

# ***Forgotten Souls***

**The Tuberculosis Hospital**

**and**

**Cemetery at Waterfall, NSW**



**Carol Herben OAM**

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## PREFACE

This publication is the result of a project undertaken by Wollongong historians, Carol and John Herben, to identify every individual buried in the Waterfall Cemetery and to document their lives. The cemetery was the last resting place of more than 2,000 former patients of the adjacent Waterfall State Sanatorium.

The story of the cemetery needs to be told with reference to Tuberculosis, the Sanatorium, and the experiences of patients. This book provides an overview, rather than an exhaustive history, of the hospital and its operation. A history of the Sanatorium by Sue Rosen<sup>1</sup> is an excellent source. For detailed explanations of the site and its buildings, reports by BIOSIS Research<sup>2</sup> and a conservation study undertaken by Howard Tanner and Associates<sup>3</sup> provide more detail.

In the late 1990s, Wollongong City Council became aware of its responsibility for the cemetery. Located at the northern boundary of the city, the cemetery is in bushland controlled by various NSW state authorities. The existence of the cemetery and the nearby former Sanatorium buildings were known to only a few individuals.

Carol and John had extensive experience documenting other cemeteries in the Wollongong area. They began lobbying for the preservation of the remaining headstones and recognition for those buried in the cemetery. Most graves had been marked by wooden crosses which time, weather and bushfires had obliterated.

They submitted a report to Council that lay dormant for a decade. Carol and John never gave up their concern for those whom Carol called *Forgotten Souls*. It became the motivating mantra for a colossal project that was to dominate the last eight years of their lives.

Their research uncovered a myriad of stories which involved individuals from all over NSW, elsewhere in Australia and overseas. Many were spurned by family and society due to their illness. Some were migrants or crewmembers on vessels who were diagnosed when they arrived at Sydney. They were transported from the ships to the Sanatorium where many died. There were also children separated from their families. Not all who died in the Sanatorium were buried in the cemetery. About half were interred in cemeteries elsewhere.

The project involved compiling an index of some 2,100 individuals buried in the cemetery. The common thread was that they were diagnosed with Tuberculosis in NSW. Due to inconsistencies in the burial records, considerable effort was required to ensure that the correct identity of each person was confirmed. Extensive genealogical research was undertaken once an authoritative list was compiled. The research required the purchase of birth, death and marriage certificates and trawling through military service records and other archival sources.

Carol died on 11 January 2020 before she was able to complete the final version. Her husband, John, continued to amend the text but he died on 30 April 2020 before the task was completed. The text required reformatting, fact checking and editorial changes before publication was feasible.

This book is a lasting testimony of the tenacity, research abilities and determination of Carol and John. It fulfils their determination that those buried in the Waterfall General Cemetery should not be forgotten. As part of the project, they created extensive biographies of many of those interred in the Waterfall Cemetery. These biographies will eventually be made available online as an enduring memorial to the *Forgotten Souls* of Waterfall.

John Shipp  
Illawarra Historical Society

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly and above all others, we must acknowledge Mrs Valerie Hurry for assisting us in our research and cross checking all death and other transcriptions. Val has been a valued long-time friend and was a collaborator on many of our previous cemetery projects. Without her great attention to detail and constant encouragement, we would not have been able to undertake the Garrawarra project.

We are indebted also to Marilyn Rowan of NSW Family History Transcriptions. Marilyn provided transcripts of NSW birth, death and marriage certificates that were essential to identifying individuals buried in the cemetery. Her advice on, and knowledge of, civil registrations was invaluable especially as we tried to resolve conflicting information.

Others who deserve a mention are

- Mrs Nance Favelle whose mother was buried in the cemetery and who provided an insight into the effect of Tuberculosis on a family,
- Mr Robert Muggeridge whose aunt, Gladys Muggeridge, was buried in the cemetery in 1927 aged 19,
- Mr Joel Thompson, Heritage Officer of Wollongong City Council, who was an unfailing support and source of knowledge,
- staff of Wollongong Memorial Gardens who assisted with access to the burial registers and advice on cemetery layouts,
- Local Studies staff at the Wollongong City Library who endured many questions and research enquiries as well as assisting in the location of images,
- Mr Michael Bennett who provided images of Tatura Cemetery and supported the publication costs.

Special thanks must go to staff of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the Office of Australian War Graves. They assisted in the acknowledgement of former patients who were soldiers during World War I by placing memorial plaques in the Garden of Remembrance at Rookwood Cemetery, Sydney.

The images used in this publication have generally been acknowledged. Some, however, were sourced via the internet and their attribution may be doubtful. We believe them to be in the public domain.

John Herben  
4 April 2020

# TUBERCULOSIS - THE WHITE PLAGUE

## Introduction into Australia

European settlers brought the infectious bacterial disease, Tuberculosis, to Australia. Medically, it was known also as Phthisis. In common parlance it was called consumption, wasting disease, emaciation, or TB. Tuberculosis was so prevalent and deadly that it was known also as the White Plague. This sobriquet mirrored the Black Death epithet given to the Bubonic Plague that broke out in Australia in 1900.

Tuberculosis has been known for centuries throughout much of the world, especially in crowded slum areas. The disease has no regard for location, class, wealth, or gender. The poet, John Keats, was a victim as were Maria and Elizabeth the sisters of author, Charlotte Bronte. Henry VII of England also succumbed to the disease.

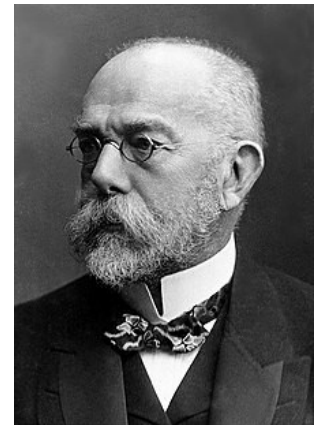
During the Nineteenth Century, Tuberculosis was regarded in some circles as a 'romantic disease' that enhanced artistic talent. For sufferers, especially those experiencing poverty and other deprivations, there was nothing romantic about persistently coughing up blood. Symptoms include fever and night sweats as well as loss of appetite and energy.

By whichever name it was known, Tuberculosis became prevalent in early Australia. It was the major cause of death in Aboriginal communities in the southern parts of the country.<sup>4</sup> Many families of European origin lost one or more members to the disease. Dairy farmers were susceptible as were the people to whom they sold their milk. Meat industry workers and their customers were common sufferers.

Despite its prevalence, scientific information about the causes of Tuberculosis was limited. In 1881, there were 2,246 deaths in New South Wales of which 280 were attributed to Phthisis. Scientists had suspected for some time that there was a link between milk and the disease. The mammary glands of infected cattle carried Tuberculosis bacilli which passed into their dairy products.<sup>5</sup>

The German microbiologist, Dr Robert Koch, published a treatise on Tuberculosis in March 1882. His research showed that Tuberculosis was caused by *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* which could be transmitted by inoculation or the inhalation of expectorated matter.

In April 1886, a report from a Victorian Government commission posited that Phthisis in man and Tuberculosis in cattle were the same disease. The commission's report highlighted elements of disease transmission. It concluded that at least 2% of the cattle slaughtered at abattoirs carried Tuberculosis. The authorities believed that many human deaths were the result of pleuro-pneumonia or Phthisis. The Commission recommended that when the flesh of a slaughtered animal showed signs of the disease, the whole animal should be destroyed.<sup>6</sup>



Robert Koch (1843-1910)

## Tuberculosis-Related Legislation

The New South Wales Parliament passed two acts and multiple amendments regarding communicable diseases and milk production. The *Infectious Diseases Supervision Act 1881* mandated reporting cases of smallpox. This act was followed by the *Dairies Supervision Act 1886*. The dairy legislation set sanitary regulations for the production and distribution of milk. The Board

of Health published notices in newspapers and dairy farming magazines. Everyone engaged in the milk trade, whether producer or vendor, was advised to register with the Board.<sup>7</sup>

Thereafter, various acts relating to abattoirs, milk production and meat production were passed to control Tuberculosis in animals. Legislation and regulations were also implemented relating to hospitals, food handling, migration, and public health. The first Tuberculosis-specific NSW legislation was not enacted until 1949.<sup>8</sup>

### Isolating Tuberculosis

To prevent the spread of Tuberculosis, medical science advocated the isolation of sufferers. Those with sufficient resources were able to make private arrangements to isolate themselves. The poor, however, had few ways to escape their crowded and unsanitary living conditions. In NSW throughout the nineteenth century, indigent sufferers of Tuberculosis had no alternative but to be confined in a public institution. The only suitable state-run institutions were in Sydney.

In the early years of the colony, support for the poor and infirm was provided primarily by the charitable endeavours of individuals or by organisations such as the Benevolent Society established in 1813. From 1862 the Colonial Government began taking over the funding and management of some charitable institutions including the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum. By 1911, there were government-run hospitals and asylums for the infirm at Rookwood, Liverpool, Newington, and Macquarie and George Streets, Parramatta. There was also the Cottage Homes for Aged Couples at Parramatta.

These institutions provided accommodation, sustenance, basic personal needs, and medical care for the poor and infirm. Inmates suffered a range of ailments. If diagnosed with Tuberculosis, men were admitted to the Liverpool Asylum and women to the Newington Asylum at Lidcombe. Both were initially in isolated locations.

The Liverpool Asylum was established by the NSW Benevolent Society in 1851 as a refuge for destitute and infirm, mostly elderly, men. They had been cared for previously at the Society's premises on the corner of Pitt and Devonshire Streets, Sydney. The building was resumed later for the Sydney Central railway station. After the establishment of the Liverpool Asylum, the Society concentrated on supporting women from its increasingly crowded and inadequate premises in Sydney.

In 1832 the merchant, John Blaxland, built a Regency-style villa known as *Newington House* on his estate at Lidcombe. John, a brother of the explorer, Gregory Blaxland, died in 1845. From 1862, *Newington House* and part of the estate were leased by the Methodist Church. The *Newington Estate* was resumed in 1882 by the NSW Government. Part of the estate was



Newington House.

Image: NSW State Records

set aside to build the Newington Asylum for infirm and destitute women. Over three hundred inmates from the Hyde Park Asylum in Macquarie Street, Sydney were transferred to Newington when the buildings were complete.

The Liverpool and Newington asylums catered primarily for the elderly who had no other means of care. Some were former convicts transported from Britain whilst others were part of the 'ordinary pauper population'.<sup>9</sup> The asylums also provided basic accommodation, food, and clothing as well as

medical care for those with incurable conditions, or who required convalescent care. Patients with Tuberculosis who were sent to the asylums lived side by side with non-sufferers.

Male Tuberculosis sufferers were first admitted to the newly constructed Waterfall Sanatorium in 1909. Female patients with Tuberculosis were cared for at Waterfall from 1912. The Newington and Liverpool asylums concentrated thereafter on caring for those without other means of support.

When the Waterfall Sanatorium closed as a hospital for Tuberculosis patients in 1957 it became a nursing home, and the name was changed to Garrawarra Centre for Aged Care. In 1960 Newington closed for the intake of patients. Approximately half of the patients were transferred to Garrawarra Hospital. The remaining patients from Newington were admitted to Rydalmere Hospital in 1968.

Private, fee-paying sanatoria operated in NSW before and after the turn of the century. The Queen Victoria Home for Consumptives at Thirlmere was established in 1886 by John Goodlet and catered for fifty-two female patients. The facility commenced operating in 1877 at former hotel in Picton. Male patients were catered for at The Queen Victoria Home for Consumptives at Wentworth Falls which opened in 1903. It could accommodate a maximum of fifty-four patients. Another facility for twenty patients, The Bodington Private Sanatorium, also opened at Wentworth Falls in 1908. Shortly after the state-run Waterfall Hospital for Consumptives opened its doors in 1909, the R T Hall Sanatorium at Hazelbrook began taking in patients to fill its sixteen beds.

### **Controversy Regarding Liverpool Asylum Inmates**

The once geographically isolated asylums were gradually surrounded by urban development. Liverpool residents only raised minor objections when inmates of the local asylum were mainly the elderly poor. Attitudes changed when a growing number of inmates were found to have Tuberculosis. There was a fear that the disease would spread due to the cramped conditions.



Dining Room – Liverpool Asylum

Image: *Liverpool and District Historical Society*

A Sydney newspaper in January 1900 reported that the Liverpool Progress Association had raised the matter of Tuberculosis sufferers being introduced into the Liverpool Asylum. The association wrote to Varney Parkes MLA asking how many Tuberculosis sufferers had been at the Asylum since 1 January 1899 and the number of deaths that had occurred during that year. The Progress Association deferred the matter until Mr Parkes could report back.<sup>10</sup> Parkes left parliament in June 1900 without providing the requested information.

The increased spread of Tuberculosis was a major problem for community health during the late Nineteenth Century. Disquiet intensified after outbreaks of smallpox in 1881 and bubonic plague in 1900. The small-pox outbreak resulted in the *Infectious Diseases Act*. Notification of Tuberculosis should have been added to the same legislation, but for some reason was not. Notification of TB was widely discussed in parliament and its committees until the end of the yearly sitting of parliament in September 1906 when it went back to a committee. Notification eventually turned up in the *Public Health Amendment Act 1915*.

A newspaper report in February 1906 indicated that the Government did not seem very anxious to develop the proposed sanatorium at Waterfall.<sup>11</sup> Another newspaper had reported a fortnight earlier that Sutherland Shire Council and the Sydney Water Board were against the establishment of an asylum at Waterfall. Their objections include fears that the water supply from the Woronora River would be infected. In September 1906 it was reported, after a question in the Legislative Assembly, that clearing of land at Waterfall was proceeding and that all haste was being applied to the construction of the asylum for incurable consumptives.<sup>12</sup> The Premier in 1907 advised that the area in question was 'not within the Sydney Water Supply catchment area'.<sup>13</sup>

Infectious diseases expert, Sir Philip Sydney Jones spoke in March 1909 at the Queen Victoria Home for Consumptives at Thirlmere. He was on a crusade to stamp out Tuberculosis. Sir Philip was a physician and a son of the founder of the David Jones department store in Sydney. In his speech, Sir Philip observed that there were two public sanatoria, a private sanatorium and one under construction for the poor at Waterfall.<sup>14</sup>

The then Premier of NSW, Sir Joseph Carruthers, defended the record of his government. He reminded the public that any reproach of the government about the provision of specialised hospital facilities had been largely removed, as far as men were concerned, with the establishment of the home at Waterfall.<sup>15</sup>



Sir Philip Sydney Jones  
Image: *Australian Men of Mark* (1888)

Invalid and old age pensions were introduced in 1908 and inmates of the various asylums were eligible to apply. The prospect of Tuberculosis sufferers having sufficient means to live outside of the asylums caused considerable consternation. Emotions were heightened when patients from the Liverpool Asylum were seen 'perambulating the streets of the town'. Liverpool residents were fearful that it was the 'intention of the authorities to gently break the residents into familiarity with their projected dispersion from the asylum'. Their fears proved unfounded. The reported 70 to 80 persons wandering the streets were applying for pensions. Their presence in the town was a matter of finding a Justice of the Peace to witness their applications.<sup>16</sup>

At a Liverpool Municipal Council meeting in December 1908, the Mayor moved that the Council reaffirm its resolution passed on 1 September 1903 urging the Government to erect a public crematorium and arrange for the cremation of bodies from the Liverpool Asylum. The Mayor said the matter was serious as the town could soon be surrounded by cemeteries. He raised concerns for the health of the community for years to come from diseases emerging from the ground. Many of the Liverpool Asylum patients with contagious diseases had to be buried locally after their demise.

The Council hoped that the removal of the consumptive and cancer patients to Waterfall would lessen the dangers.<sup>17</sup> The first crematorium in Australia was established at Rookwood, Sydney in 1925.

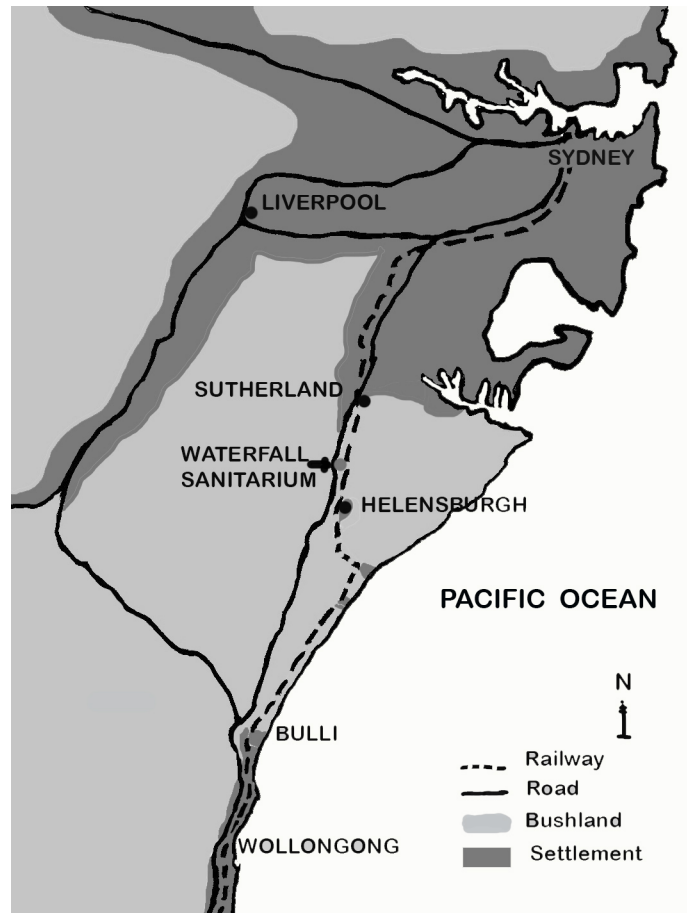


# WATERFALL STATE SANATORIUM

## A Hospital for Consumptives

Calls for the establishment of a state-run sanatorium for consumptives grew from the late 1890s as awareness of Tuberculosis contagion increased. A public petition of 15,000 names was submitted to the NSW Legislative Assembly in 1906.<sup>18</sup> This petition had an impact on politicians and plans were drawn up for a public 'home for consumptives' south of Sydney.

A 323.755-hectare site was selected about 6.5 kilometres south from Waterfall station along the South Coast railway line. A prerequisite to the improvement and general health of patients with Tuberculosis is clean cool air.<sup>19</sup> At 305 metres above sea level, the site was ideal. The land was of little use for any other purpose. The site slopes south on rocky land covered with heath and bush. There is no permanent natural water source, but the site has distant views to the Tasman Sea. The view now includes buildings in metropolitan Sydney.



Waterfall Sanatorium site and Environs 1911

Also important was isolation from other habitation. At that time, Waterfall was little more than a railway station with five residences for railway workers. The nearest village was at Helensburgh and access necessitated walking through rugged bushland. The distance was over 12 km by road.

The Colonial Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, was charged with designing the first Government controlled institution for the treatment of consumptives in NSW. Vernon developed a site layout and building design that differed from those of a standard hospital. He sought to provide an environment that would cater for perambulatory patients many of whom might be inmates for lengthy periods.

He envisaged a self-contained 'garden suburb' with open spaces, flowerbeds, shrubs, tree lined paths and benches. Vernon resigned as Government Architect in 1911. His assistant, George McRae, became the Government Architect and continued the project. Gorrie MacLeish Blair worked with McRae and designed several of the buildings. He succeeded McRae as Government Architect in 1923.

The hospital was a massive project undertaken in multiple stages. It was added to and changed until the Sanatorium closed in 1957. The initial complex comprised male and female wards, an administration centre, dining and activities rooms, nurses' quarters, a home for the superintendent, cottages for staff and chalets for the isolation of patients with terminal TB. Initial construction works came under Dr Robert Paton, the Inspector-General of Hospital and Charities.



Land clearance began mid-1906 and the Waterfall Hospital for Consumptives was gazetted on 16 January 1907. The hospital building contract was awarded to Mitchell and Holt of Redfern<sup>20</sup> but they were unable to commence due to other commitments. They passed the £17,000 contract to Helensburgh builders, George Ricketts and James Foster.<sup>21</sup> Government expectations for the completion of the first buildings were unrealistic given the location of the site and the extent of the buildings. In July 1908, the Government requested Ricketts and Foster to have the work completed by September 1908<sup>22</sup> but another 6 months were required to finish the job.<sup>23</sup> The government assured Liverpool residents that patients would be moved from Liverpool Asylum to the Waterfall Sanatorium in early 1909.<sup>24</sup>

On 5 January 1909 a report appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* stating that much thought and planning had been vested in laying out the first stage. Most buildings were detached. There were six large and four smaller dormitories each linked by covered walkways. In addition, there was a smaller building used by nurses as day rooms and Matron's quarters.



Male wards about 1915

Image: Wollongong City Library P04275

The ward accommodation and amenities for the patients required some innovative design approaches. All wards were high ceilinged, cross-ventilated and had steam radiators fixed at different points under the floor. Hot and cold running water was available in the bathrooms.

Water was supplied initially from a small weir on the Waratah Rivulet and later from a dam on the Woronora River. The water was pumped up from the weir to a height of 558 feet to an elevated concrete reservoir at the southern end of the Sanatorium grounds.<sup>25</sup>

In 1909 Waterfall Hospital for Consumptives was more isolated than it is today. Daily commuting to work was difficult so most workers had to reside on-site. The plans for the hospital included separate houses or cottages for senior staff and married men. Nurses were to be housed in a separate building and unmarried men provided with quarters.

### **Waterfall Hospital for Consumptives Opens**

In April 1909, when the hospital was sufficiently completed, at a cost of £23,000 with 164 beds. It was ready to receive male patients only. The hospital was never given an official opening.

The facilities at Waterfall were tested with the transfer of 25 patients from the Liverpool Asylum on 14 April 1909.<sup>26</sup> By early June 1909, a further 130 male patients had been removed from Liverpool to Waterfall. Transfer of patients was slow as the Chief Attendant at the Liverpool Asylum, Robert Brown, could transport only six to eight patients at a time.<sup>27</sup>

In August 1909 Sir Phillip Sydney Jones<sup>28</sup> spoke at the opening of the R T Hall Sanatorium at Hazelbrook. He expressed the hope that the Government would keep its promise to set aside £10,000 for the construction of a sanatorium for women at Waterfall, similar to the one already constructed for men who were considered to be advanced incurable sufferers.<sup>29</sup> It was anticipated in January 1910 that after the nurses moved into their new quarters, the ward building would provide sufficient room for another 50 beds.<sup>30</sup> The pressure for more beds became acute over the next few years.

Some 20 months after the Sanatorium was opened for the intake of patients, further extensions were carried out. At the end of 1911, the building contractor James George Taylor completed the female wards and other facilities at a cost of £10,500. The additional facilities consisted of offices for a doctor, the matron and a clerk, a dispensary, storehouses, and a kitchen block consisting of a bake house, flour store, kitchen, butcher's shop, vegetable store, scullery, larder and a dining room on the ground floor. Quarters for the kitchen staff were provided on the first floor.<sup>31</sup>



Kitchen and Administration Buildings

Image: Wollongong City Library P04279

Four wards, each housing 25 female patients, were erected. As soon as the wards and extensions were completed in early 1912, female patients from Newington Asylum were transferred to Waterfall. Another administration building was erected later.



Female Wards and Recreation Hall about 1911

Image: Wollongong City Library P04276

In late 1922, the Public Works Department advertised for tenders for the connection of electricity to the Sanatorium.<sup>32</sup> It was not until July 1924 that Bulli Shire Council was allocated the funding to build a transmission line from Metropolitan Coal Co to service Helensburgh and the Waterfall Sanatorium.<sup>33</sup>

## Early Hospital Staff

Advertisements for staff first appeared in March 1909. The initial appointments were selected from those who already held positions at other government institutions. They were the Medical Superintendent on a salary of £500 per annum and the Matron at £150 per annum. Their contracts included the provision of accommodation, fuel for the fire and light.<sup>34</sup>

At the end of March 1909, the NSW Chief Secretary Mr William Wood announced that Dr Henry Wilfred Palmer had been appointed Medical Superintendent and Miss Elsie Amelia Tunks the Matron.<sup>35</sup> Nursing staff employed at same time included eight nurses and three wardsmen. Accommodation for the matron was initially a small building and nursing staff members were housed temporarily in a section partitioned from the main patient ward.<sup>36</sup>

In addition to their normal duties, some of the senior male staff also officiated as undertakers for burials at the Waterfall Cemetery.

**Dr Henry Wilfred Palmer** was born on 26 May 1877 in Sydney the son of Edward Gillett Worcester Palmer and Emily Jane, née Smith. He was educated at Sydney Boys High School. At age 15 years, he showed signs of having contracted Pulmonary Tuberculosis. He was sent to recover at Hazelbrook in the Blue Mountains. Both, he and his brother, Charles Reginald, enrolled at the University of Sydney. The brothers graduated together in 1906. Dr Charles Palmer set up his practice on the Princes Highway, Bulli, near the Bulli Shire Council Chambers.<sup>37</sup>

Dr Henry Palmer married Ethel May Wheeler on 12 August 1908. He was appointed Medical Superintendent at the just completed Waterfall Hospital for Consumptives in April 1909. In addition to his medical and administrative duties, Dr Palmer at times was the supervising undertaker at burials in the Waterfall Cemetery. He officiated at his first burial on 18 May 1909 and his last in 1939.

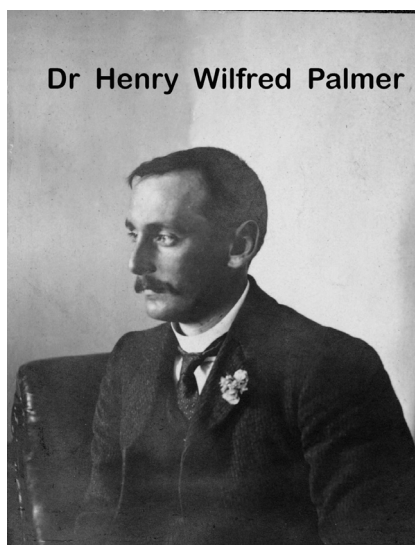


Image: NSW State Records

Three children were born to the Palmers during their residence at Waterfall. John Henry was born in 1909, 4 months after his father's appointment. Muriel Ethel was born in 1911, and Marjory Joyce in 1914. Their mother, Ethel Palmer died at Waterfall on 25 May 1919 aged 40 years leaving her husband and three children aged between 4 and 10 years old.

Dr Palmer was a constant and energetic crusader in the fight against Tuberculosis. He fought to improve services at the Sanatorium including the laundry facilities and the installation of electricity. Palmer tested new treatment methods and quickly abandoned those that were not effective. He advocated for the sterilization of milk supplies to eliminate non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dr Palmer also sought better support for patients released from the hospital. In his leisure time he bred pigs.

Henry Palmer re-married on 3 February 1923 to Magdalene Russell, a nurse in the women's ward at the Sanatorium. The patients put on a concert and made a presentation to the couple to mark their nuptials.

Dr Palmer remained at Waterfall Sanatorium until 1939. He was then appointed in charge of the Carrington Centennial Convalescent Hospital at Camden. He remained there until he retired at the age of 78 years in 1955. Henry Palmer died on 22 May 1956 at Strathfield. His second wife, Magdalene, died on 27 October 1959.

**Elsie Amelia Tunks** was appointed matron of the Waterfall Hospital for Consumptives in April 1909. She was 34 years old<sup>38</sup> which was relatively young for such a position. It probably reflected the difficulty attracting highly qualified staff to an isolated environment where the possibility of becoming infected was high.

Elsie was born in 1875 at Parramatta the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (née Kennedy) Tunks. Her father was a member of a well-known local family and farmed at Pennant Hills.<sup>39</sup> Her great-grandfather, William Tunks (Tonks), arrived with the First Fleet on board the *HMS Sirius* in January 1788. He was a private in the 26th Portsmouth Marines Company and later received several land grants on the Nepean River.

Elsie's sister, Emelie, trained as a nurse at the Coast Hospital, Randwick and was matron of the Carrington Hospital at Camden prior to her death in 1911.<sup>40</sup> Elsie followed her sister into the nursing profession and also trained at the Coast Hospital. Established at Little Bay in 1881-1882, the hospital became the main infectious diseases hospital in Sydney until it closed in 2001.

Elsie Tunks was appointed to the Coast Hospital in February 1897<sup>41</sup> and in 1906 was promoted to the position of sister. Her appointment as matron at the Waterfall Hospital came three years later.<sup>42</sup> The Sanatorium commenced operation shortly after her appointment and some support facilities were lacking. On a visit in January 1910, a journalist reported on the inadequate kitchen facilities and attempts by staff to overcome the deficit - *The matron wields a huge ladle with the skill and strength of an expert lead-ladler on watermain joints, but there are many mouths to feed.*<sup>43</sup> To be effective at a newly built institution in an isolated location, staff had to be self-reliant and adaptable!

Matron Tunks resigned her position in March 1913.<sup>44</sup> She had married Jabez Brown on 17 December 1912 and as a married woman was not eligible to be employed in the public service. The newlyweds moved to Victoria where Elsie died in 1923.<sup>45</sup> Prior to her death, she spent a short time as a voluntary patient at the Mt Ida Licenced House in Hawthorn, Melbourne. Mt Ida was a private facility for mental illness. Elsie was suffering from Climacteric Syndrome<sup>46</sup> related to menopause.

**Charles MacDermott** was appointed as Assistant Superintendent at Waterfall in July 1909. His duties were administrative rather than medical. Charles was born on 7 November 1864<sup>47</sup> in Ireland and had been employed since 1889 with the NSW Department of Health.<sup>48</sup> He was appointed Assistant Superintendent at the Parramatta Asylum in January 1902.<sup>49</sup> During his time at Parramatta, he had overseen the Cottage Homes for Aged Couples for a short period. His kindness was recognised by a presentation from the residents in 1896.<sup>50</sup>

Charles was one of the male staff who was called upon to officiate at burials. He was listed in the Waterfall Cemetery burial register until February 1924 when others assumed the duty. Charles retired as emergency manager at Waterfall effective 12 October 1924.<sup>51</sup> His retirement coincided with his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday and his eligibility for a government service pension.

From about 1930, Charles resided at the *Karoola* convalescent home in Springwood in the Blue Mountains. Advertisements for *Karoola* specified no Tuberculosis sufferers.<sup>52</sup> He died unmarried on 17 June 1939 aged 75 years and was buried in an unmarked grave in the Springwood Cemetery.

**Alfonso (Ponto) Douglass** was born in 1875 in Sydney. He joined the NSW Public Service in 1897<sup>53</sup> but left at some stage. He was later appointed to the Department of Public Health in December 1903 as an attendant (on probation) at the Government Asylum for the Infirm at Parramatta.<sup>54</sup> His appointment as a clerk/storekeeper at Waterfall took effect from 1 October 1911.<sup>55</sup>

In addition to his administrative duties, Alfonso also acted as the officiating undertaker between March 1913 and March 1934 at the burial of patients in the nearby cemetery. Between 1914 and

1940, he was the returning officer at the Sanatorium polling booth for the State and Federal elections.<sup>56</sup>

Alfonso married Phyllis Margaret Miller in 1938 in Sydney. Margaret was a nurse who had been appointed on probation in 1934 to the Department of Public Health with her appointment confirmed in 1935.<sup>57</sup> Although nurses were not listed individually in the NSW Public Service Lists, presumably Alfonso met Margaret when she was appointed to Waterfall. On his retirement in 1940<sup>58</sup> they moved to 21 Mactier Street, Narrabeen where he died on 7 April 1943 aged 68 years.<sup>59</sup>

**Robert Clyde Rowe** was registered as an apprentice pharmacist in 1888.<sup>60</sup> He had finished his training by 1893 and was admitted as a member of the Pharmacists Society of NSW.<sup>61</sup> Robert was first employed by the NSW Government from 1 January 1893,<sup>62</sup> and promoted to the position of Dispenser at the Liverpool Asylum in July 1899.<sup>63</sup>

The Rowe family was well-established at Liverpool where his father, James, was the station master. Robert married Helen Wilhelmina Linklater on 28 September 1898 at Glenfield, NSW.<sup>64</sup> The couple's six children were all born at Liverpool between 1899 and 1910.

In July 1924, aged 52 years he took a transfer from Liverpool Asylum to the Waterfall State Sanatorium where he was appointed manager.<sup>65</sup> His duties included officiating as undertaker from April 1924 until September 1935.



Robert Clyde Rowe  
*The Biz* (Fairfield) 20  
Nov 1957

After serving as manager at Waterfall State Sanatorium for 12 years Robert Rowe retired and was farewelled by staff and residents in February 1936. The medical superintendent, Dr Palmer presented Robert with a canteen of cutlery and a set of dress studs and cuff links. A chrome clock and a reading lamp was presented to Mrs Rowe and their daughter received a chrome powder bowl. The following night the patients farewelled Mr Rowe and presented him with a gold mounted umbrella.<sup>66</sup> Robert Clyde Rowe died on 7 November 1957 aged 86 years and his wife Helen (Nellie) died on 31 March 1965 aged 90 years.

### **Life at Waterfall Hospital For Consumptives 1909-1910**

In January 1910, a newspaper described life in the early days at the Waterfall Sanatorium. The journalist waxed lyrically about the hospital which was described as *a wonderful monument to those who foresaw what its usefulness would be*. While recognising the inevitability that some patients would *cross the border that all must one day face*, the journalist believed that the majority *despite an occasional growl at the diet, the nurses, or other patients, to be calmly undergoing hygienic treatment of the most modern character, which they hope will prolong their usefulness*.

The article identified a major shortcoming. *The building budget was exhausted on the building of the wards and kitchen facilities were omitted. Perhaps somebody thought the patients could live on air, but others thought differently, and a kitchen with a range just large enough for a small family was rushed up. It could not cope with the work, and another range was provided with somewhat better facilities for keeping and preparing food. But the place is too far from the dining-room and during the wet weather of the present week men and nurses were to be seen carrying the dishes through the slanting rain for about fifty yards to the room. There the dishes were certainly warmed on hot water tables, but somehow most of the patients like their dishes very hot.*<sup>67</sup>

The article noted that the Sanatorium provided letter writing facilities for patients. Over time there was also a small library with where patients could sit and read. There was a bobs table for amusement. Young patients were educated from time to time whenever there was somebody from outside or from among the patients who was a schoolteacher.

Life in such a remote location was inevitably tedious, especially in the early years. The 1910 article mentioned - *A few occasionally break bounds without permission and get to the Helensburgh hotel, and repeated offences of this character should be met by expulsion. There are plenty more patients waiting to get into the hospital. Excitement is discouraged but some of the patients with horsey proclivities try to work up a mild enthusiasm by a penny sweep on certain horse races. If one tries to find out who runs the sweeps he will find himself up against a blank wall of un-intelligence. Nobody does it but it is done.*<sup>68</sup>

At the end of 1910, there were 3,150 inmates in State hospitals or asylums, of those 295 were being treated at Waterfall. During the first 8 months of operations of the Sanatorium 24 patients left much improved but 2 died soon after, 14 patients did not stay more than one week, and 52 patients died at the Sanatorium.

An account of the number of the inmates in state health institutions was released in January 1912. At the end of 1911, there were 3,096 inmates of whom 321 had been admitted to Waterfall Hospital for Consumptives. The number who had overcome the sickness was 116. Only 42 patients left the institution with the disease arrested and 28 left the facility on their own accord.<sup>69</sup>

### **Attempts to Prevent Consumption 1912-1914**

The formation of the Tuberculosis Advisory Board by the NSW Parliament took place in June 1912, some 26 years after its counterpart in the State of Victoria. The board members appointed were Dr Robert T Paton, Inspector General of Hospitals and Charities as President, Sir Henry MacLaurin, Sir Philip Jones, Dr Charles Clubbe, Dr S Gillies, Dr F G Griffiths, Dr W Hull, Dr S Jamieson, Dr Alexander McCormick, Dr S H McCulloch, Dr J B Nash, Dr A A Palmer, Dr Cecil Purser, Dr G R Rennie, Dr J F Flashman, Dr C S Willis the principal assistant medical officer of the Government, Professor James D Stewart, Chair of Veterinary Science at Sydney University and Mr S T D Symons, Chief Inspector of Stock in the Department of Agriculture. From 1 July 1912, the Board met regularly and investigated issues such as general hygiene, milk and meat infection as well as related matters before finally setting out their proceedings and recommendations.<sup>70</sup>

The Tuberculosis Advisory Board released its recommendations in July 1914. The newspapers reported on the Board's deliberations often under the heading - 'Interesting Information'. The Minister of Public Health approved the release of advice on 'how to prevent consumption' based on the findings of the Board. The advice highlighted the role of domestic housekeeping and hygiene to prevent the festering and spreading of Tuberculosis.

*People who work or sleep in crowded, damp, closed and dirty rooms with curtains and clothing hanging about collecting dust, where dirty walls and floors are devoid of sunlight and fresh air, where the slightest movement would raise the dust; these are the people who are most likely to contract consumption, and it is fear of living in this way - not fear of contact with the consumptive himself - that we wish to arouse.*

*Another source of consumption, especially among children, was the swallowing of germs contained in food, particularly milk, because the latter was so often taken raw, and was often the product of cows with Tuberculosis. Pigs contracted Tuberculosis from being fed with raw skimmed milk of whey from the dairies. It was mentioned that the disease could also penetrate the flesh of pigs. The board considered that those people who were most likely to contract Tuberculosis lived in houses that were not fit for habitation. The Board also considered that farmers' dairies could be a source of Tuberculosis as they were not hygienic enough.*<sup>71</sup>

Waterfall Hospital for Consumptives was renamed in 1914 as Waterfall State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis.

## WATERFALL STATE SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS 1914-1957

### Chalets for Patients

The Public Works Department in 1918 accepted a tender from A F Webb of Thirroul for £2,874 to erect 2 cottages and 9 chalets at Waterfall Sanatorium.<sup>72</sup> The chalets were intended for incurable patients to separate them from patients who had some chance of recovery.

Most of the chalets measured about 3.5 metres by 3.5 metres and were intended to accommodate two beds. Constructed of wood and roofed with shingles, the chalets had shuttered openings on the sides, a glazed western window and shutters flanking the front eastern opening. The medical philosophy was to maintain as much access to fresh air as possible, so the chalets were not fitted initially with doors. Additional chalets were built in 1933 and were clad in asbestos sheeting, window openings were glazed and doors fitted. Some chalets remain but are in poor condition and have been fenced off due to the presence of asbestos.



Image: NSW Government Printer 1950s



Image: John Shipp 2016

Chalets at Waterfall Sanatorium for the terminal ill patients.

### Medical Superintendent's Report 1922

Throughout the 30 years that Dr Henry Palmer was Medical Superintendent, he issued an annual report on the Sanatorium and its facilities. At times Dr Palmer was quite critical of official attitudes towards the treatment of Tuberculosis, as well as of the amenities at Waterfall. His reports provide insight on how patients were housed and treated. In June 1922, he wrote:

*that we are as far off as ever from controlling Tuberculosis and preventing its ravages. How many of us appreciate the fact that nearly 15 per cent of all deaths are due to Tuberculosis, that no person or age is immune from its ravages, that the economic loss to the state is not only due to the death rate, but also to the greater number of Tuberculosis persons whose usefulness to the community is markedly diminished?*

*To a small Commonwealth like ours, the financial loss must run into millions yearly, without considering the loss of population through death. Every one of us considered the importance of controlling the recent influenza epidemic; but do any of us appreciate the fact that Tuberculosis is far more deadly and certainly far more expensive economically than influenza will ever be? This being so, should we not seriously consider the means at our disposal to prevent and control this disease and see that the best use is made of those means?*

*Why are we not more successful? We fail because we ourselves are not united and most of us fail to appreciate the seriousness of the disease and have no faith in the present forms of treatment. Sanatoria fail because they are not sanatoria at all, only homes for consumptives. Under present conditions we are forced to take all types of patients, those with chronic disease and those dying preponderating. Should any person in the early or hopeful stage be admitted, he soon leaves for he will not stay when he sees all around him people dying of the same disease of which he himself is suffering.*



*The chronic patients supply all the grumblers. As they cannot improve on account of their condition, they blame everyone but themselves because they do not recover, and create considerable discomfort where contentment is so essential to success. If sanatoria are only expected to fulfil what they are capable of doing, they will do it most successfully.*

*The function of sanatoria is educational and curative, but they are only suitable for Tuberculosis in its early and favourable stage. If any treatment will cure a consumptive, sanatorium treatment will. Early diagnosis is essential and if carried out successfully, very few patients would go wrong. By having only patients who can be cured together, an atmosphere of faith and hope in the sanatorium methods prevails, and when new patients come into the atmosphere and see how quickly others improve, they immediately will begin to recover. They become most anxious to carry out every detail of treatment, and when they leave the sanatoria, they become teachers of fresh air and good living to all with whom they come in contact.<sup>73</sup>*

Dr Palmer's comments illustrate the problems facing the treatment of Tuberculosis generally and Waterfall Sanatorium in particular. The co-location of chronically ill patients with those who had a chance of recovery compromised treatment effectiveness. His comments that chronic sufferers were the cause of dissatisfaction was prescient given the future complaints that resulted in enquiries into conditions at the Sanatorium.

The number of deaths at Waterfall and the neglect of the adjoining cemetery have encouraged some commentators to characterise the Sanatorium as a hell-house. These conclusions have slight validity and are generally overstated. They lack knowledge of, and insight into, factors influencing the treatment of Tuberculosis, the living conditions from which many patients came and the resources available to the hospital.

### **Patient Complaints 1926**

In January 1926 Mr George Cann, the Minister for Public Health, received a deputation on behalf of the patients at the Waterfall State Sanatorium. The Minister appointed a committee to investigate the complaints which included a mix of issues relating medical practices, lack of staffing and poor sanitary conditions. The complaints also highlighted the accommodation of children in adult wards and the employment of 'shilling-a-day' women transferred from other institutions.<sup>74</sup>

The committee's findings addressed many of the patient complaints:

*Male and female patients should preferably be segregated, child patients to be separated from adults and separation of boys and girls. There is also a need to increase medical and nursing staff. More equipment and amenities should be provided including hot water, sterilising and sanitation services and lavatories. More surgical equipment should be obtained as well as the augmentation of an X-ray unit. Additional ward equipment and services should be provided such as double basins, water, steam services and electric fans.*

*The committee recommended that the transfer of all aged male and female workers from Newington and Liverpool Asylums be stopped. A better storage for food and an improvement in the quality of meat and fish supplied to the institution are required. Improvements of kitchen facilities would be most welcome. Kitchen staff should be better trained. Suitable lavatories have to be erected for visitors. The stables must be removed from their present location near the female wards.<sup>75</sup>*

The specific nature of some complaints suggests that the hospital administrators, or at least some of the staff, may have helped frame the petition but there is no evidence to support the assertion. The complaints were presented by Patricia Roach, a paid employee of the TB Association, but at least one patient disputed her right to represent them.<sup>76</sup>



## Employment of Alcoholics and Derelicts.

In December 1926, the *Truth* newspaper published an article questioning slow progress addressing patient complaints. The article also highlighted the use of former inmates of the Liverpool and Newington asylums as inmate attendants at Waterfall. The article observed:

*Attendants cost money, so from the Liverpool Asylum and the Newington Home for Women were recruited attendants to muddle through the work of an institution for the badly afflicted. Old men and old women; In the sad evening of their own lives, pottering about Waterfall's wards, its laundries, kitchens, and lavatories, the men drawing a shilling a day, and the women ninepence for their labors.*<sup>77</sup>

In addition to working in the laundry and kitchen, they tended gardens, lawns, flowerbeds and dug the graves in the cemetery. Their remuneration was supplemented by food and basic housing.

In the early years of the Sanatorium, patients did some of this work. When more inmate attendants were assigned, patients often gave them a hand. The inmate attendants were unable due to age, infirmity or alcohol abuse to support themselves through regular employment. The use of inmate attendants from Liverpool and Newington was still in place in August 1946.<sup>78</sup> The Director-General of Public Health, commenting in 1946, said 'This is a humane and worthwhile objective'<sup>79</sup>

## Minister for Public Health Visit 1928

Dr Richard Arthur, the NSW Minister for Public Health, and Dr Henri Baret, Acting Director of the Tuberculosis Division of the NSW Department of Health, visited the Waterfall Sanatorium on 19 March 1928 to inspect the facilities in response to complaints published in Sydney newspapers.

An inspection was made of all the wards, chalets, nurses' quarters, and kitchens with the Medical Superintendent, Dr H W Palmer as guide.

*The men's quarters were visited first. They found the rooms airy, spotlessly clean, and furnished with comforts far exceeding the standard found in ordinary hospitals. A pair of earphones hung within reach of every patient so that he could listen to broadcasts (ABC only).*

*After traversing a long, roofed passageway, the party came to the women's wards. They found excellent fare being served to all the patients. At special tables merry children were chattering as they ate their midday meal. Nearby, a long table was strewn with books, tablets and pencils. This was 'school' conducted by an ex-patient. Near the main building were a number of chalets of which some had been built by the patients themselves. Each chalet is the home of a patient, where he is able, to a great extent, to look after himself.*

While recognising the positive conditions of the hospital, the delegation was made aware of the darker side which included poor accommodation for nurses, the need for additional buildings and the lack of x-ray equipment. The medical superintendent, Dr Palmer, and Dr Baret stressed

*The heavy mortality is due less to the virulence of the disease than to the lack of equipment; the "dumping" of hopeless cases from country hospitals, to Waterfall. In many instances the patients are made despondent by being removed from friends and relatives, who could not possibly afford the time and money necessary to make frequent visits. Despondency, the doctors assert, had the positive effect of rapidly reducing the patients' vitality. But a still greater evil resulted from the "dumping" of incurable cases among men and women who had a reasonable hope of regaining their health.*<sup>80</sup>

The minister promised, and delivered, an x-ray machine but was non-committal on addressing the other issues. Tenders for supply, delivery, erection and maintenance of a complete X-ray unit were called twice by the Department of Public Works, once in November 1928 and again in August 1930. The 1930 tender seemed to have been successful.<sup>81</sup>

### Charity, Humanity and Compassion in the 1930s

Periodically, the *Truth* newspaper published allegations of misconduct and scandal at the hospital. It was an approach that characterised the newspaper and its owner, Ezra Norton. Other newspapers reported on the hospital's shortcomings, but they also reported on positive events.

An August 1930 *Sydney Sportsman* issue mentioned that the inmates at Waterfall State Sanatorium were provided with first-rate entertainment of four-rounds of boxing with middleweight champion Jack Haines and Jack Lester. Another six boxers came along to make the day a memorable one.<sup>82</sup>

More heartrending was an account of a young patient, Jimmy.<sup>83</sup> The Smith Family visited the hospital to distribute presents to young patients. *After the distribution it was noticed that we had still one Christmas stocking. It was for Jimmy – Jimmy's eyes sparkled as the gift was placed in his arms. From Father Christmas? He sat up, his weak fingers pulling feebly at the net of the stocking. All help he refused and having failed to release the contents of the stocking, he lay back, still steadfastly declining to yield his treasure to a nurse. "Thank Father Christmas for me, will you?" he stammered. "I– I thought he had forgotten me." They left Jimmy with his gift, and next day, with the stocking still clasped tightly to him, they found him dead, but smiling.*<sup>84</sup>

In 1932, a fancy-dress party was attended by 40 female patients and small children. Male patients were excluded. *It was an evening of such gaiety as has seldom been seen at Waterfall, and provided a welcome break in the uneventful Sanatorium life.*<sup>85</sup>

It was reported in July 1933 that the Hospital Saturday Fund had installed a wireless receiver and 100 headphones for the patients to listen to ABC radio.<sup>86</sup>

### Rising Infection and Bed Shortages during the 1940s

Even though Dr Henry Palmer had ceased being Medical Superintendent at Waterfall in 1939, he continued to raise concerns about the treatment of Tuberculosis sufferers and the difficulties facing the Waterfall Hospital.

*"One reason why New South Wales has more cases of Tuberculosis in proportion to its population than any other state is that patients are sent from all over Australia for treatment", Dr H W Palmer, formerly medical superintendent of the Waterfall State Sanatorium, commented yesterday on the annual report of the Director General of Health (Dr Morris).*

*He explained, "Victoria had a good system of control, but most people there almost were forced to pay for treatment. They have to answer numerous questions and comply with various formalities. Even then, if it was found that the applicant belonged to another state, treatment was refused. Many Victorians therefore came to New South Wales where they received attention free and were subjected to scarcely any questioning at all. Methods are not as advanced in Adelaide as in the two larger capitals. Less effort is being made to detect cases; consequently many cases come to Sydney, mostly through Broken Hill. Others have come from Queensland".*<sup>87</sup>

Dr Palmer did not mention the many migrants, crew members from local and overseas ships and World War I German internees who also had to be accommodated.

News reports started to emerge that Tuberculosis sufferers were becoming desperate for accommodation especially those with the disease in its advanced stages. A Lane Cove man had been waiting for a bed at Waterfall since November 1939. By March 1940 he was living in a garage at the back of his daughter's home so he would not contaminate the daughter's children.<sup>88</sup>

A further 300 to 400 beds for Tuberculosis sufferers were promised by the State Government. The then Minister for Health, Dr John Hughes, admitted that there were serious delays occurring in the treatment of Tuberculosis patients. He lamented - 'I am doing my best'.<sup>89</sup>

Three years later Dr Hughes once again hit the newspapers regarding the long wait for beds. He stated that 400 additional beds were planned. That was until Japan entered the war. 90 beds at Waterfall were closed and could not be reopened due to lack of staff.<sup>90</sup>

In 1944 it was reported that the waiting list for a bed in a sanatorium was up to two months. At Waterfall only patients in early and middle stages of the disease were admitted. For admission, there was a special form issued by the Tuberculosis Division of the Department of Public Health. The form had to be filled in by the patient and the treating doctor. Patients had to be mobile and able to look after themselves, and able to travel to the Sanatorium without escort. When approval was given for admission the patients were then to present themselves at No 3 platform Central Station. On Tuesdays an employee of the Sanatorium would escort new female patients from Central and on Thursday each week it was the men's turn.<sup>91</sup>

### **Vaccination**

Before the development of a vaccine, Tuberculosis ranked as a major cause of death in Australia. It impacted both individuals and families and had wide-ranging effects on society. Although it affected people of all economic and social classes, it was more prevalent among those whose living conditions were unsanitary and crowded, and who could not afford quality nutrition and health care.

Some sufferers were able to recover if they changed their diets, living conditions and had access to clean air. The research of Dr Robert Koch in 1882 showed the cause of Tuberculosis but it took nearly 50 years before a viable vaccine became widely available. In the meantime, campaigns were instituted to limit the incidence and spread of the disease.

Development of a vaccine was hindered by the economic depression of the 1930s and by World War II. Antibiotic drugs became available from 1945. The combination of Streptomycin and Para-Amino Salicylic Acid were found to have a prophylactic effect on Tuberculosis. Seven years later, a new antibiotic drug, Isoniazid, became available. It was inexpensive to produce, safe to administer and effective in the treatment of latent and active Tuberculosis.

### **Closure in the 1950s**

Use of Isoniazid ultimately eliminated the need for the Waterfall Sanatorium. In 1953, Waterfall and the Randwick Auxiliary Hospital experienced shortages of nurses and male patients had to wait six months for admittance.<sup>92</sup> By 1957, the number of patients had dwindled, and new sufferers could be treated at other hospitals or as out-patients. The Sanatorium closed and after renovation was re-opened in 1958 as a hospital for people with chronic diseases especially those associated with ageing.



Female Ward 1953

Image: NSW Government Printer

## WAYWARD STAFF AND PATIENTS

During fifty years of operation, thousands of patients and staff members passed through the Sanatorium. Understaffing was acute at times, accommodation in the early years was less than ideal for single workers and the pay was poor. For patients, especially those who spent years at the hospital, life was tedious and restrictive. Inevitably, some patients and staff members strayed from the path of righteousness.

**Daniel O'Connor Smith** was appointed an attendant at Waterfall Sanatorium on 1 July 1913,<sup>93</sup> Daniel was charged with theft from a patient in 1925. His victim was Peter Medrick who had been born in Latvia and confined since 1920 at Waterfall State Sanatorium in the advanced stage of Tuberculosis.

He was befriended in Australia by Woldemar and Ellen Zihrul of 48 Argyle Place, Sydney. The Zihruls occasionally sent him funds by way of 10-shilling postal notes. In the third week of August 1924, Mrs Zihrul purchased a postal note for 10 shillings at Miller's Point Post Office. It was made payable to Peter Medrick at Waterfall Post Office.

Peter died on 23 August 1924 aged 32 years. When the Zihruls learnt of Peter's death Mrs Zihrul went to the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office seeking the return of her last letter and postal note. As the letter could not be located Mrs Zihrul got in touch with the Postmaster General's Department. The matter was referred to an investigator.



Daniel O'Connor Smith

After some months William Gibson, an inquiry officer in the Postmaster General's Department, visited Waterfall Sanatorium on 1 February 1925. He spoke to Daniel O'Connor Smith about the letter sent by Mrs Zihrul and its whereabouts.

Smith said that he remembered that Peter Medrick had died before the letter was received. He had entered the letter in the Hospital Record Book on 26 August and noted that the letter should be returned. Two days after the interview, Smith called at William Gibson's office and gave him 10 shillings with the request that it be forwarded on to Mrs Zihrul.

On further investigation William Gibson discovered that Daniel Smith had removed the postal note from the Zihruls' letter. He had changed the name of the post office from Waterfall to Kogarah. When Smith presented the note at the Kogarah Post Office he signed as Peter Medrick.

The matter was brought before the Central Police Court on 30 March 1925. Amongst the evidence was a letter from Robert Rowe, manager of the Sanatorium, stating that Smith had been employed for 13 years as an attendant and that his conduct was exemplary. A further letter from Dr Henry Palmer, Superintendent of the Sanatorium, was read out: *Mr D O Smith has always been a trustworthy and conscientious officer. Unfortunately, he is not well educated and lacks initiative. When up against difficulties he is apt to do silly things. I have no hesitation in accepting his explanation that he would have received the 10 shillings from Medrick had that person lived.*

Daniel Smith, in his defence, explained that he had purchased goods for Medrick and was owed 13 shillings. He also claimed that Medrick had told him before he died that he could cash the next postal note and take what was owed.

Daniel O'Connor Smith was sentenced to seven days hard labour<sup>94</sup>. As a first offender, he was released on a 12-month good behaviour bond and required to enter a surety of £10.<sup>95</sup> Thereafter, he disappeared from available records.

## Breaches of Faith and Trust

In October 1927 the sensationalist newspaper, *The Sunday Times*, reported on ‘scandalous activities’ that had occurred at the Waterfall State Sanatorium.<sup>96</sup> The number of patients during this decade had risen to around 500 at any one time.

Headlined *Unspeakable Crimes at Waterfall* the story opened with a statement that those working at the institution did so under very difficult circumstances. Due to understaffing, it was difficult for the small number of staff to supervise adequately and report any wrongdoings or breaches of rules and regulations by patients. Some breaches were faithfully reported to the management of the institution. Others escaped the notice of management until brought to light by other events.

Detectives from the NSW Police Force after a thorough investigation arrested a former patient, Thomas Grant 63, for assaulting 9-year-olds, Gilbert Roberts and Gordon Hart, as well as 16-year-old George Bushby Hewish.<sup>97</sup> These crimes allegedly took place over a number of years in a bush hut owned by the offender.

It was found that there were quite a few bush huts dotted throughout the Government-owned bushland. The patients who had built these huts kept them locked up. As a result of this investigation all the locks were removed from the huts so that they could no longer be traded or sold between patients.

The cases against Thomas Grant relating to George Hewish<sup>98</sup> and Gilbert Roberts<sup>99</sup> were dismissed. The case of Gordon Hart was also dismissed but the outcome was not reported in the press.

The second report in *The Sunday Times* dealt with a sudden marriage between a 28-year-old male patient and a 17-year-old girl who was also a patient. The girl was of Aboriginal and European heritage and gave birth a few months later. Neither the father, mother nor child were named.

Typical of a scandal sheet, *The Sunday Times* did not re-visit the issues.

**James Hicks Hetley**, the Sanatorium accountant, a man of 54 years of age was accused of assaulting a 9-year-old boy in 1936. The boy’s 11-year-old brother and another lad corroborated the victim’s account.

A night attendant, Henry Jackson, had found the boy in a very distressed state and took him to the Medical Superintendent, Dr Palmer. The police were called, and the accused charged and sent for trial. The Medical Superintendent and other employees of the Sanatorium said that the accused was a respectable and quiet man. The jury found him guilty and recommended that he undergo a mental assessment.

When passing sentence, Judge John Roscoe Neild said – *it was a peculiar thing that offences of this nature are frequently committed by people who otherwise bear good character.... However, he took it as his duty to protect the young people for as long a period as the law allowed.* His Honour concluded that the only course was to sentence the accused to five years hard labour.<sup>100</sup> James Hetley appealed the sentence which was reduced to three years.<sup>101</sup>

James Hetley was born in Ampthill, England in 1887<sup>102</sup> and served as a gunner in the Royal Garrison Artillery<sup>103</sup> during World War I. He came from a moderately well-to-do family. In the 1891 Census for Ampthill, his father was described as a civil and mechanical engineer, iron founder and agricultural implement maker. James worked as a bank clerk before migrating to New Zealand in 1924. Alfonso Douglass, the clerk/storeman at Waterfall claimed at the 1936 trial to have known Hetley for ten years. If accurate, James arrived in Australia in 1925-1926. No record of his appointment could be found in the NSW Public Service Lists.

In May 1947, a James Hetley was charged with the theft of two glasses from an hotel. Hetley was described as *a picturesque figure with flowing beard, a pensioner aged 68*. At his trial, Hetley told the magistrate – *I am an Englishman of good family and education, an MA of Oxford (Lincoln College), and a chartered accountant in the City of London. I have fallen upon evil days, suffering from chronic arthritis, and with very little money. I have a good military record, four times wounded, serving in the XIV, Corps Heavy Artillery. I can safely swear that I have never been dishonest in my life.*



Hetley family about 1899 – James back left<sup>104</sup>

The age of the accused does not tally with James Hicks Hetley who would have been only 60 in 1947. However, the remainder of his claims are close enough for him to be identified as the same James Hetley incarcerated in 1936, even if he had embroidered his attendance at Oxford and his military service. The magistrate found the charge proved but was persuaded by Hetley's *cultured tones and dismissed the charge*.<sup>105</sup>

A James Hetley aged 73 years died in Sydney in 1951 and was buried at Rookwood Cemetery. His death certificate does not include details of his parents. In 1954, a firm of solicitors in Amptill advertised for details of the whereabouts of James Hicks Hetley. His father died in 1941 and his mother in 1949, but 6 of his 7 siblings were still living in England.<sup>106</sup>

### **Gambling – an illegal national pastime**

In 1927, the *The Sunday Times* newspaper sensationalised starting price (SP) bookmakers plying their trade amongst the staff and patients of the Sanatorium. Bets from sixpence up to £20 could be made. It was reported that two of the bookmakers were making good profits from their business.<sup>107</sup> Sweeps and betting had been going on as early as 1910 according to a previous report. The police had tried to stop these activities then, but with little success.

Illegal SP betting was common until the government-run TAB became ubiquitous from the 1990s. Every hotel had a bookie, many men's barbers either took bets or transmitted them to a bookie and it was possible to place bets elsewhere in the community. The SP system catered to those gamblers who were unable to attend a race meeting and could afford only small wagers. Regrettably, the system encouraged corruption in the police force, extortion of those unable to settle their losses and compulsive gambling.

At the conclusion of its article, *The Sunday Times* claimed to have more sensational evidence but also admitted that:

*An inspection of the 'hospital by a 'Sunday Times' representative' early, on Friday morning revealed the state of scrupulous cleanliness maintained by the resident doctor, nurses, and attendants. '...The complaints lie solely in the lack of control, due to understating and divided authority used in maintaining the good conduct of all patients. Thus it is that children fall an easy prey to the vultures which find their way to any such institutions.*<sup>108</sup>

# ISOLATING IMMIGRANT SUFFERERS

## Controlling Immigration

From the early days of the NSW colony attempts were made to isolate incoming passengers and ship crew members with suspected contagious diseases. Initially, ships were required to moor off Bradley Head in Sydney Harbour.<sup>109</sup> From 1832 quarantine was provided at a purpose-built facility on North Head. When the Waterfall Sanatorium opened, any arrivals suspected of having Tuberculosis were sent there.

One of the first pieces of legislation passed by the Australian Parliament was the *Immigration Restriction Act 1901*. The Act was aimed chiefly at excluding non-Caucasian immigrants, but it also contained provisions to exclude:

- (a) any person likely ... to become a charge upon the public or upon any public or charitable institution;
- (c) any idiot or insane person;
- (d) any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease of a loathsome or dangerous character;<sup>110</sup>

The provisions of the Act were strengthened in the Commonwealth *Immigration Act of 1912*. Section 3(e) of that Act specifically allowed the exclusion of 'any person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis'. Section 5 (5) of the Act specified

If an immigrant is within three years of his entering the Commonwealth found to be suffering from or affected with any disease or disability either specifically mentioned or of a class mentioned in this Act or the regulations, he shall be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister that he was free from the disease or disability at the time he entered the Commonwealth."

These provisions were applied countless times to exclude, or attempt to exclude, individuals and to enforce their deportation. The regulations were often enforced despite inhumane consequences for individuals who may have had nowhere else to go if repatriated. Often it was the medical personnel at the Waterfall Sanatorium who prevented or delayed deportation. In some cases, they knew that it was a matter of time before a patient would recover from Tuberculosis. In other instances, they delayed diagnosing a patient to be well enough to travel to give them some respite from the arduous of deportation. When the doctors believed that death was inevitable, bureaucratic delays enabled patients to remain in the relative comfort of the Sanatorium where medical help was available.

Once an immigrant or ship's crew member with Tuberculosis was transferred to the Sanatorium, the amount of paperwork required increased considerably. Documentation was required by the Prime Minister's department, Customs and Excise Department, the State Premier's Department, and NSW Health. The administration office at the Sanatorium received a constant stream of letters and requests for reports.

In 1911 Mr Ambrose Carmichael, New South Wales Government Assistant Treasurer, expressed concerns about the number of immigrants diagnosed with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The then Premier, Mr James McGowen, requested the Chief Secretary to implement more stringent checks be carried out on all overseas arrivals. It was reported that over a period of 18 months some 28 consumptive arrivals had been admitted to the Sanatorium.<sup>111</sup>

It is evident from patient reports that in many instances there were breakdowns in communication between various government departments. Other cases were affected by bureaucrats not heeding the patient medical reports supplied by the Sanatorium doctors.

In addition to their medical suffering, immigrants and ship crew members sent to Waterfall were often separated from family. Both the patients and their dependents were left in financial hardship. Some were repatriated to their country-of-origin while others died whilst in the care of the facility. Some recovered and allowed to stay in Australia or return to the sea. The following case studies are just a few examples of the difficulties facing immigrant sufferers in addition to their medical condition.



**Reginald Frederick Anson** was a frequent visitor to Australia and a well-known Shakespearian actor. When he arrived in November 1916, he was probably already suffering from Tuberculosis. He was not denied entry to the country and he was not isolated immediately.

Reginald was born in 1884 at Fulham, London, the second youngest child of George William Anson and Emily Jane Weston (née Blake). His father was a well-known comedian not only in England but also in the United States and Australia. Most of his children became involved in the theatre and performed around the world.

Known in theatrical circles as R F Anson, he had been to Australia as a child with his parents. When he returned in 1909, he was a member of the Ashe-Brayton Company. Oscar Ashe was an Australian actor, playwright and director who married the English actress, Lily Brayton. Reginald's performance in Perth was described as - *Mr. R.F. Anson – a quaint comedian with a humorous pair of legs was loudly applauded for his delivery of Petruchio's sorry steeds.*<sup>112</sup>

Reginald Anson started his career with the Ashe-Brayton world touring troupe as a stagehand in 1904. After 2½ years as an assistant stage manager in London, Reginald and the Ashe-Brayton troupe toured the United States and Australia. The company was noted for its Shakespearean performances and Reginald for his comic and character roles.

He returned to Australia in November 1916 after performing in the United States.<sup>113</sup> The newspapers noted his return but there were no mentions of any performances. He contracted Tuberculosis at some time during his theatrical wanderings. On 27 September 1919, Reginald died at the Waterfall Sanatorium aged 35 years. He was buried in the adjacent cemetery on the same day.

Only a few mourners including Dr Alfred and Mrs Jeannie Burne attended the funeral. Alfred Burne was a prominent and wealthy Sydney dentist, and the two families were close friends. Despite his fame, Reginald had few visitors other than Alfred and Jeannie while at the Sanatorium.<sup>114</sup> The headstone on his grave is one of the largest in the cemetery and has survived over one hundred years without any great damage.<sup>115</sup>



Reginald Anson tombstone

**James Albert Egerton** travelled to Australia on the P & O liner, *SS Plassy* which left London for Australia on 5 September 1919. The ship carried 1,100 Australian soldiers returning from fighting in Europe as well as general passengers. It called at Bombay and took on board Mr and Mrs James Albert Egerton. James was listed as an engine driver of English nationality while his wife was described as of Anglo-Indian nationality. Both were classified as 'white'.<sup>116</sup>



James Albert Egerton was born in 1880 at Wallasey, County Cheshire, England to William and Alice Egerton. James and his wife arrived in Sydney on 30 October 1919. Two days later, on 1 November, James was admitted to Waterfall Sanatorium with advanced stages of pulmonary Tuberculosis.

From then on, government departments commenced corresponding to determine how he entered Australia without the ship's captain and medical officer as well as customs officers detecting his condition. The Medical Officer at Waterfall, Dr Palmer, stated that James had been suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for 2 years prior to his arrival in Australia.

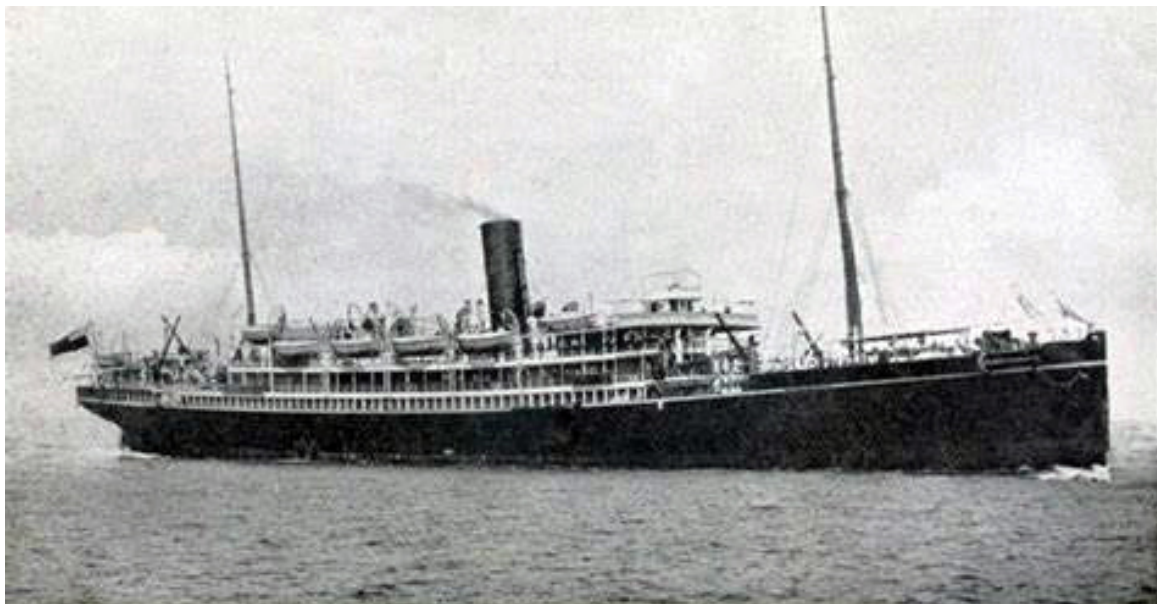
A letter from the Prime Minister's Department to the Premier of New South Wales, dated 14 March 1920, advised that if his condition improved steps would be taken to deport James. The Home and Territories Department issued a memorandum on 13 May 1920 stating that James Albert Egerton had died at Waterfall on 9 April 1920 (aged 40 years).

It was confirmed that if his case had been brought to the notice of the authorities at the time of his arrival in Australia, that James would have been considered a prohibited immigrant. The memorandum also advised that NSW had a claim on the shipping company for the cost of his maintenance up to the date of his death.

The memorandum has a handwritten comment by Atlee Hunt<sup>117</sup> which was dated 27 May:

*I should like this case brought under the notice of the Director of Quarantine. It is hard to understand that a case should be as far as advanced as this without the ship's authorities being aware of it.*

A further memorandum was issued on 21 September 1920 stating that the shipping company was to be asked to bear the maintenance expenses and cost of burial. The shipping company responded that they could not see their way to defray the costs. Atlee Hunt then wrote to the Collector of Customs on 15 December 1920 requesting that the shipping company pay the sum of £33-15. If the amount were not paid the matter would be placed into the hands of the Crown Law authorities.



SS Plassy

The Collector of Customs instructed the Crown Solicitors Office to take action to recover the amount from the shipping agents, MacDonald, Hamilton & Co. In all, the Commonwealth Government's persistence to procure a reimbursement from the shipping company dragged out for

seven months. A final letter, written in January 1921, from Atlee Hunt to the Collector of Customs stated that MacDonald, Hamilton & Co had settled the full amount of £33-15.<sup>118</sup>

The captain of the *Plassy* was fined £300 for allowing prohibited immigrants to enter Australia in contravention of the *Immigration Act 1912*.<sup>119</sup>

**Matthew Whittington** was paid off as a crew member of the *SS Ceramic* at Melbourne on 21 October 1925. He then signed onto the *SS Gallic* at Melbourne on 11 December 1925, deserting the vessel in Sydney on 14 December 1925.

7 months later he was suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and was admitted to the Waterfall State Sanatorium in July 1926. Matthew was discharged at his own request on 7 October 1926. The Senior Medical Officer at Waterfall reported to the Collector of Customs on 28 December 1926 on Matthew's condition at the time of his discharge. In doctor's opinion, *even though his condition had improved, the disease certainly had not been arrested and that he had very rough breathing in both lungs.*

Despite leaving the Sanatorium, Matthew could not escape officialdom. The Assistant Secretary to the Collector of Customs wrote on 28 January 1927 requesting the Chief Quarantine Officer to arrange for Whittington to be examined and to report his fitness for deportation. After receipt of the letter and tracing Matthew's whereabouts, a report dated 17 February 1927 stated that Matthew Whittington had been examined on 10 February. It confirmed that he was suffering from advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The report recommended that his deportation under Section 8A of the *Immigration Act* should be enacted. The grounds for his deportation were that he had, within three years of his arrival, become an inmate in a public charitable institution. The deportation order was signed on 17 February 1927.

Despite their best efforts, the Commonwealth of Australia Customs and the Home and Territories Department failed to achieve Matthew's deportation. He died on 25 February 1927 and was interred in the Roman Catholic section at Rookwood Cemetery the next day. The shipping agents for the *SS Ceramic* paid his funeral expenses.<sup>120</sup>

**Emily Caroline Hopkins** migrated from England with her husband, Herbert, on the *SS Bendigo* which arrived in Sydney of 14 February 1926. They emigrated to join their son, Herbert Ernest Evelyn Jesse Hopkins who was living in Nyngan in western NSW. Emily and Herbert had lived in Clapham, South London where they ran a small grocery shop. Both were in their late 50s when they emigrated.

Their son set them up in a small drapery business in Nyngan but this was not successful. Their troubles increased on 24 January 1928. Twenty-three months after her arrival, Emily was admitted to the Waterfall Sanatorium allegedly suffering from Tuberculosis. As Emily had been in Australia less than 3 years and was not able to contribute financially to her care, the Federal Government determined that she should be repatriated to England.

The Superintendent of the Sanatorium advised the Collector of Customs on 25 May 1929 that Mrs Hopkins was not fit to travel and would probably never be able to travel. On 1 February 1931, her husband wrote to the Customs and Excise Department of his concerns if she were to travel by herself. He asked if he could return to England with her.

A Department of Home Affairs report in 1931 outlined the background to the Hopkins family and their circumstances. The report stated that the son, who was a married man with one child, brought his parents to Australia. His mother had been practically supported by him for the two years she was in Australia prior to entering the hospital. He had also supported his father during the whole of the time he had been in Australia.

Herbert Hopkins junior advised that he been unsuccessful in his business ventures. He regretted that his financial position did not enable him to contribute more than 5 shillings per week towards the maintenance of his mother in hospital. Herbert undertook to increase his support as his financial circumstances improved. He proposed to make a home for his mother when discharged from hospital, but he could give no exact information as to when this would be possible. It was the middle of the Depression and many businesses were failing or barely surviving.

Mr Hopkins was advised that, as his mother was a charge on the public purse, the question of deporting her had been raised and that any such action being taken would be deeply regretted. The report continued with the medical findings on Mrs Hopkins stating that she had been diagnosed with Bronchiectasis (an obstructive lung disease) not Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Emily was removed from Waterfall and sent to the State Hospital and Home at Lidcombe which began accepting female patients from 1927. A memorandum from the Director General of Public Health on 4 September 1931 stated that no contribution was ever made towards the cost of maintaining Mrs Hopkins. The final memorandum from the Director General of Public Health stated that Mrs Hopkins died on 31 October 1931 aged 65 years.<sup>121</sup> She was buried at Rookwood Cemetery.

**Dorothy St John** arrived on board the *SS Balranald* on 16 August 1926. The vessel was a typical P & O migrant ship able to carry 586 single class passengers. Four months after her arrival, on 21 December 1926, she was admitted to Waterfall State Sanatorium. On 31 March 1927, the Deputy Director of the Commonwealth Immigration Office wrote to the Home and Territories Department stating that the Commonwealth had no objections to Miss St John being deported. A month later, the Home and Territories Department endorsed her deportation.

The deportation order was drawn up and signed by the Minister on 27 April 1927. A letter to the Commonwealth Immigration Office on 24 May 1927 identified Dorothy as still being an inmate at Waterfall. The department sought notification from the Sanatorium that she was in a fit state to travel. A memorandum from the Commonwealth of Australia Customs section, dated 31 May 1927, stated that Miss Dorothy St John had departed from Sydney bound for London on board the P & O migrant ship *SS Baradine* on 27 May 1927.

A final letter from the Home and Territories to the Development and Migration Commission on 12 December 1927 observed that Miss St John came out as an assisted migrant. The department considered that it was not unreasonable for the shipping company to be made liable for maintenance expenses during the period that she was reported to be unfit for travel. The Customs authorities also sought recompense from the shipping company for her return passage to London. In all, the government considered that Miss St John's cost of maintenance totalled £24.10.0 while she was an inmate at Waterfall between 21 December 1926 and 27 May 1927.<sup>122</sup>

On her incoming passenger record, Dorothy was described as a domestic aged 33 years. Her last address in England was Surgical Home, Cambridge St, Norwich.<sup>123</sup> On her return journey, she was listed as a hospital nurse and her contact was a Mrs Brown of Fakenham, Norfolk.<sup>124</sup> What happened to Dorothy on her return to England is uncertain. Perhaps she was the Dorothy St John of West Ham in East London who died in January 1928?<sup>125</sup>

**Andrew Spelson**, a Greek subject, arrived on 12 January 1925 on the *Re d'Italia*. The ship carried over 1,000 mostly male immigrants from southern Europe. Passengers disembarked at Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney before the final 160 left at Brisbane.

Descriptions of the conditions on board varied. The Reverend Father Peter O'Dwyer joined the ship at Rome. His account of 'Christmas on a Catholic Ship' was beatific and varied considerably from accounts when the ship reached Australia. Father O'Dwyer travelled as a saloon passenger and did not have to endure life in the crowded immigrant quarters.<sup>126</sup>

By contrast, the *Labor Daily* described appalling conditions in which passengers were 'packed like sardines' and 'rats ran riot'.

*The ship is fitted with patent skeleton bunks. They are erected on the lower and 'tween decks, and so closely are they placed that in some cases the passengers who occupy the inner bunks have to get in bed before the occupants of the outer hunks turn in.*

*"All I could see the poor devils had to sleep on was a seagrass mattress," said another informant. "And the place was simply lousy. It was absolutely crawling. Rotten food was swept up in the corners."*<sup>127</sup>

Not only were on-board conditions poor but the migrants faced a level of hostility when they arrived. Various newspapers queried the need for migrants. The *Western Age* (Dubbo) described them as *The Alien Tide. - A motley Crew* while the *Tweed Daily* commented: *Almost penniless, wholly ignorant of English, and without friends or a job, they have been dumped in Melbourne.* Other newspapers were more positive especially in Melbourne where there was already a large Greek population.

It was into this environment that Andrew Spelson arrived. He was admitted to Waterfall State Sanatorium on 30 March 1927 – ten weeks after his arrival. Andrew asked to be repatriated but was declared not fit to travel. The Commonwealth of Australia, however, drew up a "Deportation Order" on 27 June 1927.

Twelve months later, a memorandum from the Collector of Customs to the Home & Territories Department dated 15 June 1928, stated that Andrew Spelson had died at Waterfall on 9 February 1928. Andrew had spent three years under medical supervision at Waterfall.<sup>128</sup> and was buried in the Waterfall General Cemetery.

**Beatrice Laura Rail** (née Davies), a native of Edmonton in Canada, arrived in Sydney with her husband William and young son, Terrence in August 1927. The family had travelled from Canada to New Zealand to visit William's father who lived in Christchurch. After a short stay, they boarded a ship for Australia.

Three weeks after their arrival in Sydney Beatrice was admitted to the Waterfall State Sanatorium with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. She had been suffering from the disease for more than a year. Not long after her admission, her husband returned to Canada leaving the young Terrence with friends in Sydney. As her health deteriorated, Beatrice sent an urgent letter to her husband in Canada. On his return to Australia, William learnt that his wife had died on 31 July 1928. She was 29 years of age.

Beatrice Rail died intestate and held money in Australian and Canadian banks. The Public Trustees took control of her bankbooks. The maintenance owed to the Government while she was in the Sanatorium came to a total of £77-10 (\$155). William requested that her money be used to pay for the return passage to Canada for himself and his son.

Amongst the records held on Beatrice Rail is a memo from the Director General of Public Health. He was concerned that if the funds were provided to William Rail and his son, they would still owe the Government £40 (\$80).

In October 1928 the Prime Minister, Stanley Bruce, wrote to the NSW Premier, Thomas Bavin, explaining why Beatrice Rail had been allowed to enter NSW when she had Tuberculosis. The official explanation was that as New Zealand was free of quarantinable diseases, vessels trading between the two countries were not subject to quarantine inspections on arrival in Australian ports.<sup>129</sup>

William and Terrance Rail returned to Canada on the *SS Oarangi* and arrived at Vancouver on 12 October 1928. Their arrival documents indicated that William had \$250 in his possession.<sup>130</sup> One month later, father and son migrated to Santa Monica in California.<sup>131</sup>

## INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORIES

The experiences of patients treated at Waterfall varied widely. Some came from extreme poverty and lived in crowded unsanitary conditions often without access to adequate food and other comforts. Others came from rural or outer suburban locations which made contact with their families difficult. A smaller number were at Waterfall because they were unable to gain admittance to one of the private sanatoriums. The Waterfall Cemetery burial register<sup>P</sup> shows that some patients were of Aboriginal descent.

Whatever their background, they were transported to an isolated location, required to live in dormitories, their lives restricted by their illness and by the institution's regulations. Some adjusted to institutional life, others railed against it. For some, the pressures brought about by their physical suffering and sense of deprivation caused irreparable mental anguish for them and their families.

**James Hughes**, a storeman, aged 37 years lived with his wife at 56 Rose Street, Sydney. He was admitted to Waterfall early in 1913 but taken home on Saturday 7 June 1913 still suffering from Tuberculosis. Arrangements were made for his admission to St Vincent's Hospital and he was taken into a private room on Monday, 9 June. He appeared to be in good spirits on Tuesday at noon when a nurse brought his lunch. An hour and a half later, the nurse returned and found him dead in bed with his throat slashed. His body was covered in blood. Lying open on a small table beside him was a bloodstained pocketknife.<sup>132</sup>

A coroner's inquest was held on 13 June and found that he had been born in Brisbane, died of self-inflicted wounds and had an estate of £180.<sup>133</sup> Little more is known of James or his family. At the time of his death, Rose St, Chippendale was a working-class area with a mix of two-storey and single-storey terraces. There were several industries in the locality including a brewery.

**Edward George Tweedie**, better known as 'Cocker' Tweedie was an Australian lightweight boxer. He was born on 1 January 1873 at Sydney to Edward George Tweedie and Caroline (née Spurrett). Cocker took up boxing in his late teens and became known as a Lightweight Pugilist about 1895. Over the next few years, he made a name for himself by defeating amongst others the renown English boxer, Mike McGoff.

To further his career, Cocker went to San Francisco in January 1898. After losing and winning bouts during the next two years he returned to Sydney. On his return he won the NSW State Featherweight Title. This was followed by the Australian Lightweight Title, which he held until his retirement in 1907.

From 1898 to 1907, he fought a total of 39 fights of which he won 21, lost 15 and drew 3. Edward Tweedie was admitted to Waterfall Sanatorium in 1912 and on 24 February 1913 succumbed to the effects of Tuberculosis.<sup>134</sup>

His family buried him at Rookwood Necropolis in Sydney. Within two months a benefit night attended by actors and many pugilists was organised to set up the "Cocker Tweedie Fund" to assist his widowed mother.<sup>135</sup>

Stories about Cocker continued to be told in boxing circles well after his death. Boxing journalist, Jim Donald of the *Truth* newspaper recalled in 1941.

*I am inclined to tell the story of Cocker's adventure with the corpse. It happened at a well-known pub in a Bayside suburb. The sun of stoush had long set for poor Cocker and the publican, a rabid admirer of Tweedie's boxing skill in the old days, 'created' a job for the down and out pug.*

*The duties were very light. Just clean up about the yard and do a bit of shopping for the cook. Cocker got a pound a week and tucker, and slept in an outhouse which had been converted into a temporary bedroom.*

*Saturday was pay-day and Cocker always took a trip to town. Forbidden to drink at his own pub; Cocker made up for lost time during the rounds of city hostelryes.*

*Late one Saturday night a soused fisherman fell off the pier and was drowned. The body was quickly recovered, and under the free-and-easy regulations of those days, held for inquest on the spot, so to speak. The local 'copper' ordered the corpse to be carried to the pub, where it was stripped and dried and laid – of all places— in Cocker's' bed.*

*"Cocker is in town and won't be home till morning, and he'll never know," said the publican. So the stage was set for the coroner's Sunday morning inspection. Sometime in the wee sma' hours, Cocker, sodden with booze, arrived back home and climbed into bed in the dark. He was fully dressed, boots and all. 'Hey, you, move over!' he yelled. There was no response from the silent Interloper. 'All right, mug, out you'se go,' muttered Cocker. There was a bump and silence reigned.*

*Early next morning a drowsy pug had a rude awakening. Rough hands shook him sober. Slowly his dazed mind registered this tableau. Two policemen gazing accusingly and a dead man on the floor. Cocker took one look and came out of that bed as if he had been released by a giant spring. 'Blime, Sergeant,' he yelled, 'I'm not guilty! HE HIT ME FIRST!'<sup>36</sup>*



Edward 'Cocker' Tweedie

**Brant Charles Tait** was born at the Waterfall State Sanatorium on 13 November 1924 while his mother Myra Fabian Tait was a patient. She was already in an advanced state of Tuberculosis. Brant died when just 3 days old and was buried in the Church of England portion. His mother Myra, born in New Zealand, had married William Brant Tait in 1920 at Orange NSW. Brant was their only child. Myra died just one month after her infant son in December 1924 aged 24 years. She was buried next to her son who was the youngest person buried in the cemetery.

**Emma Sharp** was the oldest patient at Waterfall State Sanatorium. She died in August 1945 aged 101 years. Her death certificate records that she was born at Bungendore, NSW. Emma never married and suffered from Fibrous Tuberculosis for 31 years. She had also suffered from senility for 10 years prior to her death.

**William Broom** was an inmate for one of the longest periods. He was born in Weymouth, England in March 1856. William emigrated on the *Austral* about 1884 and married Charlotte Barnard at Erskineville on 13 October 1894. Charlotte and William had two sons, William Frederick (1896-1966) and Harold George (1899-1974). A third son was born in 1897 but died soon after. Charlotte died on 18 September 1900 of a miscarriage and septic mastitis.<sup>137</sup>

William was admitted to the Liverpool Asylum for the Poor and Infirm on 29 January 1902 and transferred to Waterfall on 2 March 1916. He had previously been a patient at the Coast Hospital.<sup>138</sup> He died in September 1930 aged 75 after more than 28 years as a Tuberculosis sufferer and hospital inmate. After his admission to the Liverpool Asylum, his sons were cared for by relatives. William went to his mother's parents at Bargo and Harold to his mother's sister, Harriett Gasson, at Yerinbool. Harold assumed Gasson as his surname and allegedly was unaware of his parent's names until 1936. William Frederick died in 1966 at the Rozelle Psychiatric Centre.<sup>139</sup>

**Adriana Martini** was born in 1907. She was the daughter of Greek migrants, Angelus and Katherine Couroupis. In 1932 she married Italian migrant, Virginio Martini, at Broken Hill. One child, Teresa, was born in 1932. Baby Teresa Martini died in December 1933 and was laid to rest in the Roman Catholic portion of Broken Hill Cemetery.<sup>140</sup>

Not long after the death of her daughter Andriana Martini was admitted to Waterfall State Sanatorium where she died on 19 August 1934 aged 27 years. A Roman Catholic service was held for Andriana and she was buried in the Church of England portion at Waterfall Cemetery.<sup>141</sup> Virginio re-married in 1949 and died at Broken Hill in 1978.<sup>142</sup>

**Margaret Josephine Hyland** was born on 11 February 1933 to Claude Vincent Hyland and Margaret Josephine (née Stewart). Claude Hyland and Margaret Stewart had married 6 May 1922 at Bega, NSW and had already three older children - Effie Josephine, Kenneth Claude and Lorna Alice.

Margaret's story came about from meeting and sitting next to Nance Favelle at an information night held by Wollongong City Council in 2013. Nance was 80 years old and had travelled to Wollongong from Queensland to attend the Council meeting.

On 28 July 1933, when Nance was 5 months old, her mother was admitted to Waterfall Sanatorium suffering from Tuberculosis. The three older children were placed into the care of relatives on the NSW South Coast and Nance was taken to an Infants Home in Sydney. Nance thought the reason for her admission to the home was due to having had such close contact with her mother and fear that she might be infected.

Margaret Josephine Hyland died at Waterfall Sanatorium, 24 days after her admission on 21 August 1933 aged 29 years. Her funeral was held 2 days later, and she was buried in the Church of England section of Waterfall Cemetery.

In 1936 Nance was discharged from the children's home and joined her father who took her to live with her grandmother, Amanda Hyland at Quaama, NSW. She later lived with an aunt.<sup>143</sup>



Margaret Josephine Stewart (seated)  
29 Cobargo St, Quaama c 1917

Nance went on to have a successful secretarial career in the public service. She married in Sydney in 1964 to John Walter Favelle and had three children. She wrote that she felt that her mother was reaching out to her from her final resting place. Margaret Nance Favelle (née Hyland) passed away at Cooroy, Qld on 23 May 2015 aged 82 years and was buried in the cemetery at Tewantin, Qld.



## Two German Internees

Two of the former patients of the Sanatorium were interned during World War I. Early in the war, anyone who was a citizen of a country at war with Australia was classed as an enemy alien and subject to internment. Later, the definition was expanded to include:

- naturalised British subjects (Australians at this time were British subjects) originally from an enemy nation;
- Australian-born descendants of migrants from enemy nations;
- anyone else who was thought to pose a threat to national security.

Almost 7,000 people were sent to internment camps in Australia. They included prisoners of war as well as 4,500 enemy aliens and British nationals of German ancestry living in Australia.

**Paul Amtmann** was born about 1886 in Rothensand<sup>144</sup> in northern Bavaria. He was the son of Paul Amtmann and Kate née Sauker. The first record of Paul in Australia was on 16 Jul 1908. He arrived as a crewman on the *SS Reichenbach* working as a stoker.<sup>145</sup> He returned in 1910 and again in 1913 as a stoker on the *SS Worms*.<sup>146</sup> According to information he provided when admitted to the Waterfall Sanatorium, he was a fitter by trade and had been a resident in NSW since about 1912.

He was interned at Holsworthy Camp, Liverpool as an enemy alien early in World War 1 and suffered from Tuberculosis Meningitis for about a year before was transferred to Waterfall where he died on 31 December 1915 aged 29 years. He was buried the same day at Waterfall Cemetery in row K grave 38 of the Church of England section.

**Ludwig Mayer** was also born in Bavaria about 1888 the son of George Mayer and Mary née Barth. Ludwig, a gardener, arrived in NSW about 1914. Soon after, he was interned as an enemy alien. Ludwig was confined first at Lilianfels near Katoomba and then at the Holsworthy Camp, Liverpool.

When he was diagnosed with Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Ludwig was transferred to Waterfall. Two years later he died there on 30 September 1917 aged 29 years. He was buried on 2 October 1917 in row N grave 13 of the Church of England portion of the cemetery.

In the 1960s, the bodies of Paul Amtmann and Ludwig Mayer were exhumed from the Waterfall Cemetery and taken to the German War Cemetery at Tatura in Victoria.

The cemetery honours members of the German military services during WWI and WWII who died while interned in Australia. Also interred are civilians of German nationality held in Australian internment camps during the two wars. The cemetery contains 250 graves. The Office of Australian War Graves maintains the cemetery which is funded by the German Government.<sup>147</sup>



Images: Mike Bennett



## FAMILY CASE HISTORIES

The family case histories illustrate how some families suffered multiple deaths and other vicissitudes, not always Tuberculosis-related, that tore them apart. In times when government-funded support services were rudimentary, the effect on some families was catastrophic. At times more than one family member became infected with Tuberculosis, some of them became patients at Waterfall State Sanatorium, others elsewhere. Some were buried in Waterfall Cemetery for convenience or an inability to afford burial in another cemetery. Sometimes family members who died at the Sanatorium were buried in different cemeteries.

### Hudson Family

The family of John and Victoria Hudson is one of those sad cases where several members of a family died from Tuberculosis. John James Hudson was born in 1887 at Gympie, Queensland. In 1907, he married Victoria Mildred Oliver who was born in 1887 at Inverell, NSW. Between 1907 and 1918 they had five children - Francis Oliver, Ivan John, Albert William, Edna Doreen and Jean Olivia.

Edna Doreen Hudson, the second youngest child, died at Waterfall in January 1937 aged 25 years. She was buried in the Catholic section of the Waterfall Cemetery. Her mother, Victoria Hudson, died at the Sanatorium less than two months later in March 1937, aged 49 years. She was buried in the Church of England portion of Rookwood Cemetery.

Albert William Hudson, the middle child, died at the Sanatorium in June 1937 aged 27 years. He was buried in the Church of England section at Waterfall. John Hudson, father of the family, died at the Sanatorium in November 1938 aged 51 years. He was buried in the Catholic section at Waterfall Cemetery. The remaining daughter, Jean Olivia Hudson aged 31 years, died at Randwick Auxiliary Hospital in November 1949, and was buried at Rookwood Catholic Cemetery.

Over a period of less than two years, a mother, father and three of their five children died of Tuberculosis. The other sons survived. Francis Oliver Hudson died in September 1958 at Port Kembla aged 50 years and Ivan John Hudson died aged 54 years in April 1962 at Casino.

### Mork Family

John Mork married Annie Nolan (born c1863) in 1899 at Cobar, NSW. The Morks went on to have 5 children, Helena Sophia (1900), John Charles (1901), Andrew Edward (1902), Frederick Charles (1903) and Charles Owen (1905). The whole family tragically succumbed to Tuberculosis. Those admitted to the Sanatorium and who died there were Frederick Charles in July 1920 aged 17 years old followed by John Charles in September 1922 aged 21 years.

Their mother, Annie Mork, died in May 1926 aged 63 years followed by her youngest son Charles Owen just one month later in June 1926 aged 20 years and then Andrew Edward in November 1927 aged 24 years. The mother and her four sons were all buried in the Roman Catholic portion at Waterfall Cemetery.

Helena Sophia, the only child not admitted to Waterfall Sanatorium, died at the Coast Hospital from Tuberculosis in May 1928 aged 28 years. Her father arranged her burial in the Roman Catholic Portion of Rookwood Cemetery. Two years later John Mork senior died at Granville. In all, the parents and their five children all died between 1920 and 1930.<sup>148</sup>

## Grogan Family

William Grogan married Sarah Collins in 1895 at Hillston NSW. The family moved around the northern Riverina district living at Mt Hope and Peak Hill. Their first child, Mary, was born and died in 1896. Annie was born in 1898 and John Michael on 6 July 1899. Norah was born about 1902 although her birth registration cannot be located. Lucy Maria was born in 1905 and William their last child in 1907.

Sarah Grogan died at Peak Hill on 17 August 1907 aged 30 years of asthmatic and bronchial complications, possibly tubercular<sup>149</sup> leaving behind husband William and 5 children aged between 9 years and the newborn William. She was buried the same afternoon in the Catholic portion of Peak Hill Cemetery. The good folk of Peak Hill took up a subscription to aid William and his children. The total amount of money raised was £12.9.0.<sup>150</sup> Just two months after Sarah's death her youngest child, William, died on 5 October 1907 aged about two months old.

Sarah Grogan's younger sister, Nora Collins, married Louis Mozzini in 1901. Louis was the licensee of the Royal Hotel at Mt Hope. In 1910 the four Grogan children were living with their aunt and uncle. Mrs Mozzini placed a 'Return Thanks' in the *Cobar Herald* on 21 January 1910 thanking Dr Letcher and the Acting Matron for their care nursing young Annie Grogan during her stay in hospital. Annie, just 12 years old, died in January 1910.

In January 1914 Louis Mozzini became the licensee of the Club House Hotel at Hillston. He held the licence until March 1922 when he became a grazier. John Michael<sup>151</sup> Grogan worked as a station hand and boundary rider. He lived with the Mozzini family until he enlisted in the AIF in October 1917 aged 18 years and 3 months. A Statutory Declaration in his Army file indicates that he had no adult next-of-kin to give permission for his enlistment. His mother was deceased and his father's whereabouts were not known. He listed as his next-of-kin his sister Norah,



Club House Hotel, Hillston NSW

who was just 15 years old, and gave her address as the Mozzini's Club House Hotel. At the time of his enlistment his only other surviving sibling was his sister Lucy aged 12 years.

Private John Michael Grogan (No 4633) joined the Light Horse Regiment and during his time in camp in Victoria was admitted to the Ascot Isolation Camp in November 1917 with a painful ankle and a sore throat. In December he presented himself at the hospital again. This time he complained about a spinal debility but was not admitted.

A large social gathering was held on February 1918 at the Club House Hotel to farewell John Grogan and Alex Bowman before they returned to camp and subsequent embarkation for overseas duty. John boarded the *SS Port Darwin* on 30 April 1918 and disembarked at Suez on 7 June. His Army record provides no details of his activities during his one year of overseas service.

By the time he reached Egypt, the 4<sup>th</sup> Light Horse was no longer on combat duty. Stationed at Kantara (El Qantara), a supply base near the northern end of the Suez Canal, the regiment undertook local patrols but was mainly engaged in demobilisation and preparing to return to Australia. John boarded the hospital transport *Essex* on 5 June 1919 and disembarked at Sydney on 29 July. He was discharged from the Army on 13 August 1919.

Soon after his return to Australia, his unmarried sister Norah Grogan was diagnosed with Tuberculosis and died aged 18 years in December 1920. How long she was a patient at the

Waterfall State Sanatorium is not known. She was laid to rest in the Roman Catholic Portion of Waterfall Cemetery.

After his return to Hillston, John married Alice Maud Busch at her parent's home on 23 March 1921. Following the celebrations, the couple travelled by car to Griffith for a short honeymoon.<sup>152</sup> Their only child, a daughter, Norah was born later that year.

John played football for Hillston. On 24 September 1923, a testimonial match was held at Hillston in his honour and the newspaper report observed that John had been suffering poor health.<sup>153</sup> It was only a few weeks later that John Michael Grogan, already suffering from Tuberculosis for about a year, died as a patient at Waterfall Sanatorium on 10 October 1923 aged 24 years. He was buried next to his sister Norah. His death certificate and the burial register state that he was aged 34 years, a discrepancy of 10 years.

Alice Grogan was also found to be infected with Tuberculosis. She and daughter Norah were boarding with Keith and Mary Mack in Hillston. After their evening meal on 3 September 1925 Alice and Norah retired to their room. Next morning, four-year-old Norah was found crying and when asked by Mrs Mack why, she said that her mother was dead. On entering the room, the Macks found that Alice Grogan had died during the night. She was 26 years old. Alice was buried in the Church of England portion of Hillston cemetery on Saturday 5 September 1925.<sup>154</sup>

Young Norah was left an orphan. Her mother came from a large local family and Norah was presumably cared for by her grandparents or other relatives. The Busch family placed *In Memoriam* notices in the local papers for some years, but Norah was not mentioned. She is noted as attending an Empire Day picnic at Mt Hope in 1930.<sup>155</sup>

The last surviving sibling of the Grogan family, Lucy Maria, born 1905, was also diagnosed with Tuberculosis about 1924 when she was 19 years old. She was admitted to the Wentworth Falls Sanatorium. The disease was arrested, and she was released from the institution. Lucy married George Turton in 1927. George was the son of Alfred and Laura Turton of 'Allandale' at Hillston.

After their marriage, George and Lucy lived with Louis and Nora Mozzini at Hillston. In late 1927 the disease returned, and Lucy once again fell ill. She died on 30 September 1928 aged 23 years old and was buried the following day in the Roman Catholic portion of Hillston Cemetery.<sup>156</sup>

### Prince Family

Flora Jean Webster was born in 1904 at the Warangesda Mission near Narranderra, NSW. She was the daughter of James Webster, an Aboriginal, and Elizabeth (Lizzie) Crozier. Flora Jean married Edward William Patrick Prince in 1920 at Wagga Wagga.

Edward and Flora went on to have two children - Henry (1921) and Victor. Flora was diagnosed with Tuberculosis and became a patient at Waterfall State Sanatorium in 1923. She did not see her husband or sons again.

In January 1924, her son Henry died at Wagga Wagga aged 3 years. Her husband, Edward Prince, died at Wagga Wagga District Hospital on 13 January 1924 aged 26 years of pneumonia possibly Tuberculosis related. He was buried in the Roman Catholic portion at Wagga Wagga Cemetery. Four days later Flora died aged 19 years. She was buried the same day as a Roman Catholic in the Church of England portion at Waterfall General Cemetery. Their baby son Victor became an orphan on the death of his parents.<sup>157</sup>

## Thomas and McLean Families

Ann (Nancy) Thomas was born on 11 January 1868 at Wallsend, NSW, to Welsh migrants, William Llewduith Thomas and Martha Jane (née Bennett). Her father was a miner aged 32 years old and her mother Martha was 28 years old. They already had a son and daughter.

In 1906, when Ann was 38 years old, she married 60 year old widower Paul Burrall Ivey at Ashfield, NSW. Paul was born in 1845 at Crowan Cornwall, England, and emigrated to Victoria along with two of his brothers. They operated various businesses in the Ballarat-Castlemaine area of Victoria.

P B Ivey and Company opened a branch in Sydney and around 1882, were advertising primary produce from Victoria.<sup>158</sup> Three years after his second marriage, Paul died suddenly at Sussex Street, Sydney, on 25 March 1909 aged 63 years. Four months after his death a notice appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on 24 July 1909 stating that the Curator of Intestate Estates was auctioning a safe from the estate of P B Ivey.<sup>159</sup>

Sometime after Paul's death, Ann moved to Glen Street, North Sydney. Ann's sister, Margaret Hatch, was diagnosed with Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1919. Margaret died at her home on Blue's Point Road, North Sydney, on 8 March 1920 aged 56 years.

After Margaret's death Ann moved in with her other sister, Catherine, and her husband, William Roderick McLean at Denman Parade, Normanhurst, NSW. The couple were nursing two of their seven surviving children who were suffering from Tuberculosis.

On 25 October 1922 Roderick Boyd McLean died at his parents' home aged 31 years of age. Nine days later, on 3 November 1922, Hector Alexander McLean died at his parents' home he was 20 years old.

Two years later their aunt, Ann Ivey, was also diagnosed with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Her death certificate states she was late of Normanhurst, NSW. She admitted herself into the Waterfall Sanatorium to save her sister from the effort of nursing her. Catherine's daughter, Gladys Heatherbell McLean, was also suffering from the disease. Gladys McLean passed away at her parents' home at Normanhurst on 21 May 1925 aged 21 years old. The following day, on 22 May, Ann Ivey passed away at Waterfall Sanatorium aged 56 years. Ann (Nancy) Ivey was laid to rest on 23 May 1925 in the Methodist portion of the Waterfall Cemetery. She lays in row F grave 21. There is no headstone or marker above her grave.

William Roderick McLean, Catherine's husband, died on 16 January 1927 aged 68 years. His death was attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Catherine died on 14 September 1934.

## WORLD WAR I VETERANS BURIED IN WATERFALL GENERAL CEMETERY

Out of nearly 2,100 burials in the Waterfall Cemetery, at least 31 were former World War I servicemen who had been patients in the Waterfall State Sanatorium and died there. Of the returned servicemen, 25 were Australian, one New Zealander, five were veterans from Britain including one who had fought in the Boer War. The Australians have been listed on the Garden of Remembrance walls at Rookwood Cemetery. Peter Joseph Hanlon also has a Commonwealth War Grave Commission headstone in Waterfall Cemetery.

**Vivian Claude Young** (Enlistment Number 1200) enlisted in the AIF on 1 November 1914 aged 19. He was posted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion 1<sup>st</sup> Rifles and embarked for active service on 22 December 1914. About 13 February 1915, soon after landing in Egypt, Viv was struck down with influenza whilst at Mona Camp near Cairo. He was admitted to the Egyptian Army Hospital at Port de Koubbeh. About a week later he suffered a haemorrhage of the throat. By 19 March he had a high temperature and night sweats.



Vivian Claude Young<sup>100</sup>

He was found medically unfit on 29 April 1915 and repatriated to Australia. Viv embarked on the hospital transport *HT Kyarra* on 10 June 1915 with 229 other wounded soldiers bound for Australia.

Viv disembarked at Melbourne on 17 July 1915 and two months later presented himself for examination by the Military Services Medical Board. A report from the Board, dated 16 September 1915, stated that he was suffering from Tuberculosis and that his infection occurred while on military service. The board considered that he should be sent to a sanatorium for treatment for a period of at least 3 months. He became a patient at Randwick Hospital.<sup>161</sup>

Private Young was transferred to Waterfall State Sanatorium on 5 November 1915. After only 3 days in the institution, he wrote to his parents in Forbes:

*It is a pretty lonely place. I have been here since Friday, and have just about had enough of it. It is way out in the Mountains, 30 miles from Sydney, and 4 miles to the nearest town. We are right up in the midst of the bush, with fires all around us. There are some terrible cases here. Two have died already since I came in, and about twenty more look as if they won't last more than a week. It is an awful place with all of them coughing and spitting. It gives one the creeps. The 'tucker' is very plain, and you have to make your own bed and wash up your own things after meals - a bit of a change from Randwick where you get waited on hand and foot.*

The Forbes newspaper published the letter and reported that Viv's father had been asked by the military authorities to contribute financially to his son's maintenance. His father wrote to his son telling him to come home to a more pleasing atmosphere, which would aid his recovery.<sup>162</sup>

The Medical Board determined on 16 December 1915 that Private Young was unfit for military duty and recommended his discharge. The main reason for his discharge was Tuberculosis.

Viv was officially discharged from his military service on 18 December 1915. His service records state that he was granted a pension of £52 per annum. Vivian Claude Young died at Wentworth Falls on 13 March 1916 less than four months after his discharge from the Army and five months after leaving Waterfall. Viv Young was buried in the cemetery at Wentworth Falls.

His parents were issued with his service medals, King's Message and Memorial Plaque and other memorials on 20 February 1923<sup>163</sup> small recompense for the loss of a son who did not get a chance to fight for his country and whose family military officialdom hounded for payment for his sanatorium care.

**Peter Joseph Victor Hanlon** is the only serviceman buried in the Waterfall Cemetery whose grave has a Commonwealth War Graves monument. There are 25 Australian WWI veterans buried in the cemetery along with five more veterans from the United Kingdom and one from New Zealand.

Peter Hanlon was born on 17 November 1896 at Rathmines now a suburb of Dublin, Ireland. He was the son of William Hanlon and Mary (née Dixon).



Peter arrived in Australia around June 1914. He enlisted in the Royal Australian Navy as a stoker in December 1914 aged 17 years. His service number was 4339. As both of his parents were deceased, he gave as his next of kin his 14-year-old sister, Nellie Hanlon of 64 Mt Shannon Road Kilmainham, Dublin. Nellie (Ellen) had been adopted by her aunt and uncle, Fanny (née Hanlon) and Frederick Badcock<sup>164</sup> after the deaths of her parents.

Peter undertook his training at *HMAS Cerberus* at Melbourne. From 1 July 1915 he was transferred to the *HMAS Pysche*, which served as a patrol vessel at the Bay of Bengal, Malaya, and South East Asia for the next 2 years. On 29 January 1916 he was assigned to the Depot Ship *HMAS Penguin*.

In March he was admitted to Rookwood Asylum with Tuberculosis. From there he was transferred to Waterfall Sanatorium on 4 May 1916. He died on 2 September 1916 aged 19 years 9 months. Peter Hanlon was buried on 5 September in the Roman Catholic portion of Waterfall Cemetery. His service records show that at the time of his death he was scheduled to receive a service pension. He was Discharged Dead from the Navy on the day he died.<sup>165</sup>

**William Smillie Kerr**<sup>166</sup>, the son of William and Jessie (née Smellie) Kerr was born in 1891 in North Sydney. The family lived at Brook Street, Naremburn, when William, a bricklayer, enlisted for service at the Sydney Town Hall Recruiting Office in January 1916. Five months later he embarked for active service on board *HMAS Kyarra* disembarking at Plymouth, England. In September 1916 he proceeded to France and in November marched into Belgium.

For 4 months William fought in Belgium and France and was wounded in action on 1 March 1917. He suffered a gunshot wounds to his back and to his left ankle. William was transferred to England and admitted to Beaufort War Hospital at Bristol. After being discharged from hospital in June 1917, he travelled on the *HMAT Parkerha* to Australia arriving in October 1917.

With limited use of his left ankle, William Kerr was discharged from the Army in January 1918 and was classed medically unfit due to his left ankle being immobilised. He returned to his family home at Naremburn and was granted a service pension of 15 shillings per fortnight.

There are no further medical records on William Smillie Kerr between 1918 and 1923. Around the start of 1924 his lungs were causing him concern, so he attended a Macquarie Street specialist for examination. A sputum test showed that William was suffering from Tuberculosis. A medical certificate sent to the Repatriation Commission stated that William's condition may have been caused by an infection from the gunshot wound to his back.<sup>167</sup>

William Smillie Kerr died at Waterfall Sanatorium on 17 October 1924 and was buried on 19 October 1924 in the Waterfall Cemetery Presbyterian Section. On 1 March 1924, William had married Evelyn Barton. Only his wife and mother-in-law placed funeral notices in the newspaper.<sup>168</sup>

**James Dunlop McLucas** was born in 1885 at Bridgeton a suburb of Glasgow, Scotland. He migrated to Australia in 1912 with his brother, Robert.<sup>169</sup> The brothers were living at 90 Kent Street, Millers Point when war broke out. Robert enlisted in the AIF in May 1916 and was shipped overseas five months later eventually seeing action in France. Robert nominated his brother, James, as his next of kin.

James McLucas enlisted in AIF in November 1916 aged 32 years. He had attempted to enlist earlier but had been rejected because he was too short. James left Australia for active service in May 1917 on *HMAT Ulysses*. On his enlistment form, he nominated his sister Catherine in Glasgow as his next of kin.

James was hospitalised at Durban, South Africa in June 1917 with chronic bronchitis. He left South Africa in August 1917 destined for service in France where he arrived in December 1917. Five weeks later he was admitted to hospital with asthma. His chronic condition resulted in his repatriation to Australia on the *Kenilworth Castle*.

James attended a Medical Board examination at Randwick in February 1918 that culminated in his discharge from the Army in June 1918. He informed the examining doctor that he had been subject to chest complaints for ten years. On his discharge, he returned to his old lodging house at 90 Kent St, Millers Point. He lived on a military pension of 30 shilling per fortnight.

In February 1919 he was notified by the Army that his brother Robert had been killed at Peronne France. Robert had taken the full force of an enemy shell in September 1918. Four months later, James received Robert's effects - a YMCA wallet, photos and two cards. James began a campaign, as next-of-kin, to be given his brother's medals and other memorials. His parents were deceased, he was the oldest of the brothers and was Robert's designated next of kin.<sup>170</sup>

By mid-1921 James' health was failing, and further correspondence with military authorities went unanswered. He died at the Waterfall Sanatorium in January 1922 from Tuberculosis.

The Army continued to write to James about Robert's medals. The final letter was sent in October 1923 and was returned unopened.<sup>171</sup>

**Samuel Wilson Breckenridge** was born on 4 May 1884 at Newton Stewart, Scotland, the son of Charles and Grace Breckenridge. A chemist by trade Samuel enlisted in the Army Medical Corps on 6 December 1917 when he was 33 years of age. He named his father Charles Breckenridge of Dashwood House, Newton Stewart, Scotland as his next of kin.

Embarking on the *HMAT Persic* on 21 March 1918 his destination was London where he spent most of his time. He also served some time in France. Samuel arrived back in Australia on the *Valencia* on 14 September 1919.

Samuel appears to have led a quiet life. His name does not appear in the newspapers and there is no record of him marrying. In 1930 he was living in Beulah St, Maroubra and he died at Waterfall State Sanatorium in November 1932 aged 48 years.

**Percival Norman Sara** was the youngest of eleven children. He was born in 1891 at Orange to Frederick and Mary Ann Sara. His parents had been married for 25 years. Percival married Stella Mary Walsh at Orange in 1912. He had a few run-ins with the law and after 1912 he was known as Norman Sara.

He enlisted in the Army as Norman Sara on 13 December 1916 aged 25 years. Between enlistment and July 1918, Norman committed four offences which included being absent without leave and altering a leave pass. He finally embarked for overseas duty on 14 October 1918 but, due to

Armistice Day, the troopship was recalled, and he disembarked at Melbourne on 21 December 1918.

Norman Sara was discharged from the Army on 5 January 1919. In 1921 he was living in Dora Street, Orange. While operating a chaff cutter at Meadow Creek in September 1921, four fingers on his left hand were caught in the rollers and the cutter knives amputated them.

Military records show that he was known as Norman Sara. Amongst his service records is a letter from his wife, Stella Sara, in 1936 advised that his correct name was Percival Norman Sara.<sup>172</sup> He died at the Sanatorium in May 1924 aged 33 years.

**Robert Turnbull Sanderson** was born in 1887 in Peeblesshire, Scotland the eldest of five children of William John Sanderson and Janet Lindsay (née Frier). His father was a chemist and druggist and Robert trained to become a pharmacist.

Robert enlisted in the British Military in 1914 and was posted to the Royal Army Medical Corps where he continued his profession. Robert was gassed on 25 September 1915 whilst on active service. Around 1919-20 he arrived in Adelaide and was in receipt of a British war pension of 14 shillings per week. He contacted the Australian Repatriation Department which requested a copy of his medical records from Britain on 7 August 1920.<sup>173</sup>

While in Adelaide, Robert was sentenced to 3 months hard labour in 1921 for illegal possession.<sup>174</sup> It was the first of his encounters with Australian police. On 7 July 1927 Robert Sanderson aged 40 years appeared in the Newcastle Police Court charged with uttering the vilest language at Maitland Road, Mayfield, on the previous day. He told the magistrate he was drunk and could not remember anything. He was fined £5.<sup>175</sup>

On 7 November 1927 Sanderson appeared before the Wagga Wagga Police Court charged with being idle and disorderly. A Sergeant Davis had received many complaints about Sanderson from residents the previous week. The sergeant found him in a hotel room with a man who had a long criminal history. Robert told the court he was a qualified chemist yet when the pharmacist register for NSW was examined his name did not appear. The magistrate did not believe him, and he was sentenced to three hours detention and told to leave town.<sup>176</sup>

On Wednesday 21 March 1928 Robert Sanderson pleaded guilty in the West Wyalong Police Court to the charge of begging alms. He had been knocking on doors begging for work the previous day. Robert told the court that he was a chemist and that he had walked nearly all the way from Melbourne and had been at Barmedman for some four and a half days.

When asked if he had spent his money on alcohol, he replied he purchased food. When asked if he had begged money from anyone, he replied "only from the secretary of the Returned Soldiers' League". The Bench sentenced Sanderson to 14 days hard labour in the West Wyalong lock-up.<sup>177</sup> While in the district, he was admitted to Temora Hospital suffering from pleurisy.

Old habits kept reoccurring. He appeared at the Armidale Court of Petty Sessions on 3 January 1929 charged with begging alms in Beady Street, Armidale. He told the court he was a chemist residing at Tenterfield and that he had only come to Armidale 24 hours before his arrest. The magistrate told Sanderson it would be advisable to think less of drink and more of work. He was sentenced to seven days in the cells.<sup>178</sup>

In less than a month, Robert had travelled from Armidale to the southern suburbs of Sydney. On the night of 30 January 1929, he arrived at Waterfall railway station on the 6-35 pm train from Sydney. When asked by the station staff for his ticket he said he did not have one. He had only one shilling and sixpence in his pocket which he handed it all to the station staff. It did not cover the



fare. Appearing in Helensburgh Court it was disclosed that he had been unsteady on his feet and used the vilest language in front of women and children on the train to Waterfall.

Again, he informed the court that he was a chemist this time in Sydney. He went into a convoluted story about purchasing two tickets for Wollongong, including one for his companion, as he was hoping to obtain employment at Port Kembla. He informed the court that a ticket inspector at Hurstville had kept their tickets while they went over to a hotel. On his return he had lost his travelling companion who had collected both tickets from the inspector at the station. Robert told the court he then got on the train and went to sleep.

When he woke up at Waterfall station, he got off to look through the train for his travelling companion. He claimed that his companion's name was McAlpine who had both tickets and 9 shillings belonging to him. The Magistrate fined Robert 10 shillings or 3 days for not paying his fare and £2 or 14 days for using bad language.<sup>179</sup>

In November 1930 Sanderson appeared in Muswellbrook Police Court charged with travelling on the railway between Quirindi and Muswellbrook without a ticket. He was fined £1- or three-days hard labour.<sup>180</sup>

On 8 August 1931 Thomas Henry Williams, the Honorary Secretary of the Newcastle Branch of the British Forces Re-Union League, wrote to the Officer in Charge of Victoria Barracks in St Kilda, Victoria, stating that a 'tommy' called Sanderson had been admitted to the general hospital. He was found in the bush after three days exposure and was in a very bad way.

The letter advised that Sanderson had been a patient in a Victorian hospital. Besides being in the Royal Army Medical Corps with the service number 220247, Sanderson claimed that he also had the service number 93468 and had served in the Royal Scots Regiment. A letter of reply dated 14 September 1931 stated that there were no medical records held for this person in Australia.

No more documentation was found on Robert Turnbull Sanderson between 1931 and his death at Waterfall State Sanatorium in March 1933 aged 48 years.

It seems that he preferred the life of a hobo doing odd jobs or begging alms. When he had enough cash, he would visit hotels along the way. One wonders what effects his service during World War I, including gassing, had on his overall character and his addiction to alcohol.

## TRANSPORT TO AND FROM THE SANATORIUM

Aged only 19, Sarah Stork saw an opportunity to establish a business in an otherwise male dominated industry. She was born in 1889 in Sydney the only child of Samuel Standidge Stork and Sarah Ann née Watson. The following year Samuel took his family to live at Cawley Village near Waterfall. The village was established in the 1880s for workmen constructing the rail line to Wollongong and beyond. The Stork family stayed on at Cawley Village long after the railway works had been completed.<sup>181</sup>

Samuel Stork died in 1908 aged 85 years leaving his wife Sarah and 19-year-old daughter Sarah with minimal income. Young Sarah took on the position of breadwinner. Luck, in the shape of the construction of the Sanatorium for consumptive patients was proceeding not far from her home. Workmen walked the 4 miles from Waterfall station to the construction site and back. Young Sarah gathered every penny she had available and purchased a horse and sulky in 1909. She presented herself at the worksite where she offered to transport the men from and to Waterfall Station.<sup>182</sup> After the Sanatorium opened, she also transported the relatives of patients who arrived by train.

Sarah Stork gave birth to her first child in 1913 and named him Samuel after her father.<sup>183</sup> Her mother, who was also a nurse,<sup>184</sup> looked after the child while Sarah ran her business. By 1914 the demand for transport to the Sanatorium had grown so much that Sarah was able to purchase her first horse drawn coach and extra horses. She eventually owned three coaches and nine horses which were kept at Cawley.

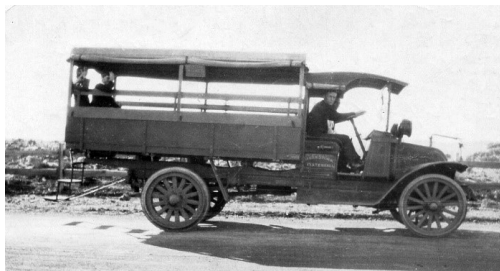


Sarah Stork (left) driving a coach<sup>185</sup>

Sarah worked the horses by verbal command and was recognised for her equine expertise. Passengers alighting at Waterfall were greeted by Sarah seated at the front of her coach. Sarah or one of her drivers met every train ready to take passengers to the Sanatorium to visit their loved ones or to attend a funeral at the Waterfall Cemetery.<sup>186</sup>

On 17 December 1914 Sarah Stork married James Charles Winfall, a cook.<sup>187</sup> James was born on 31 January 1883 in Manchester, England. The first Winfall child, and Sarah's second, was born in 1915 and they named her Dorothy.

In August 1917, railway and tramway workers in NSW went on strike. Sarah's income evaporated when the trains ceased to operate. Coach owners were invited to provide bus services in the Sydney metropolitan area. Sarah drove her coach, pulled by five horses, from Waterfall to Sydney Police Headquarters. The owners and operators of 296 other vehicles were present. All were issued permits to operate during the strike. The permit allowed Sarah to carry passengers from Circular Quay to the Sydney suburbs. Her coach passed the police inspection, and she was praised for the way in which she handled her horses in heavy traffic.<sup>188</sup>



Sarah Stork's first motorised bus c 1919

From May 1918 until July 1919, James Winfall was overseas on military duty<sup>189</sup> while Sarah continued to manage the coach service. Around 1919, she purchased a motor truck in which she could carry gravel and, by adding a canopy and seating, quickly converted it into a bus. Sarah and James Winfall's second child was born on 8 September 1920.<sup>190</sup>

During December 1922 some returned servicemen were employed to carry out road works on the Princes Highway for Bulli Shire Council. Transporting the gravel in her lorry Sarah was regarded as an expert driver and won the respect of the ex-diggers.<sup>191</sup>

Sarah's marriage broke down when James Winfall deserted her and the children. In April 1925 Sarah made an application for a divorce on the grounds of his desertion.<sup>192</sup> The court granted her a divorce and a Decree Absolute at the end of March 1926.<sup>193</sup>

Four years later she married Walter Bert Mason. Walter worked with Sarah in the transport service.<sup>194</sup> Over the many years that the coach service was operating to Waterfall State Sanatorium, first as horse drawn coaches then in a converted lorry, it was classed as a country transport service. With the issue of a licence in 1932 Stork's Bus Service was allocated Route 48, running from Waterfall station to the Sanatorium and Woronora Dam. In 1934 Sarah purchased a brand new 15 seat International bus to operate on Route 48.<sup>195</sup>



1934 "International" bus, seating 15 people at the Sarah Stork Bus depot, Waterfall

Sarah's daughter Dorothy married Doug McCubben in 1935 and Walter Mason died on 22 June 1939. With the addition of three Reo buses to her fleet in 1940 the depot and residence were relocated to the Princes Highway at Waterfall. Daughter Dorothy and son-in-law Doug McCubben assisted her in the business. Sarah turned 74 years in 1963 and she handed in her bus licence.



Sarah Mason (née Stork) 1964.<sup>196</sup>

Four years later in 1967 and aged 78 years, she handed the reigns of the company to her son-in-law Doug McCubben. The old International bus, which started on the run to Waterfall State Sanatorium in 1934, was taken out of service and donated to the Powerhouse Museum. Doug McCubben sold the licence for Route 48 in 1968.<sup>197</sup>

Sarah Mason died on 12 September 1970 aged 81 years. She outlived her daughter Dorothy McCubben by eight months. Sarah was cremated and her ashes placed in the Wall of Memories at Woronora Cemetery, Sutherland.

## A QUEEN STOPS BY

When the new monarch Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh made their first royal visit to Australia in 1954, included in their tour was a trip to Wollongong. On the morning of 11 February 1954, the royal couple set out from Government House, Sydney, at around 10 am.

The weather predicted for that day was cloudy with occasional showers. Conditions were expected to improve gradually with some bright periods in the afternoon. The temperature was expected to be around 21 degrees Celsius with winds moderate to fresh from the southeast.

Her Majesty wore a matching dress and coat in gunmetal and blue shantung. Her hat was chipped straw with matching blue velvet ribbon. At around 10.35 am the royal vehicle slowed down for an assembly of children at Kogarah School. Then around 10.50 am the vehicle again slowed for children at Sutherland School. By the time the royal party left Sutherland it was running around 25 minutes behind schedule.

At 11 50 am, the royal motorcade approached the Waterfall State Sanatorium. About 270 patients and staff lined the Princes Highway after having been driven there from the hospital in cars and trucks. Three rows of patients sat on wooden chairs where they had been waiting from about 10.30 am. The patients had made a 20-foot banner, which was erected across the road by the Sanatorium workmen. It read:

*Welcome*

*Loyal Greetings from the Patients and Staff of Waterfall Sanatorium*

When the car with the royal couple stopped near the patients, Mildred Lappin, wife of one of the doctors, lifted their 5-year-old daughter Marion up to the car window. She presented the Queen with a posy of flowers. Attached to the posy was a small card made by the patients with the wording:

*Long Live Our Queen.*

*Loyal greetings from the patients and staff at Waterfall Sanatorium*

The Medical Superintendent, Dr Nicholas Wright, said afterwards, 'Nothing would have kept the patients back as they talked about nothing else for the past 2 weeks. On the whole, I think it will do them good.' Also near the Sanatorium entrance were around 5,000 local residents lining both sides of the road.<sup>198</sup>

The brief visit did not please everyone in the waiting crowd. Many expressed disappointment that although it was not raining, the hood of the Queen's car was up. The cavalcade was running late so the chauffeur depressed the accelerator and reached 65 miles per hour (almost 105 kilometres) well in excess of the then speed limit. The royals also by-passed Sublime Point where more than 3,000 people were waiting for them.<sup>199</sup>

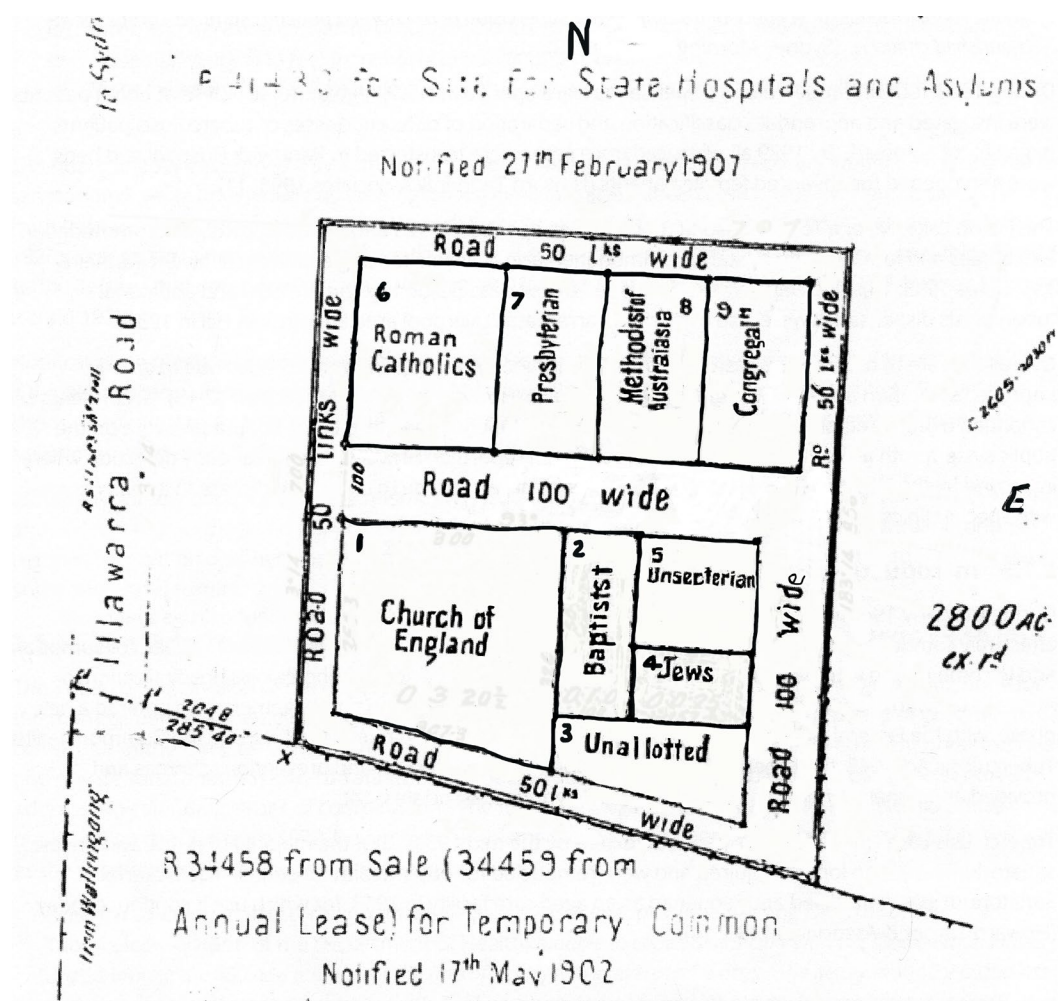
The royal party proceeded to Wollongong for a civic reception and lunch. At Wollongong Showground, about 13,000 cheering schoolchildren had been bussed from schools throughout Illawarra, Southern Highlands, and Shoalhaven. The Queen and Duke later travelled to Bulli station where a special train, with the Royal carriage attached, took them back to Sydney.<sup>200</sup>

# WATERFALL CEMETERY

## Plan of the Cemetery

The establishment of the cemetery was notified on 27 February 1907 and gazetted on 6 March 1907.<sup>201</sup> The gazette notices indicate clearly that the cemetery was intended to be an adjunct to the Sanatorium that was to be built less than a kilometre away. There was no obvious intention at that time that the cemetery would service a non-hospital population. The cemetery only became known as the Waterfall General Cemetery after responsibility for its management passed to Wollongong City Council.

An area of 5½ acres (2.2 ha) was reserved in the Shire of Bulli. The cemetery site was surveyed, and a plan drawn up by the District Surveyor, Hans Fransden Madsen, showing roads and portions for various religious denominations.<sup>202</sup>



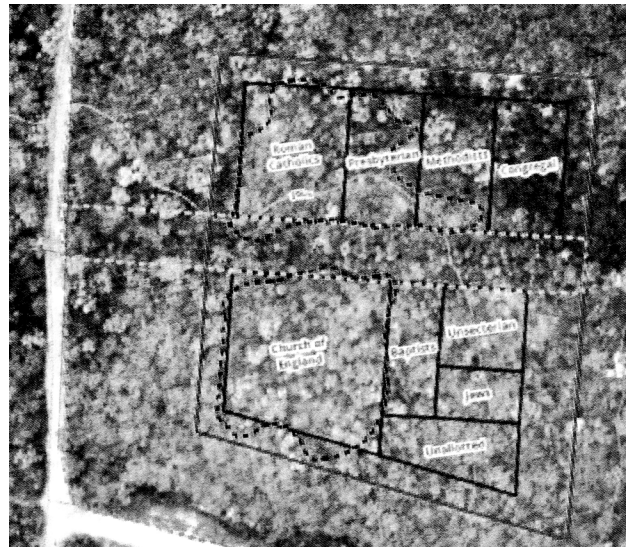
The plan provided a roadway encompassing the cemetery area, and a road passing through dividing the whole of the area into two sections. The size of the sections allocated to each religious denomination reflected the proportions of the contemporary NSW population who claimed affiliation. The site bordered a roadway, Illawarra Road, that provided access to Sydney and the proposed hospital to the north, and to Helensburgh and Wollongong in the south.

The relatively flat site was covered in a mix of trees and scrub. The land slopes from north to south and from west to east. Due to the slope, the site is generally well-drained but the Roman Catholic

and Presbyterian sections tend to be less well drained. The site has gradually become overgrown with flora species not endemic to the area.<sup>203</sup>

As a precursor to identifying individual graves, it was necessary to establish the boundaries of the site and establish whether the cemetery area varied from that originally surveyed. In 2013, Wollongong City Council engaged BIOSIS Research to develop a conservation management plan for the cemetery. The company utilised an aerial image of the site a part of their study.

The original plan matched the aerial image perfectly which indicated that there had been no changes to the shape of the cemetery. Verifying the dimensions required conversion from the Gunter's Links system to metric units.



2012 Waterfall General Cemetery aerial image

Image: Biosis Pty Ltd

The cemetery boundary measurements are: North 145m, East 167m, South 144m and West 142m. The area equates to 2.2 hectares which is virtually the 5.5 acres gazetted in 1907.<sup>204</sup>

On the 1907 plan all denominational sections have their areas recorded in roods and perches. These areas have been converted to hectares. The Anglican portion, the largest section, measures 0.355 ha, the Roman Catholic section 0.202 ha, the Presbyterian section 0.153 ha, the Methodist portion 0.153 ha, the Congregational portion 0.151 ha, the Baptist section 0.101 ha, the Jewish portion 0.063 ha, the Unsectarian portion 0.094 ha and the Unallotted section 0.106 ha. The capacity of the cemetery has been estimated at 4,000 graves.

The cemetery was ready for use on 2nd February 1909. Tuberculosis patients who had family able to pay for their funeral, could be buried at a cemetery of their choice. Otherwise, they were buried in Waterfall Cemetery. Many individuals were buried at Waterfall because it was convenient especially for families who were located away from Sydney. The majority had no choice of their final resting place.

No authoritative plan of the layout of the graves has been found. Some early graves were discovered outside the boundaries of the denominational sections. This suggests that initially the grave rows had not been marked out or that the gravediggers were not familiar with the denominational portions. As far as can be ascertained all graves were aligned north to south in rows running west to east.

As the grave sites were only 1.25 metres wide it was not advisable to dig the next grave adjacent to a recent interment. Digging close too close could cause a wall of soft earth to collapse and reveal the coffin in the previous grave. There was also a danger of gravediggers encountering the contaminated soil of a recent burial. To circumvent such eventualities, a system of digging only alternate graves was instituted.

The number of grave sites in each denominational section depended on the size of the section. The Church of England section was the largest with the southern and eastern sides longer than their opposing sides. The Section was divided into 22 rows A – V and after the first 12 burials in row A which were dug adjacent to one another, only the odd numbered graves were dug in each row until 1922 when the unused even grave sites in row A were used.

The even sites in the remainder of the section were then utilised. The same methodology was used in the other sections. When all usable grave sites in the Church of England section were utilised, the Unallotted Section was used beginning with grave AA1.

The first burial in the cemetery was of John Henry aged 44 years who was buried on 18 May 1909 in Grave A1 of the Roman Catholic section. The last person to be interred was Elizabeth Margaret Matthews. She was buried on 27 April 1949 in Grave V3 of the Roman Catholic section.

### Burials in Other Cemeteries

When relatives elected to bury a former patient elsewhere rather than in the Waterfall Cemetery, the body was transported by train to the Mortuary Station in Regent St, Chippendale near Central Station. From there, the body was taken either to the Rookwood Cemetery by rail, by undertakers in a motor vehicle to a suburban cemetery, or sent by rail to a country cemetery.



Mortuary Station, Sydney 1890s

The transport of bodies was subject to regulations imposed by the NSW Railway Department. The Sanatorium, and most undertakers did not have facilities for embalming bodies. This did not become commonplace until after 1960. Normally, funerals took place as quickly as possible after the death. When bodies had to be transported to other cemeteries, they were washed and placed in a lead-lined casket which was then sealed.

The Sanatorium provided a casket for bodies sent by rail to the Mortuary Station in Sydney. An undertaker would then transfer the body into a coffin for burial. The lead-lined casket was then returned by train to the Sanatorium for re-use. The casket travelled in a goods van usually with other freight.

Things did not always go to plan. The *Truth* newspaper reported in mid-1927 of the *Casket of Horror*.<sup>205</sup> The casket used by the Sanatorium had become decrepit after being in use for some ten years. Railway employees at Sydney Mortuary Station at Central Station complained that a casket transporting corpses from Waterfall Sanatorium was in a bad state. There were claims that the same casket frequently made the trip to Sydney and return twice in one day. It was leaky and in a filthy condition. The Health Department ordered three new caskets and after repairs were carried out on the offending casket it was put back into service.<sup>206</sup>

In August 1927, the same casket was used to send a corpse to Sydney.<sup>207</sup> A porter complained that the casket leaked badly, had cracks and missing handles. He claimed that during handling the leakage had damaged his shirt. He was compensated 12 shillings and four pence to buy a replacement.<sup>208</sup>

Around October 1927, the Minister for Health asked his officers to investigate claims that the bodies of consumptive patients who died at the Sanatorium were being transported contrary to Railway Department regulations. One of the caskets, the report claimed, was dirty and leaking after being used for the same purpose for 10 years. It was also claimed that the casket was returned to Waterfall Station in the same van that transported foodstuffs and other goods. A railway employee opened a casket on one occasion and reported that the interior was in a disgusting state.<sup>209</sup>

The incident of the leaky casket may have actually occurred, but the *Truth* newspaper was notorious for uncovering 'scandals'. It usually reported once but rarely revisited the issue or proved

that the incident was not an aberration. Another *Truth* revelation concerned burials at the Waterfall Cemetery.

### Grave Digging Challenges

## GRUESOME BURIALS OF T.B. VICTIMS AT WATERFALL



IMPLEMENTS OF BURIAL AND DESECRATION, and the pump that fails to bail out the graves.

## “Truth” Investigators Discover Shocking State of Affairs

On 29 June 1930, the *Truth* published another article about allegedly shocking practises going on in the cemetery. The gravediggers were all old men who were paid one shilling a day plus food and shelter supplied by the hospital. One gravedigger had been working in the cemetery for at least 7 years. He was very reluctant to talk about his job as he feared being replaced by someone else.

From 1909 until 1949, the Waterfall Sanatorium buried dead former patients in the Waterfall Cemetery without much ado. Both the hospital and family members, if there were any, wanted bodies buried quickly. *Truth* newspaper interviewed a witness named Percival Hannon who while walking in the bushland at about 2 30 pm on Tuesday 24 June 1930 heard voices. He stayed hidden and watched gravediggers at work in the cemetery. He saw a clergyman on the roadway praying over the coffin of 17-year-old Vera Leyshon Couch. After the clergyman left, Hannon witnessed the gravediggers lower the coffin into a grave after bailing out water.

The clergyman then moved down the road for a service over the coffin of 48-year-old James Fitzgerald. After the clergyman left, the gravediggers carried the Fitzgerald coffin to the gravesite. This time they removed the coffin lid and proceeded to punch holes in the bottom of the coffin.



They replaced the lid and, as this grave was full of water, placed the coffin on the water. A gravedigger stood on the lid to sink it. The attendants then handed him rocks to weigh the coffin down before filling in the grave.

What was so different about the two burials was a notice for Vera Couch's death in the newspapers where her mother asked that floral tributes be delivered to her brother's house by 11 am on that same day. The family took the flowers when attending Vera's funeral.<sup>210</sup> Besides the two gravediggers, the priest and a representative from the Sanatorium, James Fitzgerald had no-one attending his burial.

The newspaper went back to the cemetery next day with Percy Hannon to verify what he claimed to have witnessed. While there they discussed with the gravediggers the various methods and problems encountered burying the dead.

During winter and on rainy days the freshly dug graves quickly filled to the brim with water due to seepage. To inter the dead in these conditions was almost impossible. After many requests by the gravediggers for a pump to empty graves of water one finally arrived only to fail shortly after. The pump was never repaired or replaced. Burials could not wait until the weather improved as there could be two or three a day and the morgue facilities were limited.

The gravediggers had to come up with ways to bury coffins in water-filled graves. The coffin would be placed on the water in the grave and someone would stand on the coffin. When halfway down the other gravediggers would hand him large stones to place on the lid. When the coffin had reached the bottom, the gravediggers would pull their mate up out of the water-filled grave.<sup>211</sup> This type of practice was carried out at interments in inclement weather.

When the funeral had to be held in wet weather, the service was always conducted with the coffin on the roadway. The practice allowed officiating clergyman, undertaker and mourners to retain relatively dry footwear. With mourners at the funeral, the coffin was carried to the grave from which the water had been bailed.

The article created furore among readers of the *Truth* newspaper. Most of the letters to the editor pressed for the revelations to be investigated thoroughly. The Minister for Public Health, Dr Richard Arthur issued a statement that *Truth* had not over emphasised the circumstances at the Waterfall State Sanatorium Cemetery. Dr Arthur went to Waterfall to investigate after which he agreed that part of the cemetery land retained water especially in winter. Dr Arthur observed - *I can't see any solution unless we have a crematorium.*<sup>212</sup>

The incidents observed by Percival Hannon undoubtedly occurred but there is some doubt that they were commonplace or more than a pragmatic solution by untrained or supervised gravediggers. The week during which the incidents occurred experienced *wet weather, also winterly blasts, demands a hastening of the pushing on of all the jobs, that are now being held up.*<sup>213</sup> This would explain the water in the graves.

*Truth* also went to great lengths to legitimise their witness, Percival Hannon - *Hannon is not the type to hunt trouble nor to avoid it. But his sense of public duty is keen, as every healthy and sane man's should be.*<sup>214</sup> Hannon's reasons for walking through the bush on a wet day so far from normal habitation are questionable. Whether they are the same person is unknown, but a William Percival Hannon was charged with stealing a bottle of beer at Corrimal in May 1930.<sup>215</sup>

## FUTURE OF THE CEMETERY

After the last burial in November 1949, the cemetery gradually fell into decay. No maintenance was carried out after the closure of the Sanatorium. The cemetery and the area separating it from the Sanatorium site was gradually reclaimed by Mother Nature leaving the area badly overgrown.



Cemetery area pre-2012

Bushfires swept through the area in 2001. Ornamental pine trees and other plantings were burnt out as was some of the endemic flora. The remains of fences and timber grave markers were destroyed. At various times, vandals attacked some of the more substantial gravestones. Others succumbed to attack by the weather and vegetation.

Regrowth after the fires included species such as wattle and grasses not endemic to the area. The site became overgrown which threatened the stability and integrity of the cemetery.

There are only about 60 headstones presently in the cemetery and nearly all have been vandalized or damaged by bushfires and weather.

In many ways, Waterfall Cemetery is special and deserves reclamation and preservation. It was established purely for the Waterfall Sanatorium. Amongst the 2,073 persons known to be buried are Aboriginal patients, and patients who came from New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, and Queensland. Migrants from many countries including the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Europe, China, and Japan as well as crew members from overseas vessels found their last resting places in a forlorn corner of the Australian bush.

The *Local Government (Control of Cemeteries) Amendment Act, 1966* passed responsibility for general cemeteries to local councils. The Act did not specify individual cemeteries with the result that the Waterfall Cemetery passed to Wollongong City Council along with three other sites. For twenty-three years Council was unaware of its responsibility for Waterfall.

A submission, listing all that was then known about the cemetery was lodged with Wollongong City Council in 2000 by John and Carol Herben. They called upon the Council to assume responsibility for the cemetery.<sup>216</sup> Eleven years later, Helensburgh Historical Society raised the matter again with the Council which finally admitted its responsibility.

In 2012 work was undertaken to clean up the cemetery so that its perimeter and general features were recognisable. The heavily wooded bushland around it was left untouched. Although it is less than a kilometre from the present Garrawarra Centre for Aged Care, it is not accessible to the public by road. Access along the old Illawarra Road from both the hospital and Helensburgh ends is closed off by locked gates. The surrounding land is controlled by various government authorities.



Cemetery during 2012 clean up.

Image: Val Hurry

After Wollongong City Council partly cleared the cemetery it commissioned Biosis Pty Ltd to develop a conservation management plan emphasising the significant heritage values of the cemetery. Personnel with appropriate qualifications inspected the cemetery on 12 and 13 February 2013. Their final report - *Waterfall General (Garrawarra) Cemetery: Conservation Management Plan* was presented to Wollongong City Council on 7 June 2013.

From September 2013 until July 2014 Wollongong City Council organised the publication of several articles in the *Illawarra Mercury* regarding the cemetery.<sup>217</sup> Biosis was asked to compile a 15-minute video to inform the public about the long-lost cemetery and to ask those who had relatives there to come forward with information.

The “Not Forgotten” video included interviews with relatives of those buried there and Carol Herben, a Wollongong based historian specialising in cemeteries. When the video was shown on the internet it was well received by Wollongong residents and others who had an interest in Waterfall Cemetery. This resulted in many people coming forward and providing a lot of information.

Since mid-2013 little has been done to the cemetery. The undergrowth and saplings have slowly taken over again. Wollongong City Council has considered the recommendations of the Biosis Plan of Management and in the 2016-2017 financial year allocated money for conservation work. Use of the funds has been constrained by the various NSW Government authorities that control access to the cemetery being unable or unwilling to cooperate to allow Council unhindered access to the site.

After considering community feedback, Wollongong City Council resolved to retain full control of the cemetery rather than hand it to a State Government authority. Council considered concerns about the willingness of NSW government agencies to implement appropriate conservation policies and practices if the cemetery was not controlled by Council.

Attempts to have the cemetery and the hospital placed on the NSW Heritage Inventory have so far been unsuccessful. During 2017 the NSW Heritage Council declined to register the hospital and cemetery based on advice from the Ministry of Health. A future application for only the cemetery to be listed may be successful given its special nature.

Irrespective of whether or when the cemetery is heritage listed, access remains a major hurdle. It would necessitate allowing at least Wollongong City Council to have vehicular access, which would involve clearing the driveway from the old Illawarra Road into the cemetery. Clearing the access way would facilitate the removal of dead wood in the cemetery and reduce trip and fire hazards. Once the site is cleared, it would be possible to mark out the various denominations and perhaps row and grave numbers. Once completed, special open days could be held for the relatives of those buried and for the public.

There has been some interest in the formation of a Friends of Waterfall General Cemetery group. With the assistance of Wollongong Council, the group could assist with tasks such as identifying rows and graves, restoration of headstones and provision of individual grave markers. The general maintenance of the cemetery would continue to be the responsibility of Wollongong Council.<sup>218</sup> This model has been successfully implemented at the Berkeley Pioneer Cemetery.

Implementing a workable solution for the cemetery may take years and upkeep will be unending. It is important to have a long-term plan for this important site to ensure that those buried there do not remain ‘Forgotten Souls’.

## INDEX OF KNOWN BURIALS

The cemetery burial registers and other sources made it possible to compile an alphabetical index and separate comprehensive files of individuals buried including those whose ashes were interred. The names of those interred in the cemetery are listed by date of burial in six registers maintained by the Sanatorium. In addition to the information in the following index, each burial register entry records the names of the undertaker and officiating minister as well as the names of two witnesses. The undertaker and the witnesses were usually employees of the Sanatorium.

Compiling the index was complicated by some individuals having more than one family name or by various spellings of their family name. Some of the variations were due to patients being illiterate and unable to ensure that their names were recorded correctly, others were the result of names with alternate spellings eg Clark/Clarke or Macdonald/McDonald. The difficulty increased with names that were recorded phonetically by different government and Sanatorium employees.

Other patients appear in the records under one or more alias. A woman may be recorded under her maiden as well as her married name. Other patients were known by different first names as well as family names. Alternate family name spellings such as Achard/Archard, are listed under both variants with the alternate in brackets. Individuals with aliases are listed under all names with the variants in brackets.

Abbreviations: Den-Denomination, Grave (Row & Number), CE-Church of England, RC-Roman Catholic; Pr-Presbyterian, Me-Methodist, Co-Congregational, Ba-Baptist, Je-Jewish, Ge-General, D-Died, C-Cremated, M Mem-Memorial

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Achard (Archard)	Florence L	07-03-1925	48 yrs	CE	G37
Adams	Alfred Augustus	03-11-1932	53 yrs	CE	P26
Adams	Catherine	30-05-1924	40 yrs	Pr	M17
Adams	James	23-05-1913	40 yrs	Pr	C15
Adams	John	09-10-1909	53 yrs	RC	A07
Adams	Mary Henderson	07-11-1941	36 yrs	CE	AA19
Adams	Thomas (aka Sydney Milliagan)	10-07-1917	41 yrs	CE	M44
Addicks,	Alfred	12-04-1922	50 yrs	Me	E18
Admore	Walter Henry	16-09-1921	34 yrs	CE	A14
Adrian	George Edward	18-04-1922	44 yrs	RC	C05
Agnew	Ernest Gustavus	06-09-1920	51 yrs	CE	S40
Agnew	Thomas	15-05-1910	35 yrs	Pr	A09
Ahearn	Bernard John	16-02-1932	15 yrs	RC	P01
Ainsworth	Alfred	24-09-1915	26 yrs	CE	J47
Ainsworth	Stephen William	09-05-1933	62 yrs	RC	P27
Ainsworth	William Harrison	08-12-1919	35 yrs	RC	Q7
Aitken	Alexander Raeburn	06-06-1911	30 yrs	Pr	A19
Aitken	James	24-04-1926	50 yrs	Pr	P04
Alberry	Cyril Gilbert	01-05-1939	34 yrs	RC	U04
Albiston	Alice Maud	26-08-1916	33 yrs	CE	L31
Alderton	Lallie (F)	06-04-1917	23 yrs	Pr	H04
Aldred	Beatrice Coleman	10-05-1933	34 yrs	Me	G17
Aldred	George Arthur	11-05-1928	26 yrs	Me	G16
Algie	Frederick Edgar	10-03-1913	29 yrs	Me	B11
Allen	Cecil	06-08-1926	25 yrs	CE	I39
Allen	Doreen Pretoria (Rene)	05-07-1932	32 yrs	Me	A09
Allen	Emily Maude	18-03-1924	52 yrs	CE	E39
Allen	Ethel May	18-09-1941	47 yrs	CE	AA06
Allen	George	11-09-1913	62 yrs	CE	H03
Allen	John	05-02-1912	39 yrs	RC	D03
Allen	John	09-03-1916	50 yrs	RC	J30
Allen	John	02-09-1913	50 yrs	CE	F47
Allen	William	14-02-1910	40 yrs	CE	A33
Allerton	Henry Edward	09-08-1922	22 yrs	CE	C09
Allerton	Edward Henry	09-08-1922	22 yrs	CE	C09
Allin	Jack H	20-11-1910	29 yrs	CE	B31
Allingham	George Joseph	20-10-1937	58 yrs	RC	R25
Alphick	Mary Hamilton Frew	02-06-1916	32 yrs	Me	C12
Alston	Alexander	07-05-1913	41 yrs	Pr	C13
Amtmann	Paul	31-12-1915	29 yrs	CE	K38
Anderson	Alexander	17-05-1922	43 yrs	CE	B42
Anderson	Eva	11-12-1916	27 yrs	CE	M16
Anderson	Jane	17-01-1923	48 yrs	Pr	L08

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Anderson	John	22-09-1911	44 yrs	CE	C44
Anderson	John	27-06-1914	56 yrs	RC	H26
Anderson	Leslie Flockhart	30-01-1933	41 yrs	Pr	P01
Anderson	Leslie	12-03-1936	29 yrs	CE	VV05
Anderson	Lydia May	24-01-1929	36 yrs	CE	M01
Anderson	Roland Henry	02-04-1915	51 yrs	Co	A05
Anderson	Henry Roland	02-04-1915	51 yrs	Co	A05
Anderson	Thomas	01-03-1922	51 yrs	CE	B14
Anderson	William James	05-04-1918	53 yrs	CE	O08
Andoniadis	Demetrios Soberias	08-08-1919	22 yrs	Ge	A15
Andreson,	Peter	15-07-1930	27 yrs	CE	M41
Anelzark (Anlezark)	Elizabeth Jane	06-03-1928	41 yrs	CE	K37
Annesley	Herbert Edwin	21-10-1921	47 yrs	CE	A28
Anoleck	Ida Neta	01-12-1938	38 yrs	Pr	D07
Anson	Reginald Frederick	27-09-1919	35 yrs	CE	R09
Anlezark (Anelzark)	Elizabeth Jane	06-03-1928	41 yrs	CE	K37
Archard (Achard)	Florence L	07-03-1925	48 yrs	CE	G37
Arena	Vincent	05-02-1926	16 yrs	RC	H27
Armfield	Valentine Egbert	31-03-1911	26 yrs	CE	C12
Armson	Ellen (Nellie)	21-12-1915	40 yrs	CE	K32
Armstrong	Edwin Robert Henry	18-08-1925	49 yrs	CE	H22
Arnold	John (Jack)	21-05-1913	40 yrs	RC	F07
Arnold	Malcolm	25-11-1919	54 yrs	CE	R27
Arnott	David C	28-04-1916	35 yrs	Pr	F14
Asher	Ellen Jane (Nellie)	19-07-1941	51 yrs	RC	U07
Ashley	Arthur	07-05-1914	29 yrs	CE	G24
Ashton	Ethel May	06-08-1932	44 yrs	CE	O39
Ashworth	William	30-11-1933	55 yrs	CE	Q19
Asprey	Sydney Charles	24-12-1919	43 yrs	CE	R37
Aston	James	27-05-1916	71 yrs	Me	C10
Atherton	Frederick William	15-02-1929	38 yrs	CE	M03
Athey	Sidney Gladstone	25-10-1938	50 yrs	CE	R40
Atkinson	William James	08-02-1932	54 yrs	CE	.O19
Attwood	Robert	11-08-1939	50 yrs	CE	Q47
Ayres	Ida Beatrice	16-07-1923	34 yrs	Me	F05
Bailey	Charles William	18-07-1921	31 yrs	RC	A30
Bailey	George	28-03-1914	66 yrs	CE	G06
Bailey	Harry	12-10-1917	32 yrs	Pr	H14
Bailiff	Edward William	12-01-1917	57 yrs	Me	C14
Baillie	John (Jack)	29-05-1918	47 yrs	CE	O26
Baker	Eileen Mary	15-05-1922	26 yrs	CE	B40
Baker	Horatio Henry	18-04-1925	55 yrs	CE	G47
Baker	John Raymond	22-03-1927	29 yrs	Me	G08
Baker	Selina Emily Stokes	14-08-1931	70 yrs	CE	N38
Baker	Thomas	31-10-1921	56 yrs	CE	A32
Baldwin	Thomas	16-10-1920	51 yrs	RC	R10
Ballardie	Thomas Lawson	01-04-1918	43 yrs	Pr	H20
Ballock	Margaret	07-07-1930	18 yrs	Pr	A14
Bampton	Alfred	30-04-1912	55 yrs	CE	D37
Banks	Arthur Richard	26-08-1927	50 yrs	Pr	A12
Banks	Frederick Walter	27-11-1912	53 yrs	CE	E44
Banning	Arthur (Antonius, Antoine)	13-02-1934	43 yrs	CE	T02
Banwell	Edward	30-03-1911	43 yrs	RC	B23
Barber,	Henry (Harry)	22-11-1926	74 yrs	CE	J06
Barbour	Robert	05-04-1912	42 yrs	Pr	B06
Bardsley	Violet Annie	24-01-1919	25 yrs	CE	P37
Bardswell (Bardwell)	Charles	17-01-1912	57 yrs	RC	C32
Barker	Alfred George	25-04-1917	32 yrs	CE	M26
Barker	Patrick/Philip Gerald	20-04-1939	46 yrs	RC	U29
Barker	Richard	04-10-1923	38 yrs	CE	D42
Barker	William	27-02-1918	39 yrs	CE	O06
Barnard	Florence Louisa	15-03-1929	36 yrs	CE	M07
Barnes	Catherine	15-05-1917	30 yrs	RC	L28
Barnes	Charles Robert	25-06-1919	35 yrs	CE	Q32
Barnes	Cyril Norman	29-04-1931	23 yrs	CE	N32

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Barrett	Michael Joseph	10-12-1940	45 yrs	RC	S17
Barrow	William	10-04-1933	42 yrs	Me	A19
Barry	Ernest Owen	13-07-1925	29/30	CE	H8
Barton,	Percy (aka George Jensen, Mark Gale)	05-09-1938	50 yrs	RC	U13
Barwise,	Harold Edgar	29-01-1932	51 yrs	Pr	O10
Barwise,	Jean	19-01-1923	30 yrs	Pr	L10
Batcham (Batchen)	James	12-09-1933	74 yrs	Pr	B03
Bath,	Robert Charles	13-04-1934	57 yrs	Me	A15
Baxter (aka St Leon)	Amy May	14-11-1924	25 yrs	Pr	N12
Beagan,	Agnes Humber	24-08-1927	34 yrs	Pr	P12
Beale,	Richard Alfred	02-10-1914	30 yrs	Ba	A05
Beaton,	Neil	23-05-1935	75 yrs	Pr	B15
Beatty,	William	08-02-1926	46 yrs	CE	H44
Beaver,	William John	27-09-1924	47 yrs	CE	F46
Beavis,	Frederick Edgar	22-03-1918	42 yrs	Ba	B08
Beavitt,	William Harry	30-12-1932	56 yrs	RC	P13
Beckman,	Theo (aka Theodore Mahoney, Jacobus G Beckman)	19-05-1927	62 yrs	RC	J17
Bell,	Charles Thomas	02-10-1928	35 yrs	Me	G05
Bell,	Christina	15-01-1921	28 yrs	Pr	J16
Bell,	Marie Gladys	04-04-1921	18 yrs	RC	A10
Bell,	William	21-09-1914	67 yrs	CE	I04
Bellottie,	Harry	21-05-1915	22 yrs	RC	I09
Bellwood,	John William	09-04-1938	41 yrs	CE	X13
Bendt,	Frank	19-10-1927	23 yrs	CE	K09
Beninca,	Melina	26-12-1936	22 yrs	RC	AA14
Bennett,	Alfred Edmund/Edward	14-07-1922	44 yrs	CE	C01
Bennett,	Edward	11-04-1919	51 yrs	RC	O25
Bennett,	Gordon Henry James	13-05-1938	18 yrs	CE	X08
Bennett (aka Ellis)	Henry Currie	09-09-1913	34 yrs	Pr	C19
Bennett,	James	03-01-1927	42 yrs	CE	J12
Bennett,	Janet Weir	11-06-1915	28 yrs	CE	J21
Bennett, T	homas	31-12-1937	47 yrs	CE	R22
Bennis,	James Henry	26-12-1939	67 yrs	RC	U28
Bensi,	Giovanni	04-09-1920	31 yrs	RC	R02
Berding,	Louis Ferdinand	28-06-1927	46 yrs	CE	J30
Berg,	Frank	11-02-1912	71 yrs	CE	D27
Berros,	Stelios	09-11-1931	40 yrs	Ge	C06
Berry,	Horace	20-06-1925	25 yrs	CE	H16
Beuganey,	Alice	03-01-1925	17 yrs	RC	F32
Bible,	William	29-06-1925	56 yrs	RC	H13
Bickle,	Valerie Pearl Victoria	28-04-1915	21 yrs	CE	I44
Bisby,	Frederick	26-08-1915	30 yrs	Pr	F02
Black,	Albert Walter	17-09-1929	40 yrs	CE	M21
Black,	William Henry	14-01-1921	47 yrs	CE	T09
Blair,	Frank	20-11-1910	56 yrs	CE	B29
Blake,	Henry Peter	02-02-1920	59 yrs	RC	Q15
Blake,	Jane E/Eliz Jane	03-04-1913	26 yrs	CE	F17
Blanchard,	Lydia	24-10-1929	66 yrs	RC	M26
Blanchard,	William Earl/Erle	18-07-1927	48 yrs	CE	J36
Blessing,	Carl	02-04-1918	34 yrs	Pr	I01
Blewett,	Miriam I	14-03-1914	16 yrs	RC	H10
Bluitt,	John	05-06-1925	42 yrs	Pr	N20
Boardman,	Doreen Constance	09-12-1929	19 yrs	RC	M32
Boardman,	Doreen Maud Ethel	09-12-1929	19 yrs	RC	M32
Bob,	Assad	16-03-1916	50 yrs	RC	J32
Boland,	Jane	17-05-1941	16 yrs	CE	AA35
Bolden,	Kenneth Finlayson	09-12-1935	17 yr	CE	VV18
Bolt (Bolth)	Alfred	24-02-1914	32 yrs	Pr	D10
Bolth (Bolt)	Alfred	24-02-1914	32 yrs	Pr	D10
Bolton,	Margaret	22-08-1916	44 yrs	RC	K13
Bolton/White,	Gwendolen E	10-12-1924	16 yrs	Ba	C09
Boon,	Ellen Amy	21-10-1914	29 yrs	RC	H30
Booth,	Arthur Edward	14-06-1922	17 yrs	CE	B48
Booth,	Arthur Vincent	19-03-1914	31 yrs	CE	G04

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Borinelli (Boronille/Boronelli)	Baptist John	10-10-1922	22 yrs	RC	C25
Born,	William Frederick	15-03-1926	41 yrs	CE	I07
Bornemann (aka Lundbye)	Balthazar Christopher	11-02-1924	42 yrs	CE	E31
Bottomley,	James Christie	27-12-1935	62 yrs	CE	U22
Boughton,	Eva Myfawny	22-12-1941	19 yrs	CE	AA39
Boultwood,	Ephraim John (Mem)	25-10-1917	44 yrs	Me	D07
Boultwood,	Flora Lennox	19-04-1918	41 yrs	Me	D07
Bounader,	Ivy	19-11-1915	14 yrs	RC	J08
Bourne,	Frank Richard	26-05-1917	35 yrs	CE	M32
Bowen,	Charles	06-03-1925	20 yrs	RC	G04
Bowyer,	William Joseph (Bud)	14-03-1931	45 yrs	CE	O01
Boxell (Boxall)	Frances (Fanny)	20-05-1914	29 yrs	CE	G28
Boyd,	Arthur Piggott Browne	09-06-1925	67 yrs	CE	H08
Boyer,	Henry	09-08-1918	54 yrs	Ba	B10
Boylan,	Francis/Ryan, Frank	27-11-1930	58 yrs	RC	N29
Boyle,	Margaret Helen	14-12-1942	40 yrs	Pr	F03
Bozanich,	Stephen	24-11-1924	27 yrs	RC	F22
Bradford,	Sydney	04-12-1920	23 yrs	CE	T03
Bradley,	Edward Hugh	09-05-1930	44 yrs	RC	N13
Bradley (aka Riley)	James	20-08-1912	26 yrs	RC	D27
Brady,	Evelyn Matilda	16-07-1936	25 yrs	RC	R09
Brady,	James Patrick (Sparrow)	28-10-1930	52 yrs	RC	N27
Bray,	Dennis/Denis	18-10-1910	44 yrs	RC	B05
Brebner,	Ella Katherine	13-01-1919	37 yrs	CE	P29
Breckenridge,	Samuel Wilson	05-11-1932	48 yrs	Pr	Q18
Bremner,	John	30-01-1939	51 yrs	Pr	D03
Brennan,	Charles	20-07-1917	57 yrs	RC	M03
Brennan,	Peter Joseph	02-08-1928	55 yrs	RC	K26
Bridge,	Howard Reginald George	16-02-1910	35 yrs	CE	A35
Bridgen,	Hubert James	20-08-1917	34 yrs	Me	D01
Bridgland,	Bertha Emily	31-01-1921	18 yrs	CE	T13
Briggs,	Ada Vera	21-02-1939	18 yrs	Me	A17
Briggs,	Edgar Richard	19-11-1942	48 yrs	CE	AA22
Briggs,	William	08-05-1911	49 yrs	CE	C18
Britcher,	Ethel M	10-01-1915	20 yrs	CE	I20
Britten,	John	14-07-1914	45 yrs	RC	H28
Brockwell,	Henry	15-08-1930	65 yrs	CE	M43
Brooks,	Fred	16-11-1915	24 yrs	CE	K18
Broom,	William	12-09-1930	75 yrs	CE	N10
Brown,	Annie Eliza	05-07-1928	41 yrs	CE	L24
Brown,	Bridget K	19-02-1914	34 yrs	RC	H06
Brown,	David Clinton	31-03-1927	46 yrs	RC	J11
Brown,	Edward	15-01-1910	43 yrs	CE	A27
Brown,	Frederick Philip	19-04-1927	40 yrs	CE	J22
Brown,	George Albert	16-07-1931	26 yrs	CE	N34
Brown (aka Williams)	Isabella	24-02-1914	57 yrs	Pr	D12
Brown,	John	13-07-1911	46 yrs	CE	C30
Brown,	John	26-02-1926	66 yrs	CE	I03
Brown,	Lauchlan	26-12-1917	49 yrs	CE	N35
Brown,	Olive Mary	22-12-1921	36 yrs	RC	B18
Brown,	Thomas William	21-12-1912	18 yrs	CE	F03
Brown,	Thomas	29-03-1917	64 yrs	Pr	H02
Browne,	Charles Townley	09-03-1934	38 yrs	RC	AA02
Browne,	William Edward	07-05-1920	49 yrs	CE	S26
Browning,	George	25-09-1931	65 yrs	Ge	C02
Bruggy,	John	02-08-1910	48 yrs	RC	A27
Bruhn,	Ellen C B (Nellie)	01-10-1915	23 yrs	RC	I25
Bryant,	Arthur George	22-11-1909	28 yrs	CE	A15
Bryant,	Arthur	23-11-1934	43 yrs	CE	R18
Buchanan,	Clara	24-06-1941	26 yrs	CE	AA02
Buchanan,	Myra Louise	28-06-1913	33 yrs	CE	F39
Buckingham,	Thomas Frederick	29-04-1931	40 yrs	CE	N30
Buckley,	William	02-11-1914	46 yrs	RC	H32
Buckoke,	Mary	25-04-1922	44 yrs	CE	B36



	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Buckridge,	Charles Frederick	13-01-1919	43 yrs	CE	P31
Buisson,	Louise	29-05-1914	22 yrs	RC	H22
Bull,	Daisy	30-01-1928	25/26yrs	CE	K31
Bullen,	Tempest Carey (male)	06-11-1912	48 yrs	CE	E36
Bullivant,	Noel Patricia (female)	02-01-1941	29 yrs	RC	S27
Bullock,	Robert	14-07-1915	32 yrs	CE	J33
Burcher,	Cecil Lester	24-12-1913	31 yrs	CE	H41
Burgess,	Myrtle Coral	21-01-1917	32 yrs	Me	C16
Burke,	Charles Upton Tripp	23-04-1937	70 yrs	CE	UU07
Burke,	Hannah	05-05-1919	39 yrs	CE	Q18
Burnham,	Clifford Thomas	30-01-1924	46 yrs	CE	E23
Burnley,	Samuel	21-10-1932	39 yrs	CE	P16
Burns,	Frederick	28-08-1924	50 yrs	Pr	N04
Burrows,	Joseph	22-02-1923	28 yrs	Ba	C03
Butler,	George	23-08-1913	30 yrs	CE	F43
Butler,	Lawrence	09-07-1923	52 yrs	RC	E09
Butler,	Percy	27-11-1924	33 yrs	CE	G17
Bye,	Alice Emma	09-03-1915	44 yrs	RC	G23
Byrne,	Alice Jeanette	19-12-1944	24 yrs	RC	V02
Byrne,	Hugh	23-06-1926	52 yrs	RC	I24
Byrne,	John Francis	26-04-1915	45 yrs	RC	G31
Cabbage,	Sarah	02-12-1914	8 yrs	CE	I16
Cadger,	Charles	05-07-1912	22 yrs	Pr	B12
Cadman,	Kate	03-02-1914	40 yrs	CE	H45
Cahalan,	Edward Daniel	11-04-1923	49 yrs	RC	D30
Cahill,	John	10-10-1930	71 yrs	RC	N25
Cahill,	Margaret	01-04-1921	50 yrs	RC	A08
Cain,	Philip Eugene	03-04-1934	49 yrs	RC	R01
Calcott,	Lottie Mabel	19-08-1926	29 yrs	CE	I43
Caldecott,	Ernest A	05-09-1912	36 yrs	CE	E14
Callaghan,	Denis	30-04-1931	56 yrs	RC	O02
Callaghan,	Edward Thomas	15-05-1941	34 yrs	RC	S28
Callan,	Eileen Agnes	19-12-1938	33 yrs	RC	U16
Callinan,	William Joseph	23-11-1923	46 yrs	RC	E23
Cameron,	Alexander Henry	26-05-1930	29/30 y	CE	M37
Cameron,	Colin Angus	27-08-1921	21 yrs	Pr	K05
Campbell,	Ada Alice	31-12-1916	17 yrs	Pr	G11
Campbell,	Alice	18-10-1926	39 yrs	Pr	P06
Campbell,	Daniel	15-09-1924	34 yrs	RC	F10
Campbell,	George William	08-05-1913	26 yrs	CE	F27
Campbell,	John Andrew	31-08-1918	45 yrs	CE	O48
Campbell,	John	19-01-1913	43 yrs	Pr	C10
Campestrini,	Pietro	05-04-1943	47 yrs	RC	V22
Canavan,	Claude Joseph	08-10-1917	32 yrs	RC	M11
Canavan,	John	08-05-1936	64 yrs	CE	SS11
Canney,	George	23-12-1946	54 yrs	RC	V05
Carey (Keary)	James	05-01-1929	67 yrs	RC	L23
Carlson,	Charles	29-03-1920	42 yrs	CE	S08
Carlson,	Waldemar (William)	22-06-1927	45 yrs	CE	J28
Carnell,	Joseph	24-03-1928	37 yrs	CE	K43
Carreen (Curren)	Robert Alfred	21-09-1915	22 yrs	CE	J45
Carroll,	Ellen Elizabeth (Nellie)	25-08-1928	30 yrs	CE	L28
Carroll,	John Raymond/Redmond	11-06-1926	48 yrs	RC	I28
Carroll,	Thomas	21-04-1915	45 yrs	RC	G27
Carroll (aka Karalis)	Thomas (Efthimios)	28-01-1932	53 yrs	Ge	A04
Carroll,	William	17-06-1921	40 yrs	RC	A22
Carson,	Charles Hamilton	05-07-1916	41 yrs	CE	L19
Carson,	William F	15-01-1915	52 yrs	RC	G09
Carter,	Ernest Edward	03-06-1935	68 yrs	CE	V14
Carter,	Joseph	02-06-1934	34/35y	CE	Q21
Carter,	Leslie Alfred	09-03-1922	55 yrs	CE	B20
Carthy,	Patrick	04-08-1939	57 yrs	RC	S09
Cartlidge,	Henshall	29-01-1934	44 yrs	RC	AA23
Cartwright,	Annie	28-12-1916	24 yrs	CE	M18

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Casey,	Terence Francis	05-04-1938	21 yrs	RC	U01
Casey,	William James	10-10-1923	44 yrs	RC	E21
Casey (akaTierney)	William John	15-05-1926	45 yrs	RC	I14
Cassin,	Jeannie	29-12-1917	62 yrs	Pr	H16
Cattanach,	Frederick John Mortley	05-05-1914	30 yrs	CE	G22
Caulfield,	John	11-03-1912	42 yrs	RC	D07
Cavanagh,	Thomas	12-08-1909	64 yrs	RC	A03
Cawley,	Christopher	27-12-1933	37 yrs	RC	AA15
Celare,	John	29-03-1934	52 yrs	RC	AA12
Chachali,	Zoe	26-12-1924	20 yrs	Ge	B20
Chaffey,	Robert Short	01-01-1936	63 yrs	CE	SS07
Chandler,	Charles William	28-06-1923	54 yrs	Pr	L20
Chandler,	George	17-10-1914	36 yrs	CE	I12
Chappell,	Robert	26-04-1915	58 yrs	RC	I01
Charlesworth,	Herbert Brailsford	13-07-1922	32 yrs	Ge	B02
Chase,	Dennis	22-05-1918	51 yrs	RC	M27
Chastre (Chostal)	Jean	27-08-1912	54 yrs	RC	D29
Chatfield,	Albert Thomas Edward	28-07-1924	23 yrs	CE	F16
Cheeseman,	Jeremiah Edward	21-03-1922	58 yrs	RC	B30
Cheeseman,	Wilfred Ivan	22-10-1937	28 yrs	CE	W02
Chemery (Chinnery)	Thomas Henry (see Endnote 219)	13-07-1946	76 yrs	CE	K46
Chick,	Clara Grace	05-10-1918	43 yrs	CE	P09
Childs,	William James	14-03-1918	37 yrs	Ba	B06
Chinnery,	Eliza Jane	02-02-1916	40 yrs	CE	K46
Chinnery (Chemery)	Thomas Henry <sup>219</sup>	13-07-1946	75 yrs	CE	.K46
Chisholm,	Reginald Charles	26-01-1923	23 yrs	CE	C45
Chisholm,	Stanley Kenneth	19-10-1937	36 yrs	RC	R29
Chostal (Chastre)	Jean	27-08-1912	54 yrs	RC	D29
Chow (aka Chow Tye)	Tye	10-04-1911	41 yrs	CE	C14
Christie,	John Mitchell	21-11-1936	20 yrs	Pr	B17
Christie,	William Hunter <sup>220</sup>	23-04-1938	26 yrs	Pr	B17
Cibilic,	John	02-03-1915	50 yrs	RC	G19
Clark,	Peter	06-10-1920	53 yrs	CE	S42
Clark (Clarke)	Ernest Montague	18-12-1913	30 yrs	CE	H37
Clark (Clarke)	Joseph	09-11-1914	29 yrs	CE	I14
Clarke,	Arthur Joseph	05-04-1922	25 yrs	RC	C03
Clarke,	Ethel Mary	18-11-1918	33 yrs	RC	O05
Clarke,	Harry	27-12-1917	37 yrs	CE	N37
Clarke,	Horace William	03-10-1930	30 yrs	CE	N14
Clarke,	James	06-04-1912	56 yrs	RC	D11
Clarke,	Jane	27-08-1913	27 yrs	CE	F45
Clarke,	Joseph Mervyn	13-11-1940	32 yrs	CE	AA17
Clarke,	Violet Tasma	09-09-1926	31 yrs	CE	I47
Clarke (Clark)	Ernest Montague	18-12-1913	30 yrs	CE	H37
Clarke (Clark)	Joseph	09-11-1914	29 yrs	CE	I14
Clay,	Henry	03-05-1927	44 yrs	Me	G10
Cleary,	David	18-03-1919	64 yrs	RC	O19
Clipson,	Charles	04-05-1915	32 yrs	Pr	E15
Close,	Edgar Clement	23-07-1923	45 yrs	CE	D32
Clough,	John William	08-02-1932	59 yrs	RC	O24
Clucas,	George	08-06-1923	47 yrs	CE	D24
Cobourn,	Alfred George	08-08-1932	62 yrs	CE	P10
Cochran,	Leonard	25-03-1921	3 days	RC	A06
Cochrane,	Neil	21-05-1913	22 yrs	CE	F29
Cockcroft,	Benjamin	16-07-1912	23 yrs	CE	E08
Codner,	William Henry	20-12-1937	53 yrs	CE	S39
Coels (Coles)	John Joseph	10-09-1915	30 yrs	CE	J43
Colbourne,	William Edward John	11-03-1911	26 yrs	CE	C06
Colbran,	Edward Sydney John	02-10-1917	30 yrs	RC	M09
Cole,	Geoffrey	26-11-1928	13 yrs	RC	L19
Coleman,	Margaret	13-01-1916	27 yrs	RC	J16
Coles (Coels)	John Joseph	10-09-1915	30 yrs	CE	J43
Colgan,	John	17-07-1936	41 yrs	RC	R07
Collard,	Oscar Joseph Julian	02-02-1924	34 yrs	RC	E31

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Collier,	Constance	14-02-1928	41 yrs	RC	K20
Collins,	George	19-04-1913	32 yrs	RC	F03
Collins,	Patrick	25-04-1924	36 yrs	RC	F04
Collins,	Raymond Norman	01-03-1934	42 yrs	CE	S05
Colvin,	William James	07-01-1927	71 yrs	Pr	P08
Comans,	John Arthur (Jack)	10-04-1942	57 yrs	RC	V17
Comberger (aka Lett)	Frederick Emil	22-04-1922	62 yrs	CE	B32
Comerford,	James	20-02-1919	42 yrs	CE	P49
Condoleon,	Andrew	16-02-1922	41 yrs	Ge	A25
Condon,	James	25-09-1928	80 yrs	RC	L15
Condon,	Walter Henry	27-09-1922	34 yrs	RC	C21
Conlon,	Bernice M	12-07-1912	19 yrs	RC	D19
Conlon,	William Lawrence	04-06-1927	61 yrs	RC	J21
Connolly,	Patrick	31-03-1912	33 yrs	RC	D09
Connors, J	oseph	24-12-1931	55 yrs	RC	O18
Constanian,	Stefan	12-01-1927	24 yrs	Ge	C01
Contest,	Grace	05-02-1919	22 yrs	CE	P47
Cook,	Elvy Maud	09-02-1932	21 yrs	CE	O21
Cook,	Hazel Lorraine	07-02-1929	19 yrs	RC	L25
Cook,	Nellie Brown	28-11-1913	26 yrs	Pr	G02
Cook,	Philip William	26-07-1910	51 yrs	CE	B07
Cook (Cooke)	Herbert Percy	20-07-1922	46 yrs	CE	C03
Cooke (Cook)	Herbert Percy	20-07-1922	48 yrs	CE	C03
Coombe,	Ellen Elizabeth (Nellie)	25-08-1928	30 yrs	CE	L28
Coomer,	Ruby Rose Irene	15-07-1918	21 yrs	RC	N14
Cooper,	Henry James	23-01-1912	38 yrs	CE	D19
Cordukes,	Lucy Ellen	23-06-1917	44 yrs	Pr	H08
Cordwell,	Robert James (Richard James)	26-12-1922	47 yrs	CE	C41
Cork,	Frank	08-12-1913	30 yrs	CE	H31
Cormack,	William Bell	06-01-1919	43 yrs	Pr	I11
Costello,	John Beresford	02-05-1919	35 yrs	RC	O31
Cottle,	Thomas Henry	29-08-1922	32 yrs	CE	C17
Couch,	Vera Leyshon	24-06-1930	17 yrs	CE	M39
Coughlin,	Thomas Joseph	17-01-1942	38 yrs	RC	S20
Cowham,	William Timothy	21-09-1910	44 yrs	Me	A10
Cowper,	Alexander D	08-09-1914	34 yrs	CE	G46
Cox,	Margaret	24-01-1915	40 yrs	RC	G11
Cox,	William John	07-06-1935	30 yrs	RC	AA29
Cozens,	Edith	25-02-1929	53 yrs	CE	M05
Crabbe,	Mark Bonaventure	30-07-1935	43 yrs	RC	S03
Cracknell,	Harold Moore	08-05-1934	50 yrs	CE	Q23
Cramp,	May	01-09-1936	36 yrs	RC	BS07
Crank,	John Francis	15-09-1928	28 yrs	RC	L11
Craswell,	Sylvia Stewart	24-04-1926	19 yrs	CE	I21
Crawford,	John Cameron	24-03-1942	30 yrs	Pr	F01
Crawford,	John	29-08-1927	25 yrs	CE	J40
Crawford, (Crawford-Perrin)	Maud Edna May	13-06-1924	15 yrs	Me	F17
Crawshaw,	Norma Florence	15-12-1924	15mths	CE	G25
Cream,	William	30-01-1914	53 yrs	CE	H43
Creevey,	Daniel	28-03-1911	37 yrs	RC	B21
Crichton,	Robert James	20-02-1922	37 yrs	Co	A13
Cridland,	Thomas John	29-04-1935	62 yrs	CE	V10
Cripps,	James	23-03-1925	58 yrs	RC	G16
Crocker,	Alice	18-01-1922	39 yrs	CE	B06
Croft,	John Alexander	23-06-1939	67 yrs	CE	AA29
Croft,	John Bromley	25-09-1918	68 yrs	CE	P05
Croft,	John Thomas	27-06-1911	52 yrs	CE	C28
Croft,	Naylor	27-12-1919	65 yrs	CE	R41
Cromer,	Robert	2-12-1919	30 yrs	CE	R35
Cronan,	Edward	26-05-1911	51 yrs	RC	C02
Crosby,	Herbert Edward	20-03-1925	43 yrs	CE	G43
Cross,	Alexander James Kerr	16-01-1924	50 yrs	Pr	M04
Crowe,	James	13-03-1913	47 yrs	RC	E32
Cruse,	Herbert	03-10-1942	66 yrs	CE	AA04

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Cruse,	William H	08-09-1933	62 yrs	RC	AA01
Cubban,	Annie Lillias	12-11-1918	35 yrs	Me	D11
Cullen,	Florence	06-08-1927	30 yrs	RC	J27
Cullen,	Phillip	19-04-1938	66 yrs	RC	U03
Cullis,	Florence Mary	15-08-1919	25 yrs	RC	P16
Cummings,	Joseph Henry	17-12-1911	34 yrs	CE	C48
Cunneen,	Thomas Patrick	20-05-1918	42 yrs	RC	M25
Curd,	Charles Thomas William	30-12-1930	54 yrs	CE	N22
Curley,	Thomas	08-07-1937	71 yrs	RC	AA27
Curreen (Carreen)	Robert Alfred	21-09-1915	23 yrs	CE	J45
Currie,	Alfred	02-11-1925	36 yrs	RC	H11
Curry,	Edmund	01-02-1939	26 yrs	RC	R27
Curryer,	Alice Perry Bailey	05-01-1920	47 yrs	CE	R43
Curryer,	Alice Laurie	05-01-1920	47 yrs	CE	R43
Curtis,	Sydney	21-10-1919	30 yrs	CE	R13
Dabron,	James	26-05-1923	57 yrs	CE	D18
Dale,	Herbert William	18-09-1916	24 yrs	CE	L 39
Daley (Daly)	Michael Bede	29-08-1919	30 yrs	RC	P18
Danby,	George Frederick	17-01-1933	56 yrs	CE	P14
Dann,	John Frederick	27-10-1915	29 yrs	RC	J04
Dansie,	Clarence Herbert Arnold	18-04-1928	21 yrs	Me	G14
Darby,	Avis	01-11-1930	44 yrs	CE	N21
Darcy,	John	16-03-1925	65 yrs	RC	G08
Darken,	Cecil Edward	14-11-1927	56 yrs	CE	K13
Davidson,	Richard	14-07-1927	64 yrs	Pr	P10
Davidson,	Thomas Reveley	27-11-1924	61 yrs	CE	G15
Davidson,	Thomas	19-12-1911	41 yrs	CE	D05
Davidson,	William John Lee	03-11-1924	43 yrs	Pr	N10
Davies,	Emily Elizabeth	06-05-1932	51 yrs	CE	O33
Davies,	John	19-07-1929	49 yrs	RC	M12
Davies,	Margaret	31-07-1922	45 yrs	Pr	K16
Davies,	Minnie	05-04-1913	35 yrs	CE	F21
Davis,	Alfred	19-10-1910	34 yrs	CE	B19
Davis,	Arthur Henry	05-06-1928	51 yrs	CE	L12
Davis,	Ernest	02-12-1922	22 yrs	CE	C37
Davis,	James Henry	14-07-1918	60 yrs	CE	O28
Davis,	Jane	11-12-1918	43 yrs	CE	P25
Davis,	Joseph James	30-12-1913	48 yrs	RC	F29
Davis,	Thomas	15-12-1921	67 yrs	CE	A44
Davis,	Walter	29-04-1921	74 yrs	RC	A14
Dawson,	Susan	07-10-1938	63 yrs	CE	P48
Day,	Elizabeth May	30-09-1927	27 yrs	RC	K04
Day,	Gwendlyn Mary	16-11-1931	28 yrs	Pr	Q19
Day,	Henry	20-05-1921	59 yrs	CE	U17
Day,	William	11-02-1912	55 yrs	CE	D25
Day (aka Walton)	Margaret Ellen	04-04-1913	37 yrs	CE	F19
De Clouet,	Thomas	06-08-1911	55 yrs	RC	C08
De Main,	Frederick	20-09-1933	47 yrs	CE	Q03
De Witt,	Mona	21-03-1918	18 yrs	Ge	A09
Dean,	Henry Edward	17-08-1915	39 yrs	CE	J37
Dean,	John	19-02-1930	41 yrs	CE	M33
Deane,	William Leonard	02-02-1915	32 yrs	RC	G15
Debney,	Maria J	23-12-1915	43 yrs	CE	K36
Deering,	Edward C	09-11-1911	24 yrs	RC	C24
Delaney,	Alice	20-02-1917	44 yrs	RC	L18
Delaney,	Francis William (Frank)	08-03-1926	50 yrs	RC	I04
Delaney,	William Henry	29-08-1919	53 yrs	RC	P20
DeMann,	Frederick	20-09-1933	47 yrs	CE	Q03
Demato,	Alexander	28-04-1932	37 yrs	Ge	A08
Demmen,	Frederick	20-09-1933	47 yrs	CE	Q03
Dennis,	Harry Lynn	03-05-1921	30 yrs	CE	U09
Desmond,	John Thomas	06-08-1917	32 yrs	RC	M05
Detzkies,	Michaelis	01-02-1930	45 yrs	CE	M31
Dherin,	Baptiste	16-03-1926	40 yrs	RC	I08

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Dialectos,	Theodore	29-01-1923	30 yrs	Ge	B04
Dick,	Hazel Claire P	28-08-1916	16 yrs	RC	K15
Dickinson	Allen	17-04-1933	53 yrs	CE	P40
Dickson,	Alban Philip (Alf)	13-02-1923	59 yrs	RC	D22
Dickson,	Leslie	12-07-1926	21 yrs	RC	I26
Dickson,	Stanley Robert	25-08-1939	37 yrs	RC	R31
Dillon,	John J	12-05-1914	28 yrs	RC	H18
Dind,	Albert	27-09-1932	21 yrs	CE	P20
Ditchburn,	Leslie William	30-06-1916	28 yrs	Pr	G01
Ditchfield,	Arthur	05-10-1910	23 yrs	CE	B17
Dixon,	Elaine Margaret	15-12-1942	26 yrs	RC	V07
Dixon,	Margaret Bridget	21-03-1929	50 yrs	RC	L31
Dixon,	Margaret	23-04-1932	32 yrs	CE	O31
Dixon,	Mary Agnes	06-03-1934	20 yrs	RC	AA09
Dixon,	Roy Leonard	27-03-1933	22 yrs	CE	Q05
Dixon,	Watson	17-09-1914	55 yrs	CE	G48
Dobb,	Bridget	08-04-1929	45 yrs	RC	M04
Dockrell,	Ellen Margaret	20-08-1924	47 yrs	CE	F26
Doctor,	Eva	01-09-1927	21 yrs	CE	J42
Dodds,	Catherine Agnes	16-12-1912	43 yrs	RC	E14
Doherty,	James Henry	31-03-1919	36 yrs	RC	O23
Doherty,	Mary Ann	07-02-1919	48 yrs	CE	P45
Dolan,	Thomas Garrett	16-04-1917	45 yrs	RC	L20
Donald,	Victoria Selina	30-08-1924	39 yrs	CE	F32
Doncaster,	William George	06-07-1937	47 yrs	CE	VV01
Donohoe,	Ernest William	22-12-1926	47 yrs	RC	J03
Doran,	Michael John	30-07-1919	63 yrs	RC	P10
Dore/Doré,	Henry/Henri	27-02-1922	41 yrs	CE	B12
Dorion,	Georges Alexandre	23-04-1917	29 yrs	RC	L24
Douglas(s),	Edward	01-04-1914	26 yrs	Me	C04
Douthwaite,	George Nelson	25-09-1915	32 yrs	RC	I21
Dove,	Walter	28-10-1919	54 yrs	CE	R15
Dowd,	John	24-04-1919	41 yrs	RC	O29
Dowdall,	Peter	09-01-1915	25 yrs	RC	G7
Dowdeswell,	Alec John	21-09-1917	26 yrs	CE	N09
Dowe,	Gertude	05-10-1921	50 yrs	CE	A22
Dowling,	Annie	23-12-1912	54 yrs	RC	E16
Downes,	Ivy May	18-02-1915	18 yrs	CE	I32
Doyle,	Richard	10-08-1921	69 yrs	RC	B04
Drake,	John	03-03-1928	72 yrs	CE	K35
Drake,	Joseph	13-11-1916	44 yrs	CE	M06
Drayton,	Percival	20-02-1914	32 yrs	CE	H47
Drayton,	William	27-11-1928	44 yrs	CE	L42
Drew,	Louisa May	31-05-1913	34 yrs	CE	F35
Drew,	Thomas Henry	05-07-1939	58 yrs	CE	AA34
Drew,	Thomas Henry	30-06-1939	31 yrs	CE	AA32
Drewett,	Henry Charles	31-08-1921	34 yrs	CE	A12
Driscoll,	Edward	02-05-1911	32 yrs	RC	B29
Driscoll,	Florence Amelia	01-02-1926	25 yrs	RC	H25
Driscoll,	Richard Hugh	02-07-1918	61 yrs	RC	N06
Driver,	Ruby	24-10-1922	19 yrs	CE	C27
Druetti,	Angelo	19-12-1923	49 yrs	RC	E27
Duckworth,	Thomas Joseph	13-06-1916	36 yrs	CE	L15
Duff,	Wilfred	01-01-1926	22 yrs	RC	H21
Dufton,	Beatrice	21-04-1915	36 yrs	CE	I42
Duggan,	Robert	26-11-1910	26 yrs	RC	B13
Dunbar,	James	01-02-1911	31 yrs	CE	B43
Duncan,	Barney	17-09-1921	28 yrs	CE	A16
Dunn,	Charles	23-04-1919	39 yrs	CE	Q16
Dunn,	John Patrick	29-10-1917	41 yrs	RC	M13
Dunn,	John	02-02-1913	52 yrs	RC	E26
Dunn,	John	08-12-1909	27 yrs	CE	A19
Dunn (Dunne)	William	13-03-1925	61 yrs	RC	G06
Dunne,	Edith Madeline	15-09-1938	41 yrs	RC	U18

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Dunne,	James	06-10-1920	40 yrs	RC	R04
Dunne (Dunn)	William	13-03-1925	61 yrs	RC	G06
Dunstan,	Harry Alfred	15-11-1937	45 yrs	CE	U12
Dyer,	Arthur Haddock	02-07-1923	43 yrs	CE	D30
Dyer,	William James	07-03-1911	35 yrs	Me	A20
Dyke,	William	14-07-1915	34 yrs	CE	J35
Eadie,	James Flyges	18-06-1913	34 yrs	Me	B19
Earl,	Francis Louis	18-05-1915	29 yrs	CE	I48
East,	Mary	01-03-1921	59 yrs	RC	A01
Eastwood,	Stella Violet Maud	26-05-1917	37 yrs	CE	M34
Eaton,	Emily May	18-12-1917	31 yrs	CE	N29
Eaton,	William	22-02-1933	50 yrs	Pr	P05
Ebert,	John	16-04-1912	68 yrs	Ge	A01
Edgeworth,	Margaret	31-07-1913	33 yrs	RC	F11
Edmondson,	John	29-09-1917	41 yrs	CE	N11
Edson,	Helena	01-03-1917	43 yrs	CE	M24
Edwards,	John Gordon	15-12-1914	29 yrs	Ba	A07
Edwards,	Roger	02-12-1911	22 yrs	Co	A01
Edwardsen,	Martin George	20-04-1926	51 yrs	CE	I17
Egan,	John	27-12-1914	51 yrs	RC	G05
Egerton,	James Albert	10-04-1920	40 yrs	CE	S14
Ekman,	Frank John	28-01-1913	40 yrs	CE	F07
Eldridge,	Reuben Ernest	19-03-1920	26 yrs	Co	A09
Ellington,	Emily	24-09-1940	71 yrs	CE	A07
Ellis,	Richard	15-04-1921	25 yrs	CE	U03
Ellis,	Ruby Eveline	24-12-1922	30 yrs	Pr	K19
Ellis (aka Bennett)	Henry Currie	09-09-1913	34 yrs	Pr	C19
Elphinston,	Harvie	09-02-1931	61 yrs	Pr	Q15
Elson,	Clarence John	04-06-1932	44 yrs	Pr	Q12
Emerson,	Thomas	28-02-1924	54 yrs	Ba	C05
Emmett,	William Henry	11-12-1911	45 yrs	CE	D01
Engdahl,	Fritz Eimar	17-12-1918	35 yrs	CE	P27
Ericksen,	Erik	19-04-1934	36 yrs	CE	R14
Eroquani (aka Opa)	John	25-05-1911	40 yrs	Pr	A17
Etchells,	James Robert	17-03-1923	33 yrs	CE	D06
Evans,	Frederick J	28-09-1912	55 yrs	CE	E18
Evans,	Frederick Richard	07-04-1931	25 yrs	CE	N26
Evans,	Kate Evelyn	01-03-1922	33 yrs	RC	B28
Evans,	William J	18-12-1915	54 yrs	CE	K28
Everingham,	Kathleen	02-05-1917	23 yrs	RC	L26
Eves,	Thomas Edward	18-07-1932	64 yrs	CE	P02
Ewens,	John	10-08-1909	55 yrs	CE	A07
Fairey,	William Henry	12-12-1913	23 yrs	CE	H33
Fall,	John Edward	13-07-1915	26 yrs	CE	J29
Falvey,	John	25-02-1913	25 yrs	RC	E28
Fane,	Horace	21-10-1938	78 yrs	CE	R44
Fatherley,	Mary Ann	23-02-1923	40 yrs	RC	D24
Fatuross,	John	09-06-1924	23 yrs	CE	F04
Faulkner,	Jessie	04-09-1917	30 yrs	CE	N05
Fawcett,	Lila May	23-02-1926	20 yrs	CE	I01
Fealy,	George Alfred	30-08-1931	31 yrs	CE	O09
Feeney,	Alfred	10-05-1920	56 yrs	CE	S28
Feeney,	Mary Rubina	20-11-1933	47 yrs	RC	AA13
Feline,	Gertrude Maud (Gertie)	31-12-1927	39 yrs	CE	K25
Fenech,	Andrew	07-06-1930	45 yrs	RC	N15
Fenner,	William John	29-04-1911	27 yrs	CE	C16
Fenton,	George	11-10-1912	35 yrs	CE	E22
Ferguson,	Arthur	13-12-1909	25 yrs	CE	A23
Ferguson,	George Brown	26-11-1925	34 yrs	Pr	O13
Ferguson,	John	23-01-1910	62 yrs	Pr	A03
Ferguson,	Sarah Matilda	16-01-1936	33 yrs	CE	UU10
Fernon,	John	27-07-1925	56 yrs	RC	G30
Ferrier,	James Pattison	20-11-1933	20 yrs	Pr	B07
Ferris,	James Henry	21-06-1909	41 yrs	CE	A03

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Fidge,	Ivy Ruby Gwendoline	21-09-1931	32 yrs	CE	O13
Field,	May	24-09-1931	39 yrs	RC	O10
Fields,	Albert Edward	13-01-1912	25 yrs	CE	D15
Fields,	Frederick	25-07-1912	24 yrs	CE	D16
Finch,	Gladys May	28-12-1922	21 yrs	RC	D12
Fincher,	Ralph Henry Watson	15-02-1915	36 yrs	CE	I28
Finlay,	Duncan	03-06-1933	62 yrs	RC	Q28
Finlay,	Gavin	29-08-1927	50 yrs	Pr	P14
Finlay,	Jessie Margaret	15-01-1923	18 yrs	Pr	L04
Finlay,	John Joseph	13-08-1913	44 yrs	RC	F15
Firth,	Thomas	17-11-1912	45 yrs	CE	E40
Fisher,	Annie Elizabeth	24-07-1916	50 yrs	Pr	G05
Fitzgerald,	Dorothy	11-07-1945	22 yrs	CE	AA12
Fitzgerald,	Frederick Thomas	13-12-1910	48 yrs	CE	B39
Fitzgerald,	Iris Mary	06-08-1932	37 yrs	RC	P05
Fitzgerald,	James	24-06-1930	48 yrs	RC	N17
Fitzgerald,	James	08-06-1920	36 yrs	RC	Q19
Fitzpatrick,	Byron/Thomas/Brien	17-06-1919	47 yrs	RC	P06
Fitzpatrick,	John	20-01-1922	42 yrs	RC	B24
Fitzpatrick,	Michael	08-09-1910	50 yrs	RC	B01
Flanagan,	Edgar Albert Earnest	16-08-1920	48 yrs	RC	Q29
Fleet,	Joseph William Marsh	23-02-1910	47 yrs	CE	A39
Flemming,	Bridget	29-09-1936	37 yrs	RC	R10
Flemons,	Dolly	27-12-1929	18 yrs	CE	M29
Fletcher,	Albert Thomas	27-02-1926	56 yrs	CE	I05
Fletcher,	Alma Anna	29-02-1932	52 yrs	Pr	Q04
Fletcher,	Florence	08-10-1918	36 yrs	RC	N28
Fletcher,	Mary	23-01-1913	25 yrs	CE	F05
Flynn,	Jeremiah	04-11-1912	37 yrs	RC	E10
Fogarty,	Alice	26-06-1912	40 yrs	CE	D47
Fogarty,	William Henry	18-01-1922	32 yrs	RC	B22
Fogg,	Kathleen	11-01-1932	35 yrs	CE	N46
Folkes,	Mary May	27-11-1916	49 yrs	CE	M12
Folland,	Phillip	21-01-1922	63 yrs	CE	B08
Follett,	Ruby Helen	18-11-1927	31 yrs	CE	K15
Forbes,	Eric Gordon	17-09-1923	19 yrs	RC	E15
Fordham,	Walter Henry	01-11-1917	31 yrs	Me	D03
Forsyth,	Bertha Alma Edna	09-05-1938	35 yrs	CE	X10
Forsyth,	James	11-05-1917	25 yrs	Pr	H06
Forth (aka Telford)	George Alfred	03-09-1915	29 yrs	CE	J41
Fortice (aka Tortice)	Daniel	27-10-1924	73 yrs	CE	G05
Foster,	Allan Alfred	16-08-1927	21 yrs	RC	J31
Foster,	Francis Duncan	13-11-1941	33 yrs	RC	U24
Foster,	Mary Jane	08-01-1918	42 yrs	CE	N41
Foulkes,	William Joshua	19-04-1920	64 yrs	CE	S20
Fowke,	Louisa	26-05-1932	37 yrs	CE	O37
Fowler,	Edward Robert	30-10-1910	52 yrs	CE	B23
Fowler,	Frederick	14-04-1924	69 yrs	CE	E45
Fox,	David	05-06-1915	71 yrs	CE	J13
Fox,	Joseph	29-01-1913	30 yrs	RC	E24
Fox,	Thomas Michael	26-08-1911	42 yrs	RC	C12
France,	Margaret Bewick (Maggie)	01-09-1918	43 yrs	Pr	I05
Francis,	Thomas	07-10-1918	39 yrs	Pr	I09
Franki,	Adolphine Eugenie Marion	22-06-1915	28 yrs	CE	J25
Franklin,	John	14-06-1909	40 yrs	CE	A02
Fraser/Frazer,	Isaac	18-08-1926	66 yrs	CE	I41
Freeman,	Grace A	20-03-1913	27 yrs	CE	F15
Freestone,	Herbert George	20-06-1912	24 yrs	CE	D45
French,	Gertrude Alice	15-12-1919	22 yrs	RC	Q09
French,	Phyllis	03-07-1926	15 yrs	CE	I35
Frost,	Ralph Edmund	03-02-1926	41 yrs	CE	H42
Fullerton,	Thomas	11-04-1921	58 yrs	CE	U01
Fullick,	Madge Lavena	01-04-1940	21 yrs	Pr	F09
Furby,	Alexander	27-01-1912	33 yrs	CE	D21



	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Fuz,	Ernest Henry	09-02-1922	24 yrs	RC	B26
Gaffney,	John	09-11-1916	56 yrs	RC	K27
Gale,	Mark (aka George Jenson, Percy Barton)	05-09-1938	50 yrs	RC	U13
Gallagher,	Charles John	21-02-1921	55 yrs	RC	R32
Gallagher,	Michael	20-02-1933	33 yrs	RC	P21
Gallagher,	Peter Paul	28-12-1918	40 yrs	RC	O09
Gamble,	Robert	06-02-1910	40 yrs	Pr	A07
Gammon,	Percy William	11-11-1940	46 yrs	RC	S24
Gannon,	Francis	02-03-1916	54 yrs	RC	J26
Gardiner,	Samuel Peter	30-12-1925	30 yrs	CE	H36
Garnam,	William	12-02-1925	55 yrs	CE	G29
Garnett,	George Frederick William	23-04-1924	62 yrs	Pr	M07
Garrino,	Marie	02-09-1912	19 yrs	RC	D25
Gatty,	Eileen Elsie	27-11-1932	26 yrs	CE	P28
Gatty,	Emily	13-05-1920	44 yrs	CE	S30
Gaynor,	Terence	03-09-1919	25 yrs	RC	P22
Geale,	Michael Joseph	24-09-1931	31 yrs	RC	O12
Geary,	William	20-02-1915	49 yrs	RC	G17
Geerds,	Eric Charles	17-05-1920	41 yrs	CE	S34
Geerds,	Erich Karl Franz Wilhelm	17-05-1920	41 yrs	CE	S34
Gemmell,	William McG	02-01-1915	25 yrs	Pr	E03
George,	Edward Bert	04-05-1914	26 yrs	CE	G20
Gerard,	William Black	24-07-1916	34 yrs	Pr	G03
Gibb,	Emily Jane	14-07-1918	46 yrs	CE	O30
Gibb,	Thomas Alexander	31-10-1911	46 yrs	RC	C22
Gibbons,	James Joseph	11-05-1925	42 yrs	RC	G20
Gibbs,	Frederick	19-10-1921	44 yrs	Pr	K09
Gibson,	John James Samuel G R	15-03-1921	19 yrs	CE	T33
Gibson (aka Lynwood)	Frederick St George	19-10-1945	53 yrs	CE	S17
Gill,	Lewis Alfred	13-01-1927	49 yrs	CE	J14
Gillett/Graham,	Alma	27-03-1939	28 yrs	CE	AA21
Gillies,	James Evelyn Lockley	16-09-1927	56 yrs	CE	K01
Gilligan,	Thomas	04-01-1937	48 yrs	CE	UU06
Gillise,	Henry	03-05-1918	56 yrs	RC	M23
Gilmour,	Clifford	12-01-1933	20 yrs	CE	O43
Gilmour,	Janet Reid	06-05-1921	29 yrs	Pr	J20
Gilmour,	Robert	23-10-1929	42 yrs	CE	M25
Ginman,	Joseph H	15-10-1910	26 yrs	RC	B07
Ginman,	Thomas John	09-10-1909	62 yrs	RC	A05
Girdlestone,	John Baillie	03-12-1925	47 yrs	Me	A11
Glanville,	Thomas	15-10-1912	49 yrs	RC	E04
Glendenning,	Rosa Elena Millicent	26-06-1935	42 yrs	Ba	D02
Glover,	Albert Charles (Bert)	20-09-1924	41 yrs	CE	F42
Glover,	William Henry	18-06-1923	49 yrs	CE	D26
Goldsmith,	William George	12-02-1915	22 yrs	CE	I24
Goldsworthy,	William John	25-09-1910	50 yrs	CE	B15
Goodeve,	William Henry	03-07-1935	28 yrs	CE	VV12
Goodman,	Hubert	11-05-1912	34 yrs	CE	D39
Goodman,	Thomas	16-09-1929	59 yrs	Pr	Q05
Gordon,	Henrietta	03-11-1919	25 yrs	CE	R17
Gorman,	James	18-06-1932	54 yrs	RC	O30
Gould,	Mary	08-08-1923	42 yrs	Pr	M01
Gow,	Ah	24-10-1924	36/39y	Ge	B18
Graham,	Charles	02-12-1911	58 yrs	RC	C26
Graham,	Edward Harold	15-05-1928	20 yrs	RC	L09
Graham,	John	25-11-1916	37 yrs	Pr	G07
Graham,	Robert William	25-08-1910	42 yrs	Pr	A11
Graham (Gillett)	Alma	27-03-1939	28 yrs	CE	AA21
Grainger,	Arthur	31-01-1919	59 yrs	CE	P43
Grant,	James Francis	02-03-1929	46 yrs	RC	L27
Grant,	William Ligertwood Main	26-08-1930	46 yrs	Pr	Q09
Grant,	William/Blair, Frank	20-11-1910	56 yrs	CE	B29
Grape,	Nils Isak	27-10-1933	40 yrs	CE	R01
Gray,	Albert Edward	26-09-1913	8 days	CE	H13

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Gray,	George	03-07-1918	60 yrs	Pr	I03
Gray,	Olive	05-11-1913	21 yrs	Me	B21
Gray,	William	08-02-1918	32 yrs	Pr	H18
Greaves,	William Albert	10-10-1931	43 yrs	CE	O17
Green,	Edward	07-03-1922	50 yrs	CE	B18
Green,	Ella Phyllis	14-06-1934	26 yrs	CE	Q33
Green,	George Oliver	10-01-1921	52 yrs	CE	T07
Green,	Samuel	29-03-1921	50 yrs	Me	E16
Greenfield,	Eileen Macarthur	28-09-1936	17 yrs	RC	R05
Greentree,	Mary	22-03-1915	22 yrs	Pr	E11
Gresty,	Violet Rosalie	17-07-1942	35 yrs	CE	AA27
Grevetti (Grivetti)	Joseph	11-03-1914	35 yrs	RC	H08
Grieves,	Eileen Constance	20-05-1936	36 yrs	CE	U08
Griffin,	Daniel	01-08-1928	68 yrs	RC	K24
Griffin,	Edward	12-04-1912	56 yrs	Me	B07
Griffiths,	Thomas	28-09-1926	39 yrs	RC	I32
Grinly,	Clifton Victor	14-01-1938	23 yrs	Pr	D19
Grivetti (Grevetti)	Joseph	11-03-1914	35 yrs	RC	H08
Grogan,	John Michel	11-10-1923	24 yrs	RC	R19
Grogan,	Norah	14-12-1920	18 yrs	RC	R18
Gronquist,	Lesly Emma Mary	16-08-1929	23 yrs	CE	M19
Grosvenor (Grovenor)	Bernard Stanley	26-05-1915	40 yrs	RC	I11
Grovin,	Arthur	31-07-1924	45 yrs	CE	F18
Gullen,	Alexander	25-07-1912	22 yrs	CE	E12
Gummow,	David	23-08-1921	46 yrs	Pr	K03
Gunn,	Richard	23-01-1932	44 yrs	Pr	Q08
Gunner,	Mary Esther	20-06-1925	44 yrs	RC	H07
Gurton,	George	15-04-1920	63 yrs	CE	S16
Guyatt,	James	07-04-1931	55 yrs	CE	N24
Hackett,	William	16-05-1917	53 yrs	RC	L30
Hackett,	William John	08-12-1922	46 yrs	RC	D02
Haddon,	Florence Helen	04-08-1914	37 yrs	CE	G40
Hade,	Edgar Albert	13-08-1927	56 yrs	RC	J29
Hagglund,	Charles Oscar	25-08-1909	52 yrs	Pr	A02
Hague,	George	27-02-1919	32 yrs	RC	O17
Haines,	Robert	21-05-1926	67 yrs	CE	I25
Haley (Heley or Hely)	Maurice Samuel	07-04-1916	41 yrs	CE	L09
Hall,	Florence	15-03-1920	35 yrs	CE	S04
Hall,	Henry	10-04-1922	26 yrs	CE	B30
Hall,	Joseph Livingstone Patrick	04-04-1914	22 yrs	CE	G10
Hall,	Violet	30-09-1919	39 yrs	CE	R11
Halliday,	Frank	01-08-1922	58 yrs	CE	C07
Halliday,	Isabella Jane	10-03-1923	43 yrs	CE	D04
Halmer,	Charles	15-12-1919	57 yrs	CE	R33
Ham,	Herbert Edward	03-04-1928	20 yrs	CE	K47
Hamilton,	Henry Adolphus Theodore	22-08-1922	70 yrs	CE	C13
Hamilton,	Thomas Berkley	20-11-1919	33 yrs	Me	E04
Hamilton,	William	27-03-1940	22 yrs	CE	AA42
Hammond,	Kevin Michael	18-08-1944	25 yrs	RC	V11
Handcock,	Henry William (Harry)	05-10-1921	30 yrs	CE	A24
Handley,	Thomas W	02-09-1933	50 yrs	CE	Q13
Hanks,	John	01-06-1912	36 yrs	RC	D15
Hanley,	Laura	16-09-1924	40 yrs	RC	F12
Hanlon,	Peter Joseph Victor	05-09-1916	20 yrs	RC	K17
Hannigan,	Dennis	15-04-1911	26 yrs	RC	B25
Hanrahan,	James	16-12-1921	49 yrs	RC	B16
Hansen,	Frederick	09-01-1935	45 yrs	CE	VV07
Hansen,	Karl Dahl	23-12-1937	52 yrs	CE	SS42
Hansen,	Peter	10-08-1917	50 yrs	CE	N01
Harcourt,	Frank	03-12-1935	40 yrs	RC	Q14
Hardy,	Henry	25-07-1912	40 yrs	Pr	B14
Hargue,	Joseph	01-04-1924	35 yrs	CE	E41
Harman,	William Cronise	28-05-1915	69 yrs	CE	J11
Harneiss,	Emma Frances	15-03-1923	18 yrs	Pr	L18

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Harper,	Albert William Holder	04-08-1932	56 yrs	CE	P12
Harrington,	William	09-04-1940	77 yrs	RC	U06
Harris,	George	09-12-1913	62 yrs	RC	F27
Harris,	Grace Cecilia	16-06-1922	22 yrs	RC	I30
Harris,	Lillian Gertrude (Lily)	06-10-1915	20 yrs	RC	I29
Harrison,	Albert Victor	28-04-1914	41 yrs	CE	G14
Harrison,	Eliza (Ida)	07-06-1915	41 yrs	CE	J15
Harrison,	Herbert George	15-05-1925	51 yrs	CE	H02
Hart,	Daniel	03-09-1923	55 yrs	RC	E11
Hart,	Dorothy Hilda	20-10-1936	37 yrs	Me	D08
Hart,	George	26-05-1913	55 yrs	CE	F31
Hart,	Henry John Merrals	22-02-1921	41 yrs	CE	T21
Hart,	Henry	15-11-1919	50 yrs	CE	R23
Hart,	Sarah P	20-01-1916	36 yrs	Ge	A03
Harvey,	Daniel	19-05-1914	45 yrs	CE	G26
Harvey,	John Yates	17-06-1936	67 yrs	CE	TT10
Harvey,	Robert	21-10-1915	21 yrs	CE	K10
Hawke,	Martha May	18-02-1915	30 yrs	CE	I30
Hawkins,	Annie	01-11-1918	38 yrs	RC	O03
Hawman,	Charles	14-08-1911	25 yrs	CE	C38
Hayden,	Harold Liles	09-11-1923	34 yrs	CE	E03
Hayes,	Elisha Alfred	29-04-1937	60 yrs	RC	S14
Hayes,	Hilda Jane	20-11-1920	22 yrs	Ba	B14
Hayes,	James	02-09-1918	49 yrs	RC	N24
Hayes,	Mary	01-06-1918	25 yrs	RC	M31
Hayes,	Rebecca	18-12-1916	51 yrs	RC	L08
Hayes,	William <sup>221</sup>	11-06-1909	62 yrs	CE	01
Haylings,	Annie	02-02-1914	48 yrs	RC	H04
Hayward,	Ernest Edward J	20-11-1910	44 yrs	CE	B33
Hazel,	Stanley	30-01-1910	23 yrs	CE	A31
Head-Jacka,	Grace Violet	30-07-1929	26 yrs	RC	M16
Healey (Healy)	Eva	29-02-1924	19 yrs	RC	F43
Heaney,	Mary A	01-06-1914	44 yrs	RC	H24
Heavens,	James	26-05-1913	56 yrs	CE	F33
Hedger,	Wallace John	28-10-1927	41 yrs	CE	K11
Heffernan,	Annie Josephine	04-07-1938	64 yrs	RC	U09
Heffernan,	Georgina (Ena)	25-06-1929	23 yrs	RC	M06
Heley (Hely or Haley)	Maurice Samuel	07-04-1916	41 yrs	CE	L09
Helps,	Mabel Florence Emily	24-02-1920	37 yrs	CE	R49
Hely (Heley or Haley)	Maurice Samuel	07-04-1916	41 yrs	CE	L09
Henderson,	Alexander	16-10-1915	59 yrs	CE	K08
Henderson,	Richard	10-03-1923	65 yrs	Pr	L16
Henderson,	William	16-01-1912	48 yrs	CE	D17
Hendry,	Robert	24-05-1924	48 yrs	Pr	M13
Henry,	John	18-05-1909	49 yrs	RC	A02
Henry,	Olga Irene	27-01-1936	18 yrs	CE	VV09
Henshall,	Cartlidge	29-01-1934	44 yrs	RC	AA23
Henwood,	William	26-02-1916	53 yrs	CE	K48
Hepting,	Duncan Emanuel	13-10-1915	46 yrs	Pr	F04
Herbertson,	Irene Sophia	14-02-1921	32 yrs	RC	R28
Hern,	Hugh Townsend	17-03-1914	36 yrs	CE	G02
Hewitt,	Arthur George	07-03-1930	57 yrs	CE	N02
Hewlett,	William	30-07-1918	42 yrs	CE	O42
Hewson,	Frederica Matilda	16-11-1915	43 yrs	CE	K16
Hey,	Dolly	15-01-1923	23 yrs	Pr	L02
Heyndman (Hyndman)	Cyril Cuthbert	03-03-1922	48 yrs	CE	B16
Hickey,	Grace	05-06-1925	16 yrs	RC	G28
Hickey,	Patrick	11-12-1910	45 yrs	RC	B17
Hickson,	Thomas James	18-11-1919	40 yrs	RC	Q03
Hilder,	Ethel	31-05-1916	34 yrs	CE	L13
Hill,	Edward Joseph	12-12-1925	26 yrs	RC	H19
Hill,	Frederick Henry	22-09-1923	51 yrs	RC	E19
Hill,	Heneage	16-06-1924	38 yrs	CE	F06
Hill,	Henry Loch	07-02-1914	30 yrs	Pr	D08

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Hill,	Mary	30-03-1928	45 yrs	CE	K45
Hing,	Daisy (aka E H Fook)	04-11-1921	38 yrs	CE	A34
Hinshelwood,	William Stevenson	25-04-1912	49 yrs	Pr	B08
Hinton,	Robert	12-12-1924	77 yrs	CE	G23
Hiorns,	Thomas	14-09-1927	61 yrs	CE	J48
Hirsch,	Moritz	24-08-1918	52 yrs	Je	A01
Hoff,	Thelma May	06-11-1937	27 yrs	CE	U10
Hoffmann,	Martha Maria	11-01-1916	20 yrs	CE	K42
Hogan,	Michael	12-07-1912	56 yrs	RC	D21
Hogan,	William	04-03-1913	32 yrs	RC	E30
Hoglund,	Waldemar	23-02-1910	35 yrs	CE	A37
Holdcroft,	Joseph John	09-09-1919	53 yrs	RC	P24
Holden,	Charles Roland	15-02-1933	43 yrs	CE	P34
Hole,	Joseph	04-12-1919	66 yrs	CE	R29
Holland,	Walter	21-02-1919	38 yrs	RC	O15
Holliday,	Walter Percy	20-10-1938	55 yrs	CE	P44
Holly,	Mildred Josephine	01-11-1939	44 yrs	RC	U26
Holman,	Frithiof	15-09-1924	65 yrs	CE	F38
Holmes.	Joseph	14-12-1915	64 yrs	CE	K24
Holwill,	James	30-06-1916	45 yrs	Ba	A11
Honan,	Timothy	19-05-1911	27 yrs	RC	B31
Honicke,	Ernest Paul	06-12-1938	77 yrs	Me	C09
Hood,	Cecilia	26-11-1935	35 yrs	RC	Q10
Hope,	Henry	25-01-1913	23 yrs	CE	F09
Hope,	John	29-01-1911	54 yrs	Me	A16
Hopper,	Annie May	19-06-1916	37 yrs	CE	L17
Horsburgh,	Andrew Leitch	03-01-1913	31 yrs	Pr	C03
Howard,	Frank	10-06-1921	53 yrs	CE	U21
Howard,	Frederick	28-02-1911	67 yrs	CE	B47
Howard,	George	24-10-1912	67 yrs	CE	E24
Howell,	William	18-01-1921	73 yrs	Me	E10
Howells,	Evan John	27-09-1944	37 yrs	CE	AA30
Hubaff,	Alexander	11-12-1924	29 yrs	CE	G21
Hubbard,	Leila Leah/Leah Leila	15-06-1929	25 yrs	CE	M11
Hucker,	Frederick (Freddie)	13-12-1923	7 yrs	CE	E13
Hudson,	Albert William (Bonnie)	25-06-1937	27 yrs	CE	W01
Hudson,	Edna Doreen	04-01-1937	25 yrs	RC	AA22
Hudson,	John James	05-11-1938	51 yrs	RC	U15
Hudson,	Mary Ellen	07-07-1919	42 yrs	CE	Q38
Hudson,	Thomas	20-04-1926	37 yrs	CE	I19
Hughes,	Robert H	08-04-1919	29 yrs	CE	Q12
Hughes,	William	16-06-1919	41 yrs	CE	Q26
Huht,	Percy Albert	04-09-1924	41 yrs	CE	F36
Hulbert,	Melva Madge	22-05-1936	27 yrs	Me	C06
Humphrey,	Robert William	24-01-1913	30 yrs	RC	E22
Humphrey,	Spencer Lloyd	12-09-1935	39 yrs	CE	VV14
Humphreys,	Arthur	07-10-1918	31 yrs	CE	P11
Hunt,	Henry Reuben (Reuben Henry)	25-01-1916	29 yrs	RC	J22
Hunter,	Christmas Susan Marguerite Rogerson	01-06-1921	28 yrs	RC	A20
Hunter,	John	10-11-1919	63 yrs	CE	R21
Huntingdon (Huntington)	Albert	03-05-1914	24 yrs	CE	G18
Huntington,	Mary Jane	22-06-1931	68 yrs	Pr	B02
Huntington (Huntingdon)	Albert	03-05-1914	24 yrs	CE	G18
Hurst,	Lenard (Leonard Charles)	25-09-1918	38 yrs	CE	P07
Huskinson,	Mary	14-06-1919	29 yrs	RC	P04
Hutchings,	Charles	10-11-1910	37 yrs	RC	B11
Hutchinson,	John	05-07-1924	65 yrs	CE	F10
Hutchinson,	Mary Elizabeth	07-11-1921	39 yrs	CE	A36
Hutchinson,	William Henry	20-06-1917	33 yrs	CE	M40
Hyde,	William Edward	19-08-1922	16 yrs	RC	C15
Hyland,	Margaret Josephine	23-08-1933	29 yrs	CE	Q11
Hyndman (Heyndman)	Cyril Cuthbert	03-03-1922	48 yrs	CE	B16
Ibbotson,	Frederick Nelson	09-12-1915	34 yrs	RC	J12
Ilon,	Pauline	24-06-1929	36 yrs	CE	M15

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Ingram,	Madge Kathleen	17-12-1935	23 yrs	CE	VV10
Ireland,	John Alfred	29-12-1924	27 yrs	RC	F30
Irving,	Pauline	18-08-1932	29 yrs	CE	P24
Isherwood,	Charles Henry	14-02-1924	46 yrs	CE	E33
Ison,	Elizabeth Jane	16-11-1915	27 yrs	CE	K14
Iverson,	Charles Emanuel	09-02-1926	61 yrs	RC	H29
Ivey,	Ann (Nancy)	23-05-1925	56 yrs	Me	F21
Ivey,	Benjamin	23-12-1922	50 yrs	RC	D06
Jacka,	Grace Violet	30-07-1929	26 yrs	RC	M16
Jackson,	Dillwyn (Peter)	04-04-1931	30 yrs	CE	O05
Jackson,	Florence Elizabeth	09-07-1921	43 yrs	CE	V03
Jackson,	Ivy	31-05-1920	32 yrs	CE	S36
Jackson,	James Milton	24-12-1928	43 yrs	CE	L44
Jackson,	Walter	21-05-1919	50 yrs	CE	Q22
Jackson,	William Harold	17-06-1929	38 yrs	CE	M13
Jacob,	William Joseph	21-09-1926	38 yrs	CE	J02
James,	Albert Victor	14-05-1935	53 yrs	CE	VV15
James,	Grace Annie (Annie Grace)	12-03-1928	36 yrs	RC	L01
James,	Harold	06-03-1935	25 yrs	CE	SS05
Janetzki (Jonetzki)	Alma	30-12-1920	28 yrs	CE	T05
Jannese,	Thomas Albert	28-04-1930	36 yrs	Pr	Q07
Jarvenpaa,	Ivar	03-06-1919	32 yrs	Pr	J02
Jeanneret,	Henry Edward	03-06-1935	57 yrs	CE	V18
Jeffers,	Samuel Wallace	11-03-1910	39 yrs	Me	A04
Jeffreys,	Maud Adelaide	20-04-1937	31 yrs	CE	VV02
Jenkins,	Peter	30-04-1920	23 yrs	Ge	A17
Jennett,	Sadie	30-06-1914	25 yrs	CE	G36
Jensen,	Jens Christian Peter	11-01-1930	57 yrs	Me	G20
Jenson,	George Albert Percival (aka Percy Barton, Mark Gale)	05-09-1938	50 yrs	RC	U13
Jervis,	Madge	01-09-1927	57 yrs	CE	J44
Jewell,	William	11-08-1916	53 yrs	CE	L25
Jewiss,	Ernest Thomas Henry	13-08-1917	29 yrs	CE	N03
Jobling,	Preston	26-10-1928	38 yrs	CE	L36
Johns,	David Dudley	15-06-1925	45 yrs	CE	H10
Johnson,	Edward	30-10-1913	48 yrs	CE	H23
Johnson,	Jimmie	09-12-1936	57 yrs	RC	S06
Johnson,	Richard	22-05-1917	36 yrs	CE	M30
Johnson,	William Henry	26-03-1923	38 yrs	CE	D08
Johnson,	William	13-08-1921	48 yrs	CE	V11
Johnson (Johnston)	Edward Henry	28-09-1912	66 yrs	CE	E20
Johnston,	Andrew Max Allen	25-07-1939	30 yrs	CE	AA41
Johnston,	James	19-02-1926	30 yrs	Ba	C11
Johnston,	William	06-04-1915	33 yrs	CE	I34
Johnston (Johnson)	Edward Henry	28-09-1912	66 yrs	CE	E20
Johnstone,	Isabella Jane	04-03-1917	36 yrs	Pr	G19
Jones,	Alfred Wallace	20-06-1912	44 yrs	CE	D43
Jones,	Alfred	18-01-1923	40 yrs	CE	C43
Jones,	David	13-09-1929	48 yrs	RC	M20
Jones,	Ernest George	20-07-1933	29 yrs	CE	R06
Jones,	Ethel Agnes (Tot) (Alice Ethel)	02-01-1929	35 yrs	RC	L13
Jones,	Evelyn Medallion	28-12-1933	46 yrs	CE	S09
Jones,	George William	26-10-1916	48 yrs	CE	L45
Jones,	George	28-12-1918	60 yrs	Me	D17
Jones,	James	18-06-1946	69 yrs	CE	S13
Jones,	Sydney Arthur	23-05-1922	22 yrs	CE	B46
Jones,	Thomas David	10-05-1915	53 yrs	CE	J01
Jones,	William Alfred	27-01-1943	53 yrs	CE	AA14
Jones,	William Jesse	09-07-1927	40 yrs	CE	J34
Jonetzki (Janetzki)	Alma	30-12-1920	28 yrs	CE	T05
Joogoff,	Louis	28-01-1932	25 yrs	RC	O22
Jordan,	Arthur	20-09-1916	29 yrs	RC	K21
Jorgenson Jorgeson)	Ethel Winifred	14-05-1928	28yrs	CE	L04
Joyce,	Elizabeth Agnes	12-05-1921	41 yrs	RC	A18
Joyce,	Richard	31-07-1923	29 yrs	CE	D34

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Judson,	John George	11-12-1919	23 yrs	CE	R31
Kahl,	John Thomas	11-02-1930	69 yrs	RC	N03
Kain,	Catherine	09-12-1915	18 yrs	RC	J10
Kalucy,	Myrtle	07-07-1921	30 yrs	RC	A26
Karalis (Carroll)	Efthimios/Thomas	28-01-1932	53 yrs	Ge	A04
Kato,	Thomas	18-01-1938	59 yrs	CE	R30
Kavanagh,	John	24-07-1921	50 yrs	RC	B02
Kay,	Alexander Hamilton	23-10-1925	38 yrs	Pr	O11
Kaye,	Louise	22-07-1918	45 yrs	RC	N16
Kayley,	Henry	15-09-1919	47 yrs	CE	R05
Keam (aka Lewis)	Hilda	22-10-1923	28 yrs	CE	E01
Kean,	John Francis	06-08-1912	35 yrs	Co	A03
Keary (Carey)	James	05-01-1929	67 yrs	RC	L23
Kedgley,	Margaret Sarah	26-08-1921	31 yrs	CE	V15
Kedwell (aka Wheeler)	Walter James	30-07-1938	37 yrs	CE	R34
Kelly,	Albert	04-04-1922	43 yrs	RC	C01
Kelly,	Catherine	19-05-1920	40 yrs	RC	P28
Kelly,	James Joseph	29-09-1919	43 yrs	RC	P28
Kelly,	James	14-06-1911	58 yrs	RC	C04
Kelly,	Michael Denis	20-02-1910	34 yrs	RC	A15
Kelly,	Michael	01-02-1939	58 yrs	RC	U27
Kelly,	Patrick	04-03-1912	43 yrs	RC	D05
Kelly,	Patrick <sup>222</sup>	12-06-1909	42 yrs	RC	01
Kelly,	Thomas	16-01-1939	84 yrs	RC	U21
Kelly,	Thomas	27-08-1924	54 yrs	Pr	N02
Kelly,	William	30-10-1937	60 yrs	RC	S08
Kemp,	Walter	04-02-1921	45 yrs	CE	T17
Kenack,	James	19-04-1916	46 yrs	RC	K05
Kendall,	Keith Leonard	13-08-1931	57 yrs	Pr	O16
Kennealy,	James	10-07-1918	48 yrs	RC	N08
Kennedy,	Ambrose	27-12-1911	51 yrs	CE	D07
Kennedy,	Charles Henry	26-04-1917	43 yrs	CE	M28
Kennedy,	Hannah	20-08-1929	31 yrs	RC	M18
Kennedy,	James	06-07-1911	54 yrs	RC	C06
Kennedy,	John	23-09-1940	58 yrs	RC	S29
Kennedy,	Thomas John James	16-09-1923	24 yrs	RC	E13
Kennedy,	William John	04-03-1941	44 yrs	Pr	H01
Kenning (Keuning)	Raymond L	14-07-1924	23 yrs	Co	A17
Kenny,	Charles	04-05-1915	60 yrs	RC	107
Kenny,	Daniel	26-05-1914	28 yrs	RC	H20
Kenny,	Frances Maud	23-01-1923	34 yrs	RC	D18
Kenny,	William	29-05-1912	28 yrs	RC	D13
Kent,	Joseph Wakefield	22-09-1911	56 yrs	RC	C14
Kentwell,	Mabel	13-09-1912	33 yrs	RC	D32
Keough (aka White)	Gladys	09-12-1916	24 yrs	RC	L06
Kerr,	John Carruthers	10-07-1912	51 yrs	RC	D17
Kerr,	William Smillie	18-10-1924	33 yrs	Pr	N08
Kerrisk,	William Timothy	11-11-1909	49 yrs	RC	A02
Keuning (Kenning)	Raymond L	14-07-1924	23 yrs	Co	A17
Keymans (Kleymans)	Johan Theodore	27-06-1929	65 yrs	RC	M10
Keys,	Edith	01-01-1927	42 yrs	CE	J08
Kiddie,	Jean	29-11-1915	31 yrs	Pr	F08
Killigrew,	Francis	24-11-1922	57 yrs	RC	C31
Kilmartin,	John Joseph	12-11-1917	58 yrs	RC	M15
Kindon,	Geoffrey Jowett	22-10-1934	33 yrs	CE	S03
King,	Edward Hyde Bailey	11-03-1916	45 yrs	CE	L03
King,	Emily	24-08-1923	39 yrs	CE	D38
King,	Flora Mabel	21-03-1938	24 yrs	Pr	E06
King,	Frances	28-07-1924	33 yrs	CE	F14
King,	John Bede	24-01-1944	62 yrs	RC	V24
King,	Joseph Ernest	18-07-1919	28 yrs	Me	D21
King,	Leslie Lorraine Glanville	11-04-1942	24 yrs	RC	V01
King (aka Kirkegaarde)	Albert Clemen	28-09-1942	49 yrs	CE	AA31
Kirby,	Charles Percival	02-12-1932	16 yrs	CE	P30
Kirkegaarde (aka King)	Albert Clemen	28-09-1942	49 yrs	CE	AA31

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Kirkham,	Joseph	27-12-1924	48 yrs	RC	F28
Kirkwood,	James	31-07-1914	40 yrs	Pr	C06
Kittelsen,	Charles	11-09-1910	49 yrs	CE	B13
Kleymans (Keymans)	Johan Theodore	27-06-1929	65 yrs	RC	M10
Knapp,	John	11-05-1912	62 yrs	CE	D41
Knight,	Annie Elizabeth	13-05-1932	32 yrs	CE	O35
Knight,	Edwin John	25-01-1944	63 yrs	Me	C11
Knight,	Hope Eula	21-11-1923	54 yrs	CE	E07
Knight,	Robert Frederick	21-02-1921	27 yrs	CE	T19
Knudsen,	Walter Herbert	22-05-1928	31 yrs	CE	L02
Koschitzky (Kosky)	Morris Albert Edwin	29-10-1930	64 yrs	CE	N20
Kruber,	Leli	09-06-1917	26 yrs	Me	C18
Kurtz,	John Frederick	03-11-1924	68 yrs	CE	G07
Kuur,	Francis William	27-09-1939	38 yrs	RC	U12
Lacy,	George	07-12-1918	58 yrs	Me	D13
Lacy,	Michael	01-11-1918	62 yrs	RC	O01
Lagerhall,	Bernard Julius	26-06-1937	54 yrs	Ge	A10
Lahene,	Francis Doyle	27-11-1933	62 yrs	RC	AA04
Lakin,	Annie Gertrude	17-08-1915	30 yrs	RC	I17
Lamb,	Thomas Henry	18-02-1937	30 yrs	CE	V02
Lambert,	John	04-12-1918	37 yrs	CE	P21
Lambert,	Percy James	20-01-1930	27 yrs	Me	G18
Lane,	William	24-12-1931	27 yrs	Ge	A02
Langdon,	Stella May	15-11-1928	23 yrs	CE	L40
Langer,	Gertrude	27-05-1915	14 yrs	CE	J05
Langevad,	Charles Albert	23-06-1919	33 yrs	CE	Q30
Langridge,	William James Laurie	15-03-1922	48 yrs	CE	B24
Laoutaris,	George/John	15-07-1937	46 yrs	CE	U16
Large,	Leslie Amos	08-05-1930	51 yrs	CE	M35
Larkin,	John Percival	04-12-1916	19 yrs	RC	L02
Larper,	George Gerald	28-01-1921	41 yrs	CE	T11
Larter,	Robert Hinton	22-10-1917	41 yrs	CE	N15
Latter,	Mary Agnes	18-06-1923	40 yrs	RC	E05
Lauridsen,	Soren	14-03-1918	49 yrs	Ba	B04
Lavagnino,	Luis (Louis)	09-09-1919	42 yrs	RC	P26
Lavoix,	George Charles	25-02-1926	23 yrs	RC	I02
Lawnham,	Isabel	03-06-1922	32 yrs	RC	C09
Lawrence,	Alma	29-10-1930	19 yrs	Me	A01
Lawrence,	George	31-03-1911	61 yrs	CE	C10
Lawrence,	John Shaw	19-08-1919	34 yrs	CE	Q40
Lawrence,	William John	25-09-1922	67 yrs	CE	C21
Lawrie,	William	02-09-1918	41 yrs	Pr	I07
Lawry,	Charles Hamilton	30-11-1937	76 yrs	Me	B10
Lawson,	Caroline	11-03-1927	61 yrs	CE	J10
Lawtie,	James	07-05-1913	66 yrs	Pr	C11
Lazenby,	Frederick William	26-09-1913	24 yrs	CE	H11
Leatham,	Robert Langley	15-06-1911	26 yrs	CE	C26
Leddy,	Michael	03-09-1928	53 yrs	RC	K30
Lee,	Ah	03-04-1919	56 yrs	CE	Q10
Lee,	Delma	15-12-1941	31 yrs	CE	AA41
Lee,	George	03-04-1916	67 yrs	Pr	F12
Lee,	William Henry	23-06-1937	55 yrs	CE	Q29
Leeson,	George	27-09-1922	60 yrs	CE	C23
Lect	Mary (aka Lizzie Oliver)	19-03-1925	54 yrs	RC	G10
Leggett,	John Robert	20-04-1932	56 yrs	RC	O26
Lenane,	Michael P	28-10-1918	52 yrs	RC	N32
Leonard,	Elizabeth Emma Easterling	08-07-1916	68 yrs	CE	L21
Leonard,	Patrick	02-04-1928	53 yrs	RC	L03
Lesfrille (aka Smith)	Alexander	22-06-1942	66 yrs	CE	AA37
Leslie,	John William	27-09-1915	34 yrs	CE	K02
Lester,	Edward	31-01-1921	41 yrs	CE	T15
Letcher,	William Arthur	19-03-1938	54 yrs	Me	C05
Lett (aka Comberger)	Frederick Emil	22-04-1922	62 yrs	CE	B32
Levy,	Stella Emily	21-06-1926	39 yrs	CE	I27
Lewis,	David Henry	08-11-1913	31 yrs	CE	H27

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Lewis,	Elizabeth (Isabella)	21-12-1912	31 yrs	Me	B09
Lewis,	Samuel	10-11-1931	52 yrs	Me	A05
Lewis,	Sarah	31-03-1930	50 yrs	RC	N05
Lewis (aka Keam)	Hilda	22-10-1923	28 yrs	CE	E01
Leyden,	John	16-02-1926	36 yrs	RC	H31
Leysley,	Beatrice Maud	28-04-1922	28 yrs	Me	E20
Liehr,	Ethel Agnes	08-10-1935	42 yrs	CE	U24
Lind,	Clement Vincent	26-09-1930	27 yrs	RC	N23
Lind,	John	15-01-1920	44 yrs	CE	R45
Lindquist,	Charles	24-06-1910	25 yrs	CE	B05
Lindsay,	Agnes Emmaline	06-11-1924	42 yrs	RC	F20
Litchfield,	Ernest Daniel	24-01-1916	47 yrs	Pr	F10
Little,	Charles James	29-01-1913	32 yrs	CE	F11
Lloyd,	David George	13-07-1925	42 yrs	Me	G02
Lloyd,	Robert	23-12-1922	40 yrs	RC	D08
Loader,	Christina	21-03-1938	57 yrs	RC	S32
Logan,	William	29-06-1926	63 yrs	Pr	A08
Londrigan,	Mary Elizabeth	31-01-1933	44 yrs	RC	P15
Loneragan,	Thomas	31-07-1919	64 yrs	RC	P12
Longford,	Charles Norman	09-10-1922	29 yrs	CE	C25
Loosemore,	Peter	28-07-1930	34 yrs	Pr	A16
Lord,	Robert	30-08-1919	21 yrs	CE	Q46
Love,	Eileen Thelma	02-12-1935	24 yrs	RC	Q12
Lovekin,	Robert John	21-09-1926	54 yrs	RC	I18
Lovell,	Myrtle Josephine (Elizabeth)	10-11-1916	21 yrs	RC	K29
Lowe(s),	Margaret Stephenson	01-01-1923	29 yrs	RC	D14
Lowe,	Charles Wallace	10-09-1917	42 yrs	CE	N07
Lucas,	Ethel	07-12-1917	17 yrs	RC	M19
Luce,	Marjorie Lillian	18-06-1928	35 yrs	CE	L22
Lundbye (aka Bornemann)	Balthazar Christopher	11-02-1924	42 yrs	CE	E31
Lyford,	Lucy Agnes	24-03-1934	52 yrs	RC	AA19
Lynam,	James Whitehead	22-01-1938	59 yrs	CE	O24
Lynch,	Florence Edith	25-12-1912	28 yrs	RC	E18
Lynch,	Joan/Johanna Elizabeth	16-04-1925	38 yrs	RC	G18
Lynch,	Thomas Joseph	26-02-1923	27 yrs	RC	D28
Lynwood (aka Gibson)	Frederick StGeorge	19-10-1945	53 yrs	CE	S17
Lyons,	Edeline Caroline	27-05-1938	20 yrs	CE	R46
Lyons,	Joseph	30-11-1910	37 yrs	RC	B15
Lyons,	Joseph	07-04-1932	53 yrs	CE	O29
MacCann,	James R	30-07-1917	31 yrs	Pr	H12
MacCarthy,	Donel (Donald)	30-05-1933	53 yrs	RC	Q30
MacDonald,	Archibald McLean	17-11-1919	40 yrs	Pr	J04
MacDonald (McDonald)	Matthew	26-12-1916	56 yrs	RC	L10
Macgillivray,	Stewart Forsyth	08-10-1925	37 yrs	Pr	O07
Mack,	Rebecca	19-02-1918	49 yrs	Ba	A02
MacKay,	Flora	02-10-1914	48 yrs	Pr	D20
MacKay (McKay)	Thomas	05-01-1914	21 yrs	Pr	D06
MacKenzie,	Norman Stanley	03-04-1918	29 yrs	Me	D05
MacKenzie (McKenzie)	Alexander	06-02-1917	53 yrs	Pr	G15
MacKeon,	Robert	05-11-1913	32 yrs	RC	F23
Mackey,	James	20-09-1927	57 yrs	CE	K05
Mackie,	Christina	15-10-1929	31 yrs	CE	M23
Mackie,	William	24-10-1911	43 yrs	Pr	B01
MacKinnery,	Elena Bella	16-04-1917	32 yrs	RC	L22
Maclean,	Donald	27-04-1925	26 yrs	Pr	N18
Maclean,	Donald	20-10-1925	36 yrs	Pr	O09
MacLean,	Lachlan	25-09-1925	46 yrs	Pr	O01
Magee,	Ralph	04-09-1946	57 yrs	RC	V19
Mahone	Theodore (aka Theo Beckman, Jacobus Theodorus)	19-05-1927	62 yrs	RC	J17
Mahoney,	Thomas	26-04-1927	35 yrs	RC	J15
Maidment,	George	30-11-1917	36 yrs	CE	N25
Maine,	James	30-09-1915	51 yrs	RC	I23
Maini/Mini,	John	06-11-1912	40 yrs	CE	E34
Malcolm,	Joshua Andrade	25-06-1924	35 yrs	CE	F08



Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Mallidvich,	Joseph	11-03-1926	64 yrs	RC	I06
Maloney (Malony)	John William	28-03-1922	56 yrs	RC	B32
Malouf (aka Rhodes)	Stella Edna May	07-03-1934	18 yrs	CE	R12
Mangos (aka Nagas)	Peter	19-06-1926	31 yrs	Ge	B26
Mansfield,	John	21-01-1919	70 yrs	CE	P35
Mansill,	Kate Isabella Ann	10-10-1913	45 yrs	CE	H17
Marcusson,	Johan/John	19-04-1926	45 yrs	CE	I15
Markham,	Jessie Irene	16-07-1920	31 yrs	CE	S38
Maroney,	Michael	14-10-1920	48 yrs	RC	R08
Marriott,	Esther Wihelmina	11-07-1922	27 yrs	Co	A15
Marriott,	Marmena	03-11-1933	16 yrs	CE	Q17
Marsh,	Richard	08-09-1916	23 yrs	CE	L35
Marshall,	Kate Laurine	19-11-1927	34 yrs	RC	K16
Marshall,	Mary Ann	02-08-1921	77 yrs	CE	V07
Marshall,	Stanley Chester	21-05-1911	33 yrs	CE	C24
Martel,	Jack	03-05-1926	25 yrs	CE	I23
Marter,	Dorothy Virginia Margaret	21-03-1931	19 yrs	CE	O03
Martin,	Alfred	30-08-1916	22 yrs	CE	L33
Martin,	Edward	13-07-1909	20 yrs	CE	A05
Martin,	James Joseph	22-04-1932	37 yrs	RC	O28
Martin,	Michael	11-07-1921	81 yrs	RC	A28
Martin,	Nicholas	04-10-1928	38 yrs	CE	L32
Martin,	Robert	31-12-1910	38 yrs	Pr	A13
Martin,	Samuel	11-12-1909	33 yrs	CE	A21
Martin,	William Michael	17-12-1938	44 yrs	CE	R16
Martin,	William	28-01-1919	44 yrs	Pr	I13
Martinelli,	Bert	28-06-1927	41 yrs	RC	J25
Martini,	Andriana	20-08-1934	27 yrs	CE	SS04
Mason,	Minnie Isabella	15-10-1923	31 yrs	CE	D46
Matilainen,	John	29-08-1930	40 yrs	CE	N06
Matthews,	Elizabeth Margaret	28-04-1949	64 yrs	RC	V03
Matthews,	Harold	26-07-1935	53 yrs	CE	VV08
Matthews,	Helen	06-09-1937	43 yrs	CE	UU04
Maxwell,	Percy James	16-05-1924	52 yrs	Pr	M11
May,	Albert John	28-01-1919	49 yrs	CE	P41
Mayer,	Ludwig	02-10-1917	29 yrs	CE	N13
McAllister,	James Rodger	17-01-1929	32 yrs	Pr	Q03
McAulay,	Christina Mary (Annie)	09-10-1923	21 yrs	Pr	M05
McAuley,	Albert	21-05-1911	46 yrs	CE	C22
McAuliffe,	James	26-12-1918	49 yrs	RC	O07
McBride,	Robert	29-10-1928	57 yrs	Me	G07
McCann,	Cora	17-12-1924	23 yrs	RC	F26
McCann,	Hamilton	08-11-1910	46 yrs	RC	B09
McCarthy,	Francis Vincent	03-08-1920	25 yrs	RC	Q25
McCarthy,	Hilda Catherine	10-04-1928	24 yrs	RC	L05
McCarthy,	Mary Ann	22-01-1919	55 yrs	RC	O13
McCarthy,	Michael	10-12-1921	52 yrs	RC	B14
McClure,	Jacob	29-05-1913	28 yrs	Me	B15
McConnell,	Robert Jackson	04-05-1921	40 yrs	CE	U11
McCook,	Robert Ebenezer	23-09-1912	56 yrs	Pr	B18
McCormack,	David Alexander	25-05-1924	32 yrs	Pr	M15
McCormack (McCormick)	Neil	06-08-1920	42 yrs	Pr	J10
McCosker,	James Ernest	08-08-1938	52 yrs	CE	T24
McCrea,	Percy	17-12-1917	50 yrs	CE	N27
McCulloch,	William B	04-05-1915	34 yrs	Pr	E13
McDermott,	Agatha M	12-04-1913	22 yrs	RC	E34
McDermott,	Lawrence	30-04-1915	26 yrs	RC	I03
McDonagh,	John	27-09-1909	52 yrs	CE	A09
McDonald,	Clery	19-10-1923	22 yrs	Ge	B08
McDonald,	Donald	23-06-1928	68 yrs	RC	L10
McDonald,	Isabella Maud	11-09-1939	38 yrs	CE	Q49
McDonald,	John	28-08-1924	33 yrs	Pr	N06
McDonald,	Maud(e)	29-04-1916	20 yrs	Pr	F16
McDonald,	Mildred	04-09-1929	33 yrs	Pr	P20
McDonald,	Robert	11-07-1932	46 yrs	Pr	Q14

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
McDonald,	Thomas	05-01-1914	21 yrs	Pr	G04
McDonald (MacDonald)	Matthew	26-12-1916	56 yrs	RC	L10
McDougall,	John	05-12-1916	51 yrs	RC	L04
Mcelhone,	James	25-04-1916	36 yrs	RC	K07
McEvoy,	Edward	02-03-1928	29 yrs	RC	K22
McFarlane,	George	07-05-1924	35 yrs	RC	F06
McGarry,	William	17-01-1919	45 yrs	RC	O11
McGough,	Bernard	03-10-1912	36 yrs	RC	E02
McGrath,	Evangeline Alice	21-06-1928	29 yrs	Pr	P16
McGrath,	James	16-08-1910	26 yrs	RC	A31
McGrath,	James	27-10-1911	32 yrs	RC	C20
McGrath,	Lawrence	15-07-1925	5 yrs	CE	H24
McGrath,	Lily	27-06-1922	41 yrs	RC	C11
McGrath,	Michael	17-04-1914	33 yrs	RC	H14
McGregor,	James Stewart	18-12-1930	56 yrs	Pr	Q13
McGuinness,	Emily	05-08-1918	37 yrs	RC	N20
McInerney,	Patrick	26-06-1918	29 yrs	RC	N04
McIntosh,	Alexander	24-05-1918	47 yrs	CE	O20
McIntosh,	Somerville Mansfield	19-04-1933	31 yrs	Pr	P03
McIntyre,	Archibald	09-11-1915	20 yrs	RC	J06
McIntyre,	Frederick Michael	08-02-1923	46 yrs	RC	D20
McKay,	Ethel	22-10-1919	38 yrs	RC	P32
McKay,	Winifred	01-01-1932	36 yrs	Pr	A20
McKay (MacKay)	Thomas	05-01-1914	21 yrs	Pr	D06
McKenzie,	Brenda/Harriet Brenda	13-06-1928	36 yrs	CE	L20
McKenzie,	James Thomas	22-05-1926	63 yrs	Pr	A04
McKenzie,	Robert Duncan	31-10-1928	49 yrs	CE	L38
McKenzie,	Walter	10-05-1927	26 yrs	Pr	A10
McKenzie,	William G R	25-01-1915	21 yrs	Pr	E05
McKenzie (MacKenzie)	Alexander	06-02-1917	53 yrs	Pr	G15
McKinnirey,	Maurice	15-02-1933	60 yrs	RC	P17
McLaren,	Minnie Grace	27-12-1928	43 yrs	CE	L46
McLaughlin,	Patrick	11-08-1910	62 yrs	RC	A29
McLean,	Henry	25-05-1915	30 yrs	Pr	E17
McLean,	Jessie	10-05-1922	25 yrs	RC	C07
McLean,	Roderick	02-08-1909	24 yrs	Pr	A01
McLean,	William John	15-12-1928	29 yrs	RC	L21
McLeod,	Alexander	06-02-1915	29 yrs	CE	I22
McLeod,	Charles Henry	28-01-1930	27 yrs	Me	G21
McLeod,	Colin	26-09-1914	33 yrs	Ps	D18
McLeod,	George Keith	26-12-1942	57 yrs	CE	AA11
McLeod,	John	30-06-1914	27 yrs	Pr	D14
McLeod,	Margaret	17-03-1924	51 yrs	CE	E37
McLeod,	William	05-05-1924	61 yrs	Pr	M09
McLoughin,	Arthur	06-12-1920	56 yrs	RC	R16
McLucas,	James Dunlop	27-01-1922	37 yrs	Pr	K13
McMahon,	Edward	19-01-1916	52 yrs	RC	J18
McMahon,	John	01-02-1924	33 yrs	RC	E29
McMillan,	Angus Malcolm	17-08-1921	16 yrs	Pr	J11
McMillan,	Bessie	20-03-1922	29 yrs	Pr	K15
McMillan,	Phyllis	22-10-1920	14 yrs	Pr	G12
McMillan,	Robert Hugh	12-05-1919	50 yrs	Pr	I17
McNaught,	Archibald	07-02-1949	66 yrs	Pr	C12
McNee,	William	27-06-1914	43 yrs	CE	G34
McNeil,	Thomas Oliver	20-08-1920	44 yrs	Pr	E06
McNeill,	Robert William	01-02-1924	43 yrs	CE	E27
McPartland,	John Joseph	28-07-1931	30 yrs	RC	O06
McPhail,	Archibald	06-07-1937	67 yrs	Pr	C14
McQuade,	Albert Alexander	10-11-1916	38 yrs	CE	M04
McReavy,	John	15-10-1935	47 yrs	RC	AA08
McVicar,	William Prentice	01-12-1930	66 yrs	Pr	Q11
McWilliams,	Douglas	19-09-1933	27 yrs	Me	B04
McWilliams,	Hector	22-02-1923	17 yrs	Pr	L14
Meadows,	John	16-07-1918	64 yrs	CE	O32
Meagher,	Philip Henry	31-08-1925	41 yrs	RC	H01

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Mearns,	Charters	06-04-1926	39 yrs	Pr	O19
Medrick,	Peter	25-08-1924	32 yrs	Ge	B14
Melville,	John Thomas	13-07-1931	59 yrs	RC	O04
Melville,	William	02-08-1945	82 yrs	Pr	F19
Menegolla,	Angelo Giovanni	22-05-1941	31 yrs	RC	R13
Mercer,	Henry (Harry) Ord	01-04-1932	65 yrs	CE	O27
Meredith,	Edith Rosabel	13-10-1924	44 yrs	RC	F14
Messar,	John	12-02-1913	56 yrs	Pr	C07
Middleton,	Ada May	11-06-1928	17 yrs	CE	L16
Midgley,	Herbert	17-02-1925	30 yrs	CE	G33
Miguel,	Albert	22-05-1910	27 yrs	RC	A23
Miles,	Percy Harold	21-07-1936	47 yrs	RC	Q22
Miley,	Adam	25-03-1936	35 yrs	RC	Q18
Millar,	Jane Bone	02-03-1917	52 yrs	Pr	G17
Millar,	John	21-10-1914	37 yrs	Pr	E01
Miller,	Alexander	11-11-1913	24 yrs	CE	H29
Miller,	Arthur	20-04-1938	54 yrs	CE	S47
Miller,	Eliza M	29-10-1912	33 yrs	CE	E30
Miller,	Eliza	14-02-1919	15 yrs	Ba	B12
Miller,	Harry	21-04-1923	48 yrs	CE	D12
Miller,	John	05-05-1910	37 yrs	CE	B01
Milligan,	Sydney (aka Thomas Adams)	10-07-1917	41 yrs	CE	M44
Mills,	Annie Morton	14-11-1921	32 yrs	CE	A38
Milross,	Edward Bryan	15-08-1933	51 yrs	CE	Q07
Milross,	Robert Thompson	14-06-1933	62 yrs	CE	Q01
Minich,	William Sylvester	21-04-1913	48 yrs	Me	B13
Mini (Maini)	John	06-11-1912	40 yrs	CE	E34
Minister,	Josephine Romancia	26-12-1922	24 yrs	RC	D10
Minson,	John James	01-05-1942	54 yrs	CE	AA40
Mitchell,	Amy Ethel Maud	19-12-1931	18 yrs	Me	A07
Mitchell,	Hannah	26-05-1923	67 yrs	CE	D20
Moffat,	Robert Smith	07-10-1920	58 yrs	RC	R06
Moffatt,	John James Ernest	21-05-1934	53 yrs	RC	AA20
Moffatt (Moffett)	William	12-12-1935	34 yrs	Pr	C08
Molesworth,	Victoria Jean	31-07-1940	26 yrs	CE	AA05
Mollitor,	Alexius	30-12-1940	60 yrs	RC	S19
Molloy,	Thomas	04-07-1938	68 yrs	RC	U11
Monahan,	Patrick	24-10-1909	45 yrs	RC	A09
Montgomery,	Resolute Milton Wells (Resolute Stanley)	19-09-1935	54 yrs	Pr	C04
Moore,	Charles	19-06-1925	34 yrs	RC	H05
Moore,	Louise Victoria May	09-12-1927	40 yrs	CE	K21
Morgan,	Emily Jane	20-05-1918	45 yrs	CE	O18
Morgan,	Thomas	31-07-1913	30 yrs	RC	F13
Mork,	Andrew Edward	13-11-1927	24 yrs	RC	K12
Mork,	Annie	24-05-1926	63 yrs	RC	I20
Mork,	Charles Owen	04-06-1926	20 yrs	RC	I22
Mork,	Frederick Charles	26-07-1920	17 yrs	RC	Q21
Mork,	John Charles	02-09-1922	22 yrs	RC	C17
Morley,	James Ernest	11-10-1915	35 yrs	CE	K06
Moroney,	John Martin	21-04-1915	53 yrs	RC	G29
Morris,	Alfred Edward	30-05-1927	47 yrs	CE	J24
Morris,	Florence	26-03-1934	43 yrs	CE	S06
Morris,	Henry Francis	09-03-1928	71 yrs	CE	K39
Morris,	Elizabeth Margaret	28-04-1949	64 yrs	RC	V03
Morrissey,	Charles	04-07-1936	34 yrs	CE	R03
Morrish,	John Andrew	06-12-1911	49 yrs	CE	C46
Morrison,	Edward	12-03-1937	67 yrs	Me	D02
Morrison,	Mary	16-09-1913	51 yrs	CE	H09
Morrison,	Robert Henry	19-04-1937	60 yrs	Pr	B19
Moss,	Frederick Arthur Bird	01-11-1924	54 yrs	Me	F19
Moss,	Lucy	24-02-1941	32 yrs	RC	R11
Moulds,	George Alfred	31-08-1921	51 yrs	CE	A01
Moyle,	Edward Albert	20-05-1922	50 yrs	CE	B44
Mudie,	William Frederick	21-09-1941	67 yrs	CE	AA15

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Muggeridge,	Gladys Ethel Nellie	08-09-1927	19 yrs	CE	J46
Mulhare,	Ada Jane	23-04-1918	51 yrs	CE	O12
Mulholland,	Maud Mary	07-06-1917	32 yrs	CE	M38
Mullally,	John	04-05-1915	26 yrs	RC	I05
Mullen,	Thomas	12-09-1930	55 yrs	RC	N19
Muller,	Charles	17-04-1910	66 yrs	Me	A06
Mummery,	William	13-07-1915	53 yrs	CE	J31
Munich,	William Sylvester	21-04-1913	48 yrs	Me	B13
Munro,	George	17-01-1923	56 yrs	Pr	L06
Murden,	Henry (Harry) Elliott	29-05-1915	27 yrs	CE	J07
Murphy,	John	09-03-1915	32 yrs	RC	G21
Murphy,	John	17-10-1916	69 yrs	RC	K25
Murphy,	John	18-09-1922	55 yrs	RC	C19
Murphy,	Margaret	19-04-1916	44 yrs	RC	K03
Murphy,	Thomas	13-04-1910	18 yrs	RC	A21
Murray,	Ada Mildred	04-07-1922	36 yrs	RC	C13
Murray,	Ada	17-05-1921	41 yrs	CE	U15
Murray,	Andrew	27-06-1916	49 yrs	Pr	F18
Murray,	Bernard Patrick	11-02-1933	34 yrs	RC	P19
Murray,	Elizabeth Ann	06-06-1925	28 yrs	CE	H06
Murray,	Elizabeth	05-10-1918	50 yrs	RC	N26
Murray,	Faith Mary	16-09-1930	19 yrs	RC	N21
Murray,	Frederick	03-06-1918	32 yrs	RC	N02
Murray,	William Leith	30-05-1913	33 yrs	Pr	C17
Mynier,	Samuel R	23-01-1910	35 yrs	CE	A29
Nagas (Mangos)	Peter	19-06-1926	31 yrs	Ge	B26
Nagle,	Frances Alicia Kathleen	28-04-1930	20 yrs	RC	N09
Nash,	Isaac Richard (Dick)	12-11-1923	42 yrs	Me	F09
Nash,	James Goodwin	18-11-1922	37 yrs	CE	C31
Nasman,	Edward	16-08-1918	42 yrs	CE	O46
Neilsen,	Eileen Marie	01-12-1920	16 yrs	CE	T01
Neilson,	Erik A	20-04-1915	26 yrs	CE	I40
Neilson,	Howard	03-10-1922	30 yrs	Ba	C01
Neilson,	James	04-03-1911	24 yrs	CE	C04
Neilson (Nielson)	Sved	01-09-1924	57 yrs	CE	F34
Nelson,	John Robert	23-08-1910	37 yrs	CE	B11
Neuman (Neumann)	Herman	07-07-1948	56 yrs	CE	S35
Nevin,	Ninean	28-08-1915	56 yrs	CE	J39
Nevin,	Robert	24-11-1923	35 yrs	Me	F11
Newbold,	Arthur Francis	21-03-1910	25 yrs	RC	A17
Newcombe,	Jean	17-08-1922	23 yrs	CE	C11
Newcombe,	stillborn	03-08-1922	0 yrs	CE	C07
Newell,	Rose Teresa	17-04-1919	26 yrs	RC	O27
Newman,	Agnes Gertrude	15-10-1913	32 yrs	RC	F17
Newman,	Annie	31-03-1919	41 yrs	CE	Q08
Newton,	Robert Llewellyn	04-01-1911	49 yrs	Me	A14
Nicholas,	Christopher	11-09-1922	45 yrs	CE	C19
Nicholls,	Harry	17-11-1916	63 yrs	CE	M08
Nicholls,	John	16-07-1912	53 yrs	CE	E10
Nicholls,	Reynold	15-05-1928	54 yrs	CE	L14
Nicholson,	George	22-06-1917	42 yrs	CE	M42
Nicholson,	John Robert	22-07-1932	47 yrs	Pr	Q16
Nicholson,	Reginald Lindsay (Reg)	22-09-1924	52 yrs	CE	F44
Nicholson,	Robert	09-09-1909	18 yrs	RC	A04
Nicol,	Janet Anderson	11-12-1925	40 yrs	Pr	O15
Nicol,	Janet McDonald	11-12-1925	40 yrs	Pr	O15
Nicoll,	Frederick Herbert	22-04-1925	47 yrs	Pr	N16
Nicolson,	Neil	07-03-1916	35 yrs	CE	L01
Nielson (Neilson)	Sved	01-09-1924	57 yrs	CE	F34
Nightingale,	Fanny Eliza	28-02-1921	39 yrs	CE	T23
Nimmo,	William Prentice	01-12-1930	66 yrs	Pr	Q11
Ninnes,	Sydney	05-11-1935	21 yrs	RC	Q08
Nobbs,	Charles	18-01-1932	28 yrs	CE	N48
Noden,	Rubina Alice	31-10-1928	24 yrs	Pr	Q01
Noden,	William Frederick	19-06-1939	33 yrs	CE	AA24

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Nolan,	Adam	27-07-1914	62 yrs	CE	G38
Nolan,	Thomas	07-01-1938	64 yrs	RC	R21
Nolan,	Walter George	29-01-1946	55 yrs	CE	AA38
Norden (Nordin)	John Carl Dominicus	13-12-1909	48 yrs	CE	A25
Norris,	Charles Edward	11-11-1926	43 yrs	CE	J04
Norris,	John Isaac	29-12-1936	24 yrs	RC	AA16
Northcote,	Ena Meryl	14-05-1936	27 yrs	RC	Q20
Norton,	Charles	27-04-1921	40 yrs	CE	U05
Norton,	John Carl Dominicus	13-12-1909	48 yrs	CE	A25
Nurcombe,	Emma	14-07-1912	51 yrs	CE	E06
Nyholm,	Henry	12-09-1913	51 yrs	CE	H05
O'Brien,	Alban Thomas	15-10-1915	43 yrs	RC	31
O'Brien,	Cornelius John	13-08-1937	65 yrs	RC	AA31
O'Brien,	Daniel	13-09-1915	50 yrs	RC	I19
O'Brien,	Denis Thomas	14-01-1914	62 yrs	RC	H02
O'Brien,	Diamond Musto	19-10-1938	29 yrs	RC	U25
O'Brien,	Elsie Dymonde	19-10-1938	29 yrs	RC	U25
O'Brien,	James	16-07-1913	53 yrs	RC	F09
O'Brien,	Michael	12-04-1932	52 yrs	RC	O20
O'Connell,	Edward	16-11-1929	28 yrs	CE	M27
O'Connell,	Joseph Charles	17-07-1915	21 yrs	RC	I13
O'Connell,	Thomas	07-04-1936	60 yrs	RC	AA05
O'Connor,	Edward	04-07-1920	25 yrs	Pr	J06
O'Connor,	Lavinia Mary	20-04-1933	27 yrs	RC	P25
O'Connor,	Patrick	22-10-1912	52 yrs	RC	E06
O'Connor,	Richard	10-10-1911	46 yrs	RC	C16
O'Donnell,	Hugh	31-01-1921	30 yrs	RC	R26
O'Donnell,	John Stephen	13-11-1929	48 yrs	RC	M30
O'Donoghue,	Charles David	10-12-1925	33 yrs	RC	H15
O'Farrell,	William	31-05-1927	51 yrs	RC	J19
O'Friel,	Hugh	06-01-1914	52 yrs	RC	F31
O'Halloran.,	Evelyn Grace	29-01-1920	20 yrs	RC	Q13
O'Hanlon,	Patrick	30-07-1925	51 yrs	RC	G32
O'Hara,	Henry	26-04-1911	44 yrs	RC	B27
O'Keefe,	Joseph	14-11-1917	21 yrs	RC	M17
O'Loughlin,	Mary	06-11-1936	29 yrs	RC	S05
O'Malley,	John	23-10-1922	39 yrs	RC	C27
O'Mara (O'Meara)	Richard (Dick)	04-11-1912	33 yrs	RC	E08
O'Neill,	Ada Sarah	01-07-1919	39 yrs	RC	P08
O'Neill,	Henry	25-04-1924	30 yrs	RC	F02
O'Neill,	James	28-10-1929	64 yrs	RC	M24
O'Neill,	Mark	30-01-1917	56 yrs	Ge	A07
O'Neill,	Samuel	22-11-1922	56 yrs	RC	C29
O'Neill,	Robert George	06-11-1913	41 yrs	RC	F25
O'Sullivan,	Patrick	19-07-1915	54 yrs	RC	I15
Obrien,	Edward	28-01-1917	43 yrs	RC	L14
Ogden,	Beatrice Mary Joan	16-07-1924	27 yrs	CE	F12
Ogyama,	Charles	17-10-1924	41 yrs	Ge	B16
Olds,	Joseph Henry	01-03-1923	46 yrs	Me	F03
Oliver,	Lizzie (aka Mary Leet)	19-03-1925	54 yrs	RC	G10
Olliffe,	Dorothy Evelyn	21-07-1915	18 yrs	CE	G41
Olliffe,	Victoria Maria	21-08-1914	37 yrs	CE	G42
Olsen,	Edwin	27-07-1918	26 yrs	CE	O38
Opa (aka Eroquani)	John	25-05-1911	40 yrs	Pr	A17
Orme,	James Clifford	06-04-1926	35 yrs	CE	I09
Osborne,	Andrew (Arthur)	10-08-1916	55 yrs	Ba	A13
Otokawa,	Saite	19-10-1931	50 yrs	Ge	C04
Outerbridge,	Evans Arthur	04-12-1910	33 yrs	CE	B37
Owen/Owens,	Florence E	21-11-1921	43 yrs	CE	A40
Owens,	James Joseph	07-03-1929	48 yrs	RC	L29
Owens,	James Joseph	30-07-1920	37 yrs	RC	Q23
Pacey,	Elizabeth Helen	09-02-1937	26 yrs	CE	V12
Page,	Edward	25-03-1921	61 yrs	CE	T35
Pallo,	Richard	01-12-1919	28 yrs	RC	Q05
Palmer,	George William	31-07-1924	36 yrs	CE	F20

	Name of deceased	Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Panaretto,	Tasos	09-05-1928	32 yrs	Ge	C07
Papas,	Antone	27-10-1922	28 yrs	CE	C29
Parker,	Arthur Leslie	22-02-1919	37 yrs	CE	Q04
Parker,	Edward William	07-02-1942	39 yrs	CE	AA18
Parker,	Jessie Mary	21-12-1915	15 yrs	CE	K30
Parker,	Jessie	23-04-1924	38 yrs	CE	E47
Parker,	Thomas King	28-10-1933	65 yrs	CE	R08
Parkes,	Agnes	17-02-1932	39 yrs	CE	O25
Parratt,	Ellen Margaret	13-06-1928	25 yrs	CE	L18
Parry,	Griffith	05-11-1932	31 yrs	Me	A13
Partington,	Elizabeth Hannah	24-05-1922	26 yrs	Me	F01
Passmore,	Robert <sup>223</sup>	02-07-1909	27 yrs	CE	Rsw02
Patmore,	John Leslie (Les)	17-12-1934	49 yrs	Pr	C13
Paton,	Amy Urquhart	22-09-1925	49 yrs	CE	H28
Paton,	Harriet	18-03-1938	20 yrs	Pr	D13
Patterson,	John	24-01-1919	22 yrs	CE	P39
Patterson,	Margaret Jane Vera	15-09-1919	25 yrs	CE	R07
Patterson,	Richard	08-10-1915	40 yrs	CE	K04
Paul,	Lydia Gladys	19-08-1935	38 yrs	RC	Q06
Paxton,	Thomas	19-09-1931	31 yrs	CE	O11
Payer,	Conrad	27-06-1923	46 yrs	RC	E07
Payne,	William Herbert Webster	10-05-1921	45 yrs	CE	U13
Paynter,	William Edward	07-07-1938	49 yrs	CE	R28
Peachenoff,	Mary	29-06-1926	44 yrs	CE	I33
Peake,	George	06-04-1927	57 yrs	CE	J20
Pearson,	Ada Catherine	09-09-1912	35 yrs	CE	E16
Pearson,	Alfred	16-08-1911	39 yrs	CE	C36
Pearson,	Henry	14-02-1925	43 yrs	CE	G31
Pearson,	James	28-01-1924	73 yrs	CE	E21
Pearson,	Mary Agnes	27-12-1921	33 yrs	RC	B20
Peck,	Thomas Groves (Tom)	29-05-1918	45 yrs	RC	M29
Peddie,	Henry (Harry)	14-08-1916	46 yrs	CE	L27
Pedley,	Ethel	18-01-1924	33 yrs	CE	E19
Peel,	James	16-09-1924	51 yrs	CE	F40
Pennington,	Robert	28-06-1926	28 yrs	CE	I31
Perenins,	Alexander	26-01-1910	57 yrs	Pr	A05
Perkin,	Francis Benjamin Thornton	10-05-1915	42 yrs	CE	J03
Perrin,	Olive M	29-04-1921	10 yrs	CE	U07
Perry,	Herbert	28-04-1912	44 yrs	CE	D35
Perry,	Jessica	01-04-1916	19 yrs	RC	K01
Petchell,	Mary Emma	17-08-1923	52 yrs	CE	D36
Peters,	Mabel	29-11-1915	34 yrs	CE	K20
Peters,	Thomas Dryden	15-03-1921	44 yrs	Pr	I18
Petersen,	William	06-02-1918	54 yrs	CE	O04
Petisch,	Stanley	01-08-1938	60 yrs	RC	U05
Petrovitch,	Nicholas T (aka Nik Pit)	16-07-1935	28 yrs	RC	Q04
Phelps,	John James	16-10-1916	65 yrs	CE	L43
Philips,	Hilda Kate	04-03-1921	22 yrs	Me	E12
Phillips,	Alfred	31-12-1917	23 yrs	CE	N39
Phillips,	Frederick	17-07-1917	43 yrs	CE	M48
Phillips,	John Henry	09-11-1918	46 yrs	CE	P19
Phipps,	Edward Paul	31-08-1919	54 yrs	CE	Q48
Phyland,	Albert Mark	19-04-1926	25 yrs	RC	I12
Pickalla,	Millicent (Millie or Milly)	12-06-1917	12 yrs	RC	L32
Picker,	Harold	04-05-1922	31 yrs	CE	B38
Picton,	Beatrice	25-08-1923	34 yrs	CE	D40
Pidcock,	Emanuel	12-04-1912	54 yrs	Me	B05
Pierce,	Albert	16-11-1909	37 yrs	CE	A13
Pierce,	Hilda Frances	12-01-1926	21 yrs	CE	H38
Pit, Nik	Nik (aka Nicholas T Petrovich)	16-07-1935	28 yrs	RC	Q04
Pitfield,	Robert Charles	06-06-1923	49 yrs	CE	D22
Pluto,	Sarah (Aborigine)	02-12-1914	8 yrs	CE	I16
Poland,	Margaret Jane (Maude)	19-08-1927	52 yrs	RC	K02
Pollard,	Edward Ellis	04-10-1924	70 yrs	CE	F48

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Poole,	Olive Mary	09-08-1927	29 yrs	CE	J38
Pool(e),	Percy George	24-10-1936	47 yrs	CE	VV04
Pope,	Edward Hilgrove	05-07-1909	53 yrs	CE	A04
Porter,	Olive Agnes Matilda	30-03-1925	32 yrs	CE	G45
Potter,	Mary	21-05-1928	37 yrs	CE	L06
Potter,	Sidney	16-12-1922	31 yrs	CE	C39
Poulton,	John	31-05-1919	49 yrs	RC	P02
Pound,	George Roland Kinsey	22-04-1922	58 yrs	CE	B34
Powditch,	Brian	18-03-1927	44 yrs	CE	J16
Powell,	Howell	06-08-1911	54 yrs	CE	C34
Power,	James Albert	05-09-1916	50 yrs	RC	K19
Prescott,	Frederick	11-01-1928	44 yrs	CE	K29
Pressly,	Harold Desmond	27-09-1921	39 yrs	CE	A18
Price,	Henry Lyne	01-06-1910	54 yrs	CE	B03
Prince,	Flora Jean	19-01-1924	19 yrs	CE	E17
Prineville,	Thomas	07-08-1919	55 yrs	RC	P14
Pringle,	Charles James	21-12-1920	54 yrs	RC	R22
Pringle,	William Alexander	01-04-1920	47 yrs	CE	S12
Prior,	Charles Walter	24-12-1942	75 yrs	CE	AA08
Pruen,	Margaret Lily	16-01-1922	52 yrs	CE	B04
Pullis,	George	28-01-1932	33 yrs	Ge	A06
Purcell,	John Joseph	26-05-1932	44 yrs	RC	P03
Putney,	Mabel	09-07-1946	54 yrs	CE	S19
Quadre,	Domenico	23-08-1918	38 yrs	RC	N22
Quaine,	Dorothy	17-05-1923	25 yrs	RC	E01
Quigley,	Simon John	14-03-1927	58 yrs	RC	J05
Quinn,	John Patrick	04-03-1941	65 yrs	RC	U20
Quinn,	Robert James	16-02-1915	37 yrs	Pr	E07
Quintal,	Flora	23-03-1921	15 yrs	Me	E14
Radcliffe,	John Robert	10-04-1913	39 yrs	CE	F23
Radcliffe (Ratcliffe)	John	08-08-1918	44 yrs	CE	O44
Rail,	Beatrice Laura	02-08-1928	28 yrs	CE	L26
Ramsay,	Laura Mary	28-05-1934	50 yrs	CE	R20
Ranger,	Florence	11-03-1921	27 yrs	CE	T29
Ratcliffe (Radcliffe)	John	08-08-1918	44 yrs	CE	O44
Rawden (Rawdon)	Harry	26-10-1912	34 yrs	CE	E26
Rayment,	William Augustus	31-01-1924	45 yrs	Me	F13
Rea,	Thomas William	01-03-1910	30 yrs	CE	A41
Read,	George	10-10-1923	48 yrs	CE	D44
Read (Reid)	Joseph	08-04-1922	65 yrs	CE	B28
Ready (Reedy)	(Anthony) Arthur	12-08-1920	66 yrs	RC	Q27
Real,	John	09-08-1917	41 yrs	RC	M07
Reardon,	John Donald	09-12-1924	50 yrs	RC	F24
Reddy,	John	25-07-1932	59 yrs	CE	P06
Redmond,	Edward James	01-12-1909	43 yrs	RC	A11
Reedy/Ready)	(Anthony) Arthur	12-08-1920	66 yrs	RC	Q27
Rees,	Edgar	27-06-1919	27 yrs	CE	Q34
Regan,	Edward Patrick (Franklin)	15-12-1920	31 yrs	RC	R20
Reid,	Elsie Gladys	24-12-1917	27 yrs	CE	N33
Reid,	Henry	28-03-1914	50 yrs	CE	G08
Reid,	Hugh	21-07-1931	59 yrs	CE	N36
Reid,	Richard Charles	15-02-1926	23 yrs	CE	H46
Reid (Read)	Joseph	08-04-1922	65 yrs	CE	B28
Renehan,	Peter Frank	14-08-1928	26 yrs	RC	K28
Reynolds,	Arthur William	24-06-1926	51 yrs	CE	I29
Reynolds,	Florence Elizabeth	05-09-1913	30 yrs	CE	H01
Reynolds,	Mary Adelaide (Molly)	19-11-1938	38 yrs	CE	R42
Rhodes/Malouf,	Stella Edna May	07-03-1934	18 yrs	CE	R12
Rice,	Catherine	14-10-1918	42 yrs	RC	N30
Rich,	Joseph William	27-04-1938	63 yrs	CE	S45
Richards,	Elsie	15-03-1920	17 yrs	CE	S02
Richards,	Richard	31-01-1913		CE	F13
Richards,	William	26-04-1912	56 yrs	CE	D33
Richardson,	Charles Walter Smith	19-04-1910	23 yrs	CE	A43

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Richardson,	Colin Henry	09-12-1938	18 yrs	CE	R48
Richardson,	Gilbert Barton	29-11-1937	49 yrs	CE	S33
Richardson,	John Thomas	24-02-1912	41 yrs	CE	D29
Riley (aka Bradley)	James	20-08-1912	26 yrs	RC	D27
Ritchie,	Lillian M	31-10-1921	32 yrs	CE	A30
Rives,	Honore	01-08-1912	69 yrs	RC	D23
Roach,	Joseph	06-10-1936	61 yrs	RC	S11
Roach,	Rose Ann Elizabeth	10-05-1923	39 yrs	RC	D33
Roberts,	Edward George	10-02-1939	61 yrs	CE	AA20
Roberts,	Ethel Beatrice	05-06-1925	20 yrs	RC	G24
Roberts,	James Henry	09-02-1911	56 yrs	CE	B45
Roberts,	John	04-11-1918	48 yrs	CE	P15
Roberts,	John	31-05-1917	37 yrs	CE	M36
Roberts,	Laura Constance	16-10-1913	50 yrs	CE	H19
Roberts,	William Roger	24-09-1940	52 yrs	CE	AA13
Roberts,	William John	12-10-1921	61 yrs	CE	A26
Roberts,	William	19-12-1914	61 yrs	RC	G03
Roberts,	William	31-05-1910	49 yrs	RC	A25
Robertson,	Henry (Harry)	04-03-1911	44 yrs	CE	C02
Robertson,	John	04-12-1910	50 yrs	CE	B35
Robertson,	William Francis	15-10-1911	54 yrs	RC	C18
Robin,	Norman	21-10-1925	32 yrs	RC	H09
Robinson,	James	12-05-1919	60 yrs	CE	Q20
Robinson,	Vincent	02-12-1938	50 yrs	CE	S49
Robson,	John William (Jack)	14-02-1923	36 yrs	CE	C47
Rock,	Ardle James	15-10-1920	34 yrs	CE	S44
Roden,	Helen	28-06-1927	60 yrs	RC	J23
Roebuck,	Thomas John	15-12-1915	44 yrs	RC	J14
Roeder,	George H	18-12-1912	37 yrs	CE	F01
Rogers,	Mabel	28-08-1918	24 yrs	Me	D09
Rogers,	Thomas	06-07-1917	43 yrs	Me	C20
Rogerson,	Douglas	26-09-1936	28 yrs	RC	S04
Rolfe,	Alexander	30-11-1912	47 yrs	RC	E12
Roonan,	John Edward	14-11-1921	31 yrs	Me	E01
Roscoe,	John	05-11-1941	56 yrs	CE	AA23
Rose (Rosie)	(Aboriginal)	02-03-1921	26 yrs	CE	T25
Rosen,	Claire Isabel	26-09-1935	35 yrs	CE	VV06
Rosenthal,	Constantine	02-01-1937	42 yrs	CE	UU05
Rosewarne,	Mary Elizabeth	05-10-1922	40 yrs	RC	C23
Rosie (Rose)	(Aboriginal)	02-03-1921	26 yrs	CE	T25
Ross,	Angus	14-05-1942	33 yrs	Pr	D05
Ross,	Annie J	24-01-1916	61 yrs	CE	K44
Ross,	Donald	07-07-1933	65 yrs	Pr	B05
Ross,	Hector Gordon	29-11-1922	17 yrs	CE	C33
Rossi,	Giovanni	08-10-1932	28 yrs	RC	P09
Rostron,	Margaret Ellen	19-11-1920	44 yrs	Me	E08
Rowan,	Martin	05-05-1914	57 yrs	RC	H16
Rowe,	Carl	28-12-1911	48 yrs	CE	D09
Rowe,	Elementon Chapple (male)	17-01-1941	29 yrs	CE	AA03
Rowlands,	Edward	22-03-1927	59 yrs	CE	J18
Royle,	Mark	04-06-1913	60 yrs	Me	B17
Rubens,	Veronica Iris Isabella	05-02-1919	16 yrs	Pr	I15
Rusden,	John Henry	14-03-1911	58 yrs	CE	C08
Russell,	Charles	31-10-1912	40 yrs	CE	E32
Russell,	Frederick Robert	07-05-1936	51 yrs	CE	SS09
Russell,	Gilbert Percy (Bert)	06-10-1909	39 yrs	CE	A10
Russell,	Kevin Ronald	05-03-1941	21 yrs	RC	U08
Robert	Alexander	10-01-1921	42 yrs	Pr	J14
Rutter,	Reginald John	23-01-1918	25 yrs	CE	O02
Ryan,	Caroline	15-07-1940	25 yrs	RC	S22
Ryan,	Denis	30-06-1916	46 yrs	RC	K09
Ryan,	Ellenor Mary	17-01-1923	48 yrs	RC	D16
Ryan,	Frank Boylan, Francis	27-11-1930	58 yrs	RC	N29
Ryan,	Gladys Lenor	02-06-1925	23 yrs	CE	H04



	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Ryan,	John J	16-12-1930	27 yrs	RC	N31
Ryan,	Madeline Florence	19-07-1943	26 yrs	RC	V04
Ryan,	Michael	19-07-1916	44 yrs	RC	K11
Ryan,	Patrick	21-10-1920	59 yrs	RC	R12
Ryan,	Vera Mary	03-08-1934	33 yrs	RC	AA32
Sait,	William John	04-09-1939	47 yrs	CE	Q25
Sampson,	Ismay Amelia	06-08-1925	13 yrs	CE	H20
Sampson,	Dulcie (Aborigine)	23-06-1937	18 yrs	CE	U06
Sanderson,	Robert Turnbull	31-03-1933	48 yrs	Pr	P07
Santos,	Manuel	25-03-1919	33 yrs	RC	O21
Sara,	Norman	15-05-1924	34 yrs	Me	F15
Sara,	Percival Norman	15-05-1924	34 yrs	Me	F15
Sargeant,	George Joseph	25-08-1919	44 yrs	CE	Q44
Saul,	Charles	21-11-1916	54 yrs	CE	M10
Saunders,	Edward	07-11-1916	30 yrs	CE	M02
Sauvas,	Christos	05-02-1930	24 yrs	RC	N01
Savage,	William	11-06-1915	52 yrs	CE	J23
Sayle,	John James	09-11-1927	49 yrs	Me	G12
Scallan (Scallen)	Thomas	16-08-1911	47 yrs	RC	C10
Scanlon,	John	13-11-1929	43 yrs	RC	M28
Schneider,	Henry Edward	15-12-1937	42 yrs	CE	S37
Schreiber (Screiber)	Arthur Anthony	14-03-1934	50 yrs	RC	AA17
Schreiber,	Patrick Francis	05-12-1931	45 yrs	RC	O16
Schroder,	Henry	01-04-1923	60 yrs	CE	D10
Schweimar,	Otto Gustav	18-05-1924	36 yrs	CE	F02
Scocco,	Giovina	03-03-1938	28 yrs	RC	R15
Scott,	Albert Edward	07-06-1910	50 yrs	Me	A08
Scott,	David	12-07-1915	49 yrs	Pr	E19
Scott,	Elizabeth Mary	13-04-1921	22 yrs	RC	A12
Scott,	Martha	10-09-1928	60 yrs	Pr	P18
Scovell,	Daisy May	12-12-1932	38 yrs	CE	P32
Scowen,	Edward John	19-02-1921	63 yrs	RC	R30
Screiber (Schreiber)	Anthony Arthur	14-03-1934	50 yrs	RC	AA17
Scrimgeour,	Robert	20-03-1915	53 yrs	Pr	E09
Scullen,	John	27-10-1913	57 yrs	RC	F21
Seberry,	Robert Edward	12-01-1918	43 yrs	CE	N45
Segal,	Jacob	23-09-1927	71 yrs	CE	K07
Senior,	Francis	01-10-1915	49 yrs	RC	I27
Shallis,	Edward Reginald	01-07-1919	30 yrs	CE	Q36
Shannon,	Augustine	01-08-1931	44 yrs	RC	O08
Shannon,	William	11-01-1926	44 yrs	RC	H23
Sharp,	Emma	21-08-1945	101 yrs	CE	AA16
Sharp,	George William Edward	16-09-1913	23 yrs	CE	H07
Sharpe,	Frank Hector	10-01-1928	35 yrs	CE	K27
Shaw,	John Charles	15-05-1920	53 yrs	CE	S32
Shearer,	Pearl	11-12-1916	23 yrs	CE	M14
Sheargold,	John	23-04-1919	78 yrs	CE	Q14
Sheehan,	Maurice	10-09-1910	36 yrs	RC	B03
Shepherd,	Agnes	18-09-1916	33 yrs	CE	L37
Shepherd,	Claude Gwydir	09-02-1923	27 yrs	Pr	L12
Sheppard,	Edna Elizabeth	24-04-1914	27 yrs	CE	G12
Sherwood,	Ethel Mary	11-12-1923	19 yrs	RC	E25
Shields,	Robert	04-03-1913	51 yrs	Pr	C09
Shorrock,	Elizabeth A	20-11-1916	27 yrs	RC	K31
Sibley,	Harold Alfred	31-12-1927	34 yrs	CE	K23
Sicilio,	John	05-10-1927	34 yrs	Ge	B05
Siddens (Sidders)	Alexander	27-07-1918	27 yrs	CE	O40
Silburn,	Robert	16-12-1913	39 yrs	CE	H35
Silcock,	Joseph	10-07-1912	56 yrs	CE	E04
Silk,	Millie	07-11-1927	25 yrs	RC	K08
Simmonds,	Fanny Amelia	18-04-1935	26 yrs	CE	S11
Simmonds,	Gordon	12-01-1938	62 yrs	CE	R24
Simon,	Clement John	26-10-1936	25 yrs	Me	B08
Simpson,	Elizabeth	03-10-1925	17 yrs	CE	H30

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Simpson,	John Donald	07-11-1913	29 yrs	Ba	A03
Simpson,	William Joseph	09-06-1915	24 yrs	CE	J19
Sims,	Henry	04-10-1921	66 yrs	CE	A20
Sinclair,	Amy Wilhelmina	16-04-1938	43 yrs	CE	SS46
Sinclair,	David	13-07-1935	57 yrs	Pr	C16
Sinclair,	James Douglas	07-01-1944	46/47y	CE	AA36
Siren,	Frank Victor	08-03-1921	36 yrs	CE	T27
Siren,	Frans Wickler	08-03-1921	36 yrs	CE	T27
Siverd,	Norman Elder	29-09-1949	61 yrs	Pr	E18
Skene,	Samuel Breckenridge	01-07-1938	72 yrs	Pr	D17
Skinner,	Charles Sydney	18-09-1918	65 yrs	CE	P03
Skinner,	George Robert	30-06-1912	25 yrs	CE	E02
Skinner,	Kenneth McKenzie	03-08-1920	37 yrs	Pr	J08
Skinner,	Thomas	28-09-1913	51 yrs	RC	O14
Skofis,	Nicholas	19-04-1937	49/69y	CE	UU01
Slade,	William John	25-08-1924	56 yrs	Ba	C07
Slater,	Alfred James (Tom)	25-08-1924	21 yrs	CE	F28
Slater,	Joseph John	29-05-1925	58 yrs	RC	G22
Slatterly,	James	30-09-1916	50 yrs	RC	K23
Sliney,	John	10-12-1925	42 yrs	RC	H17
Sloane,	Frank	18-08-1918	6 mths	CE	O36
Sloane,	Una	12-07-1918	31 yrs	RC	N10
Sloane (Slone)	Rudy	19-07-1918	10 yrs	CE	O36
Slough,	Ernest George William	17-08-1931	49 yrs	CE	N40
Smart,	Margaret	26-11-1931	39 yrs	Pr	Q06
Smeth,	Stanley	01-08-1938	60 yrs	RC	U05
Smith	Raymond	24-06-1921	27 yrs	CE	U25
Smith,	Alice	21-12-1915	48 yrs	CE	K34
Smith,	Annie Elizabeth	10-11-1919	31 yrs	Me	E02
Smith,	Beatrice	12-01-1918	26 yrs	CE	N43
Smith,	Charles Henry	24-08-1922	30 yrs	CE	C15
Smith,	Charles Patrick	15-04-1920	40 yrs	CE	S18
Smith,	Charles	18-01-1912	47 yrs	RC	D01
Smith,	Emily	20-03-1925	36 yrs	CE	G39
Smith,	Francis	29-03-1938	48 yrs	CE	X15
Smith,	George Henry	21-01-1925	65 yrs	RC	G02
Smith,	Henry James	20-04-1920	59 yrs	CE	S22
Smith,	Henry	25-11-1921	47 yrs	CE	A42
Smith,	Hyman	05-04-1921	55 yrs	Ge	A21
Smith,	James	15-09-1912	23 yrs	Pr	B16
Smith,	Robert Wesley	29-09-1930	39 yrs	CE	N12
Smith,	Ruby	28-04-1931	19 yrs	CE	N28
Smith,	Selina (Lily, Lena)	23-10-1924	30 yrs	RC	F18
Smith,	Thomas	21-04-1913	37 yrs	RC	F05
Smith,	Violet	08-08-1929	29 yrs	CE	M17
Smith,	William John	05-11-1915	30 yrs	CE	K12
Smith (aka Lesfrille)	Alexander	22-06-1942	66 yrs	CE	AA37
Smythe,	Frederick	23-11-1909	55 yrs	CE	A17
Sneade,	Ann Rebecca	25-07-1919	34 yrs	Ge	A13
Sneyd,	James G	26-11-1913	20 yrs	Me	C02
Sneyd,	Marcella	11-05-1915	21 yrs	Me	C03
Snow,	Joseph	15-11-1924	78 yrs	CE	G11
Solomon,	Ethel Ruby	26-05-1923	18 yrs	CE	D14
Soorain,(Soorian)	Joseph Allagapha	18-08-1924	76 yrs	RC	F08
Sosner,	Isaac John	11-11-1910	30 yrs	CE	B25
Sparrow,	Mary Jane	06-11-1925	52 yrs	CE	H32
Spary,	Henry	20-09-1914	29 yrs	CE	I02
Spelson,	Andrew	11-02-1928	24 yrs	CE	K33
Spence,	Charles James	15-03-1928	43 yrs	CE	K41
Spence,	Hugh Alexander James	11-11-1949	46 yrs	Ba	D04
Spibey,	John	02-12-1922	60 yrs	CE	C35
Spratt,	Austin Andrew	08-12-1923	60 yrs	CE	E11
Spreadbury,	Frank Ernest	22-06-1915	41 yrs	CE	J27
Sprenger (Springer)	Paul	07-03-1911	50 yrs	Me	A18

Name of deceased		Burial Date	Age	Den	Grave
Spring,	Bernard/Bertram	14-11-1921	44 yrs	RC	B12
Springer (Sprenger)	Paul	07-03-1911	50 yrs	Me	A18
Spry,	Isabella Rose	03-07-1941	50 yrs	CE	AA09
St Leon (aka Baxter)	Amy May	14-11-1924	25 yrs	Pr	N12
Stacey,	Alfred	07-11-1917	30 yrs	CE	N23
Stamper,	John Allen	15-04-1933	38 yrs	CE	P38
Standen,	Herbert W	14-12-1915	34 yrs	CE	K26
Stanfield,	Henry William	04-10-1924	48 yrs	CE	G01
Stanford,	John	31-12-1910	48 yrs	RC	B19
Stapleton,	Aubrey Bernard	12-08-1921	41 yrs	RC	B06
Starr,	Michael	16-06-1933	66 yrs	RC	P29
Stathis,	Nick	27-06-1927	24 yrs	Ge	C03
Stavenhagen (aka Stevens)	Albert Samuel Cignet	22-08-1932	59 yrs	RC	S01
Steele,	Herbert Thompson	14-03-1912	28 yrs	CE	D31
Stephens,	Alfred	22-01-1917	27 yrs	Pr	G13
Stephens,	William	23-06-1923	67/68y	Ge	B06
Stephenson,	Axel William	19-06-1919	58 yrs	CE	Q28
Stephenson,	Percy John	27-12-1919	44 yrs	CE	R39
Stevens (aka Stavenhagen)	Albert Samuel Cignet	22-08-1932	59 yrs	RC	S01
Stevens,	Daisy	13-04-1915	28 yrs	CE	I36
Stevens,	Florence	04-10-1932	49 yrs	RC	S02
Stevens,	Grace Elizabeth Sophia	06-06-1921	27 yrs	Co	A11
Stevenson,	Mary Alberta Barrett	05-02-1924	46 yrs	CE	E29
Steward,	Ernest Edward	28-07-1935	32 yrs	Pr	C02
Stewardson,	Dorothy Agnes	30-10-1939	19 yrs	CE	O49
Stewart,	John	18-11-1939	68 yrs	Pr	F07
Stewart,	Julia Margaret	28-05-1929	47 yrs	RC	A24
Stewart,	Margaret	17-11-1912	59 yrs	CE	E38
Stofella,	Rickardo (Rikardo)	13-05-1937	37 yrs	RC	Q24
Stone,	Arnold Montague	31-12-1923	52 yrs	CE	E15
Stone,	Henry John	09-06-1915	60 yrs	CE	J17
Strachan,	Mary	16-07-1921	16 yrs	CE	V05
Straney,	Ernest Robert Fielder	15-10-1930	39 yrs	CE	N18
Straney,	John Cedric	12-10-1936	31 yrs	CE	Q27
Strathmore,	Kennerley	30-03-1920	36 yrs	CE	S10
Stratton,	David	20-04-1926	54 yrs	Pr	P02
Streetles,	John	05-01-1917	38 yrs	RC	L12
Stuart,	John Angus McDonald	29-08-1935	40 yrs	CE	VV11
Sturdy,	May (Mary Ross)	20-09-1921	37 yrs	Pr	K07
Sturman,	Matthew (Fred)	04-01-1915	42 yrs	CE	I18
Stuthridge,	Ruby Harriett	18-07-1932	22 yrs	CE	P04
Stuyck,	George	22-10-1919	62 yrs	RC	P30
Sullivan,	Edward	30-07-1932	55 yrs	RC	O32
Sullivan,	James P	27-12-1911	49 yrs	RC	C30
Sullivan,	John	24-01-1916	22 yrs	RC	J20
Sullivan,	Leopold Michael	09-01-1934	32 yrs	RC	AA03
Sullivan,	Michael	01-12-1927	29 yrs	RC	K18
Sullivan,	Michael	23-03-1925	51 yrs	RC	G12
Summers,	Cecil	07-01-1938	27 yrs	Me	B12
Surtees,	James	24-12-1913	30 yrs	CE	H39
Svedberg (Svenberg)	Carl Oscar	20-05-1918	50 yrs	CE	O16
Sydenham,	Dorothy Lansdown	27-04-1916	30 yrs	CE	L11
Symons,	Thomas	31-01-1924	49 yrs	CE	E25
Tait,	Brant Charles	17-11-1924	3 days	CE	G13
Tait,	Myra Fabian	11-12-1924	24 yrs	CE	G13
Talbot,	Alfred (Bub)	04-10-1932	42 yrs	CE	P22
Tannock,	John	01-02-1932	38 yrs	Pr	Q20
Tate,	Thomas Eckford Edwin	04-09-1926	32 yrs	CE	I45
Tattersall,	Emma Elizabeth	13-12-1918	26 yrs	Me	D15
Tay,	Bessie	09-10-1931	32 yrs	CE	O15
Taylor,	Albert E	11-05-1911	24 yrs	CE	C20
Taylor,	Charles Ernest	31-05-1921	48 yrs	CE	U19
Taylor,	Edward	28-09-1939	43 yrs	RC	U22
Taylor,	Frederick	25-10-1915	29 yrs	RC	J02

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Taylor,	James Rossiter	01-07-1919	32 yrs	Co	A07
Taylor,	John	05-09-1932	32 yrs	RC	P07
Taylor,	John	19-12-1938	49 yrs	RC	U02
Taylor,	Joseph J	15-03-1920	32 yrs	RC	Q17
Taylor,	Mary Augusta	27-03-1922	58 yrs	CE	B26
Taylor,	May	15-09-1921	35 yrs	RC	B10
Taylor,	Richard Alfred Evans	27-07-1921	38 yrs	Pr	K01
Teasdale,	Alberta Elizabeth	15-05-1918	23 yrs	CE	O14
Telford (aka Forth)	George Alfred	03-09-1915	29 yrs	CE	J41
Templeton,	Florence Sarah	06-02-1932	31 yrs	CE	N42
Theodore,	Stanley	22-01-1925	31 yrs	Ge	B24
Thomas,	Albert	08-11-1918	32 yrs	CE	P17
Thomas,	Alice Maisie	14-01-1926	18 yrs	CE	H40
Thomas,	Ambrose	26-10-1920	53 yrs	CE	S46
Thomas,	Annie Veronica	12-07-1918	35 yrs	RC	N12
Thomas,	Bertram	19-09-1938	43 yrs	CE	P46
Thomas,	Clara Amelia	27-11-1912	29 yrs	CE	E42
Thomas,	Frank	01-02-1918	27 yrs	RC	M21
Thompson,	Clarice May	08-06-1914	22 yrs	CE	G30
Thompson,	Elsie Evelyn	16-07-1925	27 yrs	CE	H14
Thompson,	Isabella	04-01-1916	54 yrs	CE	K40
Thompson,	John William	08-10-1914	30 yrs	CE	I06
Thompson (Thomson)	James	01-01-1913	25 yrs	Pr	C01
Thomsen,	William Henry	05-07-1933	42 yrs	CE	R04
Thomson,	Irene	28-05-1918	17 yrs	CE	O24
Thomson,	Jean	26-05-1919	27 yrs	CE	Q24
Thomson,	Stanley Leslie	19-06-1923	22 yrs	CE	D28
Thomson (Thompson)	James	01-01-1913	25 yrs	Pr	C01
Thornburn,	John	05-04-1911	55/57	Me	B01
Thorncroft,	William Henry	07-01-1921	56/58	RC	R24
Thornhill,	William Maude	15-04-1915	56 yrs	RC	G25
Thornton,	Martin Alexander	23-04-1927	45 yrs	RC	J13
Thornton,	Stephen Vincent	26-04-1928	47 yrs	CE	L08
Threlfell,	Isaac	11-12-1918	37 yrs	CE	P23
Thurston,	Cecil Hayden	19-10-1910	46 yrs	CE	B21
Tiedeman,	Erland	17-02-1933	40 yrs	CE	P36
Tiernan,	Beatrice Sybil	19-04-1930	43 yrs	RC	N07
Tierney (aka Casey)	William John	15-05-1926	45 yrs	RC	I14
Tighe,	Patrick Joseph	27-02-1933	48 yrs	RC	P23
Till,	David Thomas Marsden	07-10-1913	35 yrs	CE	H15
Tilley,	Alfred Ernest	29-04-1935	27 yrs	CE	R10
Tillman,	William	04-08-1924	62 yrs	CE	F24
Tinker,	Harold	08-11-1938	39 yrs	Pr	D01
Tinley,	John	10-10-1944	64 yrs	CE	AA25
Tippett,	David	19-04-1910	45 yrs	CE	A45
Tobin,	Martin	07-07-1941	54 yrs	RC	S15
Tobin,	William Henry	14-02-1938	63 yrs	RC	R17
Tolhurst,	John	10-10-1909	21 yrs	CE	A11
Tolsher,	Roma June	04-04-1946	16 yrs	RC	S18
Tolson,	Rupert John Thomas	04-10-1930	40 yrs	CE	N16
Tompkins,	Charles W	01-05-1914	40 yrs	CE	G16
Tonkin,	Edward George	23-11-1910	59 yrs	Me	A12
Toomey,	Eleanor/Elenor Hawthorne	11-02-1926	29 yrs	Pr	O17
Toomey,	George Spencer	03-03-1916	43 yrs	RC	J28
Topper,	William	19-09-1914	35 yrs	Pr	D16
Tornquist,	Nils Magnus Albert	05-02-1935	29 yrs	Me	B06
Tortice (Fortice)	Daniel	27-10-1924	73 yrs	CE	G05
Traubert,	Gustaf Adolph	28-08-1923	65 yrs	Pr	M03
Trevenna,	Joseph George	23-08-1911	39 yrs	CE	C42
Trevethan,	Henry	19-01-1917	60 yrs	CE	M20
Trimble,	Arthur	11-01-1922	46 yrs	Pr	K11
Trimble,	Reginald Victor	12-05-1936	46/49	CE	U14
Truckell,	Dorothy Phylliss	06-01-1942	24 yrs	CE	AA33
Tubb,	Frederick Lunn	09-01-1912	47 yrs	CE	D13

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Tubman,	Andrew John	27-03-1912	59 yrs	Me	B03
Tufrey,	Charles Coyle	31-05-1915	39 yrs	CE	J09
Turner,	Frederick	30-12-1941	64 yrs	RC	S26
Turner,	John Conrad	15-10-1928	45 yrs	CE	L34
Turner,	William Edward	26-10-1920	44 yrs	RC	R14
Tye,	Chow (aka Tye Chow)	10-04-1911	41 yrs	CE	C14
Valentine,	George Waterson	30-01-1915	27 yrs	RC	G13
Vallis,	William	06-01-1910	47 yrs	RC	A13
Varley,	Frank Empire	19-02-1926	20 yrs	CE	H48
Vary,	Agnes	22-10-1913	65 yrs	CE	H21
Vasiliou,	Demetrius Janis	28-04-1937	49 yrs	CE	U04
Vaughan,	William Edward Frank	20-02-1924	17 yrs	CE	E35
Vaughan,	William	26-11-1920	34 yrs	CE	S48
Veil,	Edith	16-04-1926	39 yrs	CE	I13
Visser,	Anton Pieter (Peter)	10-04-1947	51 yrs	Pr	E16
Vizgoff,	Frank	28-08-1920	38 yrs	RC	Q31
Voight,	Ethel Regina	30-04-1913	22 yrs	CE	F25
Wadd,	Ruby Clara	18-06-1921	34 yrs	CE	U23
Wagg,	Ralph George	04-05-1920	30 yrs	CE	S24
Walford,	William James Leslie	07-09-1918	31 yrs	CE	P01
Walker,	Henry Rawson	30-04-1921	21 yrs	RC	A16
Walker,	Mary	13-05-1919	56 yrs	Pr	I19
Walker,	Nellie	03-07-1934	60 yrs	CE	SS01
Walker,	William George	15-08-1914	44 yrs	Me	C08
Walker,	William Thomas	01-07-1924	46 yrs	Pr	M19
Walkley,	Charles	22-02-1916	49 yrs	RC	J24
Wall,	Annie	12-02-1915	40 yrs	CE	I26
Wall,	John	09-09-1912	43 yrs	RC	D31
Wallace,	George	14-01-1932	68 yrs	Pr	Q02
Walsh,	Bernard Lawrence	23-12-1922	22 yrs	RC	D04
Walsh,	Michael	05-08-1918	52 yrs	RC	N18
Walsh,	Michael	17-06-1933	58 yrs	RC	P31
Walsh,	Richard	05-03-1942	49 yrs	RC	S16
Walsh,	Robert William	23-09-1940	63 yrs	RC	S25
Walsh,	Thomas Augustus	31-12-1912	37 yrs	RC	E20
Walsh,	William	19-07-1917	42 yrs	RC	M01
Walteling,	Thomas	16-03-1916	38 yrs	CE	L07
Walters (Waters)	Thomas	03-11-1913	48 yrs	CE	H25
Walton,	Bertram	29-07-1909	33 yrs	CE	A06
Walton,	James Albert	15-03-1922	38 yrs	CE	B22
Walton,	Michael James	11-11-1926	49 yrs	RC	J01
Walton (aka Day)	Margaret Ellen	04-04-1913	37 yrs	CE	F19
Wamejo (Womage)	Fanny Beatrice	16-19-1924	59 yrs	CE	G03
Ward,	Arthur Leonard	30-10-1918	35 yrs	CE	P13
Ward,	Charles	13-08-1910	37 yrs	CE	B09
Ward,	Edward	28-02-1919	32 yrs	CE	Q06
Ward,	Henry James	16-08-1921	42 yrs	CE	V13
Ward,	Sarah	21-08-1914	37 yrs	CE	G44
Ward,	William B	30-01-1922	59 yrs	CE	B10
Warnes,	Albert William	02-12-1927	22 yrs	CE	K19
Warren,	Alan	30-06-1916	22 yrs	Pr	F20
Warren,	Margaret	04-07-1933	67 yrs	CE	S01
Warren,	Minnie Louisa	07-11-1919	47 yrs	CE	R19
Warren,	Thomas Farly	26-08-1916	69 yrs	CE	L29
Waters (Walters)	Thomas	03-11-1913	48 yrs	CE	H25
Waterson,	Herbert Matthews	03-01-1922	21 yrs	CE	B02
Waterson,	Thomas Edward	30-03-1935	34 yrs	CE	S07
Watson,	John	31-01-1924	35 yrs	Pr	M02
Watson,	Richard	28-05-1918	37 yrs	CE	O22
Watters,	Daniel Dominic	28-01-1917	19 yrs	RC	L16
Watters,	Mabel Lillian	28-10-1918	24 yrs	Ge	A11
Watts,	Charles Arthur	11-10-1916	45 yrs	CE	L41
Wearing,	Frederick Arthur	30-03-1932	62 yrs	CE	O41
Webb,	Thomas	19-08-1930	44 yrs	CE	N04

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Webber,	Richard	03-06-1940	49/59y	CE	AA01
Webster,	Aubrey Edward	18-02-1925	24 yrs	CE	G35
Webster,	John	01-06-1912	48 yrs	Pr	B10
Weeks,	Eileen Wilhelmina	21-11-1936	25 yrs	CE	U02
Weeks,	Gertrude	25-08-1924	32 yrs	CE	F30
Weeks,	Laura Gertrude	25-08-1924	32 yrs	CE	F30
Wefling,	Emily	20-11-1923	33 yrs	CE	E05
Weir,	George	08-12-1916	51 yrs	Pr	G09
Weir,	James Glen	05-04-1911	31 yrs	Pr	A15
Weir,	Johnson James	11-11-1924	71 yrs	CE	G09
Wellan,	Hartwig Paul Ernest	16-04-1929	57 yrs	CE	M09
Wells,	Thomas Henry	30-11-1915	41 yrs	CE	K22
Wellwood,	Thomas	14-07-1917	50 yrs	CE	M46
Welsh,	Florence Margaret	11-04-1924	27 yrs	CE	E43
West,	Harry	31-07-1916	21 yrs	CE	L23
West,	John	01-11-1917	44 yrs	CE	N19
Westgarth,	Christian Nicholas	10-12-1924	57 yrs	CE	G19
Wetherelt,	Maud	23-11-1928	50 yrs	RC	L17
Whalan,	Charles	19-07-1939	36 yrs	RC	U23
Wharton,	James	27-01-1912	43 yrs	CE	D23
Wharton,	William	09-06-1914	21 yrs	CE	G32
Wheeldon,	Norman Richard	20-11-1919	33 yrs	CE	R25
Wheeler,	Francis Joseph	09-11-1925	37 yrs	Ba	C13
Wheeler (aka Kedwell)	Walter James	30-07-1938	37 yrs	CE	R34
White,	Adam Henry	06-08-1921	50 yrs	CE	V0
White,	Albert	27-11-1912	48 yrs	CE	E46
White,	Ambrose Daniel	23-03-1925	18 yrs	RC	G14
White,	Edward	30-08-1921	35 yrs	RC	B08
White,	Edwin Thomas	07-05-1915	30 yrs	CE	I46
White,	Frederick L	26-07-1911	46 yrs	CE	C32
White,	Herbert Wooster (Huie)	15-01-1925	35 yrs	CE	G27
White,	John	22-01-1917	62 yrs	CE	M22
White,	Lena	17-06-1925	24 yrs	CE	H12
White,	Mary	13-01-1920	35 yrs	RC	Q11
White,	Maude	22-10-1919	23 yrs	RC	Q01
White,	William	12-04-1918	28 yrs	CE	O10
White (aka Bolton)	Gwendolen E	10-12-1924	16 yrs	Ba	C09
White (aka Keough)	Gladys	09-12-1916	24 yrs	RC	L06
Whittle,	Walter Drake	17-01-1919	50 yrs	CE	P33
Whittle,	James S	16-08-1911	23 yrs	CE	C40
Whye,	Hilda	18-06-1923	27 yrs	RC	E03
Wiepking,	Carl (Charles R, Carlos R)	27-10-1913	33 yrs	RC	F19
Wightman,	Emily	24-09-1933	49 yrs	CE	Q09
Wilcher,	Charles Albert	21-08-1919	43 yrs	CE	Q42
Wilcken,	Ethel Elizabeth	07-06-1927	39 yrs	CE	J26
Wilcox,	Frederick Albert	17-11-1938	53 yrs	CE	R36
Wilkes,	Evelyn	14-11-1925	25 yrs	Me	G04
Wilkinson,	James Kennedy	31-03-1934	31 yrs	RC	AA24
Wilkinson,	John Henry	02-02-1920	56 yrs	CE	R47
Williams,	Arthur L	31-03-1915	14 yrs	Ba	A09
Williams,	Eric Leopold	18-08-1936	27 yrs	CE	UU02
Williams,	George	01-12-1923	54 yrs	CE	E09
Williams,	George	18-12-1910	47 yrs	CE	B41
Williams,	Jessie/Jane Ellis	15-03-1921	36 yrs	CE	T31
Williams (aka Brown)	Isabella	24-02-1914	57 yrs	Pr	D12
Williams,	John	01-12-1912	67 yrs	CE	E48
Williams,	Thomas Malcolm	21-12-1917	26 yrs	CE	N31
Williams,	Thomas Robert	14-02-1939	18 yrs	CE	AA28
Williams,	Walter James	22-02-1935	55 yrs	CE	SS02
Williamson,	Alice	30-11-1914	61 yrs	RC	G01
Willis,	Bessie	26-10-1916	41 yrs	CE	L47
Willis,	Gladys	02-08-1924	28 yrs	CE	F22
Wilmott,	Ann	17-03-1914	36 yrs	RC	H12
Wilson,	Bertram	11-03-1916	27 yrs	CE	L05

	<b>Name of deceased</b>	<b>Burial Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Den</b>	<b>Grave</b>
Wilson,	Caroline	20-06-1921	55 yrs	RC	A24
Wilson,	Florence	19-08-1925	26 yrs	CE	H26
Wilson,	Francis Alexander	07-10-1925	32 yrs	Pr	O03
Wilson,	Frederick B	29-10-1912	32 yrs	CE	E28
Wilson,	George	10-06-1913	39 yrs	CE	F37
Wilson,	George	09-09-1930	46 yrs	CE	N08
Wilson,	Gladys Alexandra	02-01-1929	27 yrs	CE	L48
Wilson,	Horace James	02-10-1930	30 yrs	Pr	A18
Wilson,	Minnie Florence	13-09-1928	36 yrs	CE	L30
Wilson,	Reginald Ross	14-07-1913	27 yrs	CE	F41
Winkler,	Herman Richard	13-04-1915	25 yrs	CE	I38
Winwood,	Jessie Mabel	19-11-1927	39 yrs	CE	K17
Withers,	Jessie	09-07-1921	34 yrs	CE	V01
Wolckoff,	Annie	24-10-1917	30 yrs	CE	N17
Womage (Wamejo)	Fanny Beatrice	16-10-1924	59 yrs	CE	G03
Wongram,	Dolly	12-04-1943	16 yrs	RC	S23
Wongram,	Lance	22-08-1940	10 yrs	RC	S23
Wood,	John	09-07-1927	59 yrs	CE	J32
Wood,	Mary E	08-12-1933	27 yrs	RC	AA07
Wooderson,	William Richard	22-02-1923	52 yrs	CE	D02
Woodford,	Arthur Denison	19-10-1923	55 yrs	CE	D48
Woodley,	William	16-10-1914	34 yrs	CE	I10
Woods,	Austral Compton	19-09-1927	43 yrs	CE	K03
Woods,	George	11-12-1911	43 yrs	CE	D03
Woods,	James	27-03-1910	47 yrs	RC	A19
Woods,	Wilfred E	22-05-1928	46 yrs	CE	L10
Woolfe,	George A	19-05-1928	46 yrs	RC	K32
Wray,	Ruby Hazeltine	14-01-1918	21 yrs	CE	N47
Wright,	Eliza	18-10-1926	69 yrs	Me	G06
Wright,	John	16-07-1918	61 yrs	CE	O34
Wright,	William	14-10-1914	42 yrs	CE	I08
Wuno,	Sadashiro	10-02-1932	52 yrs	CE	O23
Wyatt,	Alice Mona	19-10-1915	43 yrs	Pr	F06
Wyllie,	Robert William	10-09-1923	36 yrs	Me	F07
Wyllie,	William Robert	10-09-1923	36 yrs	Me	F07
Yanikos,	Nicholas	29-08-1916	29 yrs	Ge	A05
Yankas,	Nicholas	20-12-1921	29 yrs	Ge	A23
Yates,	Charles	20-09-1909	23 yrs	CE	A08
Yates,	George	14-02-1925	66 yrs	Pr	N14
Yates,	Norma	20-11-1930	24 yrs	Me	A03
Yester,	Uchida	11-11-1910	36 yrs	CE	B27
York,	William Henry George	10-09-1932	51 yrs	CE	P18
Youill,	Thomas	21-04-1910	32 yrs	Ba	A01
Young,	Percival Henry	10-08-1942	56 yrs	CE	AA26
Young,	Alexander McGregor	04-11-1911	22 yrs	Pr	B04
Young,	Herbert Robert	29-12-1911	27 yrs	CE	D11
Young,	Isabella M	01-12-1912	26 yrs	Pr	B20
Young,	Mary Constance	05-07-1926	23 yrs	CE	I37
Young,	Robert Stewart	28-11-1934	68 yrs	Pr	B09
Young,	Thomas	28-06-1917	27 yrs	Pr	H10
Yuill,	Thomas Fleming	21-04-1910	32 yrs	Ba	A01
Zachary,	Kathleen	19-03-1923	37 yrs	RC	D26
Zala,	Lawrence	21-03-1927	54 yrs	RC	J09
Zande,	Louis	06-05-1930	29 yrs	RC	N11
Zemke,	Hermann (Harry)	20-07-1922	58 yrs	CE	C05
Ziacres,	Constantinos	30-11-1925	28 yrs	CE	H34

## War Veterans buried in Waterfall Cemetery

Of the known servicemen who are buried in the Waterfall Cemetery only one, Peter Joseph Hanlon who died in 1916 as a serving member in the Royal Australian Navy, has an Australian War Graves memorial. The others are entitled to similar memorials. However, the condition of the cemetery at the time of writing precludes installation. The Office of Australian War Graves has attached a memorial plaque for each of the returned Australian servicemen in the New South Wales Garden of Remembrance, adjacent to Sydney War Cemetery at Memorial Avenue, Rookwood. The position of each soldier's plaque on the Wall of Remembrance has been noted in this index.

**R** = Returned Soldier

**S** = An overseas veteran who settled in Australia.

Name of deceased		Died	Buried	Age	R/S	Garden of Remembrance Rookwood
Banks,	Arthur Richard	23-08-1927	26-08-1927	50	R	Wall 14 Panel K
Barry,	Ernest Owen	12-07-1925	13-07-1925	29/30	R	Wall 34 Panel A
Bennett,	James	31-12-1926	03-01-1927	42	R	Wall 34 Panel D
Breckenridge,	Samuel Wilson	04-11-1932	05-11-1932	48	R	Wall 34 Panel B
Browne,	Charles Townley	09-03-1934	09-03-1934	38	S	NZ WWI veteran
Clarke,	Arthur Joseph	04-04-1922	05-04-1922	25	R	Wall 12 Panel M
Davies,	John	18-07-1929	19-07-1929	49	R	Wall 2A Panel A
Drewett,	Henry Charles	30-08-1921	31-08-1921	34	R	Wall 3 Panel J + OAWG
Etchells,	James Robert	16-03-1923	17-03-1923	33	R	Wall 34 Panel D
Fogarty,	William Henry	17-01-1922	18-01-1922	32	R	Wall 2A Panel A
Grogan,	John Michel	10-10-1923	11-10-1923	24	R	Wall 2A Panel A
Hanlon,	Peter Joseph Victor	02-09-1916	05-09-1916	20	R	OAWG h/s Waterfall
Hill,	Heneage	16-06-1924	16-06-1924	38	S	UK Navy WWI Veteran
Hiorns,	Thomas	10-09-1927	14-09-1927	61	R	Wall 34 Panel D
Jackson,	Dillwyn (Peter)	02-04-1931	04-04-1931	30	S	UK RN and Aust RAN
Joyce,	Richard	29-07-1923	31-07-1923	29	R	Wall 34 Panel B
Kerr,	William Smillie	17-10-1924	18-10-1924	33	R	Wall 10 Panel E
King (Kirkegaarde)	Albert Clemen	26-09-1942	28-09-1942	49	R	Wall 55 Panel C
McDonald,	John	27-08-1924	28-08-1924	33	S	Scots Grey
McLucas,	James Dunlop	26-01-1922	27-01-1922	37	R	Wall 34 Panel D
Montgomery,	Resolute Stanley	18-09-1935	19-09-1935	54	R	Wall 2A Panel A
Phyland,	Albert Mark	16-04-1926	19-04-1926	25	R	Wall 2A Panel A
Potter,	Sidney	15-12-1922	16-12-1922	31	R	Wall 34 Panel A
Richardson,	Gilbert Barton	27-11-1937	29-11-1937	49	R	Wall 34 Panel B
Roonan,	John Edward	12-11-1921	14-11-1921	31	R	Wall 14 Panel F
Sanderson,	Robert Turnbull		31-03-1933	48	S	UK WWI veteran
Sara,	Percival Norman (Norman)	14-05-1924	15-05-1924	33	R	Wall 34 Panel B
Shannon,	Augustine		01-08-1931	44	S	UK WWI veteran
Sibley,	Harold Alfred	29-12-1927	31-12-1927	34	R	Wall 34 Panel C
Siverd,	Norman Elder	28-09-1949	29-09-1949	61	S	USA WWI veteran
Stamper,	John Allen	14-04-1933	15-04-1933	38	S	Wall 34 Panel C
Sturman,	Matthew (Fred)	02-01-1915	04-01-1915	40	S	UK Boer War veteran
Walsh,	Bernard Lawrence	22-12-1922	23-12-1922	22	R	Wall 34 Panel D



## GRAVES WITH LEGIBLE MARKERS

In 2013, Wollongong City Council undertook to compile a photographic record of graves<sup>224</sup> that were identifiable within the cemetery. During the process, other graves were identified by their ironstone surroundings or by the remains of a timber stake, but no legible inscriptions were found.

		Death Date	Denom	Grave
Aitken	Alex Raeburn	5-6-1911	PR	A19
Anson	Reginald Frederick	27-9-1919	CE	R09
Arena	Vincent	4-2-1926	RC	H27
Armson	Nellie (Ellen)	18-12-1915	CE	K32
Baker	Horatio Henry	18-4-1925	CE	G47
Buckley	William	2-11-1914 *	RC	H12
Campbell	Ada Alice	31-12-1916 *	PR	G11
Chinnery	Eliza Jane	1-2-1916	CE	K46
Christie	John Mitchell	20-11-1936	PR	B17
Christie	William Hunter (see note 1)	25-4-1938 *	PR	B17
Clark	Peter	6-10-1920 *	CE	S42
Clark	Ernest Montague	11-12-1913	CE	H37
Coleman	Margaret	12-1-1916	RC	J16
Curry	Edmund (see note 2)	29-2-1939	RC	R27
Delaney	Alice	18-2-1917	RC	L18
Dorion	Georges Alexandre	21-4-1917	RC	L24
Dyer	Arthur H	1-7-1923	CE	D30
Feline	Gertrude Maud	21-12-1927	CE	K25
France	Margaret	30-8-1918	PR	J05
Gill	Lewis Alfred	12-1-1927	CE	J14
Graham	Robert W	28-7-1910	PR	A11
Greentree	Mary	21-3-1915	PR	B17
Grieves	Eileen Constance	18-5-1936	CE	U09
Grosvenor	Bernard Stanley	26-5-1915 *	RC	I11
Halladay	Frank	30-7-1922	CE	C07
Handcock	Harry	5-10-1926	CE	A24
Hanlon,	Peter Joseph	30-11-1925	RC	K17
Hanlon,	Peter Joseph (see note 3)	30-11-1925	RC	
Hansen	Peter	9-8-1917	CE	N01
Hawke	Martha May	17-2-1915	CE	F30
Hughes	Robert	7-4-1919	CE	Q12
Hunter	Christmas Marguerite	1-6-1921 *	RC	A20
Knight	Hope Eula	12-11-1923	CE	E07
Knudson	Walter Herbert	20-5-1928	CE	L02
Lindsay	Agnes	5-11-1924	RC	F20
Malcolm	Joshua A	24-6-1924	CE	F08
McCarthy	Francis Vincent	31-7-1920	RC	Q25
McDonald	John	27-8-1924	PR	N06
McKenzie	Brenda	13-6-1928 *	CE	G20
Murray	Elizabeth Ann	5-6-1925	CE	H06
Ogden	Beatrice Mary Joan	13-7-1924	CE	F17
Passmore	Robert	30-6-1909	CE	A02
Paton	Amy Urquhart	21-9-1925	CE	H28
Poland	Margaret Jane	19-8-1927 *	RC	K02
Scrimgeour	Robert	19-3-1915 *	PR	E09
Stone	Arnold Montague	31-12-1923	CE	E15
Sydenham	Dorothy	25-4-1916	CE	L11
Taylor	Joseph	14 -11-1920	RC	Q17
Tilley	Alfred Ernest	29-4-1919 *	CE	R10
Vaughn	William Edward Frank	19-2-1924	CE	E35
Wellau	Haptwig	15-4-1929	LU	M09
Wellwood	Thomas	13-7-1917	CE	M46
West	John	30-10-1917	CE	N19
Wilson	Horace James	1-10-1930	PR	A17

### Notes

\* date of burial not death

- 1 William (Bill) Hunter died at Randwick Auxiliary Hospital and his ashes interred in the grave of his brother, John.
- 2 The burial register lists his death date as 1 Feb1939. His burial date was probably 29 January not 29 February.
- 3 P J V Hanlon has two graves. The second was added in 1996 when the original could not be found. The plaque on the second grave was removed subsequently.

## SELECTED GRAVESTONES



**Vincent Arena**  
Roman Catholic section H27  
The remnant of his gravestone reads  
*Loving Memory of  
Our Dear Son & Brother  
Vincent Arena  
4 February 1926 Aged 16 years*

The Arena family about 1920



*In Memory of Nellie Armson.  
Died 18 December 1916 Aged 42  
Death is but a Transition*

Church of England K32



*In Loving Memory of  
Ernest Montague  
The Beloved husband of  
Florence Clark London*

Church of England H37



William (1912-1938) & John (1916-1936)  
**CHRISTIE**

*In Loving Memory Of Our Dear Sons  
and Brothers Bill and John  
Deeply Mourned Never Forgotten*



Christie grave - Presbyterian B17



*In Loving Memory of  
My Dear Husband & Our Father  
Arthur H Dyer  
Died 1 July 1923*

Church of England D30



*In Loving Memory of  
My Dear Wife  
Margaret France  
Died 30<sup>th</sup> Aug 1918 Aged 43 years. At Rest*

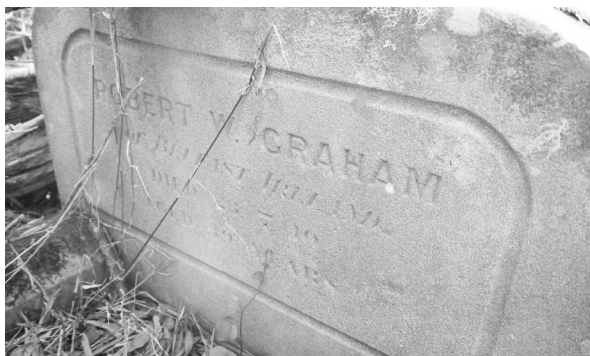
Presbyterian J05



Gertrude Maud Feline  
Baptised 2 September 1888 Hoxton,  
England  
Emigrated 16 August 1924  
Buried 20 December 1927  
Unmarried

Church of England K25





*Robert W Graham  
Of Belfast Ireland  
Died 27 7 1910  
Aged 39 years*

Presbyterian A11

Church of England N01

*In Loving Memory of  
Peter Hansen  
Who Died 9th August 1917  
Aged 50 years  
At Rest*



*Chrissie Hunter*

*Christmas Susan Marguerite  
Hunter*

*Born 25 December 1892  
Married 1915 Ernest Hunter  
Died 31 May 1921  
Aged 28*

Roman Catholic A20



*In Memory of Robert Hughes  
Born Nevin Nth Wales  
Died 7<sup>th</sup> Apr il 1919 Aged 29 years  
Canys Byw I Mi Yw Crist A Marw Sydd  
Elw At Rest  
Church of England Q12*



*In Memory of  
Eliza Murray  
Died 5th June 1925  
Elizabeth Ann Murray, 28 years old  
Church of England H06*



*In Memory of Amy Urquhart Paton  
Died 21st Sept 1925  
Faithful unto Death  
Erected by her Nephew and Nieces  
Auckland  
Church of England H28*



*In Loving Memory of  
My Dear Husband  
Horace James Wilson  
Who died 1st October 1930  
Aged 30 years  
Remembered Always*

Presbyterian A18





*In Loving Memory  
Robert Passmore  
Died 30 June 1909  
Aged 27 years*

Church of England A02



*In Loving Memory Of  
Robert Scrimgeour  
Died 19 March 1915  
Aged 53 years*

Presbyterian E09



*In Loving Memory  
Of My Dear Wife  
Dorothy L Sydenham  
Who Died 25 April 1916  
Aged 30 years  
At Rest*

Church of England L11



*Haptwig Wellau  
Our Beloved Brother  
Died 15 April 1929*

Lutheran M09



Cemetery 2013 after clean up

## FOOTNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Rosen, Sue. A History of Garrawarra Hospital. Waterfall, NSW: Garrawarra Centre for Aged Care, c1993.
- <sup>2</sup> Beben, Alexander. Garrawarra Centre: Statement of heritage impact: final report for Cardno. Wollongong: BIOSIS Research, 2018
- <sup>3</sup> Conservation Plan for Garrawarra Centre for Aged Care (Former Tuberculosis Sanatorium) Waterfall by Howard Tanner & Associates Pty Ltd 1993
- <sup>4</sup> Campbell J. Invisible invaders: smallpox and other diseases in Aboriginal Australia 1780-1880. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press 2002.
- <sup>5</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 26-5-1883.
- <sup>6</sup> South Australian Weekly Chronicle 24-4-1886.
- <sup>7</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 23-10-1886.
- <sup>8</sup> Tuberculosis Act 1949 No. 7
- <sup>9</sup> Report from the Director of Government Asylums and Boarding Out Officer on the Department of Charitable Institutions of NSW, for annual periods ending 31 August 1894, in Votes and Proceedings 1894-95, Vol 5, p.447
- <sup>10</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 16-1-1900.
- <sup>11</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 22-2-1908.
- <sup>12</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 20-9-1906.
- <sup>13</sup> Sunday Times 9-2-1908.
- <sup>14</sup> Northern Star (Lismore) 31-3-1909.
- <sup>15</sup> Northern Star (Lismore) 11-8-1909.
- <sup>16</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 22-2-1908
- <sup>17</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 2-1-1909.
- <sup>18</sup> Conservation Plan for Garrawarra Centre for Aged Care (Former Tuberculosis Sanatorium) Waterfall by Howard Tanner & Associates Pty Ltd 1993. p 2-3. Waterfall General (Garrawarra) Cemetery: Conservation Management Plan. 7-6-2013 by Biosis Pty Ltd. p 16.
- <sup>19</sup> Sydney Morning Herald 5-1-1909 & A History of Medical Administration in NSW State Hospitals p203.
- <sup>20</sup> Evening News. 4 Mar 1907 p3
- <sup>21</sup> South Coast Times and Wollongong Argus. 9 Mar 1907
- <sup>22</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 14-7-1908.
- <sup>23</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 26-12-1908.
- <sup>24</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 31-10-1908.
- <sup>25</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 5-1-1909.
- <sup>26</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 22-4-1909.
- <sup>27</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 5-6-1909.
- <sup>28</sup> Physician and founder of the Queen Victoria Homes for Consumptives
- <sup>29</sup> Northern Star (Lismore) 11-8-1909.
- <sup>30</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 15-1-1910.
- <sup>31</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 2-1-1912.
- <sup>32</sup> Illawarra Mercury 27-4-1923.
- <sup>33</sup> Construction and Local Government Journal 28-5-1924 & 23-7-1924.
- <sup>34</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 6-3-1909.
- <sup>35</sup> Evening News 5-4-1909.
- <sup>36</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 5-1-1909.
- <sup>37</sup> 328-330 Princes Highway, Bulli.
- <sup>38</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 24-4-1909.
- <sup>39</sup> St Johns, Parramatta Baptism Register 1839-1883 vol 4 entry 2605
- <sup>40</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 1-11-1911.
- <sup>41</sup> NSW Public Service Lists, 1903 p8.
- <sup>42</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 24-4-1909.
- <sup>43</sup> Sydney Morning Herald. 15-1-1910 p8
- <sup>44</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 29-3-1913.
- <sup>45</sup> Victoria Death Register 1923 entry 10856
- <sup>46</sup> Mt Ida Licenced House Register of Voluntary Boarders. 1906-1928 p11
- <sup>47</sup> Until 1920, the NSW Public Lists gave his birth date as 7 November 1865. From 1920 it changed to 7 October 1864.
- <sup>48</sup> NSW Public Services Lists, 1899 p 12
- <sup>49</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 13-1-1902.
- <sup>50</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 22-2-1896
- <sup>51</sup> NSW Government Gazette. 31-10-1924 p5032

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- 52 Sydney Morning Herald. 20 Jun 1931 p21  
53 NSW Public Service List, 1921 p18  
54 The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate 5-12-1903.  
55 NSW Public Service List, 1912 p18  
56 Commonwealth of Australia Gazette 21 Feb 1914 p282 and 1 Aug 1940 p1640  
57 NSW Government Gazette. 13-7-1934 p2583 and 1-2-1935 p513.  
58 NSW Government Gazette. 10-5-1940 p2184. Effective 18 -7-1940.  
59 Sydney Morning Herald. 10-4-1943 p 16  
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- <sup>218</sup> Based on an article in Illawarra Mercury 19-7-2014.
- <sup>219</sup> There is no entry in the burial register. Thomas Henry Chimmery/Chemery died on 13 July 1946 and was cremated. His ashes were interred in grave K46 of the Church of England section with the remains of Eliza Jane Chinnery.
- <sup>220</sup> There is no entry in the burial register. William Hunter Christie died on 23 April 1938 and his body cremated. His ashes were interred in grave B17 of the Presbyterian section with the remains of John Mitchell Christie.
- <sup>221</sup> The burial register entry for William Hayes indicates that he was buried in the Church of England section in grave 1 but does not provide a row number.
- <sup>222</sup> The burial register entry for Patrick Kelly indicates that he was buried in the Roman Catholic section in grave 1 but does not provide a row number.
- <sup>223</sup> The burial register entry for Robert Passmore indicates that he was buried in the Church of England section in grave 2 but does not provide a row number.
- <sup>224</sup> Waterfall General (Garrawarra) Cemetery: A Photographic Index of Identifiable Graves. Prepared for the Community Engagement Process for Waterfall General Cemetery, September 2013.

# INDEX

This index cites former patients, individuals and issues directly associated with the Waterfall Sanatorium or Tuberculosis. Family members and other individuals mentioned in the text who were not patients have not been indexed. Where multiple members of the same family are mentioned in the text, they are indexed as a family rather than as individuals. Place and ship names have not been included. Names in the two lists of burials and the list of gravestones have not been indexed.

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## *CAROL HERBEN (1946-2020)*



Carol at Waterfall General Cemetery, 2013

Champions of heritage come in a variety of guises. Carol Herben and her husband, John, were a dynamic duo who for more than 30 years worked to preserve and document the history of Wollongong and its surrounding area.

Carol spent her entire life in Balgownie, NSW where her family had lived since the 1890s. Research into her family history awakened an interest in broader heritage issues. Although afflicted with debilitating illness from birth, Carol was not a shrinking violet. There was no more intimidating spectre than Carol when she was in pursuit of information or on a campaign. She possessed a sharp intellect, a retentive memory, and an unquenchable thirst for knowledge. Carol was a natural storyteller who delighted in uncovering the unusual or controversial.

Together, Carol and John undertook a range of projects many of which related to cemeteries in the Wollongong area. Carol and John undertook independent research into burials at the old Wollongong Roman Catholic Cemetery with long-time friend and collaborator, Val Hurry. Situated at the eastern end of Crown St, the cemetery had become neglected. Carol was a forceful advocate for its preservation and for the creation of Andrew Lysaght Park. Any subsequent threat of encroachment on the park was resisted fiercely by Carol. She regarded such threats as disrespectful of those buried there and for the history of Wollongong.

John and Carol were motivated by the mantra – *forgotten souls*. It ignited their passion for correcting burial records for the Wollongong General Cemetery. It also inspired them to identify unmarked graves especially of still-born babies. They advocated for a Stillborn Memorial at Wollongong Cemetery and for an annual commemorative service.

Between 2008 and 2017, Carol wrote hundreds of articles on local history. The majority were published in the *Wollongong Advertiser*. Carol also wrote articles for the Illawarra Historical Society *Bulletin* and gave numerous talks to local organisations. She served as Society president and was curator of the Illawarra Museum. John was editor of the Society's bulletin.

In the late 1990s, it came to Carol's attention that hidden in the bush at the very edge of the City of Wollongong was a largely forgotten cemetery. She was dismayed and enraged that the cemetery had been neglected especially as it held the remains of former patients of the now abandoned Waterfall Sanatorium.

Carol and John began lobbying for the preservation of the headstones and recognition of the people buried there. It became apparent to Carol that conservation of the cemetery might take decades. Her solution was to ensure that those buried were identified and recognized in print. The project became an all-consuming passion.

Carol lost her battle with cancer on 11 January 2020. John survived her and died on 30 April 2020 just eight days after being diagnosed with leukemia.



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