric of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight cultural significance and the fabric which is to be revealed is of much greater cultural significance.

##### RECONSTRUCTION

- ARTICLE 17. Reconstruction is appropriate where a place is incomplete through damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or where it recovers the cultural significance of the place as a whole.



ARTICLE 18. Reconstruction is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the majority of the fabric of a place.

ARTICLE 19. Reconstruction is limited to the reproduction of fabric the form of which is known from physical and/or documentary evidence. It should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work.

#### ADAPTATION

ARTICLE 20. Adaptation is acceptable where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved, and where the adaptation does not substantially detract from its cultural significance.

ARTICLE 21. Adaptation must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the place determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

ARTICLE 22. Fabric of cultural significance unavoidably removed in the process of adaptation must be kept safely to enable its future reinstatement.

#### CONSERVATION PRACTICE

ARTICLE 23. Work on a place must be preceded by professionally prepared studies of the physical, documentary and other evidence, and the existing fabric recorded before any disturbance of the place.

ARTICLE 24. Study of a place by any disturbance of the fabric or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the conservation of the place and/or to secure evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible through necessary conservation or other unavoidable action. Investigation of a place for any other reason which requires physical disturbance and which adds substantially to a scientific body of knowledge may be permitted, provided that it is consistent with the conservation policy for the place.

ARTICLE 25. A written statement of conservation policy must be professionally prepared setting out the cultural significance, physical condition and proposed conservation process together with justification and supporting evidence, including photographs, drawings and all appropriate samples.

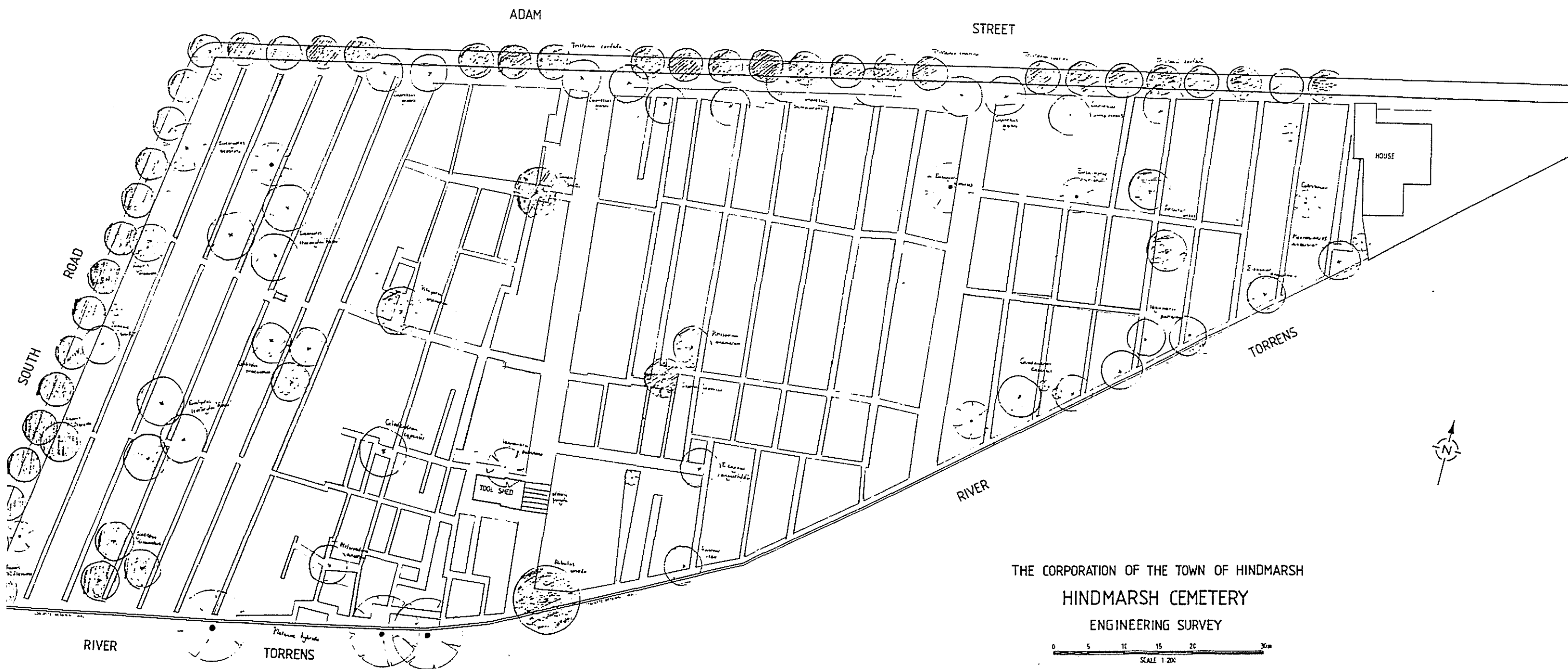
- ARTICLE 26. The organisation and individuals responsible for policy decisions must be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.
- ARTICLE 27. Appropriate professional direction and supervision must be maintained at all stages of the work and a log kept of new evidence and additional decisions recorded as in Article 25 above.
- ARTICLE 28. The records required by Articles 23, 25, 26 and 27 should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available.
- ARTICLE 29. The items referred to in Article 10 and Article 22 be professionally catalogued and protected.

B. MONUMENTAL SYMBOLISM

Many symbols were used on monuments, some of which had several meanings. Below is a list of some of the most common found in South Australian cemeteries:

Acanthus	Heavenly gardens
All-Seeing Eye	Omnipresence of God
Angel	Messenger of God to man
Anchor	Hope, safety or security
Bible	Charity or piety
Open Book	Perfect knowledge
Broken Column	Death
Circle	Eternity
Circle with Wings	Immortality
Crown	Reward and glory
Crown of Thorns	Passion of Christ
Daisy	Innocence
Dove	The Spirit of God, Spiritual Peace and security
Grape or grape vine	Emblem of Christ
Hands clasped	Reunited in Heaven (the cuffs are usually those of a male and a female and are used on husband and wife monuments)
Heart	Piety, love or charity
Honeysuckle	Resurrection
Hour glass	Time and its passing
Hour glass and scythe	The certainty of death
Ivy	Security or remembrance
Lamb	Innocence
Laurel	Glory, reward
Lily	Purity, resurrection

Morning Glory	Resurrection
Olive	Peace
Orange Blossom	Chastity, purity
Passion Flower and Vine	Crucifixion and the passion of Christ
Rising Son	Resurrection
Rose	Love
Shamrock and Clover	The Trinity
Shell	The pilgrimage of the soul to heaven
Torch Inverted	Death
Urn	Death
Willow	Grief
Wreath	Memory, mourning.



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