

# CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

## *OLD ONSLOW CEMETERY*



Prepared  
for  
**Shire of Ashburton**  
By  
**HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)**  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Old Onslow Cemetery* is located 2 kilometres east of the Old Onslow townsite in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

The Conservation Management Plan was commissioned and funded by the Shire of Ashburton, in the recognition that it is a necessary prerequisite to any conservation works and ongoing and future planning of the *Old Onslow Cemetery*.

A Conservation Management plan comprises a heritage assessment that summarises documentary and physical evidence into a Statement of Significance. A Conservation Policy develops from the Statement of Significance providing guidelines to ensure the retention of that significance through a range of policies and works recommendations.

*Old Onslow Cemetery* was included in a two previous conservation plans (1998, 2012) and State Heritage Registration (2012) for the Old Onslow townsite, but was only mentioned briefly and with no specifics in identification, levels of significance or identification of the place.

This report is specifically about the *Old Onslow Cemetery*. The heritage assessment relies predominantly on existing documentary evidence and totally on current onsite inspections to provide the following Statement of Significance for the *Old Onslow Cemetery*.

*Old Onslow Cemetery*, a cemetery comprising 90 recorded burial sites that comprises 27 memorial headstones and/or palisades and railings, 1 metal memorial, 11 with grave number markers, and the remainder unidentified, located in a isolated lee of a hill in proximity to, and associated with, the old Onslow townsite, is of considerable cultural heritage significance to the community of Onslow and the state of Western Australia for the following reasons;

it is significant for its association with Aboriginal people, pioneers, their families, identities and “others” between 1882 and 1927 during the early history and development of the Onslow region;

it is an important record of a distinctive way of life in the records inscribed on the memorials, and the function and design with symbolism implicit in most memorials, demonstrating a way of life no longer practiced in the commemoration of the deceased;

the headstones, railings and palisades, and the rustic workmanship of the metal cross on No.16, constructed between 1896 and 1924 are fine examples of the styles, materials and workmanship of the period;

it has the potential to yield information through archaeological investigation to locate and identify the recorded 44 graves, including those of 11 Aboriginal graves, and any unrecorded graves been 1883 and 1894 that have not to date been identified on the cemetery site, as they have the potential to further inform of the social history of the Onslow district;

it demonstrates the characteristics of the cultural diversity of Onslow from its earliest development; and,

it contributes the Onslow community’s sense of place informing of the early history.

The establishment of the Onslow town started in 1883 when James Clark, grounded after the steam ship (Rob Roy) on which he was the Engineer, was damaged in a storm, and he stayed on land. Together with his brother-in-law John McKenzie, James Clark established a lightage service at the mouth of the Ashburton River and constructed a jetty. The town developed, and in 1893 Clark's brother Harry arrived to take over management of Clark's Rob Roy Hotel. The town developed but a number of destructive cyclones proved challenging and by 1924 the new town of Onslow was gazetted and established by the lot exchange for the residents of old Onslow, during 1925 and 1926 when the cemetery in 'new' Onslow was established.

It is likely the *Old Onslow Cemetery* was utilised from 1883 onwards and early maps show a cemetery to the east of town, different size and distance than the existing, but likely one and the same. The cemetery records (2000 compiled by M Clark) notes that 9 burials are recognised as preceding the "Register of Grants of right of burial" record that commenced in 1907. Seven of those burials are evidenced by monuments (1896, 1897 [2], 1898, 1900, 1904, 1905 and 1914) at the cemetery, and 2 recorded by way of Certificates of Death. (1894 and 1903).

The "Register of Grants of right of burial" record lists 71 burials up to August 1925 when a line is drawn in the register and a notation that it was from then on the new cemetery. However, there is evidence that some numbered burials up to 77 (April 1927) were interred in the *Old Onslow Cemetery*. The new Onslow Cemetery records those same burials at that cemetery.

As noted in the "Register of Grants of right of burial" denominations of the deceased are recorded; Anglicans (C of E: Church of England), Catholics (RC Roman Catholic), Presbyterians, and Others that include Aboriginals, Mahommedans, and Pagans.

*Old Onslow Cemetery* evidences three distinctly separate areas: Anglicans, Catholics, and Others (Mahommedan and Pagans). There is no evidence of any of the Aboriginal graves, or a Presbyterian section (one Presbyterian in the Anglican section).

The denominations that are associated with each person are:

Church of England (C of E) Anglican	34
Catholic (RC)	18
Presbyterian	4
Mahommedan	9
Aboriginal	12
Pagan	3

The Aboriginal records only state a Christian name. The Mahommedan recorded names include several Japanese, Chinese, Indonesians, and Afghans.

No	NAME AND ADDRESS OF GRANTEE	Date of issue of Certificate	Consideration			Dimensions of Ground	SITUATION OF GROUND.		
			£	s.	d.		1. Denominational Ground.	2. No. of Compartment	3. No. of Grave.
1	Heide Hansen	17.9.1908	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
2	David McLean	26.9.1907	2			8x4	Presbyterian		
3	Charles Johnson	15.10.1908	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
4	William McAllister	15.10.1908	2			8x4	Presbyterian		
5	Richard Donnelly	31.1.1909	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
6	Janinto Ignio	28.1.1909	2			8x4	Mahomedan		
7	Richard Johnson	25.5.1909	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
8	Mary Kriffin	11.4.1910	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
9	Frank Webster	24.4.1910	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
10	Kelly Jilly, Mrs. Tommy	23.4.1910	2			8x4	Alongmal		
11	George Roe	24.7.1910	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
12			2						
13	Michael Joseph O'Donnell	17.7.1911	2			8x4	P. b.		
14	David Tracey	9.8.1911	2			8x4	P. b.		
15	Rose Ellen Christie	27.1.1912	2			8x4	P. b.		
16	Rose Gray	7.6.1912	1			8x4	b.o.b.		
17	Madam Mary, Kin	20.7.1912	2			8x4	Mahomedan		
18	Emilio Alberty	7.8.1912	2			8x4	P. b.		
19	Mary	21.1.1913	2			8x4	Alongmal		
20	Robert Waterman	27.1.1913	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
21	Abell Mangoria	17.2.1913	2			8x4	Alongmal		
22	Shimon Baglitchi	9.7.1913	2			8x4	Mahomedan		
23	Thomas A. Scarff	10.7.1913	1			8x4	b.o.b.		
24	Madge Schild	24.7.1913	2			8x4	Alongmal		
25	Francis Goodfellow	9.8.1913	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
26	Jeanie Whittaker	17.8.1913	2			8x4	Presbyterian		
27	Richard Gray	17.9.1913	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
28	George Ward	24.11.1913	2			8x4	b.o.b.		
29	William Knowles	8.3.1916	2			8x4	b.o.b.		

"Register of Grants of right of burial" page 1 of 3



REGISTER OF GRANTS						OF RIGHT OF BURIAL
No.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF GRANTEE.	Date of Issue of Certificate.	Consideration.			SITUATION OF GROUND. 1. Desominal Ground. 2. No. of Compartment. 3. No. of Grave.
			£	s.	d.	
30	Wong Chung	25.4.1917	2			8x4 Mahomedan
31	Charles Edw. Kypson	20.6.1917	2			8x4 bopb
32	Ahmed Malacca	3.2.1918	2			8x4 Rb.
33	Robert James Gopson	3.5.1918	2			8x4 bopb
34	Charles Inez Hale	11.9.1918	2			8x4 bopb
35	Charlie	1.1.1919	2			8x4 Alongual
36	Tap Horn	19.2.1919	1			8x4 bopb
37	Robert Kimpsey	6.3.1919	2			8x4 bopb
38	Anne Louise Blant	31.3.1919	2			8x4 bopb
	Henry Blant	16.5.1919	3	15		8x8 bopb
39	Blant	26.5.1919	10			8x4 bopb
40	Paddy	11.10.1919	2			8x4 Alongual
41	Gluey	18.11.1919	2			8x4 Alongual
42	Edmund Henry Kealey	28.1.1920	2			8x4 Rb.
43	Harriet Ben West	18.2.1920	2			8x4 Mahomedan
44	William Bradfield	22.7.1920	2			8x4 Rb.
45	William Young	28.10.1920	2			8x4 bopb
46	Rosie	28.10.1920	2			8x4 Alongual
47	John Jensen	18.1.1921	2			8x4 bopb
48	Joseph McCanthy	20.6.1921	2			8x4 Rb.
49	William Lawrence Stephenson	13.11.1921	2			8x4 bopb
50	Thomas Lynch	2.12.1921	2			8x4 bopb
51	Paul Cochrane	2.12.1921	2			8x4 Rb.
52	William Purdick	2.12.1921	2			8x4 bopb
53	Savage Tusoke	20.1.1922	2			8x4 bopb
54	Kunfio Mada	2.2.1922	2			8x4 Mahomedan
55	Joseph McCanthy	18.2.1922	2			8x4 Rb.
56	Proven Ocean	24.6.1922	2			8x4 Mahomedan
57	Mallochi	24.6.1922	2			8x4 Mahomedan

"Register of Grants of right of burial" page 2 of 3



REGISTER OF GRANTS						OF RIGHT OF BURIAL	
No.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF GRANTEE.	Date of Issue of Certificate.	Consideration.			Dimensions of Ground.	SITUATION OF GROUND. 1. Denominational Ground. 2. No. of Compartment. 3. No. of Grave.
			£	s.	d.		
58.	Annie Emma Hooley	28. 7. 1922	2			8x4	R.C.
59	Annie	28. 9. 1922	2			8x4	Aboriginal
60	John Murphy	7. 11. 1922	2			8x4	R.C.
61	Charles Locke	5. 10. 1923	2			8x4	R.C.
62	Georgina	18. 12. 1923	2			8x4	Aboriginal
63	Ernest McDonald	12. 1. 1924	2			8x4	R.C.
64	Mary Jane McGrath	21. 1. 1924	2			8x4	R.C.
65	Wm. J. Lally	23. 4. 1924	2			8x4	R.C.
66	William James Jones	29. 7. 1924	2			8x4	R.C.
67	Bateman	15. 3. 1925	2			8x4	Mohammedan
68	William Henry Scott	1. 4. 1925	2			8x4	Presbyterian
69	Nellie J. Minderer	19. 6. 1925	2			8x4	Aboriginal
70	Frank Oliver Osborne	8. 7. 1925	2			8x4	R.C.
71	William Blackburn	5. 8. 1925	2			8x4	R.C.
72	James Richardson	5. 9. 1925	2			8x4	R.C.
73	Walter W. Scarff	1. 1. 1926	2			8x4	R.C.
74	Ch. Que.	22. 3. 1926	-	-	-	8x4	Pagan
75	John Ah Gong	20. 4. 1926	2			8x4	"
76	Peter Lacombe	10. 4. 1927	2			8x4	R. Catholic
77	James Mc Caffrey	20. 4. 1927	Free			8x4	"
78	Ruby. Aboriginal	22. 8. 1927	2			8x4	M.M.
79	Wang Heng Heng	22. 8. 1928	2			8x4	Pagan
80	John H. Robert	29. 11. 1928	Free			8x4	Anglican
81	Fisher, Richard Edwin	25. 11. 1929	2			8x4	Anglican
82	Haroldson James	11. 2. 1930	Free			8x4	Anglican
83	Ch. King	29. 7. 1930	Free			8x4	Pagan
84	Mary. Mary Teresa	26. 11. 1930	2			8x4	R. Catholic
85	Hemmingway Emily	12. 12. 1930	2			8x4	R. Catholic
86	Harriet. Haes Oswald	6. 3. 1931	2			8x4	Anglican

"Register of Grants of right of burial" page 3 of 3

The following list includes the pre-recording of the burials. All the bold type represents identification by way of a memorial or grave surround (rails or palisade). Those with grave marker numbers are also noted.

**Anglican** (43 identified interments recorded and/or evidenced)

# OLD ONSLOW CEMETERY CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pre-date "Register of Grants of right of burial"

<b>GRAVE A</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	20/05/1896	<b>CUMMING</b> Duncan
<b>GRAVE B</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	12/06/1897	<b>STEWART</b> Elenor
<b>GRAVE C</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	29/08/1897	<b>McKENZIE</b> John Edward
<b>GRAVE D</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	08/10/1898	<b>McCARTHY</b> Annette
<b>GRAVE E</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	06/11/1900	<b>CLARK</b> R.U.
<b>GRAVE F</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	27/04/1904	<b>FORBES</b> (Leo) Lionel Birch Slade
<b>GRAVE G</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	16/11/1905	<b>CLARK</b> Clarice Delicia
<b>GRAVE H</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	16/02/1914	<b>PAYNE</b> Charles

Recorded in "Register of Grants of right of burial"

Grave 1	No evidence	17/09/1907	HANSEN Neils
Grave 3	No evidence	15/10/1908	JOHNSON Charles
Grave 5	No evidence	31/01/1909	DONNELLY Richard
Grave 7	No evidence	28/05/1909	JOHNSON Richard
<b>Grave 8</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	11/04/1910	<b>GRIFFEN</b> May
Grave 9	No evidence	24/04/1910	WEBSTER Frank
Grave 11	Number marker	21/07/1910	ROE George
<b>Grave 16</b>	<b>Metal cross</b>	07/06/1912	<b>GRAY</b> Rosie
Grave 20	No evidence	27/01/1913	WATERSON Robert
<b>Grave 23</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	10/07/1913	<b>SCARFF</b> Thomas R
<b>Grave 25</b>	<b>Railing</b>	09/08/1913	<b>GOODFELLOW</b> Francis
<b>Grave 26</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	17/08/1913	<b>WHITTAKER</b> Jessie
Grave 27	No evidence	17/09/1913	GRAY Richard
Grave 28	No evidence	24/11/1913	WARD George
<b>Grave 29</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	08/03/1916	<b>KNOWLES</b> William
<b>Grave 31</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	20/06/1917	<b>NYSTROM</b> Charles Filip
<b>Grave 33</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	03/05/1918	<b>BOYTON</b> Robert James
<b>Grave 34</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	11/09/1918	<b>MOLE</b> Charles Tingey
Grave 36	No evidence	19/02/1919	LAPTHORN -----
Grave 37	No evidence	06/03/1919	KUIPLEY ROBERT
<b>Grave 38</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	31/03/1919	<b>CLARK</b> Annie Louisa
Grave 38a	No evidence	16/05/1919	CLARK Henry
<b>Grave 39</b>	<b>Railings</b>	26/05/1919	<b>CLARK</b> -----
Grave 45	Number marker	28/10/1920	YOUNG William
<b>Grave 47</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	18/01/1921	<b>JENSEN</b> John
Grave 49	Number marker	13/11/1921	STEIPELMAN William Lawrence
Grave 50	Star pickets	02/12/1921	LYNCH Tho

**OLD ONSLOW CEMETERY**  
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Grave 52	No evidence	02/12/1921	SUNADGE William
Grave 53	Number marker	20/01/1921	KUSAKA Sawago
Grave 58	No evidence	28/07/1922	HOOLEY Annie Emma
Grave 61	Number marker	05/10/1923	LOCKE Charles
<b>Grave 65</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	23/04/1924	<b>LILLYCRAPP</b> Winnie
Grave 66	Number marker	29/07/1924	JONES William Jason
<b>Grave 70</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	08/07/1925	<b>OSBORNE</b> Frank Oliver
<b>Grave 73</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	01/01/1926	<b>SCARFF</b> Walter W

**Catholic** (19 identified interments recorded and/or evidenced)

Certificates of Death

Unnumbered	No evidence	23/5/1894	<b>O'GRADY</b> Jane
Unnumbered	No evidence	11/10/1903	<b>O'GRADY</b> John

Recorded in "Register of Grants of right of burial"

<b>Grave 13</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	17/07/1911	<b>O'DONNELL</b> Michael Joseph
Grave 14	No evidence	09/08/1911	TRACEY David
<b>Grave 15</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	27/01/1912	<b>CHRISTIE</b> Rose Ellen
Grave 18	No evidence	07/08/1912	ALBERIZ Emilio
Grave 32	No evidence	03/04/1918	MALACCA Ahmal
<b>Grave 42</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	28/01/1920	<b>KEALY</b> Edmund Henry
Grave 44	Disturbed earth	22/07/1920	BRADFIELD William
<b>Grave 48</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	30/06/1921	<b>McCARTHY</b> Joseph
Grave 51	Number marker	02/12/1921	COCHRANE Basil
<b>Grave 55</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	18/02/1922	<b>McGRATH</b> Joseph Leo
Grave 60	Disturbed earth	07/11/1922	MURPHY John
Grave 63	Number marker	12/01/1924	McDONALD Ernest
<b>Grave 64</b>	<b>Grave memorial</b>	21/01/1924	<b>McGRATH</b> Mary Jane
Grave 71	No evidence	05/08/1925	BLACKBURN William
Grave 72	No evidence	05/09/1925	RICHARDSON James
Grave 76	No evidence	10/04/1927	GIACOMELLI Peter

**Presbyterian**

Recorded in "Register of Grants of right of burial"

Grave 2	No evidence	26/09/1907	McLEAN David
Grave 4	No evidence	15/10/1908	McALLISTER William

Grave 26 <sup>1</sup>	Headstone	17/08/1913	WHITTAKER	Jessie
Anglican section				
Grave 68	No evidence	01/04/1925	SCOTT	William Henry

#### Other

#### Recorded in "Register of Grants of right of burial"

##### Aboriginal

Grave 10	No evidence	23/04/1910	NBILLY <sup>2</sup>	Billy (Alias: Tommy)
Grave 19	No evidence	21/01/1913	----	Mary
Grave 21	No evidence	17/02/1913	ABIK	Manjoria
Grave 24	No evidence	24/07/1913	----	Madge (child)
Grave 35	No evidence	01/01/1919	----	Charlie
Grave 40	No evidence	11/10/1919	----	Paddy
Grave 41	No evidence	18/11/1919	----	Bluey
Grave 46	No evidence	28/10/1920	----	Rosie
Grave 59	No evidence	28/09/1922	----	Annie
Grave 62	No evidence	18/12/1923	----	Georgina
Grave 69	No evidence	19/06/1926	----	Nellie of Minderoo

##### Mahommedan

Grave 6	No evidence	21/01/1909	IGEROO	Taminato
Grave 17	No evidence	20/07/1912	NAKAWARING	Ku
Grave 22	No evidence	09/07/1913	SAGKECHI	Shimon
Grave 30	No evidence	25/04/1917	CHUNG	Wong
Grave 43	Number marker	18/04/1920	HASSAN	Bin Moal
Grave 53	Number marker	20/01/1922	KUSAKA	Sawago
Grave 54	Number marker	02/02/1922	UODDA	Kumfuo
Grave 56	Number marker	24/06/1922	OVEAN	Provecio
Grave 57	Number marker	24/06/1922	-----	Mallachi
Grave 67	Number marker	15/03/1925	BATCHER	-----
Plinth	Evidence			

##### Pagan

<sup>1</sup> Located in the Anglican section of the cemetery, and recorded in that section. Recorded as Presbyterian in the Burial Index.

<sup>2</sup> Best interpretation of the "Register of Grants of right of burial" hand writing.



Grave 74	Number marker	22/03/1926	AH QUE
Grave 75	Number marker	20/04/1926	FOOK AH JOHG

### **Catholic**

Grave 77 <sup>3</sup>	Number marker	20/04/1927	McGAFFERY James
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The Conservation Policy is developed in response to the assessment of cultural heritage significance as identified in the Statement of significance.

The purpose of the Conservation Policy is to establish a framework within which the cultural significance of the place can be retained, respected and protected. The conservation policy outlines an appropriate framework for decision-making and recommends a logical sequence of works to facilitate the short term and long term conservation of the place.

Generally the policy recommends that *Old Onslow Cemetery* be retained and conserved.

- Policy 1.1 The findings of this report be accepted as an indication of the significance of *Old Onslow Cemetery* to the cultural heritage of the community of Onslow.
- Policy 1.2 The Conservation Management Plan is understood, accepted and implemented by the owner, the Shire of Ashburton.
- Policy 1.3 The policy is referred to and implemented as a guide to future conservation and development of the place identified as the *Old Onslow Cemetery* and that it is accepted by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.
- Policy 1.4 Any archaeological investigations, maintenance, conservation works, interpretation, or development interventions should be undertaken in accordance with the principles and guidelines of Australia ICOMOS's Burra Charter, and in compliance with all heritage and statutory bodies.
- Policy 1.5 The continuation of appropriate and preferred uses be monitored and managed to ensure the ongoing respect for the place.
- Policy 1.6 Undertake conservation works as detailed in Section 16.0- hereunder.  
16.1 Immediate action (0-2 years)  
 Retain maximum existing original fabric insitu and undertake all possible conservation works on site.
  - Manually remove the spinifex, any other plantings and the soil buildup from each identified grave site, and from the immediate surrounds of all identified sites as detailed in this report.
 Ensure minimal intrusion to memorial headstone, plaques, number markers, palisades, railings, immortelles, any other elements in the existing locations. .  
 No excavations. No mechanized equipment.

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<sup>3</sup> Recorded as Roman Catholic in the "Register of Grants of right of burial". The only grave site with no consideration and noted as "FREE". Although later ones in the new cemetery were also "FREE".

Retain and preserve all remnants of commemoration within the grave sites: remains of immortelles, porcelain flowers, wreaths, photo, shells and any other items.

For sites only marked by a number, clear the entire grave site to delineate it from the non-identified areas.

- Attention Grave No. 16 Gray.
  - Gently clean, and treat the metal cross with fish oil or similar.
  - Realign at the west end of the grave site with the inscription facing east.
  - Reconstruct the concrete kerb per the profile of the remnants on site.
- Conserve all the metal grave surrounds including the base materials and fixings, railings, palisades and kerbs.

Retain and conserve maximum material on site.

Realign all sections, refix, and restore.

It may be necessary to introduce new materials. Ensure compatibility of any new fabric with the surrounding fabric and also conducive to the aggressive environment.

- Restore and/or reconstruct (make new ones to match existing) all damaged and broken plinths associated with the palisades and railings.
- Restore all ironwork insitu:
  - Some elements may need to be reconstructed.
  - Clean the surfaces thoroughly with brass or bronze wire brushes but not steel brushes as the filings cause damage to the stone.
  - Minimal mechanisation, low pressure cleaning may be suitable.
  - Apply fish oil, lanoline, or other preservative, initially and regularly thereafter.
  - Do not paint any metal elements that have no evidence of previous paint.
- Conserve the two railings that evidence silver paint: No. 23 TR Scarff, and No. 73 W Scarff.
  - Ensure all loose, flaking rust and hard oxides are removed and metal is revealed.
  - The oxide needs to be pacified by phosphoric acid compound such as kill rust inhibitor, followed by a primer and topcoat.
- Undertake conservation of the headstones.

Clean with distilled water and a soft bristle brush or soft sponge.

No pressure hosing or abrasives on any kind.

It is imperative that any stone or marble headstones are not over cleaned.

Be particularly careful around the inscriptions. Dab to dry with cheese-cloth fabric so there is no residual moisture.

The objective of cleaning is to slow damaging processes, not to make the memorial shiny and new looking.

The patina and staining over time is the authenticity of the fabric.

Dirt on the surface provides valuable effects: the patina of age, (the visual link to the past that only an aged object can) and provides a degree of protection.

No chemicals should be utilized in any cleaning processes and even soap can leave a residue that encourages moulds and other growths.

Over-cleaning can exacerbate damage to the stone/marble.

- Clean broken headstones (with distilled water and dab dry with cheese-cloth fabric) prior to restoration (No.A, Cumming, No. H. Payne, No. 26 Whittaker, and, No.70 Osborne).

Restore broken headstones insitu (pinning): No.A, Cumming, No. H. Payne, No. 26 Whittaker, and, No.70 Osborne.

- Monitor memorial inscriptions for a period after the initial water wash before any interventions are considered.
- Restore inscriptions on headstones as required.

In most situations it is inappropriate to cut back and re-inscribe the message.

Re-inscription always destroys the original engraving and always falsifies the naturally aged appearance of the stone and the inscription.

There is always the option to allow the disintegration and develop a system of plaques to inform of the inscription of the original becomes illegible.

Until the inscription is illegible, the stone is still "original".

Re-inscription destroys that originality: authenticity.

However, if deemed appropriate, the conservation of the inscriptions should be undertaken by a professional monumental letter cutter.

The monuments that require consideration of further action are: no. A Cumming, No. B Stewart, No. 29 Knowles and No.33 Boyton.

- Retain and restore the entry gate. Clean and treat for rust prevention (oil). Retain the rustic aesthetic. Previous paint is evident. Consider carefully if repainting is considered. It needs to retain its rustic aesthetic.

- Restore (clean and fish oil) all the number markers- on site. Being careful to replace exactly in existing location, after the spinifex has been removed.
- Establish a minimal track regime between the grave sites and between the denominations within the grid formation (not diagonal across the grid).
- Instigate immediate action on recommendations pertinent to the long term viability of the place.
- Instigate a rigorous regular maintenance program to be undertaken to a comprehensive schedule on a regular basis.

#### 16.2 Medium term action (2-5 years)

- Realign the pedestal monument in the 'others' section of the Cemetery.
- In the maintenance of the spinifex covering over the site, undertake a regular investigation process in order to identify any other grave sites.
- Retain and identify any evidence of grave sites as found, and report to the Shire of Ashburton as soon as possible.
- Develop a program of systematic removal of spinifex in the vicinity of the grid lines to encourage use of specific grid tracks across the cemetery and between grave sites.
- Restore any remaining elements of the grave and memorial plot sites, retaining all elements in situ.
- Restore or reconstruct the perimeter fence. Retain and restore the tram line uprights and reuse in the restored or reconstructed fence, utilising them in the vicinity of the entry, in the purpose that they currently evidence. Any new fence should be minimalist, rustic and in no way visually intrusive. Retaining the existing form character and materials is preferred.
- Take opportunities to remove intrusive elements.

#### 16.3 Long term action (5-10 years)

- Continue a rigorous maintenance program in applying fish oil to the railings and palisades and managing the spinifex.

- Policy 1.7 Review this Conservation Management Plan, every five years, to reconsider the appropriateness in light of any changes to the situation, and make necessary amendments to the conservation policies at those times.
- Policy 2.1 Appropriate professional advice should be sought when any intervention to the fabric is considered, or if unplanned situations arise and require attention.
- Policy 2.2 If future leasing of the place were contemplated, a Heritage Agreement should be constituted to give force to the Conservation Policy as set out in this document. This would compel any lessees to undertake specified maintenance and works important for the conservation of the place.
- Policy 2.3 Undertake archaeological investigations of the site prior to any work taking place on the site. Any work on a site can result in the removal or disturbance of the archaeological heritage associated with a place.

- Policy 2.4 There is a possibility that the site may contain pre-contact Aboriginal material. Should excavation be considered an excavation permit for historic sites should be applied for under section 16 of The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.
- Policy 2.5 If Aboriginal material is found anthropological consultation with relevant Aboriginal people is likely to be required by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.
- Policy 2.6 Ground disturbance of any kind should be kept to a minimum and avoided if at all possible within the zones of exceptional, considerable or some significance. Archaeological testing of any propose excavation area should be carried out prior to site works commencing. The site works should then be monitored by an archaeologist.
- Policy 2.7 If any archaeological remains are uncovered contractors or other personnel, they should stop work and report such incidences.
- Policy 2.8 Management personnel should seek the advice of an archaeologist before allowing work to recommence.
- Policy 2.9 Records should be kept of all projects that disturb the ground surface in archaeologically sensitive areas or cause significant fabric to be removed or altered. The records should show the reason and location of the disturbance and detail where fabric was removed and what was altered.
- Policy 2.10 Artifact collections from site works and disturbances should be catalogued and curated in suitable conditions to control degradation of the resource.
- Policy 2.11 The place be treated with the respect afforded by its significance.
- Policy 2.12 Retention of the original remaining graves, memorials, railings, grave markers and other evidence of graves be retained insitu, in the context of the site as specified in this document.
- Retention of those elements is critical to retaining the assessed significance of the place as stated in the Statement of Significance.
- Policy 2.13 Retain and conserve:
- All identified grave sites. memorial headstones, palisades, railings, grave markers, immortelles and other commemorative elements and any other elements that comprise each of the grave sites
- The entry gate
- Any tram line fence “posts”
- Policy 2.14 Any new work to any elements of the original graves should be sympathetic, with the remaining fabric of Exceptional, Considerable or Some Significance, or able to be reversed without damage to the surrounding fabric at a later date.
- Policy 2.15 Original design features and elements of the original remaining graves must be conserved and retained insitu.
- Policy 2.16 Any reinstatement of damaged original features of the original graves should be undertaken in consultation with appropriate heritage and conservation consultants.

- Policy 2.17 No intervention should be made to headstones to reintroduce lettering or recut into the headstone. A record should be made in transcript, tracings, photography and any other visual means, to record the original transcriptions, and retain the headstone insitu. Any installation of a discreet interpretation of the original transcript should not impact on the burial site.
- Policy 2.18 Take opportunities to remove any intrusive elements.
- Policy 2.19 Take opportunities where possible to engage with families of the people commemorated at the cemetery to full inform and engage them in decisions regarding the future of the memorials.
- Policy 2.20 The continuation and informed management of the appropriate passive tourism function is very important to the ongoing respect and conservation of the place.
- Policy 2.21 Any future compatible uses and users must not compromise the significance of the place as described in the Statement of Significance.
- Policy 2.22 Retain and restore headstones insitu. Appropriate conservation advice should be sought before undertaking any works or applying any materials to the headstones
- Policy 2.23 Retain and restore the palisades and railings insitu where possible. Under no circumstances should paint be applied to any wrought iron railings that have no evidence of previous painting.
- Policy 2.24 Preventative treatment of the wrought iron should be guided by appropriate materials conservators.
- Policy 2.25 The setting of *Old Onslow Cemetery* should not be compromised by the installation of any more memorials. Works considered detrimental to the setting of the original graves would include the construction of any further structures on the site, the addition of further memorial plaques, or any tree plantings in their vicinity.
- Policy 2.26 Retain existing vistas to and from the place.
- Policy 2.27 Restrict the introduction of any new plantings onto the site. Should any new plantings be required, consult with Shire of Ashburton's staff and/or professional botanical and/or horticultural expertise to ensure appropriate decisions are made with respect to:
- historical evidence
  - management of burial sites
  - integrity of the cemetery
  - chemical environment and impact on headstones and other elements
  - root damage to graves
- Policy 2.28 Restrict any directional signage and interpretive map info to the periphery of the external of the site without impacting vistas to the site.
- Policy 2.29 Interpret and promote the place for its special qualities as stated in the Statement of Significance. (Section 7.0)
- Policy 2.30 No parking should be permitted within the cemetery site.

Policy 2.31 ES EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The fabric assessed as exceptionally significant should be retained, restored and conserved.

Elements should be respectful and responsive to the significance of the place, and not prejudice the associations and meanings of the elements or spaces.

Intrusive elements should be removed.

No new elements should be introduced.

Any damaged fabric should be restored.

Minor adaptation could be acceptable with full consideration of all alternatives prior to the intrusion into the original fabric.

No development or works should adversely impact on the setting or aspect of the place.

Policy 2.32 CS CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE

These areas are extremely important in terms of the place and should be conserved if the place is to retain its meaning and significance.

The fabric assessed as Considerable Significance should be retained, restored and conserved as appropriate.

Restore any damaged fabric and remove Intrusive elements.

Any new elements should be of a removable nature and not impact on considerably significant fabric.

Minor adaptation could be acceptable with full consideration of all alternatives.

No development or works should adversely impact on the setting or aspect of the place.

Policy 2.33 SS SOME SIGNIFICANCE

Elements of some significance are original fabric that has generally undergone considerable change or alteration. Although the elements relate to the history and development of the place, they may be adapted or altered, provided the impact is assessed against the conservation of the place in its entirety.

The fabric assessed as Some Significance should be retained, restored and conserved as appropriate.

Finishes that are new or different could be acceptable but not impact on original fabric.

Policy 2.34 LS LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE

Can include additions and alterations to the original fabric for adaptive or conservation works, depending on future use requirements.

Ensure that any proposed works do not impact on or detract from elements of greater significance.

Before removal or adaptation of any elements, full documentation and recording (before, during and after) should be undertaken.

Policy 2.35 I INTRUSIVE

Intrusive elements include items that, in their present form, have an adverse affect upon the significance of the place and removal should be encouraged.

Before removal or adaptation of any elements, full documentation and recording (before, during and after) should be undertaken.

Removal should be undertaken when the opportunity arises, or when the element is no longer required, unless their removal is identified as an urgent matter.

- Policy 3.1 Given the cultural importance of the place it is worth developing interpretative material drawing upon the research that has been compiled, and the work in this report, using the plans and information developed for it, to explain the nature and function of the various parts and of the history of the place and the context from which it evolved.
- Policy 3.2 The development of brochures and the introduction of discreet signage are means by which the place could be interpreted and promoted.
- Policy 3.3 Respond to the 8 principles as a basis for any tourism activity at the place.
- Policy 4.1 The findings of this report be accepted by Shire of Ashburton as an indication of the significance of *Old Onslow Cemetery* to the cultural heritage of the community of Onslow.
- Policy 4.3 The policy is recommended as a guide to future conservation and development of the place identified as *Old Onslow Cemetery* and that it is accepted by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.
- Policy 4.4 All development proposals must be referred to Heritage Council for 'approval' prior to any works taking place.
- Policy 4.2 The Conservation Management Plan is the guiding document for the Shire of Ashburton, to inform conservation works and planning decisions for the place.
- Policy 4.5 All conservation and interpretation of the existing building, other elements, and the setting, and any future development be in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter. (Appendix 1)
- Policy 5.1 The owner should consult with the Heritage Council of Western Australia with regard to the relevance and appropriateness of any proposed development on the site should it be considered.
- Policy 5.2 Undertake conservation works as detailed in Section 16.0.
- Policy 5.3 Adopt an inspection and maintenance program flexible enough to incorporate regular review and improvement.
- Policy 5.4 Seek out relevant funding programs.
- Policy 5.5 Future compatible uses for *Old Onslow Cemetery* must;
- Maintain the relationship between the parts of the place.



Take the opportunities presented for the restoration of fabric.

Not compromise the significance of the place as described in the Statements of Significance.

Not require alteration to, or impact on, any fabric described as being of Some, Considerable or Exceptional Significance.

- Policy 5.6 In terms of a long-term viability, the place needs to continue to be used appropriate to its significance.
- Policy 6.1 Gauge development and policy against the Statements of Significance and Conservation Policy, in conjunction with any subsequent detailed policy plans.
- Policy 6.2 Do not consider any future use, development, or policy that would diminish the significance of the place.
- Policy 6.3 Future policy decisions should be guided by conservation principles relevant and in force at the time.
- Policy 6.4 Should there be no policy in place for a particular situation, the matter should be referred to the Heritage Council for assistance to resolve the matter. Decisions should be guided the relative significance and the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter principles. (Appendix 1)
- Policy 6.5 To assist in defining and resolving such issues, the owner or other persons responsible for day-to-day management and implementation of the Conservation Management Plan, should acquire some skills and experience in cultural heritage resource management, in order to recognise issues that might require expert advice in regard to the significant fabric.
- Policy 6.6 The management should recognise the need for, and call in at the proper time, appropriate professional guidance or assistance, to facilitate resolving issues not foreseen in the Conservation Management Plan.

In 2018 *Old Onslow Cemetery* is a tourist attraction mostly associated with the Old Onslow townsite. It evidences with a number of headstones identifying the Anglican and Catholic sections of the Cemetery, markers identifying the “others” section with the burial records, other documentary evidence and physical evidence indicating 90 interments. Of those 90 interments at least 46 grave sites have not been located.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

*Old Onslow Cemetery* is located 2 kilometres east of the eastern edge of the defined area of the Old Onslow townsite at the juncture of the tramway route (to the northeast). Old Onslow is 45 kilometres southwest of Onslow (Plan 1). Onslow is 1836 kilometres north of Perth in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

The Conservation Management Plan was commissioned and funded by the Shire of Ashburton.

A Conservation Management Plan is a necessary prerequisite prior to beginning any conservation works and for ongoing and future planning of a place. The Conservation Management Plan is undertaken within the guidelines of the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Conservation Management Plan brief.

The assessment of cultural significance is to be carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Burra Charter. (Appendix 1)

Cultural Significance covers; documentary evidence; physical evidence; and the analysis of that evidence, under the main headings in the Heritage Council's Criteria for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places.

The Cultural Significance of the Old Onslow townsite has already been ascertained by virtue of its entry in the Register of Heritage Places. The *Old Onslow Cemetery* is mentioned within that registration and included within the Registered curtilage. The heritage registration relied on the documentary evidence from a Conservation Plan prepared in 1998.<sup>4</sup> It provided thoroughly researched documentary evidence and the Statement of Significance of the Old Onslow Town although there is minimal mention of the cemetery.

The 1998 Conservation Plan was superseded and further developed in 2012 with an updated Conservation Plan.<sup>5</sup> This report, 2018 Old Onslow Cemetery Conservation Management Plan, will predominantly rely on the existing documentary evidence to provide the historical context.

The physical evidence by way of site inspections and photographic recording will be assessed in association with the existing documentary evidence to provide a Statement of Significance specific to the *Old Onslow Cemetery*. The Conservation Policy establishes policies appropriate for the retention of the assessed cultural significance, as stated in the Statement of Significance, within the future use and development of the place. Recommendations are outlined to ensure the appropriate implementation of the policy.

The aim of the Conservation Management Plan is to retain the cultural significance of the place and must include provision for its security, maintenance and its future (Burra Charter). Reference has been made to the Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation (2010) prepared by National Trust of Australia (NSW), to ensure that relevant information is recorded.

### 1.1 Authorship

The Conservation Management Plan was compiled by Laura Gray trading as Heritage Intelligence (WA).

### 1.2 Consultation

Consultation took place with Janelle Fell, Development Land and Asset Compliance Specialist at Shire of

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<sup>4</sup> Jean, J-A., Bosworth, M., Goulder, S., Hayes, G. Old Onslow Townsite, A Conservation Plan. 1998.

<sup>5</sup> Nayton. G. Conservation Plan- Old Onslow Townsite: 2012.

Ashburton.

## 2.0 SITE IDENTIFICATION

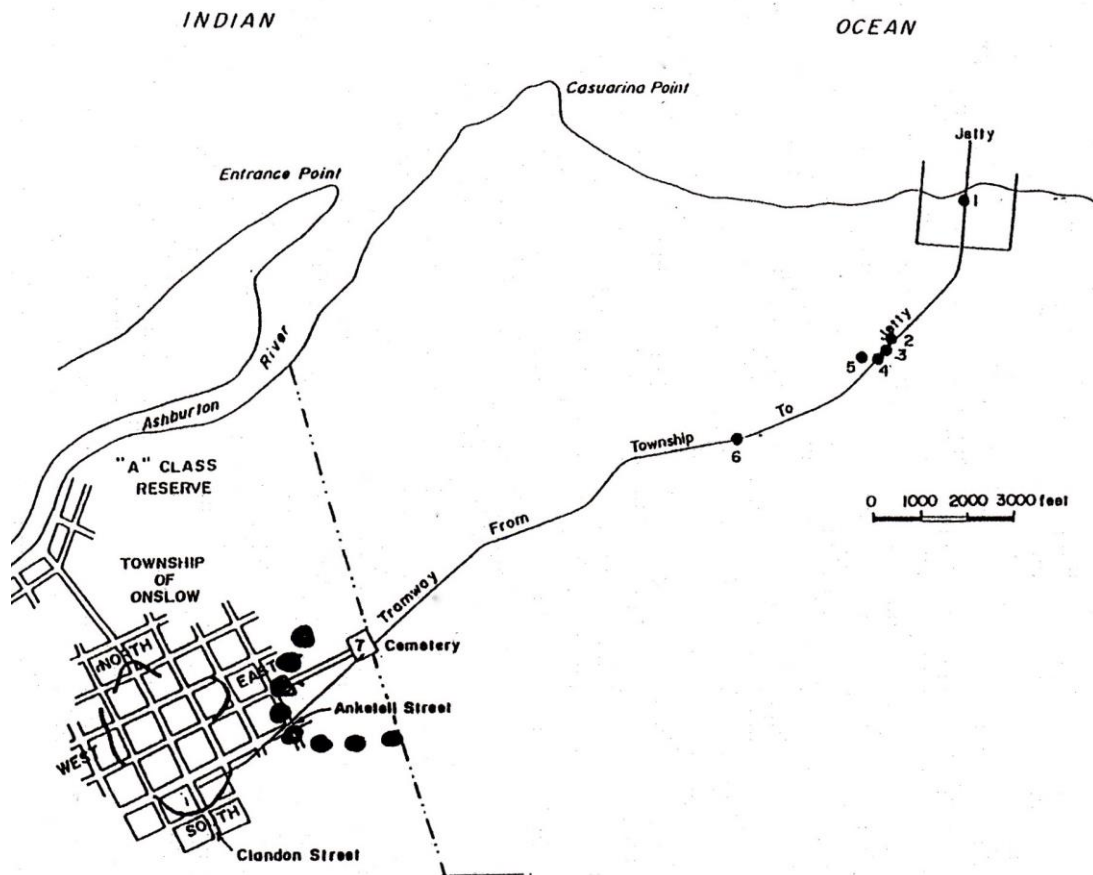
*Old Onslow Cemetery* is located on Lot 152 within reserve 35118 (the registered area) 2 kilometres east of the Old Onslow townsite. The Certificate of Crown Lands Title Volume LR3041 Folio 695 details that Lot 152 is on Plan 105913. It has the status of a Reserve under Management Order with the Primary interest holder being the Shire of Ashburton.

Lot 152 is part Class A Reserve 35118 for the purpose of “historical site and buildings”. The Management Order was registered on 10 December 2002.

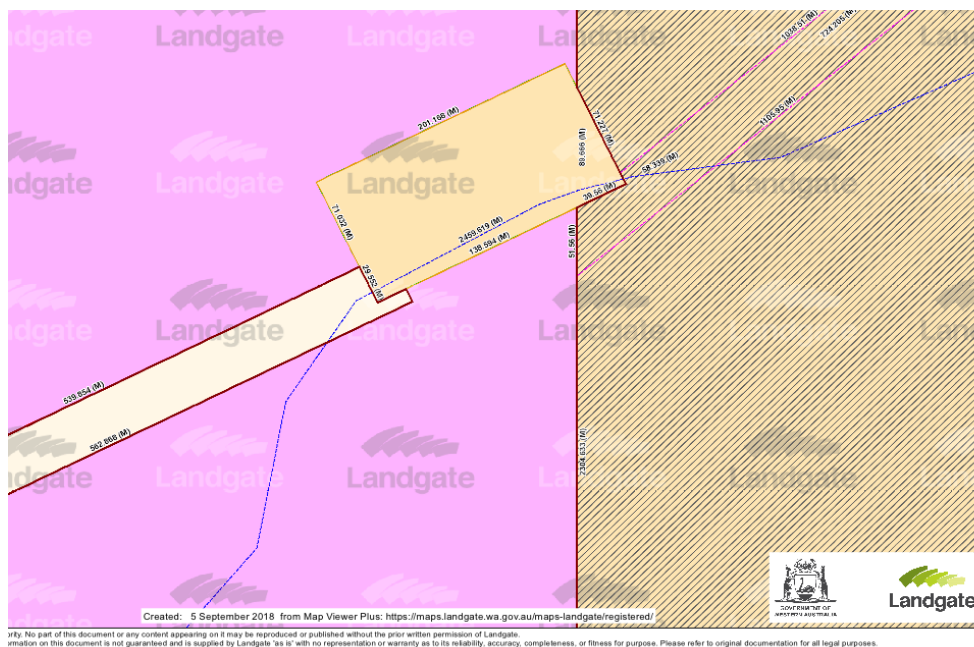


**PLAN 1 Location Plan** Excerpt from Shire of Ashburton's "Onslow Regional Map".





PLAN 3 Old Onslow townsite region (undated)<sup>7</sup>



PLAN 4 Site Plan per Landgate

<sup>7</sup> Excerpt from Old Onslow Townsite Conservation Plan (1998).

## 2.1 The Site

The site is rectangular with the northwest and southeast boundaries 201.17 metres in length and the southwest and northeast sides 71.23 metres in length, giving an area of 1.43 hectares.

## 2.2 Heritage Status

Relevant to the entire Old Onslow townsite that includes *Old Onslow Cemetery*.

3444	Register of Heritage Places:	Permanent	17 February 2006
	Heritage agreement		6 November 2012
	Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register	Permanent	
	National Trust Classification:	-----	-----
	Register of the National Estate:	Indicative Place	-----
	Municipal Heritage Inventory:	Adopted category B	17 August 1999

### 3.0 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The Old Onslow townsite is entered in the Register of Heritage Places, and the cemetery is mentioned within that registration, and included within the Registered curtilage. An updated Conservation Plan (2012)<sup>8</sup> for the Old Onslow townsite built on the previous 1998 Conservation Plan.

#### 3.1 Summary of documentary evidence

Summaries extracted from the Conservation Plan 2012.

In 1882 the coastal steamship Rob Roy was at anchor in Cossack Creek after being damaged in a cyclone. When the ship's owners decided to tow the ship back to Melbourne for repair, the ship's Engineer; James Clark, resigned, bought a horse and headed overland to the south. He called in to Minderoo station to visit David Forrest en route south. David Forrest discussed how the pastoralists and pearlers were desperate for a general agent, and Forrest suggested that Clark establish such an agency at the mouth of the Ashburton River.

In 1883 James Clark and his brother-in-law John McKenzie established a lightage service at the landing at the mouth of the Ashburton River and built a jetty. It is recorded as being the main impetus for the creation of the town and port at Onslow. Later James Clark also had buildings in the Onslow townsite and gained a liquor license. He built a house of coral stone that was later incorporated in his Rob Roy Hotel, named after the ship on which he served. He had 7 children, 4 of whom were born in Onslow, including Clifford Albans McKenzie Clark (1883) and Samuel James Onslow (born 1885).<sup>9</sup>

On 19 April 1885, H. Stuart Carey, Officer-in-Charge of the survey party for the Roebourne Telegraph Extension, informed the Surveyor General that as Beasley had not arranged for a sub-division at the river landing he had "advised him to mark some (lots) there in case they were required as shown, and to mark a cemetery reserve". That year James Clark was contracted to build the riverside wharf that is completed in 1886.

In 1887 Ashburton Roads Board is formed. In 1889 Clark and Co's store was destroyed by fire, and a year later his warehouse was also destroyed by fire.

The Ashburton goldrush that began in 1890 meant many gold seekers through the Onslow port consequently hastened the need for the establishment of the police in Onslow.<sup>10</sup>

In 1891 lay preacher Robert F. Hope established a store to service the goldfields. One of his daughters married Walter Scarff (born in England 1879). Scarff had a mail contract to Mardie station and the contract to operate the tramway in partnership with C. Mousher. He was also the Road Board foreman and a butcher for a period and later worked on the road to Beadon. He had seven children and his wife made bread and sold it to the locals.

In 1893 James Clark's brother Samuel Henry, known as Harry (1860-1949) arrived in Onslow and took over the management of Clark's Rob Roy Hotel. Harry Clark had been a baker, and had the nickname "Doughboy". Harry Clark and his wife Annie Louise Clark (died 1919) had five children; Louisa Dulicbel (1886), Isabel Olive Marie (1888), Samuel Henry James Neil (1893), Freda Emeline (1898-1905), Ashburton Hall (1903) and Mavis Marianne (1905).

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<sup>8</sup> Nayton, G., Old Onslow Townsite. Conservation Plan. 2012.

<sup>9</sup> Webb M. & A. *Edge of Empire* Artlook Books. 1983. p. 65.

<sup>10</sup> Webb M. & A. *Edge of Empire* Artlook Books. 1983. p. 87.



The earliest recorded interment at the *Old Onslow Cemetery* was 1894. However, the cemetery is marked on town maps as early as 1885. Located some distance from town was usual practice for burial grounds to guard against the danger of disease from underground water pollution, and the risk of unwelcome diseases from the visiting ships.<sup>11</sup>

One of the early interments at the *Old Onslow Cemetery* was Duncan Cumming (died 1896) who was Chairman of the Ashburton Road Board in 1889 and 1890.

Jack Lillycrapp is recorded as living in Onslow from the early days. He owned the *Southern Cross* pearl lugger until the late 1910s, was appointed Road Board foreman in 1921, and relocated to the new Onslow in 1925.<sup>12</sup> A child, Winnie Lillycrapp was interred in *Old Onslow Cemetery* in 1924. It is not known if the child was a had a direct association.

In 1900 a new jetty was constructed nearer to the river estuary after the sea jetty (1897) was destroyed in a cyclone in 1899. The tram line is constructed between the jetty and the town. In 1901 James Clark constructed a new store near the tram terminus in Onslow town. The telephone line was constructed in alignment with the tramway between Onslow town and the jetty.

The first recorded burial in the "Register of Grants of right of burial" (Appendix 2) for the *Old Onslow Cemetery* took place on 17 September 1907. The cemetery records indicate that two burials are only identified by the Death Certificates and not entered in the record. Both interments are for O'Grady: Jane in 1894, and John in 1903.<sup>13</sup>

There was significant stimulation to the pearling industry in 1908 but that was impacted during World War One (1914-1918). Severe cyclones destroyed much of the town in 1909 and again in 1918.

On 5 June 1914, Lot 152 was gazetted as Reserve 3066 for the purpose of a cemetery, by which time there has been 28 burials recorded. Those interments included H.T. Knight (died 1912) who was a contemporary of prominent identities E.T. Hooley, Robert Cummins and James Clark. In the 1880s Knight had been in partnership with Cummings at Yanalgal. Richard Grey (died 1912) who arrived in Onslow in 1888, ran a camel train during the 1910s, and was a contemporary of those identities.<sup>14</sup>

Other local identities who were interred at *Old Onslow Cemetery* in the later 1910s through to the mid 1920s include: William Knowles (died 1916) who was likely related to R. Knowles the Manager of Ashburton Downs during the 1920s; Charles Nystrom (died 1917) a pearler; Charles Tingey Mole (died 1918), a teamster who came from a large family of brothers; William Yound (died 1920) who was the overseer at Nanutarra; Edmund H. Kealy (died 1920) was a butcher, later in 1907, he won the tender for the Marble Bar-Port Hedland mail run and later he also did the Onslow-Ashburton Downs mail run, whilst living in Onslow His wife worked in the Rob Roy Hotel their son was Ted Kealy; Joseph Leo McGrath (died 1922) was the brother of Michael McGrath from Peake Station; Charles Lock (died 1923) from a fall from a horse at Minderoo; Frank Earnest McDonald (died 1924) was the lighthouse keeper at Vlamingh Head; and, Mary Jane McGrath, widow of J.L. McGrath, who died in 1924 while sailing south from Derby on the *Gorgon*. Frank Osborne (died 1925) from Range Station had lived in the Ashburton for 50 years. Two Japanese pearlers; Tamiata Sigeroo (died 1909) and Suwaga

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<sup>11</sup> Webb M. & A. *Edge of Empire* Artlook Books. 1983. p. 337.

<sup>12</sup> Webb M. & A. *Edge of Empire* Artlook Books. 1983. p. 338.

<sup>13</sup> Records of Old Onslow Cemetery: 2000 (M. Clark) "Register of Grants of right of burial"

<sup>14</sup> Notice in Cemetery Reserve 3066 Onslow (old) Lot 152 Shire of Pilbara SROWA Cons. 4035 Item 1895/03487 V. 2; Richard GRAY is recorded as interred in 1913. Rosie GRAY interred in 1912.

Kusaka (died 1923) are thought to be interred at the cemetery, as well as a manillaman Emilio Albeniz (died 1912) who was also a pearler. Only Suwaga Kusaka is listed in the cemetery records.<sup>15</sup>

Between 1920 and 1922 a new jetty was constructed at Beadon Point. In 1922, Onslow Clark, one of James Clark's sons was elected to the Town Planning Committee that was delegated to prepare a plan to relocate the town of Onslow to Beadon. Onslow Clark was the spokesperson at a public meeting that advised that a lot-for-lot transfer to Beadon take place. The new town of Onslow (not known as Onslow immediately) was gazetted in 1924. Buildings and building materials were relocated from the Old Onslow townsite between 1923 and 1927, leaving just masonry remnants in the old town.

There were loans available to assist in the removal of buildings from Onslow to the new town at Beadon. Walter Scarff had not utilized his loan to relocate by 31 December 1925 when he died, and his widow withdrew the application in May 1926.<sup>16</sup>

The "Register of Grants of right of burial" records show that after the new town of Onslow was established in 1925, the *Old Onslow Cemetery* referred to as Onslow General Cemetery, may have still been used for a time.<sup>17</sup> The burial index has a line drawn under No. 71 grave site and a note against No. 72 "new cemetery". However No. 73 W Scarff is represented with a memorial headstone in the *Old Onslow Cemetery*. The new Onslow cemetery records indicate that 72, 74, 75, 76, and 77 are interred in the new Onslow Cemetery.

In 1928, James Clark bought out his partner's interest in Wogoola Station, and his son Onslow Clark took over management. The family relocated there, utilising many parts of the Rob Roy Hotel materials in the buildings at the station.

On 3 February 1978, Reserve 35118 (the entire Old Onslow townsite, including *Old Onslow Cemetery*) was gazetted for the purpose of "Historical Site and Buildings". On 29 March 1989, Reserve 35118 was vested in Shire of Ashburton for the purpose of 'Historical Site and Buildings'.

In 2018 *Old Onslow Cemetery* is a tourist attraction mostly associated with the Old Onslow townsite . It evidences with a number of headstones identifying the Anglican and Catholic sections of the Cemetery, markers identifying the "others" section with the burial records, other documentary evidence and physical evidence indicating 90 burials. Of those 90 burial sites at least 46 grave sites have not been located.

### 3.2 Reports review

There have been a number of reports prepared that include historical research and outcomes for the Old Onslow townsite, and the cemetery:

Cemetery inspected but not surveyed: 1991

Conservation Plan- Old Onslow Townsite: 1998 J-A. Jean, M. Bosworth, S. Goulder, G. Hayes

Records of Old Onslow Cemetery: 2000 (M. Clark) Appendix 2

Conservation works report: Police Station: 2000 (Palassis Architects)

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<sup>15</sup> No record of interment of Yound, Sigeroo or Albeniz in "Register of Grants of right of burial"; "Register of Grants of right of burial" entry: Sawaga Kusaka interred 20 January 1921; Webb M. & A. *Edge of Empire* Artlook Books. 1983. p. 338.

<sup>16</sup> Records of Old Onslow Cemetery: 2000 (M. Clark):

<sup>17</sup> Records of Old Onslow Cemetery: 2000 (M. Clark)

Cemetery inspected but not surveyed: 2009

Conservation Plan- Old Onslow Townsite: 2012 (G. Nayton)

Conservation Management Strategy: Police Station 2016 (Hocking Studio)

The 1991 cemetery inspection reported that the reserve was divided internally into three sections of Anglican, Catholic and “others” that could not be clearly discerned in aerial photos. The number of visible graves was not counted but photographs taken at the time informed that there were at least five grave monuments in the Catholic section and three lines of grave monuments in the Anglican section.

The “Records of Old Onslow Cemetery 2000” notes that there were 9 grave sites preceding the “Register of Grants of right of burial” that commenced in 1907. Seven of those 9 grave sites are identified with monuments, and 2 from Death Certificates that are recorded in the “Records of Old Onslow Cemetery 2000”: No. 1 Jane O’Grady 23/05/1894; and, No.7 John O’Grady 11/10/1903.

The Burial Register entry for Jane O’Grady record that she was 50 years old and the wife of John O’Grady, Master Mariner, and that she died of natural causes. The John O’Grady entry records him as 62 years old, Mariner who died in Onslow Hospital of degeneration of the heart. It is noted that he was buried in Onslow general cemetery on 12 October 1903. He was born in Limerick Ireland and had been in Western Australia for 49 years meaning he arrived in 1854 during the convict era. He married Jane Norrish (deceased) in Fremantle. Together they had 5 children; Michael William (dob1866), Thomas Richard (dob 1868), Charlotte Helena (dob 1872), Genevieve Mary Francis (dob 1879), Patrick John (dob 1882).

The report also acknowledges that although the official “Register of Grants of right of burial” indicates that interments were at the new Onslow Cemetery from 1925, burials did continue at the *Old Onslow Cemetery*.<sup>18</sup>

The 2009 report states that the condition of the cemetery had deteriorated significantly since the 1991 inspection. The place was very overgrown with many markers broken and deteriorated. An iron cross on site was also in need of conservation before the inscription disappeared completely. The visual evidence of shell decorations had disappeared and there was an extent of fossicking of the remains as well as burial of the grave surfaces with windblown sand. Aerial analysis suggested at least 38 graves with 13 grave markers within the Anglican area in five, possibly six lines of 13 graves each. Only one of the known five Catholic graves could be identified and a grave in the ‘other’ section of the cemetery could also be discerned.

### 3.3 Current

All the documents predating the “Register of Grants of right of burial” records that commenced in 1907 were destroyed by fire on 11 April 1980 when the Onslow Police Station, where they were stored, burnt down.<sup>19</sup>

It is noted that there were nine burials recorded between 1896 and 1905 in the *Old Onslow Cemetery*. Seven of those are identified by memorials in the Anglican section of the cemetery. The remaining two have Death Certificates as evidence of their interment; being Jane and John O’Grady, wife and husband, interred in 1894 and 1903 respectively.

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<sup>18</sup> Records of Old Onslow Cemetery: 2000 (M. Clark).

<sup>19</sup> Records of Old Onslow Cemetery: 2000 (M. Clark). “Register of Grants of right of burial”

The first burial recorded in the “Register of Grants of right of burial” at *Old Onslow Cemetery* took place on 17 September 1907.<sup>20</sup>

The cemetery in the new Onslow townsite began interring in 1925. The most recent grave marker identified at the *Old Onslow Cemetery* is No. 77 that the records show was interred on 20 April 1927. Due to this it is likely that the Cemeteries were concurrent in 1925, 1926 and up until April 1927. If that was the case, there is some uncertainty regarding how many of those between August 1925 (No. 71) and April 1927 (No.77) were interred at *Old Onslow Cemetery*, although there is evidence of grave site No’s. 72, 73, 74,76, 77. Only No. 75 is unaccounted for in the *Old Onslow Cemetery*, and being a Pagan denomination, it is likely not marked.

Each burial records a grave number, (Number of entry in the Register) the name of the deceased, date of Issue of Certificate, the consideration (cost of burial), dimensions of ground, and the situation of ground (denominational ground). The grave numbers of entry are consecutive in order of the burial dates. The site dimensions are 8 feet by 4 feet with the exception of only 1 grave (no number) that is 8 feet by 8 feet (8 feet = 2.4metres).

Grave No.12 has no name against it in the Burial index, although there is a 2 pound consideration recorded. There is a full year between numbers 11 and 13 with no burials recorded.

The denominations that are associated with each person interred are:

Church of England (C of E) Anglican	34
Catholic (RC)	18
Presbyterian	4
Mahommedan	9
Aboriginal	12
Pagan	3

The Aboriginal records state only a Christian name with their domination listed as Aboriginal. The Mahommedan recorded names included several Japanese, Chinese, Indonesian, and Afghan.

The “Register of Grants of right of burial” shows that No.38 was Annie Louisa Clark (31 March 1919). The following entry has no number with the name Henry Clark; date 16 May 1919 with the most expensive consideration (3 pound 15 shillings: the average is 2 pound), and the only double size grave. No.39 is listed as Clark with no Christian name, dated 2 May 1919 with only a 10 shilling consideration.

William Young No 45 (Anglican) and Rosie (Aboriginal) were interred on the same day on 28 October 1921, and three people (No’s. 50-52) on 2 December 1921. Numbers 56 and 57, both Mahommedans were interred on 24 June 1922. The only Free burial was No 77 on 20 April 1927, in the Catholic Section.

The cemetery in the new Onslow began interring in 1925. The most recent number of entry is No 78, an Aboriginal interred on 22 August 1927. However, it is not clear regarding where that interment took place as there is no evidence at either cemetery and until that time interments had taken place at both cemeteries. The next entry is (No. 79) in August 1928. It is assumed that by then the new Onslow Cemetery was the primary place of interment. The following three records (No’s. 80-82) are all recorded

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<sup>20</sup> Records of Old Onslow Cemetery: 2000 (M. Clark). “Register of Grants of right of burial”

as Anglican, a change from the previous recording as Church of England (CoE). Perhaps that signifies the new cemetery. Thereafter R.C. is recorded as R. Catholic.

The Onslow Cemetery entries list No.72 (05/09/1925), No. 74 22/03/1926, No. 75 Ah Jong Fook (20/04/1926), No. 76 Giacomelli (10/04/1927), and No.77 McCaffery (20/04/1927).<sup>21</sup>

### 3.4 Cemeteries<sup>22</sup>

The most common design for cemeteries in Australia in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century was a rectangular site broken into rectangular blocks of the main denominations. The usual size was 8 acres (3.24 hectares). The graves are usually laid out in a grid system with the graves aligned east/west with the headstone at the west end facing the east: the rising sun. Pathways are between the graves and connecting sections in the cemetery.

Funery monuments are part of a long architectural tradition of ornamental decoration and embellishment. Most common in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the early 20<sup>th</sup> century is the upright slab (stele), commonly referred to as the headstone, and sometimes with symbolic motifs.

There is specific terminology for various gravestone styles. Symbolism is a significant element of funery design. Sometimes the decorative elements are just that, others have great significance. Examples of symbolism include:

Angel	Messenger of God
Anchor	Hope or security; or sailor's grave
Cross	Faith; redemption
Dove	The Holy Spirit; Love; Spiritual peace
Dove with olive sprig	A new and better world
Fleur-de-lis	Life
Flower with broken stem	Early death (e.g. a child)
Hands clasped	Reunited in heaven
Ivy	Cling to memory
Lamb	Lamb of God (Jesus); innocence of children
Lily	Purity
Oak leaf	English descent; endurance
Open book	Perfect knowledge
Scroll	Life and time; honour ad commemoration
Shamrock	Irish descent

Immortelles were very popular in the 1880s through to the 1930s providing a perpetual wreath of porcelain flowers on a metal base with a glass dome.

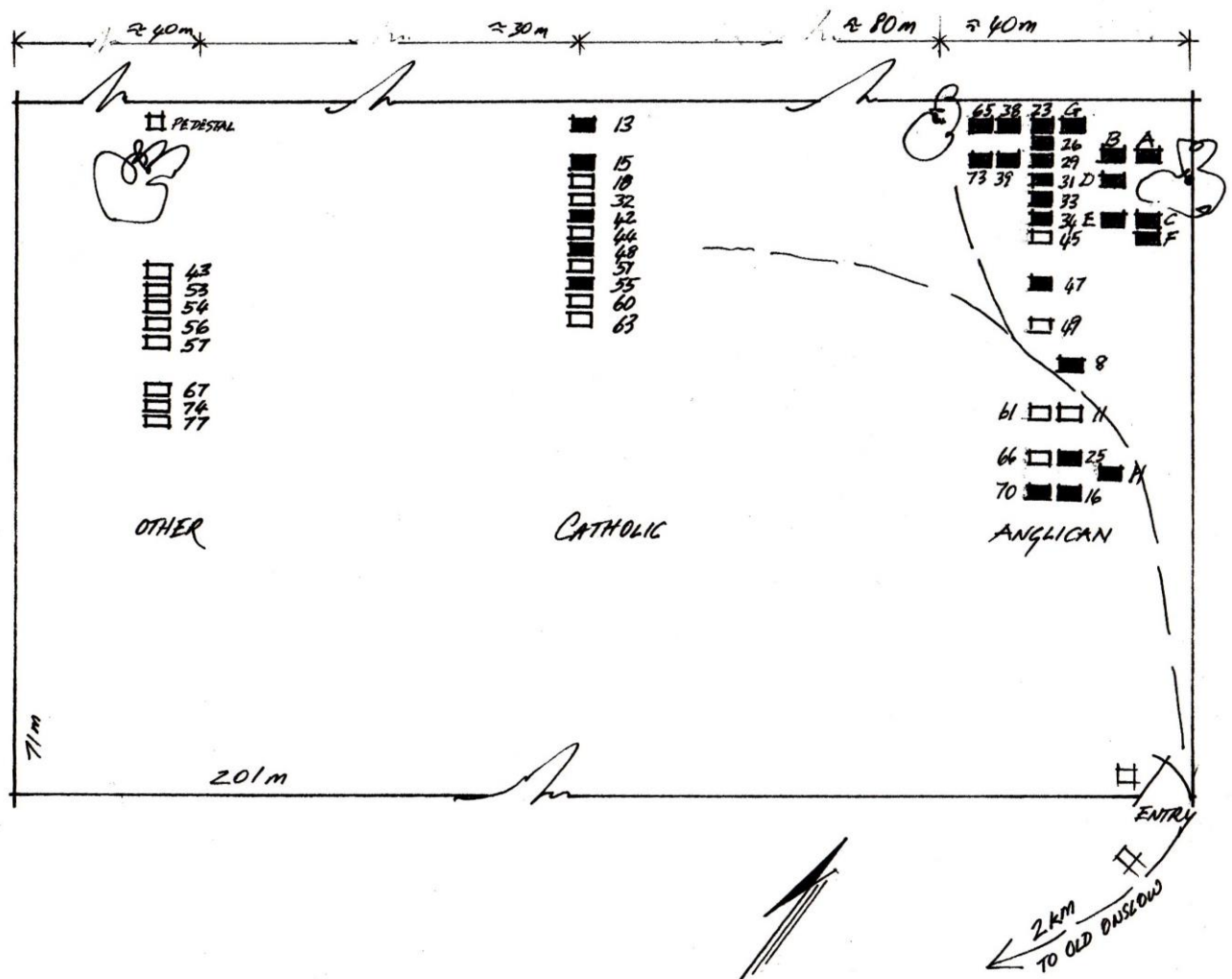
### 3.5 Plans

No historical or any other plans of the cemetery have been located. L Gray prepared a sketch diagram from on-site evidence.

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<sup>21</sup> Onslow Cemetery Records per Shire of Ashburton.

<sup>22</sup> National Guidelines for the Conservation of Cemeteries Australian Council of National Trusts 1996.



Plan 5 Sketch Site Plan L Gray 2018 (approximate scale)

**OLD ONSLOW CEMETERY**  
**CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

2018

## 4.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

### 4.1 The setting

*Old Onslow Cemetery* is located in isolation on the south side of a hill 2 kilometres east of the Old Onslow townsite. The site is approached along a single gravel track across level terrain, east from the townsite, with the track continuing in northeast direction, likely the former tram line formation to Beadon (now Onslow) as that tramline intersects with the east corner of the cemetery. There is no carpark, just a gravel turn-around area with an interpretation panel that is consistent with the interpretation throughout the Old Onslow townsite. A vehicular track leads along the northeast boundary of the cemetery towards the north, over the hill to the Ashburton River.

The cemetery site is fenced around the entire perimeter with angle iron and tramline vertical posts and strings of wire including barbed wire. A 3.0 metre wide metal-framed chain-link gate provides access into the *Old Onslow Cemetery* at the east corner, on the southeast side.

The site is flat and covered in spinifex with small indigent trees in a couple of locations.

The site evidences three separate areas where headstones and grave markers are evident. In the north corner, directly ahead of the entry, is the Anglican section with the greatest number of memorials, palisades, railings and grave markers. Central along the northwest boundary are several memorials indicating the Catholic section of the cemetery. In the west corner of the site there are several grave markers and a concrete pedestal; records indicate it is the “other” section of the cemetery.

### 4.2 The Function and nature of the place

The site developed specifically as the cemetery associated with the original Onslow townsite.

Some original graves are readily identifiable, although there are many gravesites that are not discernible with no markers and no indication of location or layout. The *Old Onslow Cemetery* clearly demonstrates the original function as a cemetery.

The remaining fabric of *Old Onslow Cemetery* remains insitu, although the extreme weathering elements of the coastal location and tropical cyclonic climate has resulted in damage and deterioration of some of the original fabric and the movement of topsoil and the unchecked spread of spinifex obliterating evidence of other grave sites.

### 4.3 Description of the place

Laura Gray conducted a site survey in September 2018, and took photographs at that time, to document the place and record the condition of the fabric.

#### Setting

From the entry in the east corner of *Old Onslow Cemetery*, there are distinct rows of graves parallel with the northeast boundary, towards the northwest boundary. Several headstones further reveal the regular pattern of the grave sites with the headstones facing east. This area of graves sites is the Anglican section. Approximately 80.0 metres west along the northwest boundary is a row of 5 headstones that evidence the Catholic section of the cemetery. A further 30.00 metres or so along the rear (northwest) boundary is a number of grave markers, in a line, with the markers facing east.

The entire site is covered in dense spinifex that made it difficult to locate any further grave markers than those associated with the three sections; Anglican (Church of England), Catholic (Roman Catholic), and “others” (Aboriginal, Mahommedan and Pagan).

There is no apparent designation or any distinction between the “others”, and no Aboriginal graves were identified. No Presbyterian section was identified, and the only evidence of one of the 4 Presbyterians is included in the Anglican section.



Interpretation signage at the Old Onslow townsite; and the gated entry to the *Old Onslow Cemetery*.





Views looking south from the hill, showing (left to right) the entry (near the vehicle), the Anglican section, headstones in the Catholic section; and, gate entry at east corner. (road to hill on right)



The gate entry; information pedestal; and, pathway from the entry gate looking north to the Anglican section. Pathway is parallel to the northeast side boundary.



#### 4.4 Cemetery records

The recorded graves in the "Register of Grants of right of burial" are numbered in order of the dates of burial.<sup>23</sup> APPENDIX 2: Records of Old Onslow Cemetery: 2000 (M. Clark).

No	NAME AND ADDRESS OF GRANTEE.	Date of issue of Certificate.	Consideration		Dimensions of Ground.	SITUATION OF GROUND.		
			£	s.	d.	1. Denominational Ground.	2. No. of Compartment	3. No. of Grave.
1	Hele Hansen	17.9.1907	2			b.o.b.		
2	David McLean	26.9.1907	2			Presbyterian		
3	Charles Johnson	15.10.1908	2			b.o.b.		
4	William McAllister	15.10.1908	2			Presbyterian		
5	Richard Donnelly	31.1.1909	2			b.o.b.		
6	Triniano Ignio	28.1.1909	2			Mahomedan		
7	Richard Johnson	25.5.1909	2			b.o.b.		
8	Mary Krigger	11.4.1910	2			b.o.b.		
9	Frank Webster	24.4.1910	2			b.o.b.		
10	Henry Jolly, alias Tommings	23.4.1910	2			Alongmal		
11	George Roe	21.7.1910	2			b.o.b.		
12			2					
13	Michael Joseph O'Donnell	17.7.1911	2			P. b.		
14	David Tracey	9.8.1911	2			P. b.		
15	Rose Ellen Christie	27.1.1912	2			P. b.		
16	Rose Gray	7.6.1912	1			b.o.b.		
17	Hastings, Kin	20.7.1912	2			Mahomedan		
18	Emilio Alberiz	7.8.1912	2			P. b.		
19	Mary	21.1.1913	2			Alongmal		
20	Robert Wakeram	27.1.1913	2			b.o.b.		
21	Abel Mangora	17.2.1913	2			Alongmal		
22	Shimon Baglitchi	9.7.1913	2			Mahomedan		
23	Thomas A. Scarff	10.7.1913	1			b.o.b.		
24	Walter Child	24.7.1913	2			Alongmal		
25	Francis Goodfellow	9.8.1913	2			b.o.b.		
26	Jessie Whittaker	17.8.1913	2			Presbyterian		
27	Richard Gray	17.9.1913	2			b.o.b.		
28	George Ward	24.11.1913	2			b.o.b.		
29	William Knowles	8.3.1916	2			b.o.b.		

<sup>23</sup>

Records of Old Onslow Cemetery: 2000 (M. Clark).



## REGISTER OF GRANTS

OF RIGHT OF BURIAL

No.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF GRANTEE.	Date of Issue of Certificate.	Consideration.			Dimensions of Ground.	SITUATION OF GROUND. 1. Denominational Ground. 2. No. of Compartment. 3. No. of Grave.
			£	s.	d.		
30	Wong Chung	25.4.1917	2			8x4	Mahomedan
31	Charles Edw. Stephenson	20.6.1917	2			8x4	bof/b
32	Ahmed Malacca	3.11.1918	2			8x4	Rb.
33	Robert James Gordon	3.5.1918	2			8x4	bof/b
34	Charles Ingham Stole	11.9.1918	2			8x4	bof/b
35	Charlie	1.1.1919	2			8x4	Alongside
36	Stephenson	19.2.1919	1			8x4	bof/b
37	Robert Kimpsey	6.3.1919	2			8x4	bof/b
38	Anne Louisa Blant	31.3.1919	2			8x4	bof/b
	Henry Blant	16.5.1919	3	15		8x8	bof/b
39	- Blant	26.5.1919		10		8x4	bof/b
40	Paddy	11.10.1919	2			8x4	Alongside
41	Blaney	18.11.1919	2			8x4	Alongside
42	Edmund Henry Kealey	28.1.1920	2			8x4	Rb.
43	Harriet Birt West	15.4.1920	2			8x4	Mahomedan
44	William Bradfield	22.7.1920	2			8x4	Rb.
45	William Young	28.10.1920	2			8x4	bof/b
46	Rosie	28.10.1920	2			8x4	Alongside
47	John Jensen	18.1.1921	2			8x4	bof/b
48	Joseph McCarthy	30.6.1921	2			8x4	Rb.
49	William Lawrence Stephenson	13.11.1921	2			8x4	bof/b
50	Thomas Lynch	2.12.1921	2			8x4	bof/b
51	Paul Cochran	2.12.1921	2			8x4	Rb.
52	William Funnadze	2.12.1921	2			8x4	bof/b
53	Sawage Sinsaka	20.1.1922	2			8x4	bof/b
54	Kumpis Rodda	2.2.1922	2			8x4	Mahomedan
55	Joseph McCarthy	18.2.1922	2			8x4	Rb.
56	Proverio Ocean	24.6.1922	2			8x4	Mahomedan
57	Mallochi	24.6.1922	2			8x4	Mahomedan



REGISTER OF GRANTS						OF RIGHT OF BURIAL	
No.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF GRANTEE.	Date of Issue of Certificate.	Consideration.			Dimensions of Ground.	SITUATION OF GROUND. 1. Denominational Ground. 2. No. of Compartment. 3. No. of Grave.
			£	s	d.		
58.	Annie Emma Hooley	28.7.1922	2			8x4	h.b.
59	Annie	28.9.1922	2			8x4	Aboriginal
60	John Murphy	7.11.1922	2			8x4	R.b.
61	Charles Lottie	5.10.1923	2			8x4	h.b.
62	Georgina	18.12.1923	2			8x4	Aboriginal
63	Ernest McDonald	12.1.1924	2			8x4	R.b.
64	Mary Jane McGrath	21.1.1924	2			8x4	R.b.
65	Winnie Lillycroft	23.4.1924	2			8x4	h.b.
66	William Jason Jones	29.7.1924	2			8x4	h.b.
67	Bakker	15.3.1925	2			8x4	Mohammedan
68	William Henry Scott	1.4.1925	2			8x4	Presbyterian
69	Nellie Mindero	19.6.1925	2			8x4	Aboriginal
70	Frank Oliver Osborne	8.7.1925	2			8x4	h.b.
71	William Blackburn	5.8.1925	2			8x4	R.b.
72	James Richardson	5.9.1925	2			8x4	R.b.
73	Walter W. Scarff	1.1.1926	2			8x4	h.b.
74.	Ah Que.	22.8.1926	-	-	-	8x4	Pagan.
75	Fook Ah Gong	20.4.1926	2			8x4	"
76	Peter Guarnelli	10.4.1927	2			8x4	R.Catholic
77	James Mc Caffrey	20.4.1927	Free			8x4	"
78	Ruby. Aboriginal	22.8.1927	2			8x4	Aboriginal
79	Wang Meng Heng	22.8.1928	2			8x4	Pagan
80	John Henry Robert	29.11.1928	Free			8x4	Anglican
81	Fisher, Richard Edwin	25.11.1929	2			8x4	Anglican
82	Langhorne James	11.2.1930	Free			8x4	Anglican
83	Oh King	29.7.1930	Free			8x4	Pagan
84	Revy Mary Teresa	26.11.1930	2			8x4	R.Catholic
85	Hemmingway Emily	12.12.1930	2			8x4	R.Catholic
86.	Lamar. Haes Oswald	6.3.1931	2	1		8x4	Anglican

#### 4.4.1 ANGLICAN (Church of England)

In the north corner of the Anglican section there are 7 graves with headstones that predate the "Register of Grants of right of burial" that commenced in 1907. The 6 pre-record graves will be numbered A-G and H for one not indexed in 1914.

According to the "Register of Grants of right of burial" record, up to No.77 (April 1927), there are 34 Anglican grave sites, 1 Presbyterian (No. 26) and together with the additional 7 that predate the record and one that was interred in 1914; 43 grave sites.

Of those 43, 23 are identified by headstones or grave surrounds (identified hereunder in bold print) and a further 6 by number markers or other means.

The 43 grave sites are:

##### Pre-date "Register of Grants of right of burial"

<b>GRAVE A</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	20/05/1896	<b>CUMMING</b> Duncan
<b>GRAVE B</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	12/06/1897	<b>STEWART</b> Elenor
<b>GRAVE C</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	29/08/1897	<b>McKENZIE</b> John Edward
<b>GRAVE D</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	08/10/1898	<b>McCARTHY</b> Annette
<b>GRAVE E</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	06/11/1900	<b>CLARK</b> R.U.
<b>GRAVE F</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	27/04/1904	<b>FORBES</b> (Leo) Lionel Birch Slade
<b>GRAVE G</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	16/11/1905	<b>CLARK</b> Clarice Delicia
<b>GRAVE H</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	16/02/1914	<b>PAYNE</b> Charles

##### Recorded in "Register of Grants of right of burial"

Grave 1	No evidence	17/09/1907	HANSEN Neils
Grave 3	No evidence	15/10/1908	JOHNSON Charles
Grave 5	No evidence	31/01/1909	DONNELLY Richard
Grave 7	No evidence	28/05/1909	JOHNSON Richard
<b>Grave 8</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	11/04/1910	<b>GRIFFEN</b> May
Grave 9	No evidence	24/04/1910	WEBSTER Frank
Grave 11	Number marker	21/07/1910	ROE George
<b>Grave 16</b>	<b>Metal cross</b>	07/06/1912	<b>GRAY</b> Rosie <sup>24</sup>
Grave 20	No evidence	27/01/1913	WATERSON Robert
<b>Grave 23</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	10/07/1913	<b>SCARFF</b> Thomas R
<b>Grave 25</b>	<b>Railing</b>	09/08/1913	<b>GOODFELLOW</b> Francis
<b>Grave 26</b> <sup>25</sup>	<b>Headstone</b>	17/08/1913	<b>WHITTAKER</b> Jessie
Grave 27	No evidence	17/09/1913	GRAY Richard
Grave 28	No evidence	24/11/1913	WARD George

<sup>24</sup> Correct Christian name: Rosie per the metal cross memorial.

<sup>25</sup> Recorded as Presbyterian in the "Register of Grants of right of burial".

<b>Grave 29</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	08/03/1916	<b>KNOWLES</b> William
<b>Grave 31</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	20/06/1917	<b>NYSTROM</b> Charles Filip
<b>Grave 33<sup>26</sup></b>	<b>Headstone</b>	03/05/1918	<b>BOYTON</b> Robert James
<b>Grave 34</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	11/09/1918	<b>MOLE</b> Charles Tingey
Grave 36	No evidence	19/02/1919	LAPTHORN -----
Grave 37	No evidence	06/03/1919	KUIPLEY ROBERT
<b>Grave 38</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	31/03/1919	<b>CLARK</b> Annie Louisa
Grave 38a <sup>27</sup>	No evidence	16/05/1919	CLARK Henry
<b>Grave 39</b>	<b>Railings</b>	26/05/1919	<b>CLARK</b> -----
Grave 45	Number marker	28/10/1920	YOUNG William
<b>Grave 47</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	18/01/1921	<b>JENSEN</b> John
Grave 49	Number marker	13/11/1921	STEIPELMAN William Lawrence
Grave 50	Star pickets	02/12/1921	LYNCH Tho
Grave 52	No evidence	02/12/1921	SUNADGE William
Grave 53 <sup>28</sup>	Number marker	20/01/1921	KUSAKA Sawago
Grave 58	No evidence	28/07/1922	HOOLEY Annie Emma
Grave 61	Number marker	05/10/1923	LOCKE Charles
<b>Grave 65</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	23/04/1924	<b>LILLYCRAPP</b> Winnie
Grave 66	Number marker	29/07/1924	JONES William Jason
<b>Grave 70</b>	<b>Headstone<sup>29</sup></b>	08/07/1925	<b>OSBORNE</b> Frank Oliver
<b>Grave 73</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	01/01/1926	<b>SCARFF</b> Walter W

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<sup>26</sup> Correct spelling: Boyton per the headstone.

<sup>27</sup> This grave was not numbered in the "Register of Grants of right of burial". It was the most expensive consideration and the only double sized grave. It should be noted that #38 that preceded in numbering was also a CLARK, and #39 that was after this one was also a CLARK and the consideration was less than all the other records at 10 shillings.

<sup>28</sup> Recorded as Church of England in the "Register of Grants of right of burial" but interred in the "others" area of the cemetery and included in that section of the report.

<sup>29</sup> Correct spelling: Osborne per the headstone.





**Anglican Section of Old Onslow Cemetery:** Looking to the south showing the entry (vehicle in the top left), looking northwest, and looking east showing the Wheatstone Project in the background.





**Anglican Section of Old Onslow Cemetery:** Looking east to the entry (vehicle) in the top left, showing the row of graves from the northwest fence; view looking to southwest; and view looking east showing the pre-recorded graves sites.

#### 4.4.2 CATHOLIC (R.C. Roman Catholic)

According to the "Register of Grants of right of burial" up to No.77 (April 1927), there are 17 Catholic grave sites.

Clark's 2000 report that contains "Register of Grants of right of burial" also records two Certificates of Death dated 1894 and 1903, both predating the "Register of Grants of right of burial". It is assumed they would be in the Catholic section of the cemetery.<sup>30</sup>

On the assumption that the 1894 and 1903 deceased were Catholic, that means there are 19 grave sites of those only 6 are identified by memorial/headstones and 3 by grave markers and/or disturbed ground.

The 19 grave sites are:

	Unnumbered	No evidence	23/5/1894	<b>O'GRADY</b> Jane
	Unnumbered	No evidence	11/10/1903	<b>O'GRADY</b> John
<b>Grave 13</b>	<b>Headstone</b>		17/07/1911	<b>O'DONNELL</b> Michael Joseph
Grave 14	No evidence		09/08/1911	TRACEY David
<b>Grave 15</b>	<b>Headstone</b>		27/01/1912	<b>CHRISTIE</b> Rose Ellen
Grave 18	No evidence		07/08/1912	ALBERIZ Emilio
Grave 32	No evidence		03/04/1918	MALACCA Ahmal
<b>Grave 42</b>	<b>Headstone</b>		28/01/1920	<b>KEALY</b> Edmund Henry <sup>31</sup>
Grave 44	Disturbed earth		22/07/1920	BRADFIELD William
<b>Grave 48</b>	<b>Headstone</b>		30/06/1921	<b>McCARTHY</b> Joseph
Grave 51	Number marker		02/12/1921	COCHRANE Basil
<b>Grave 55</b>	<b>Headstone</b>		18/02/1922	<b>McGRATH</b> Joseph Leo
Grave 60	Disturbed earth		07/11/1922	MURPHY John
Grave 63	Number marker		12/01/1924	McDONALD Ernest
<b>Grave 64</b>	<b>Grave memorial</b>		21/01/1924	<b>McGRATH</b> Mary Jane
Grave 71	No evidence		05/08/1925	BLACKBURN William
Grave 72	No evidence		05/09/1925	RICHARDSON James
Grave 76	No evidence		10/04/1927	GIACOMELLI Peter

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<sup>30</sup> Records of Old Onslow Cemetery: 2000 (M. Clark); Surname is O'Grady, from Limmerick in Ireland. Jane O'Grady's Death Certificate has a small R.C. in the header of the document.

<sup>31</sup> Correct spelling: Kealy per the headstone.





**Catholic Section of Old Onslow Cemetery:** view looking west from the Anglican section.



**Catholic Section of Old Onslow Cemetery:** view looking southwest from the hill, showing the northwest boundary across the foreground.

#### 4.4.3 PRESBYTERIAN

There is no evidence of any particular Presbyterian allocation within the cemetery. There are 4 listings in the record, one of which is located in the Anglican section of the *Old Onslow Cemetery* (No.26). There is no further evidence of any Presbyterian grave sites.

Grave 2	No evidence	26/09/1907	McLEAN David
Grave 4	No evidence	15/10/1908	McALLISTER William
Grave 26 <sup>32</sup> Anglican section	Headstone	17/08/1913	WHITTAKER Jessie
Grave 68	No evidence	01/04/1925	SCOTT William Henry

#### 4.4.4 "OTHER" (Aboriginal, Mahommedan, Pagan)

##### 4.4.4.1 Aboriginal

There are 11 Aboriginal denominations noted in the "Register of Grants of right of burial". There is no evidence of any Aboriginal grave sites or any particular allocation within the *Old Onslow Cemetery*. However the number marker 69 (Nellie of Minderoo) was found not in association with any grave site, in the Anglican section of the cemetery.

Grave 10	No evidence	23/04/1910	NBILLY <sup>33</sup>	Billy (Alias: Tommy)
Grave 19	No evidence	21/01/1913	----	Mary
Grave 21	No evidence	17/02/1913	ABIK	Manjoria
Grave 24	No evidence	24/07/1913	----	Madge (child)
Grave 35	No evidence	01/01/1919	----	Charlie
Grave 40	No evidence	11/10/1919	----	Paddy
Grave 41	No evidence	18/11/1919	----	Bluey
Grave 46	No evidence	28/10/1920	----	Rosie
Grave 59	No evidence	28/09/1922	----	Annie
Grave 62	No evidence	18/12/1923	----	Georgina
Grave 69	No evidence	19/06/1926	----	Nellie of Minderoo

##### 4.4.4.2 Mahommedan

Of the 12 graves recorded in the "Register of Grants of right of burial", there are 8 grave markers consecutive in a line, and a concrete plinth some 20 metres from the markers. The plinth has no identifying marks. There is no signage or indication on site that this is the Mahommedan section of the cemetery other than the grave markers with the numbers that match names in the "Register of Grants of right of burial". This section is located furthest from the Cemetery entry, in the west corner.

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<sup>32</sup> Located in the Anglican section of the cemetery, and recorded in that section. Recorded as Presbyterian in the Burial Index.

<sup>33</sup> Best interpretation of the "Register of Grants of right of burial" hand writing.

One (No.53) of the 8 markers in the Mahommedan section of the *Old Onslow Cemetery* is recorded as Anglican (Church of England) in the burial register.

Two (No.74, No.75) of the 8 markers in the Mahommedan section of the cemetery, are recorded as Pagan in the Burial Index.

Grave 6	No evidence	21/01/1909	IGEROO Taminato
Grave 17	No evidence	20/07/1912	NAKAWARING Ku
Grave 22	No evidence	09/07/1913	SAGKECHI Shimon
Grave 30	No evidence	25/04/1917	CHUNG Wong
Grave 43	Number marker	18/04/1920	HASSAN Bin Moal
Grave 53	Number marker	20/01/1922	KUSAKA Sawago
Grave 54	Number marker	02/02/1922	UODDA Kumfuo
Grave 56	Number marker	24/06/1922	OVEAN Provecio
Grave 57	Number marker	24/06/1922	----- Mallachi
Grave 67	Number marker	15/03/1925	BATCHER -----
Plinth	Evidence		

#### 4.4.4.3 Pagan

Grave 74	Number marker	22/03/1926	AH QUE
Grave 75	Number marker	20/04/1926	FOOK AH JOHG

#### 4.4.4.4 Catholic

Grave 77 <sup>34</sup>	Number marker	20/04/1927	McGAFFERY James
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<sup>34</sup> Recorded as Roman Catholic in the "Register of Grants of right of burial". The only grave site with no consideration and noted as "FREE". Although later ones in the new cemetery were also "FREE".

## 4.5 GRAVE DESCRIPTIONS

The grave descriptions are presented in the order and same numbering system as the “ Register of Grants of right of burial” in the previous section of this report. The grave descriptions that precede the “Register of Grants of right of burial” record are in date order and “numbered” in alphabetical order.

### 4.5.1 Anglican

**GRAVE A:** Pre “Register of Grants of right of burial” record

**CUMMING** Duncan

Date of death 20 May **1896**

Denomination Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination

Grave marker Not Indexed or numbered

Grave features Single grave

Memorial Gothic style marble headstone on a concrete plinth.

The apex of the marble headstone has floral element around the inside perimeter edging of the Gothic arch with decorative script of; “In Loving Memory of”. Central is an angled cross with ivy detail entwined. The cross represents faith and redemption, and the ivy; clinging to memory.

The remainder of the inlaid lettering is in sans-serif block upper case lettering.

Inscription

In Loving Memory of  
DUNCAN CUMMING  
WHO DIED AT ONSLOW ON  
20<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1896  
AGED 40 YEARS

Stonemason Wilson Gray & Co, Perth

Grave surrounds The grave site is delineated by a 1.0 metre high decorative wrought iron palisade, around the perimeter of the plot. Moulded concrete plinths support the palisade on the corners and mid length.

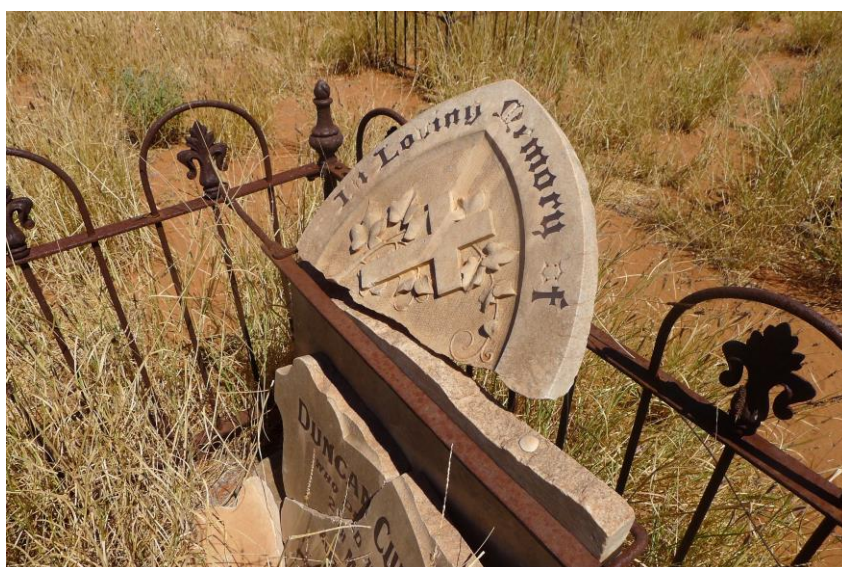
The spaced slender metal vertical elements have a base and top horizontal frame. The verticals extend above the top frame to form arches over a central fleur-de-lis element. The fleur-de-lis symbolises life. The corners of the palisade are headed with decorative floral elements. There is a metal bracket across the top of the palisade forming a stabiliser for the headstone holding it in place.

Condition

The headstone is in several pieces having broken off the base at the bracket height. The apex section is propped on the bracket and the main part is in several pieces leaning against the base of the headstone. One of the breaks is across the inscription of the date. There is evidence of de-lamination and deterioration of the fabric.

The wrought iron is rusted and in poor condition. The concrete palisade plinths are damaged. The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.





**Grave A: Cumming 1896:** view looking west; and views of the damaged headstone.





**Grave A: Cumming 1896:** views showing the damaged headstone; the bracket supporting the headstone, and the decorative corner detail of the palisade.





**Grave A: Cumming 1896:** views showing the fleur-de-lis detail of the palisade, and the damaged palisade plinths.

<b>GRAVE B:</b>	Pre "Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>STEWART</b>	Elenor W.
Date of death:	12 June <b>1897</b>
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	Not indexed or numbered
Grave features	Single grave
Memorial	The memorial is an imposing rustic single boulder approximately 2.0 metres in height. It has been rough-hewn to resemble blocks of stone. It is based on a dark chamfered concrete plinth with a chamfered marble block atop, and the stone block above that, together forming a stepped pedestal.
Headstone	The marble headstone is in the form of a scroll on the front side (facing east) with a dove appearing to be landing on top of the scroll with a broken plant sprig in its beak. The dove, the broken flower stem, and the scroll are symbolic. The dove represents a new and better world, the broken flower stem represents an early death (e.g. a child), and the scroll is life and time; honour ad commemoration.
Inscription	Except for decorative script of "In Loving Memory of", the remainder of the inlaid lettering is in sans-serif block upper case lettering.

In  
Loving Memory of  
ELENOR W. STEWART  
*WHO DIED AT ONSLOW*  
12<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1897.  
AGED 28 YEARS.

WHERE DEATH DIVIDED FRIENDS AT LAST.  
SHALL MEET TO PART NO MORE.

Stonemason	Wilson Gray & Co, Perth
Grave surrounds	The grave site is delineated by a 1.0 metre high decorative wrought iron palisade, around the perimeter of the plot, with concrete base plinths on each of the four corners and central on each long side.  The spaced slender metal vertical elements have a base and top horizontal frame. The verticals extend above the top frame to form arches over central fleur-de-lis elements. The corners of the palisade are headed with decorative floral elements. The fleur-de-lis symbolises life.
Special features	There is a marble rectangular plaque fixed to the front of the concrete pedestal. The inscription is in serif capital letters. It reads:

JOHN STEWART  
DEARLY BELOVED SUSBAND OF  
ELENOR W. STEWART  
BELOVED FATHER OF NELLIE ARIA, DOROTHY GRACE

**OLD ONSLOW CEMETERY**  
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



AND WALTER FREDERICK  
DIED AND IS BURIED AT YANREY STATION 12 APRIL 1896  
REST IN PEACE

Condition

The headstone is in good condition although there is evidence of de-lamination of the lettering on the lower section of the inscription. The railings are rusted but remain insitu. The concrete bases are damaged and impacting the railing that is consequently unsupported in places. The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.



**Grave B: Stewart 1897:** view looking west; and the memorial facing east.



**Grave B: Stewart 1897:** detail of the headstone; rear view of the memorial; the marble plaque on the plinth of the memorial, and the palisade plinth at the top end of the grave site.





**Grave B: Stewart 1897:** details of damaged palisade plinths.

<b>GRAVE C:</b>	Pre "Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>McKENZIE</b>	John Edward
Date of death:	29 August <b>1897</b>
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	Not indexed or numbered
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	A marble scroll inclined on a plinth.  The headstone monument is the form of a scroll inclined on a plinth at the head of a concrete slab that covers the grave site. The scroll is symbolic representing life and time; honour and commemoration.  Except for decorative script of "In Loving Memory of", the remainder of the inlaid lettering is in sans-serif block upper case lettering with the bible quotation in italics.
Inscription	

In  
Loving Memory  
of  
JOHN EDWARD McKENZIE  
BELOVED SECOND SON OF  
JOHN McKENZIE,  
DIED 29 AUGUST 1897.  
AGED 32 YEARS.

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"DEEPLY REGRETTED"

*HERE HAVE WE NO CONTINUING CITY  
BUT WE SEEK ONE TO COME*

Heb xiii 14 <sup>35</sup>

Beneath the inscription there is a detail of a small wreath with an acorn in the centre. A wreath represents triumph over death, and an acorn symbolises English descent.

Stonemason	Not evident
Grave surrounds	The grave site is delineated by a 0.300 metre high wrought iron rail detailed in barley sugar twist. The rail is elevated on the corners, and central on each long side, with vertical supports on decorative stepped concrete plinths. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with a rounded element.
Condition	The headstone is in good condition although there is evidence of de-lamination of the lettering on the lower section of the inscription. The wrought iron railing is rusted and in poor condition. The concrete bases are damaged and impacting the railing that is consequently unsupported in places. The site is overgrown with the spinifex and earth covering.

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<sup>35</sup> New Testament: The Epistle of Paul and the Apostle to the HEBREWS. Chapter 13. No.14.





**Grave C: McKenzie 1897:** details of the grave site and memorial.





**Grave C: McKenzie 1897:** details of damaged railing plinths.



<b>GRAVE D:</b>	Pre "Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>McCARTHY</b>	Annette
Date of death	8 October <b>1898</b>
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	Not Indexed or numbered
Grave features	Single grave
Memorial	Gothic style marble headstone on a stepped moulded concrete plinth.  The apex of the marble headstone has floral element around the inside perimeter edging of the Gothic arch with decorative script of; "In Loving Memory of". Central is an angled cross with ivy detail entwined. The cross represents faith and redemption, and the ivy represents clinging to memory.
Inscription	<p style="text-align: center;">In Loving Memory of Our Dear Mother ANNETTE McCARTHY. WHO DIED AT ONSLOW ON 8<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 1898 AGED 72 YEARS  PEACE BE TO HER WHO AT GOD'S COMMAND WAS TAKEN AWAY TO THE DISTANT LAND. LONG WERE HER YEARS. HER SUFFERING SHORT. ETERNAL REST BE HERS O LORD.  Erected by her Affectionate Children</p>
Stonemason	Wilson Gray & Co, Perth
Grave surrounds	<p>The grave site is delineated by a 1.0 metre high decorative wrought iron palisade, around the perimeter of the plot. Moulded concrete plinths support the palisade on the corners and mid length.</p> <p>The spaced slender metal vertical elements have a base and top horizontal frame. The verticals extend above the top frame to form arches over a central fleur-de-lis element. The fleur-de-lis symbolises life. The corners of the palisade are headed with decorative floral elements. There is a metal bracket across the top of the palisade forming a stabilizer for the headstone holding it in place.</p>
Condition	<p>The headstone is in good condition although there are some stains on the face.</p> <p>The wrought iron is rusted but remains insitu in fair condition. The horizontal base frame is partially covered in earth and parts have broken away from the plinths. The concrete palisade plinths are damaged. The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.</p>



**Grave D: McCarthy 1898:** Memorial details.





**Grave D: McCarthy 1898:** Palisade and plinths details.

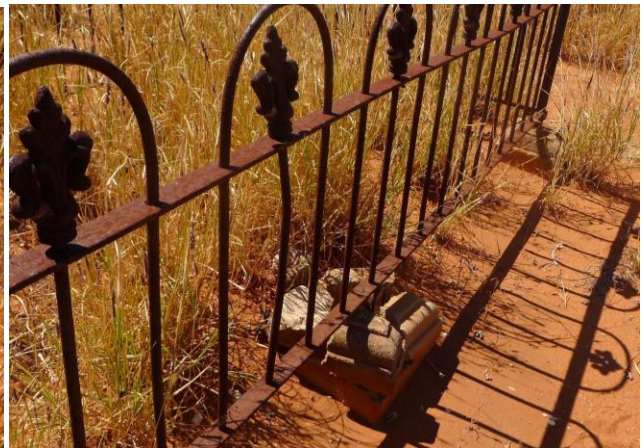
<b>GRAVE E:</b>	Pre "Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>CLARK</b>	R U
Date of death	6 November <b>1900</b>
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	Not Indexed or numbered
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The single marble headstone is fashioned into a cross curving out to the rectangular face with the inscription, defined as a cross surmount with shoulders. There is a sprig of ivy detail around the "of" of the inscription. Ivy symbolises clinging to memory. The marble headstone rests on a moulded concrete plinth.
Inscription	<p style="text-align: center;">In Memory</p> <p style="text-align: center;">of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R.U. CLARK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Departed this life</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOVEMBER 6th 1900</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AGED 50 YEARS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Native of Elgin Scotland</p>
Stonemason	G.C. Smith & Co.
Grave surrounds	<p>The grave site is delineated by a 1 metre high decorative wrought iron palisade, around the perimeter of the plot. Moulded concrete plinths support the palisade on the corners and mid length.</p> <p>The spaced slender metal vertical elements have a base and top horizontal frame. The verticals extend above the top frame to form arches over a central fleur-de-lis element. The fleur-de-lis symbolises life. The corners of the palisade are headed with decorative floral elements.</p>
Condition	<p>The headstone is in good condition although there is evidence of staining and the beginnings of de-lamination.</p> <p>The wrought iron palisade is rusted but remains insitu in fair condition. The concrete plinths are mostly in place, although one is dislodged.</p> <p>The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.</p>





**Grave E: Clark 1900:** The memorial; headstone; and, fleur-de-lis palisade detail.





**Grave E: Clark 1900:** Rear view of the memorial looking to southeast; detail of damage to plinths.

<b>GRAVE F:</b>	Pre "Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>FORBES</b>	(Leo) Lionel Birch Slade Charles
Date of death	27 <sup>th</sup> April <b>1904</b>
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	Not Indexed or numbered
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	<p>The three tier stepped marble pedestal sits atop two rustic stone square pedestals. The marble cross that was fixed to the top of the stepped pedestal is propped in front of the base pedestal.</p> <p>Each of the three tiers of marble has inscriptions reading down from the cross.</p> <p>Except for decorative script of "In Loving Memory of", the remainder of the inlaid lettering is in sans-serif block upper case lettering.</p>
Inscription	<p style="text-align: center;">In Loving Memory of <i>(the cross)</i>          (LEO) (top tier)          Lionel Birch Slade <i>(in an arch on 2<sup>nd</sup> tier)</i>          FORBES <i>(centred under the arch)</i>          BELOVED HUSBAND OF          ADELE FORBES          WHO DIED AT ONSLOW          ON 27TH APRIL 1904 AGED 34 YEARS          'THY WILL BE DONE'</p>
Stonemason:	Not evident
Grave surround	<p>The grave site is delineated by a 1.0 metre high decorative wrought iron palisade around the perimeter of the plot. The moulded concrete plinths support the palisade on the corners and mid length.</p> <p>The spaced slender metal vertical elements have a base and top horizontal frame. The verticals extend above the top frame to form arches over a central fleur-de-lis element. The fleur-de-lis symbolises life. The corners of the palisade are headed with decorative floral elements.</p>
Condition	<p>The memorial is in good condition except for some staining of the headstone and delaminating of the lettering.</p> <p>The wrought iron is rusted and in poor condition. The horizontal base frame and concrete plinths are mostly covered by earth, therefore it is difficult to ascertain the condition. The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.</p>





**Grave F: Forbes 1904:** View of the memorial looking west; detail of the fleur-de-lis, and the memorial headstone.





**Grave F: Forbes 1904:** Rear view of the memorial looking to southeast; detail showing the corner concrete plinth.

**GRAVE G:** Pre "Register of Grants of right of burial" record

**CLARK** Clarice Delicia

Date of death 16 November **1905**

Denomination Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination

Grave marker Not Indexed or numbered

Grave features Single grave

Headstone The single marble headstone is fashioned into a cross curving out to the rectangular face with the inscription. The style is referred to as a cross surmount with shoulders. The marble is set on a chamfered concrete plinth.

Inscription

In  
Loving Memory  
of  
CLARICE DELICIA,  
DAUGHTER OF  
S.H. & A.L. CLARK.  
BORN 3<sup>RD</sup> APRIL 1898.  
DIED 16<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1905.

" SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME  
FOR OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN"

Stonemason Wilson. Gray & Co Perth

Grave surround A moulded concrete kerb, mostly obscured by earth build-up, evidences moulded concrete plinths that support the verticals for the barley sugar railings around the grave site perimeter. The corners and centre of the side lengths are detailed with fleur-de-lis elements above the round knuckle joints. The fleur-de-lis symbolises life.

Special features There is an immortelle (small vase with porcelain flowers) on the slab near the headstone.

Condition

The headstone remains intact although there is evidence of staining and the beginnings of delamination.

The wrought iron is rusted and in fair condition with some bracket elements missing. The horizontal base frame is partially covered in earth. The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.





**Grave G: Clark 1905:** View looking northwest; and the headstone.





**Grave G: Clark 1905:** Views looking to southwest and southeast, and details of railing and plinths.

<b>GRAVE H:</b>	Pre "Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>PAYNE</b>	Charles
Date of death	16 February <b>1914</b>
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	Not Indexed or numbered
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The marble headstone with gothic arch with curved shoulders into the rectangular face.
Inscription	

In  
Loving Memory  
of  
CHARLES PAYNE  
LATE OF UFFCULINE, DEVON  
ENGLAND  
BORN 19<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1841  
DIED 16<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 1914

Stonemason:	Not evident due to broken headstone piece missing.
Grave surround	The grave site is delineated by a 0.300 metre high wrought iron rail detailed in barley sugar twist. The rail is elevated on the corners, and central on each long side, with vertical supports on decorative stepped concrete plinths. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with a rounded element.

#### Condition

The headstone has been dislodged and broken in several pieces, some of which appear to be missing. The base section of the headstone has been manoeuvred partially under the railing. Broken sections, on two pieces with the inscription, lay on the ground.

The wrought iron is rusted and in poor condition. Several sections have been dislodged and are on the ground, corner sections are angled. The concrete plinths are also damaged.

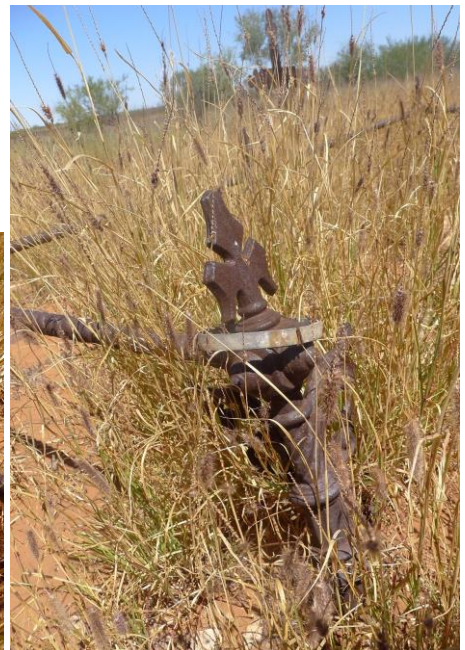
The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.





**Grave H: Payne1914:** View looking west; showing the broken headstone.





**Grave H: Payne1914:** Views showing dislodged headstone and misaligned railings.

<b>GRAVE 8:</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>GRIFFEN</b>	May
Date of death	11 April <b>1910</b>
Interred	11 April 1910
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.8: external at the base of the grave site
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The single marble headstone with a cross curving down to the rectangular face is defined as Cornish cross style. The inscription diagonal across the cross with an arch of the name under and the remainder on the rectangular section. The marble headstone is set on a chamfered concrete plinth
Inscription	

In  
Loving Memory  
of  
MARY GRIFFIN  
*THE BELOVED WIFE OF*  
JOHN JOSEPH GRIFFEN  
WHO DIED APRIL, 11<sup>TH</sup> 1910  
AGED 31 YEARS

Stonemason:	G.C. Smith & Co.
Grave surround	The grave site is delineated by a 0.300 metre high wrought iron rail detailed in barley sugar twist. The rail is supported on the corners, and central on each long side, with vertical supports on decorative stepped concrete plinths. Beneath those plinths, a marble perimeter edge is mostly concealed by the earth. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with fleur-de-lis elements.
Special features	A framed black and white photograph of the deceased person is propped against the headstone.  Remains of a circular wreath made of sticks tied with twine and shells woven into the twine. There are also the remnants of another wreath woven from plant fibre and sticks.

#### Condition

The headstone is in good condition although there is some staining on the marble face. The lettering has deteriorated significantly on the cross section of the headstone. The lettering on the lower face is in good condition although it is beginning to delaminate.

The wrought iron is rusted and in poor condition. Several sections have been dislodged and are on the ground, and many elements appear to be missing. The concrete plinths are damaged.

The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.





**Grave 8: Griffen 1910:** View looking west; and headstone and wreath details.









**Grave 8: Griffen 1910:** Damage to rail details; photo and wreath detail.





**Grave 8: Griffen 1910:** Damage to rail pedestal; delaminating lettering on the headstone; and, rear view looking to northeast.

<b>GRAVE 16:</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>GRAY</b>	Rosie
Date of death	Not recorded
Interred	7 June <b>1912</b>
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	No marker evident
Grave features	Single grave
Memorial	The memorial cross is located at the foot of the grave and faces east (away from the grave site). It is not known if this is the original location, but the grave extends to the west as evidenced by a remnant of the concrete kerb at the west end. If that were the case, the memorial cross should be facing west as for the other graves in the section. However in its current location if that is it, the memorial should be turned to be atop of the grave site, facing west. That would be at odds with all other grave sites in the cemetery.
The cross	<p>A flat metal cross. The cross comprises an upright and a cross section that have been riveted together. The metal appears to be flat iron such as the material of railway lines. At the top and each end of the cross section is a flat tin decorative element in two dimensions, also riveted on.</p> <p>The inscription has been hand beaten into the metal. Some of the inscription is illegible, although it is relatively clear that the name is Rosie not Rose, and there is a spelling error (loveing). The initials RG have been beaten into the centre of each side of the cross sections.</p> <p>The inscription that reads down the upright cross section reads:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ROSIE GRAY  GE (?)  4 YEARS  DI.....    LOVEING  DAUGHTER  OF  RE... GRAY </p>
Stonemason:	n/a
Grave surround	There is insitu evidence of a round top concrete kerb along the west end of the grave site. Stacked around the base of the cross is a pile of what appears to be broken kerbing, likely associated with this site.
Condition	<p>The metal cross is rusted and the hand beaten inscription almost indecipherable. The cross has been moved, either turned around in its current position or relocated from the west end of the grave (most likely). The concrete kerb is beyond repair but provides evidence of its materials and design. The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.</p>





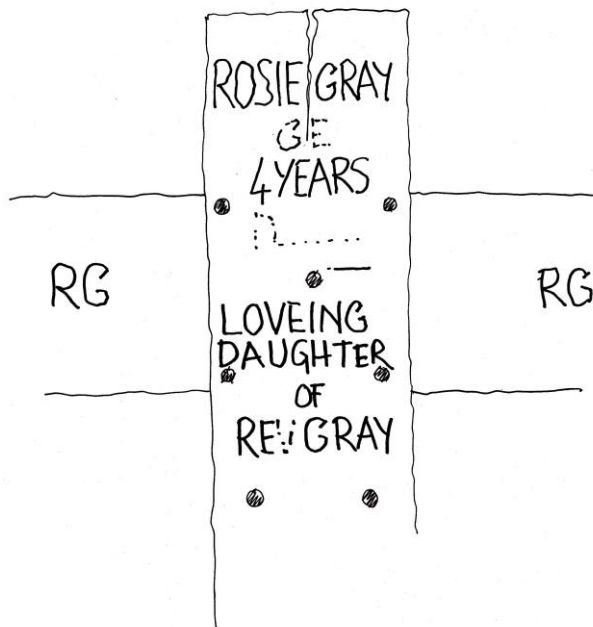
**Grave 16: Gray 1912:** Views looking to west showing the cross at the east end of the grave, with the inscription also facing east: and the west facing side with no inscription, supported by pieces of broken kerbing.





**Grave 16: Gray 1912:** View looking east showing insitu kerb at the west end; the cross facing east with the inscription; detail of the top of the cross with the inscribed name.





**Grave 16: Gray 1912:** View looking east showing insitu kerb at the west end; the cross facing east with the inscription; details of the east facing top of the cross with the inscriptions; and sketch interpretation of the inscription.

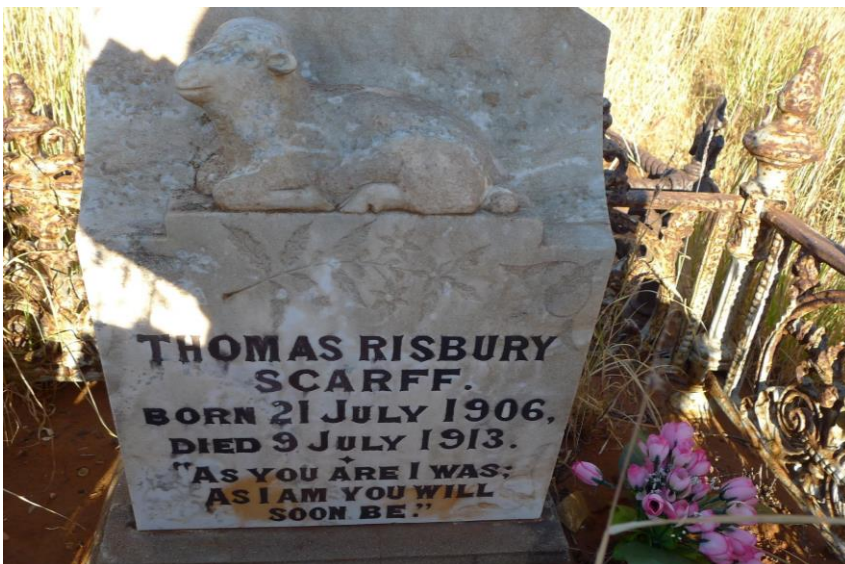


<b>GRAVE 23:</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>SCARFF</b>	Thomas Risebury
Date of death	9 July <b>1913</b>
Interred	10 July 1913
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	No marker evident
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The single marble headstone is carved from the flat curved top to fashion a small stepped pedestal for a seated lamb sculpture. A lamb is symbolic of the innocence of children, the Lamb of God (Jesus). The front face of the headstone below the lamb shows the inscription. There is also evidence on the face, above the inscription, of the stem of a flowering plant. The marble headstone sits on a moulded concrete plinth.
Inscription	<p style="text-align: center;">THOMAS RISBURY SCARFF. BORN 21 JULY 1906, DIED 9<sup>TH</sup> JULY 1913. " AS YOU ARE I WAS; AS I AM YOU WILL SOON BE."</p>
Stonemason:	Not evident
Grave surrounds	<p>The grave site is delineated by a 0.300 metre high very decorative wrought iron railing around the perimeter of the grave. There is evidence that the railing was silver. The decoration is in intricate panels of patterning with intricate curves and detailing.</p> <p>The rail is supported on the corners, and central on each long side, with vertical supports on decorative stepped concrete plinths. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with a rounded element.</p>
Special features	Two damaged immortelles and remnants of porcelain flowers are evidenced within the plot.
Condition	<p>The headstone remains intact although there is evidence of some deterioration of the surface.</p> <p>The wrought iron is rusted but otherwise intact with evidence of its original silver finish. The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.</p>



**Grave 23: Scarff 1913:** View looking west; the headstone; and, showing remnant immortelles.





**Grave 23: Scarff 1913:** View looking east; the decorative railing detail; and, headstone detail.

**GRAVE 25:** "Register of Grants of right of burial" record

**OLD ONSLOW CEMETERY  
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**



<b>GOODFELLOW</b>	Francis
Date of death	not recorded
Interred	9 August 1913
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.25: external at the base of the grave site.
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	No headstone is evident.
Grave surround	The grave site is delineated by a 0.300 metre high decorative wrought iron railing around the perimeter of the plot, detailed in barley sugar twist. The rail is supported on the corners, and central on each long side, with vertical supports on decorative stepped concrete plinths. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with a rounded element and fleur-de-lis. Fleur-de-lis symbolises Life.

#### Condition

The wrought iron is rusted and in poor condition. The rail has fallen out of alignment. Some elements are damaged and decorative some bracket elements missing. The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.



**Grave 25: Goodfellow 1913:** View looking west showing the grave marker on the east end of the grave site.





**Grave 25: Goodfellow 1913:** Railing details.

**GRAVE 26:** "Register of Grants of right of burial" record

<b>WHITTAKER</b>	Jessie
Date of death	16 August <b>1913</b>
Interred	17 August 1913
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	None evident
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	<p>The apex of the marble headstone is an arch in the Gothic style with decorative curved shoulders, with a lily bas-relief on the inside perimeter edging the lettering; "In Loving Memory of". A lily symbolises purity.</p> <p>The headstone is broken in half with the lower section laid flat on the grave and the top arched section leaning against the palisade at the top of the grave.</p> <p>Except for decorative script of "In Loving Memory of", the remainder of the inlaid lettering is in sans-serif block upper case lettering.</p>
Inscription	<p style="text-align: center;">In Loving Memory of JESSIE BELOVED WIFE OF LESLIE WHITTAKER, WHO DIED 16<sup>th</sup> AUGUST 1913 AGED 26 YEARS. PEACEFULLY SLEEPING, RESTING, AT LAST EARTH'S WEARY PAIN AND SUFFERING PAST</p>
Stonemason:	Wilson Gray & Co, Perth
Grave surround	<p>The grave site is delineated by a 1.0 metre high decorative wrought iron palisade, around the perimeter of the plot, with concrete plinths on each of the four corners and central on each long side.</p> <p>The spaced slender metal vertical elements have a base and top horizontal frame. The verticals extend above the top frame to form arches over the central fleur-de-lis elements. The fleur-de-lis symbolises life. The corners of the palisade are headed with decorative floral elements.</p>
Condition	<p>The headstone is in two halves having broken off the base at the height of the palisade.</p> <p>The wrought iron is rusted and in fair condition. The headstone is in fair condition except for the fact it is broken. The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.</p>





**Grave 26: Whittaker 1913:** View to the west; headstone; and, detail of the top of the broken headstone.





**Grave 26: Whittaker 1913:** Detail of the lower half of the broken headstone; view looking east; and detail of palisade.

<b>GRAVE 29:</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>KNOWLES</b>	William
Date of death	7 March <b>1916</b>
Interred	8 March 1916
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	None evident
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The single marble headstone is direct into the ground, although further detail may be concealed by earth build-up. The smooth arch top is referred to as the semicircular style. The flat rectangular face is inscribed with "In Memory of" in the curved inside the top perimeter, and a lily emblem and above and below the main inscription. A lily symbolises purity.
Inscription	

In  
Loving Memory  
of  
WILLIAM KNOWLES  
*ELDEST SON OF*  
THOMAS & PRICILLA KING KNOWLES  
BORN AT MELROSE. S.A.  
4<sup>TH</sup> JUNE  
1866  
DIED 7<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1916

Stonemason	Gray.....
Grave surround	No evidence

#### Condition

The lettering has disintegrated in parts but otherwise the headstone is in good condition.

The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.





**Grave 29: Knowles 1916:** View to west, and details of the headstone.

<b>GRAVE 31:</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>NYSTROM</b>	Charles Phillip
Date of death	12 June <b>1917</b>
Interred	20 June 1917
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	None evident
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The memorial comprises a square marble block, with the inscription on the front face, and a sculpted stone anchor on top. The marble block is set on a moulded concrete plinth. The anchor symbolises hope or security, or a sailor's grave.
Inscription	

In Memory of  
CHARELS F. NYSTROM  
DEARLY BELOVED HUSBAND OF  
HILDA NYSTROM  
DIED AT SEA, ONSLOW.  
12<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1917  
AGED 40 YEARS  
ERECTED BY HIS WIFE

Grave surround	The grave site is delineated by a 0.300 metre decorative wrought iron railing around the perimeter of the plot, detailed in barley sugar twist. The rail is supported on the corners, and central on each long side, with vertical supports on decorative stepped concrete plinths. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with a rounded element and fleur-de-lis. The fleur-de-lis symbolises life.
Special features	There is evidence of a broken immortelle.
Condition	

The memorial stone is in good condition but very stained on the face. The wrought iron is rusted and in poor condition. The railing plinths are damaged. The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.





**Grave 31: Nystrom 1917:** View looking west; headstone.





**Grave 31: Nystrom 1917:** View of the grave site showing the remnant of a broken immortelle; and, railing detail.

<b>GRAVE 33:</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>BOYTON</b>	Robert James
Date of death	31 March <b>1918</b>
Interred	3 May 1918
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	None evident
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The single marble headstone is direct into the ground, although further detail may be concealed by earth build-up. The smooth arch top is described as semicircular style headstone. The flat rectangular face is inscribed with "In Memory of" in the curved inside the top perimeter, and a lily emblem and above and a clover below the main inscription. The lily symbolises purity.

#### Inscription

In  
Loving Memory  
of  
ROBERT JAMES BOYTON  
SON OF  
ROBERT BOYTON  
OF ADELAIDE. S.A.  
BORN 1870  
DIED 31<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1918

Stonemason      No evidence

Grave surround      No evidence

#### Condition

The lettering has disintegrated in parts but otherwise the headstone is in good condition. The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.





Grave 33: Boyton 1918: View of the grave and headstone.



<b>GRAVE 34:</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>MOLE</b>	Charles Tingey
Date of death	9 September <b>1918</b>
Interred	11 September 1918
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	None evident
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The memorial comprises a tall square marble block, with a geometric apex with the inscription on the front face. The marble block is set on a moulded concrete plinth. A fleur-de-lis emblem is inscribed above the name. Fleur-de-lis symbolises life.
Inscription	

In Memory of  
**CHARLES TINGEY**  
**MOLE.**  
**BORN 23<sup>RD</sup> JULY 1877**  
**DIED 9TH SEPT 1918**

"THY WILL BE DONE"

Grave surround	There are remnants of a railing with decorative wrought iron railing detailed in barley sugar twist. Some elements of the fleur-de-lis corners are in evidence. Fleur-de-lis symbolises life.
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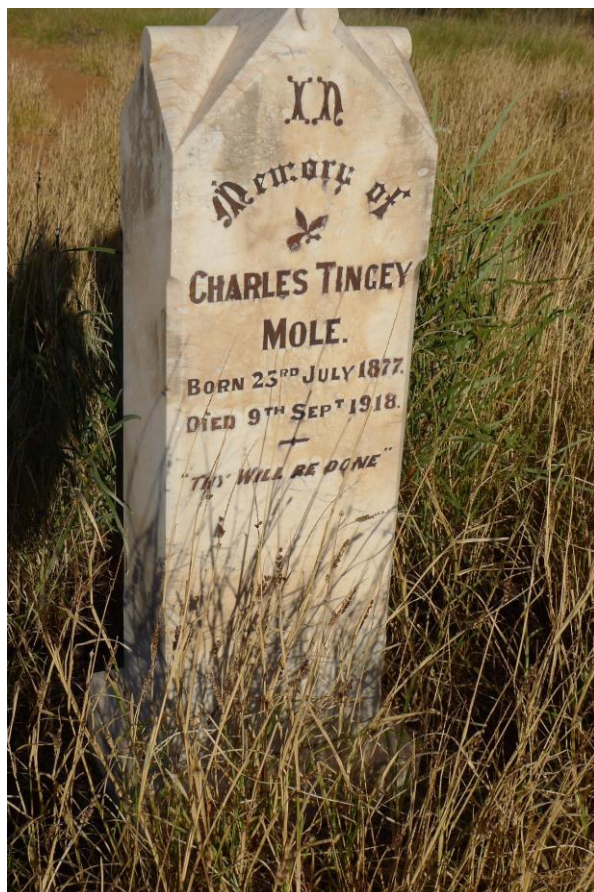
**Condition**

The memorial is in good condition. The wrought iron is rusted and in poor condition. The entire surround is collapsed and partially covered in earth. The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.



**Grave 34: Mole 1918:** View looking west.



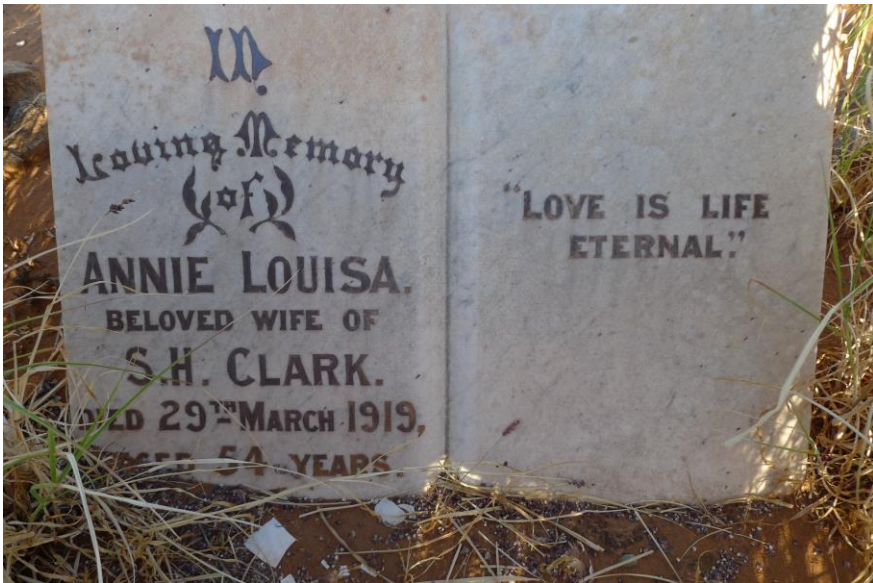


**Grave 34: Mole 1918:** Detail of the inscription; rear view to northeast; and, discarded railing element.

**GRAVE 38:** "Register of Grants of right of burial" record



<b>CLARK</b>	Annie Louisa
Date of death	29 March <b>1919</b>
Interred	31 March 1919
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.38: external at the base of the grave site
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The marble headstone is in the form of an open book propped on an incline almost vertical. Symbolically an open book represents perfect knowledge. Sprigs encompassing the "of". The left side has the primary inscription and the other side is the epitaph.
Inscription	<p style="text-align: center;">In loving memory of ANNA LOUISA. BELOVED WIFE OF S.H. CLARK. DIED 29<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1919, AGED 54 YEARS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Epitaph reads</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"LOVE IS LIFE ETERNAL."</p>
Grave surround	The grave site is delineated by a concrete perimeter border with 0.300 metre high decorative wrought iron railing around the perimeter of the plot, detailed in barley sugar twist. The rail is supported on the corners, and central on each long side, with vertical supports with brackets on decorative moulded concrete plinths. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with a rounded element and fleur-de-lis. The fleur-de-lis symbolically represents life.
Condition	<p>The headstone is in good condition with only some impact from the red earth (staining).</p> <p>The wrought iron is rusted and in poor condition and the concrete plinths damaged. The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.</p>



**Grave 38: Clark 1919:** View to northwest; headstone; and detail of headstone.





**Grave 38: Clark 1919:** View to east; railing and plinth; and detail of corner support.



<b>GRAVE 39:</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>CLARK</b>	No Christian name registered
Date of death	Not recorded
Interred	26 May <b>1919</b>
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.39: external at the base of the grave site.
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	No headstone evident
Inscription	No headstone evident
Grave surround	<p>The grave site is delineated by a concrete perimeter border with 0.300 metre high decorative wrought iron railing around the perimeter of the plot, detailed in barley sugar twist. The rail is supported on the corners, and central on each long side, with vertical supports with brackets on decorative moulded concrete plinths. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with a rounded element and fleur-de-lis. The fleur-de-lis symbolically represents life.</p> <p>There is a piece of coral in the vicinity of where a headstone would be placed.</p>

#### Condition

The wrought iron is rusted and misaligned. The decorative concrete plinths damaged. The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.



**Grave 39: Clark 1919: View to east.**





**Grave 39: Clark 1919:** Railing and corner plinth detail; coral remnant.



<b>GRAVE 47</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>JENSEN</b>	Captain John S (?)
Date of Death	14 January <b>1921</b>
Interred	18 January 1921
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	<p>The monument is a rough-hewn carved stone cross set on a stepped pedestal of the same granite stone.</p> <p>A rectangular marble plaque has been affixed to the front of the base of the stone pedestal. There is evidence on the cross of something having been removed along the length and width.</p>
Inscription	<p style="text-align: center;">IN LOVING MEMORY OF CAPTAIN JOHN S. JENSEN. <i>BELOVED HUSBAND OF</i> EDITH JENSEN. DIED 14<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 1921. <i>ERECTED BY HIS SORROWING,</i> <i>WIFE, AND RESIDENTS OF</i> <i>ASHBURTON DISTRICT.</i></p>
Grave surround	The grave site is delineated by a perimeter of square granite blocks.
Condition	The stone is in good condition. The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.



**Grave 47: Jensen 1921:** View looking to northwest.





**Grave 47: Jensen 1921:** View to southeast; marble plaque; and, evidence on the cross.

<b>GRAVE 65</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>LILLYCRAPP</b>	Winnie
Date of Death	17 April <b>1924</b>
Interred	23 April 1924
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	Not evident
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The memorial comprises a marble block headstone carved into the shape of an ivy leaf. There are ivy twined leaves in relief around the base of the main ivy shape. That base is part of the plinth with another inscription. Symbolically ivy represents clinging to memory.
Inscription	

GIRLIE  
In  
Loving Memory  
of  
WINNIE  
BELOVED DAUGHTER OF  
J & L LILLYCRAPP  
DIED 17<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1924  
AGED 48 YEARS

The foundation inscription reads

DEATH NEVER SEPARATES  
WHERE LOVE FONDLY LINGERS.  
AS THE IVY CLINGS TO THE OAK,  
SO OUR MEMORY CLINGS TO THEE.

Stonemason	The front corner plinth evidences: Peter and Gillies. West Subiaco.
Grave surround	<p>The grave site is delineated by a marble kerb and a 0.300 metre decorative wrought iron railing around the perimeter of the plot, detailed in barley sugar twist. The rail is supported on the corners, and central on each long side, with verticals on decorative stepped concrete plinths. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with a rounded element and fleur-de-lis. Fleur-de-lis symbolically represents life.</p> <p>Small shells are placed around the perimeter of the plinth and there is an immortelle wreath with porcelain flowers arrangement and two shell arrangements along the centre of the plot in front of the memorial.</p> <p>The plot is level and free of any plantings or weeds.</p>
Condition	The grave is well tended and in good condition. The wrought iron is rusted.
Note	A broken number marker at the foot of the grave is not related to this site.

## OLD ONSLOW CEMETERY CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN





**Grave 65: Lillycrapp 1924:** View looking west and headstone.





**Grave 65: Lillycrapp 1924: View to northeast and detail of the railing.**



<b>GRAVE 70</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>OSBORNE</b>	Frank Oliver
Date of Death	6 July <b>1925</b>
Interred	8 July 1925
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.70: external at the base of the grave site.
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The marble memorial is an upright scroll on a chamfered rectangular marble plinth. Symbolically a scroll represents life and time; honour and commemoration.
Inscription	<p style="text-align: center;">In Loving Memory of FRANK OLIVER OSBORNE DIED 6<sup>TH</sup> JULY 1925 AGED 49 YEARS BELOVED REST ERECTED BY HIS LOVING SISTER</p>
Stonemason	Day & Co Perth
Grave surround	The entire grave plot has a concrete slab with decorative stepped concrete squares on the corners and central on each long side.
Condition	<p>The grave is in relatively good condition. There is a crack at the base of the scroll and the corner plinths have been dislodged.</p> <p>The site is impacted by spinifex.</p>



**Grave 70: Osborne 1925:** View looking west.



**Grave 70: Osborne 1925:** memorial headstone; grave site; rear of headstone, and detail of crack.



<b>GRAVE 73</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>SCARFF</b>	Walter William
Date of Death	31 December <b>1925</b>
Interred	1 January 1925
Denomination	Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.73: external at the base of the grave site.
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The marble memorial is the shape of a shield propped on an incline that is almost vertical.
Inscription	

In Loving Memory  
of  
WALTER WILLIAM OSBORNE  
DIED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 1925  
ERECTED BY HIS LOVING  
WIFE AND FAMILY  
  
SOME DAY, SOME TIME,  
WE'LL UNDERSTAND

Grave surround	<p>The grave site is delineated by a 0.300 metre decorative wrought iron railing around the perimeter of the plot, detailed in barley sugar twist. The rail is supported on the corners, and central on each long side, with verticals on decorative stepped concrete plinths. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with a rounded element and fleur-de-lis. Fleur-de-lis symbolically represents life.</p> <p>The railing and details have been silver frosted.</p>
Condition	<p>The marble is in good condition although some staining on the face and the lettering is fading. The headstone is dislodged and slightly tilting. The railing is broken and rusting with several elements lying on the ground.</p> <p>The grave site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.</p>



**Grave 73: Scarff 1925:** View to west showing the track to Catholic section; the headstone; and, view to the east showing broken railing.





**Grave 73: Scarff 1925:** Views of grave site showing damage to railings, dislodged headstone.

**Other Anglican Graves**

"Register of Grants of right of burial" record

Denomination Anglican (Church of England) section/denomination

Grave 11	Evidence	Interred	21/07/1910	ROE George
Grave 38a <sup>36</sup>	No evidence	Interred	16/05/1919	CLARK Henry
Grave 45	Number marker	Interred	28/10/1920	YOUNG William
Grave 49	Number marker	Interred	13/11/1921	STEIPELMAN William Lawrence
Grave 50	Star pickets	Interred	02/12/1921	LYNCH Thomas
Grave 53 <sup>37</sup>	Number marker	Interred	20/01/1921	KUSAKA Sawago

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<sup>36</sup> This grave was not numbered in the record. It was the most expensive consideration and the only double sized grave. It should be noted that #38 that preceded in numbering was also a CLARK, and #39 that was after this one was also a CLARK and the consideration was less than all the other records at 10 shillings.

<sup>37</sup> Recorded as Church of England in the burial register but interred in the "others" area of the cemetery and include din that section of the report..



#### 4.5.2 Catholic (R.C. Roman Catholic)

According to the "Register of Grants of right of burial" record, up to No.77 (April 1927), there are 17 Catholic grave sites.

Of those 17, only 5 are identified by headstones and 3 by grave markers and/or disturbed ground.

On the assumption that the two Certificates of Death dated 1894 and 1903 were Catholic, that means there are 19 grave sites of those only 6 are identified by memorial/headstones and 3 by grave markers and/or disturbed ground.

The 19 grave sites are:

Unnumbered	No evidence	23/5/1894	<b>O'GRADY</b> Jane
Unnumbered	No evidence	11/10/1903	<b>O'GRADY</b> John
<b>Grave 13</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	17/07/1911	<b>O'DONNELL</b> Michael Joseph
Grave 14	No evidence	09/08/1911	TRACEY David
<b>Grave 15</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	27/01/1912	<b>CHRISTIE</b> Rose Ellen
Grave 18	No evidence	07/08/1912	ALBERIZ Emilio
Grave 32	No evidence	03/04/1918	MALACCA Ahmal
<b>Grave 42</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	28/01/1920	<b>KEALY</b> Edmund Henry
Grave 44	No evidence	22/07/1920	BRADFIELD William
<b>Grave 48</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	30/06/1921	<b>McCARTHY</b> Joseph
Grave 51	Number marker	02/12/1921	COCHRANE Basil
<b>Grave 55</b>	<b>Headstone</b>	18/02/1922	<b>McGRATH</b> Joseph Leo
Grave 60	Disturbed earth	07/11/1922	MURPHY John
Grave 63	Number marker	12/01/1924	McDONALD Ernest
Grave 64	No evidence	21/01/1924	McGRATH Mary Jane
Grave 71	No evidence	05/08/1925	BLACKBURN William
Grave 72	No evidence	05/09/1925	RICHARDSON James
Grave 76	No evidence	10/04/1927	GIACOMELLI Peter

<b>GRAVE 13</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>O'DONNELL</b>	Michael Joseph
Date of Death	12 July <b>1911</b>
Interred	17 July 1911
Denomination	Catholic (R.C. Roman Catholic) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.13: external at the base of the grave site.
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The single marble headstone is fashioned into a cross curving out to the rectangular face with the inscription, a style of headstone referred to as a cross surmount with shoulders. The marble headstone is set on a chamfered concrete plinth.
Inscription	The inscription is diagonal across the cross and the name is arched over the remainder of the inscription on the rectangular face of the headstone.

R.I.P.  
 IN  
 LOVING  
 REMEMBRANCE  
 OF  
 MICHAEL JOSEPH O'DONNELL  
 WHO WAS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT  
 JULY 12, 1911  
 BORN 19, FEB. 1870

HAD HE ASKED US, WELL WE KNOW  
 WE SHOULD CRY, O, SPARE THIS BLOW'  
 YES, WITH STREAMING EYES SHOULD PRAY,  
 LORD, WE LOVE HIM, LET HIM STAY.  
 BUT THE LORD DOES NOUGHT AMISS;  
 AND SINCE HE HATH ORDERD THIS.  
 WE HAVE NOUGHT TO DO BUT STILL  
 REST IN SILENCE ON HIS WILL.

ERECTED BY HIS SORROWFUL  
 MOTHER, SISTERS AND BROTHERS.

Stonemason	G.C. Smith & Co. Fremantle
Grave surround	<p>The grave site is delineated by a 1.0 metre high decorative wrought iron palisade, around the perimeter of the plot, with concrete plinths on each of the four corners and central on each long side.</p> <p>The spaced slender metal vertical elements have a base and top horizontal frame. The verticals extend above the top frame to form arches over a</p>



central fleur-de-lis elements. The corners of the palisade are headed with decorative floral elements. Fleur-de-lis symbolically represents life.

Condition

The headstone remains intact although there is evidence of staining and the beginnings of de-lamination of the lettering.

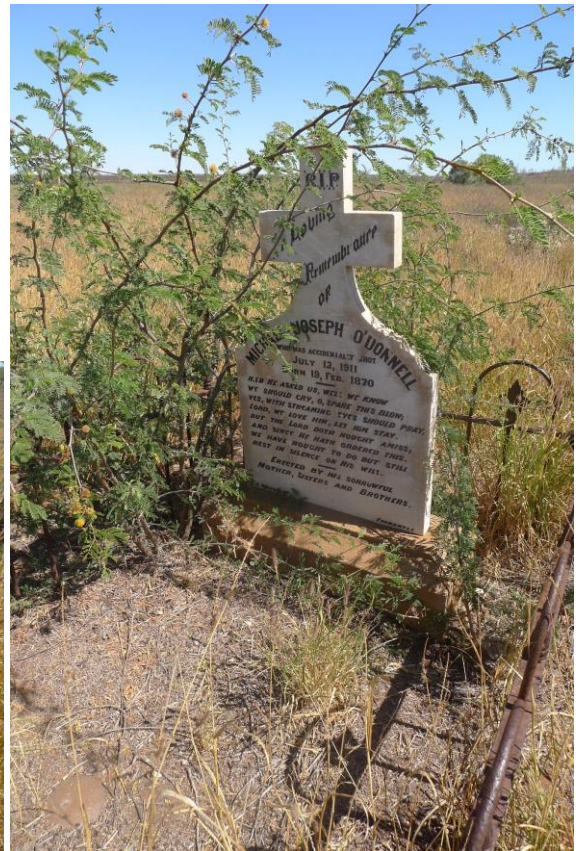
The wrought iron is rusted and in poor condition. The horizontal base frame is partially covered in earth.

The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering and there is an intrusive plant within the gravesite partially obscuring the headstone.



**GRAVE 13: O'Donnell 1911:** View looking west; view to the northeast showing the intrusive planting next to the headstone.





**GRAVE 13: O'Donnell 1911:** Views of the headstone, also showing the railing detail.



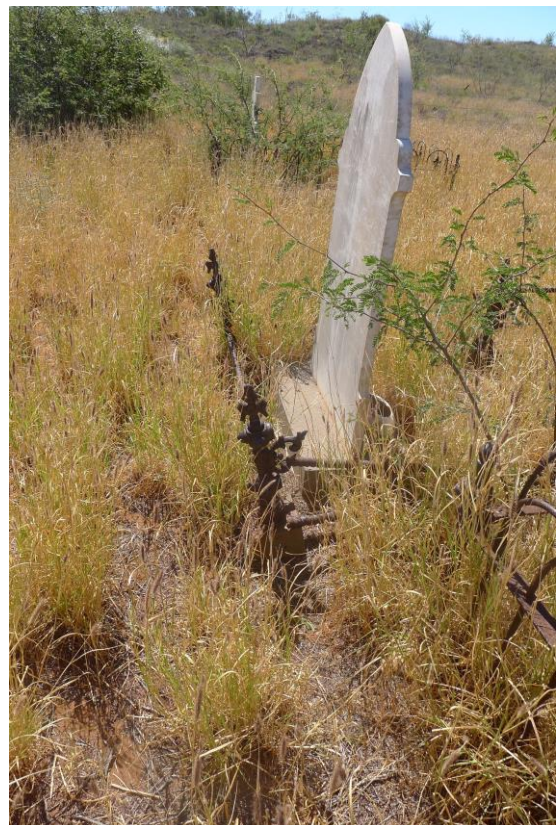
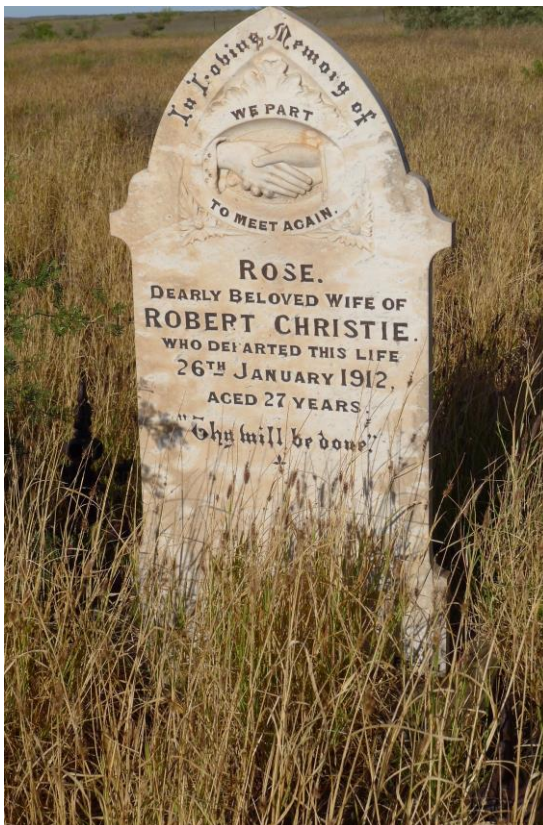
<b>GRAVE 15</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>CHRISTIE</b>	Rose Ellen
Date of Death	26 January <b>1912</b>
Interred	27 January 1912
Denomination	Catholic (R.C. Roman Catholic) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.15: external at the base of the grave site.
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The single marble headstone with a gothic arch, an elliptical shaped bas-relief with hands clasping with inscription to the top and bottom with formal headpiece at the top and a single daisy in each of the bottom corners. The arch has an inscription around the perimeter of both sides. The main inscription is the tall rectangular body of the memorial that is on a concrete plinth. Symbolically the clasped hands represent reunited in heaven and the cuffs represent the husband and wife.
Inscription	

IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
WE PART  
TO MEET AGAIN

ROSE.  
DEARLY BELOVED WIDFE OF  
ROBERT CHRISTIE  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON  
26<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 1912  
AGED 27 YEARS.  
"Thy will be done."

Stonemason	Not visible
Grave surround	The grave site is delineated by 0.300 metre high decorative wrought iron railings (2) around the perimeter of the plot, detailed in barley sugar twist. The rail is supported on the corners, and central on each long side, with vertical supports on square concrete plinths. The verticals are embellished with decorative brackets and topped with a rounded element and fleur-de-lis. Fleur-de-lis symbolically represents life. There seems to be a large shell in the vicinity of the base of the headstone.
Condition	The headstone remains intact although there is evidence of staining and the beginnings of delamination. The headstone also appears to be tilted forward. The wrought iron is rusted and in poor condition with two sections collapsed. The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.

Note: Bull ant nests in the vicinity prevented further inspection.



**GRAVE 15: Christie 1912:** Grave site looking to southwest; headstone; and, rear view showing tilt of the headstone and damaged railings.





**GRAVE 15: Christie 1912:** Railing detail; grave site; rear view to south.

<b>GRAVE 42</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>KEALY</b>	Edmund Henry
Date of Death	26 January <b>1920</b>
Interred	28 January 1920
Denomination	Catholic (R.C. Roman Catholic) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.42: external at the base of the grave site.
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The single marble headstone is fashioned into a cross curving out to the rectangular face with the inscription, a style of headstone referred to as a cross surmount with shoulders. The marble headstone is set on a concrete plinth.
Inscription	

In  
Loving Memory  
of  
EDMOND HENRY  
BELOVED HUSBAND OF  
MINNIE KEALY  
WHO DIED JAN.26<sup>TH</sup> 1920.  
AGED 46 YEARS.  
REQUIESCANT IN PACE.  
ERECTED BY HIS LOVING WIFE.

Stonemason	Day & Co
Grave surround	<p>The grave site is delineated by a 0.750 metre high decorative wrought iron palisade, around the perimeter of the plot, with concrete plinths on each of the four corners and central on each long side.</p> <p>The spaced slender metal vertical elements have a base and top horizontal frame. The verticals extend above the top frame to form a double arch pattern at the top of each four verticals. The corners of the palisade are headed with decorative rounded elements.</p>

#### Condition

The headstone and railings remain intact in fair to good condition. There is evidence of staining and the beginnings of de-lamination on the headstone, and the railings are rusted. The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.

Note: Bull ant nests in the vicinity prevented further inspection.





**GRAVE 42: Kealy 1920:** View of headstone looking to southwest; rear view, and headstone detail.

<b>GRAVE 48</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>McCarthy</b>	Joseph
Date of Death	16 June <b>1921</b>
Interred	30 June 1921
Denomination	Catholic (R.C. Roman Catholic) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.48: external at the base of the grave site.
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	The tall rectangular monument with a triangular apex is polished stone to the front and back with a rough-hewn sides and edges of the top. Set on a polished stone plinth.
Inscription	

SACRED TO MEMORY  
OF  
JOSEPH  
BELOVED HUSBAND OF  
KATE McCARTHY  
AND FATHER OF  
GERTIE AND VERE  
DIED AT ONSLOW  
16<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1921  
AGED 56 YEARS

*HIS LIFE WAS ALL UNSELFISHNESS  
HIS END WAS PERFECT PEACE  
ETERNAL REST GRANT HIM  
O LORD.*

Grave surround	The grave site is delineated by a perimeter of lengths of square stone polished block sections with chamfered blocks to the corners.
Condition	The stone memorial is in good condition but the lettering is deteriorating and staining the stone. The surround has been disrupted and the corner block broken away on a top corner.  The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.

Note: Bull ant nests in the vicinity prevented further inspection.





**GRAVE 48: McCarthy 1921:** View looking west to the memorial; the headstone.





**GRAVE 48: McCarthy 1921:** Damage to the surround and corner; and detail of lettering damage and staining to the stone.

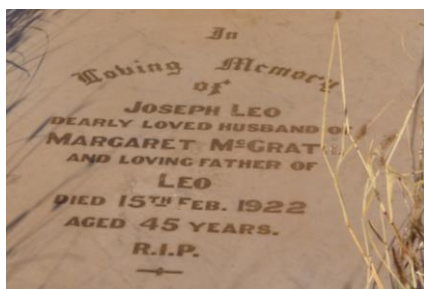


<b>GRAVE 55</b>	"Register of Grants of right of burial" record
<b>McGrath</b>	Joseph Leo
Date of Death	15 February <b>1922</b>
Interred	18 February 1922
Denomination	Catholic (R.C. Roman Catholic) section/denomination
Grave marker	No.55: external at the base of the grave site.
Grave features	Single grave
Headstone	There is no upright headstone. The grave is delineated by a square concrete surround with a flat marble cover over the grave site.
Inscription	

IN  
LOVING MEMORY  
OF  
JOSEPH LEO  
DEARLY LOVED HUSBAND OF  
MARGARET McGRATH  
AND LOVING FATHER OF  
LEO  
DIED 15<sup>TH</sup> FEB. 1922  
AGED 45 YEARS.  
R.I.P.

Condition The memorial is in good condition. The site is overgrown with spinifex and earth covering.

Note: Bull ant nests in the vicinity prevented further inspection.



**GRAVE 55: McGrath 1922:** The inscription and the grave site.





**GRAVE 51: Cochrane 1921**



**GRAVE 60: Murphy 1922**



**GRAVE 63: McDonald 1924**



#### 4.5.3 Presbyterian

There is no evidence of any particular Presbyterian allocation within the cemetery. There are 4 listings in the "Register of Grants of right of burial" record, one of which is located in the Anglican section of the Cemetery (No.26) and recorded in the Anglican section. There is no further evidence of any of the Presbyterian grave sites.

Grave 2	No evidence	26/09/1907	McLEAN David
Grave 4	No evidence	15/10/1908	McALLISTER William
Grave 26 <sup>38</sup>	Headstone	17/08/1913	WHITTACKER Jessie
Anglican section			
Grave 68	No evidence	01/04/1925	SCOTT William Henry

#### 4.5.4 "Other" (Aboriginal, Mahommedan, Pagan)

##### Aboriginal

There are 11 Aboriginal denominations noted in the "Register of Grants of right of burial" record. There is no evidence of any Aboriginal gravesites or any particular allocation within the cemetery. Number marker 69 was found lying in the spinifex in the Anglican section.

Grave 10	No evidence	23/04/1910	NBILLY	Billy (Alias: Tommy)
Grave 19	No evidence	21/01/1913	----	Mary
Grave 21	No evidence	17/02/1913	ABIK	Manjoria
Grave 24	No evidence	24/07/1913	----	Madge (child)
Grave 35	No evidence	01/01/1919	----	Charlie
Grave 40	No evidence	11/10/1919	----	Paddy
Grave 41	No evidence	18/11/1919	----	Bluey
Grave 46	No evidence	28/10/1920	----	Rosie
Grave 59	No evidence	28/09/1922	----	Annie
Grave 62	No evidence	18/12/1923	----	Georgina
Grave 69	No evidence	19/06/1926	----	Nellie of Minderoo

##### Mahommedan

Of the 12 recorded graves in the "Register of Grants of right of burial" record, there are 8 grave markers consecutive in a line, and a concrete plinth some 20 metres from the markers. The plinth has no identifying marks. There is no signage or indication on site that this is the Mahommedan section of the cemetery other than the grave markers with the numbers. This section is located furthest from the Cemetery entry, in the west corner.

One (No.53) of the 8 markers in the Mahommedan section of the cemetery, is recorded as Anglican (Church of England) in the burial register.

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<sup>38</sup> Located in the Anglican section of the cemetery, and recorded in that section. Recorded as Presbyterian in the burial register

Two (No.s 74, 75) of the 8 markers in the Mahommedan section of the cemetery, are recorded as Pagan in the “Register of Grants of right of burial” record.

Grave 6	No evidence	21/01/1909	IGEROO Taminato
Grave 17	No evidence	20/07/1912	NAKAWARING Ku
Grave 22	No evidence	09/07/1913	SAGKECHI Shimon
Grave 30	No evidence	25/04/1917	CHUNG Wong
Grave 43	Evidence	18/04/1920	HASSAN Bin Moal
Grave 53	Evidence	20/01/1922	KUSAKA Sawago
Grave 54	Evidence	02/02/1922	UODDA Kumfuo
Grave 56	Evidence	24/06/1922	OVEAN Provecio
Grave 57	Evidence	24/06/1922	----- Mallachi
Grave 67	Evidence	15/03/1925	BATCHER -----
Stepped pedestal	Evidence		
<b>Pagan</b>			
Grave 74	Evidence	22/03/1926	AH QUE
Grave 75	Evidence	20/04/1926	FOOK AH JONG
<b>Catholic</b>			
Grave 77 <sup>39</sup>	Number marker	20/04/1927	McGAFFERY James



**Stepped pedestal:** view looking west, and detail.



<sup>39</sup> Recorded as Roman Catholic in the “Register of Grants of right of burial” record. The only grave site with no consideration and noted as “FREE”. Although later ones in the new cemetery were also “FREE”.





**GRAVE 43: Hassan 1920**



**GRAVE 53: Kusaka 1922**



**GRAVE 53: Kusaka 1922 remnants**





**GRAVE 54: Uodda 1922**



**GRAVE 56: Ovean 1922**



**GRAVE 57: Mallachi 1922**





**GRAVE 67: Batcher 1925**



**GRAVE 74: Ah Que 1926**



**GRAVE 77: McGaffrey 1927**

#### **4.4 Condition, integrity, Authenticity**

**CONDITION** *refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which the place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental effects.*

The present condition of *Old Onslow Cemetery* is generally fair to poor. The spinifex has overtaken the entire site obliterating any evidence of gravesites for the majority of the cemetery area. In the areas where grave sites are evident, tracks have been eroded through the spinifex, crossing over grave sites in some places and most likely more graves that are unidentified at this time. The spinifex impacts most of the grave sites within the plots and causing upheaval to memorials and railings.

Memorials are mostly in fair to good condition, except for a few with broken headstones, and some staining and deteriorating lettering. The metal memorial that is rusted is in poor condition with the lettering almost indecipherable. The railings and palisades are without exception, rusted. Most remain mostly intact although some railings are damaged and/or collapsed, with a few elements missing. The moulded concrete pedestals associated with the railings are mostly damaged with few exceptions.

There is no evidence of any maintenance to the grounds or the grave sites except one grave site that is clearly cared for and maintained.

**INTEGRITY** *is a measure of the likely long term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the place to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process.*

The original intention of the place is very clear with the retention and identification of many of the gravesites and particularly the seven sites that predate the burial index, and one that was not recorded, in 1914. However it is evident from the "Register of Grants of right of burial" record that there is a large number of graves that are not identified at this time. *Old Onslow Cemetery* has a high degree of integrity due to its continued appropriate use.

**AUTHENTICITY** *refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.*

The remaining grave sites, memorials, headstones, palisades, railings and grave markers at *Old Onslow Cemetery* are considerably intact with no substantial or irreversible interventions occurring to the remaining original fabric of those graves. However it is evident from the "Register of Grants of right of burial" record that there is a large number of graves that are not identified at this time. *Old Onslow Cemetery* has a high degree of authenticity.



## 5.0 ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence from previous reports and available documents supports the physical evidence and verifies the development of *Onslow Pioneer Cemetery* from the earliest remaining evidence in 1894, until the last remaining evidence in 1927.

### 5.1 Analysis of documentary and physical evidence

The first mention of a cemetery in the fledging town of Onslow, after the establishment of a port at the mouth of the Ashburton River in 1883, was in 1885. It was recognised at that time that in addition to a town subdivision, a site should be marked for a cemetery.

Evidence on site shows that the oldest remaining grave at the cemetery is dated May 1896. That interment and a further six, before records started in 1907 ("Register of Grants of right of burial") are evident in the Anglican section of the *Old Onslow Cemetery*. Further to that, there are another two unrecorded burials, evidenced by Certificates of Death in 1894 and 1903, a husband and wife by the name of O'Grady; there is evidence that they were Catholics (a small R.C. at the top of Jane O'Grady's Certificate of Death, and their Irish origin noted on John O'Grady's certificate). The 1894 Certificate makes reference to the Onslow General Cemetery, evidencing that a cemetery was in existence, and maps of c.1890 show a cemetery, although not the same dimensions or distance from town as existing, it is highly likely it is the same cemetery.

It is likely that there was a need for a cemetery from 1883 although there is no evidence of any interments having taken place, or even any on-site evidence of the 1894 grave. It could be surmised that there are more graves at the cemetery that cover that intervening period of 1883 to 1894 and beyond. The on-site evidence of the Anglican graves between 1896 and September 1907 does not discount that there were more interments, of Anglicans and other denominations, than those; only Anglicans during that period seems somewhat curious. Prior to the "Register of Grants of right of burial" records starting in 1907 with interment No. 1, there are 6 identified grave sites with memorials. From 1909 until 1927, 77 grave sites are recorded at the *Old Onslow Cemetery*, only a few with memorials, some with markers.

Significantly, of the 13 Aboriginal graves listed in the "Register of Grants of right of burial", there is no indication of where they may have been located in the cemetery or any evidence of any of those graves. However, a No. 69 grave marker, listed as Nellie of Minderoo, was located lying in the Anglican section of the cemetery. That is likely evidence that the Aboriginal graves are in the cemetery.

The Mahommedan area is identified by a number of grave markers and a monument.

Members of the pioneering Clark family are interred in the cemetery, although it is not clear who is connected to either James or his brother Harry (Samuel Henry). John McKenzie was James Clark's brother-in-law and partner in developing the port on the Ashburton River, thereby establishing the town of Onslow. John McKenzie is interred in the cemetery's Anglican section, August 1897 (this report Ref. C). James Clark's brother Harry came to Onslow in 1895 and took over management of the Rob Roy Hotel. Harry's wife Louisa Clark is interred Anglican section of the Cemetery: 1919 (Registry No.38). There are a number of other Clarks although their particular connections are unclear. They are all in the Anglican section of the Cemetery: R.U. Clark 1900 (this report Ref. E); Clarice Delicia 1905 (this report Ref. G); Henry Clark. May 1919 (not numbered in the Registry- This report number 38a); Clark. no Christian name. May 1919 (Registry No. 39). It is likely that No. 38a

and No. 39 are connected as a double grave was recorded for 38a and a lesser consideration for 39. The dates recorded are the interment dates, so it is possible that both deaths occurred at a similar time. There is insufficient evidence to definitively connect any of the Clarks but it is likely there are connections.

The only metal memorial in the cemetery is in the Anglican section (Grave No. 16). The 1912 metal memorial faces east at the east end of the grave site. Traditionally the grave headstone is at the west end of the grave site, facing the rising sun in the east. It is likely that the metal memorial has been moved from its original position at the west end facing east. The inscription has been hand beaten into the iron cross and is difficult to decipher due to weathering. However, the name of Rosie is evident rather than Rose as recorded in the Register, and the inscription could be interpreted that her father was Reverend (Rev) Gray, or Richard Gray (or both). Richard Gray is recorded as being interred in 1913 but there is no evidence of his grave. Rosie Gray was only 4 years old, the youngest identified in the cemetery.

It is interesting to note that there is no record of any burials between November 1913 and March 1916. The cemetery at its current site of Lot 152, was not gazetted until 1914. At that time, although the "Register of Grants of right of burial" was recording the burials at *Old Onslow Cemetery*, there were none recorded in 1914, likely due to World War One impacting on the men folk at that time, but there is one grave site and memorial in that period (1914) that was not listed in the "Register of Grants of right of burial" record. It is located in the Anglican section (Grave No.H).

The "Register of Grants of right of burial" indicates that burials commenced at the new Onslow Cemetery in September 1925, Grave No. 72 in the Register. The Cemetery records show that Grave No's. 72 to 77 (inclusive) are interred at 'new' Onslow Cemetery, consistent with the Register. However, the physical evidence on site indicates that Grave No.73 Scarff has a memorial in the Anglican section, although there is no evidence of Grave No's. 72 or 76 in the Catholic section. Grave No's. 74, 75 and 77 (marker in grass) are all identified with grave marker numbers, all located in the 'Others' section of the cemetery, although Grave No. 77 was recorded as Catholic denomination, but was also Free (no cost).

Since 1927 when it is likely the last burial took place, there has been minimal, if any, attention to the *Old Onslow Cemetery*. Inspections of the Cemetery took place in 1991 and 2009, and the Conservation Plans of the Old Onslow townsite included the cemetery in 1998 and 2012, but there is minimal comment, and no recommendations or actions pertaining to the *Old Onslow Cemetery* in any of those reports.

In 2018, *Old Onslow Cemetery* continues to be a place of commemoration of the early pioneers of Onslow.

## 5.2 Comparative

Settlement in Western Australia dates back to 1829. The oldest pioneer cemetery in the State is at East Perth, which was designated as the public cemetery for Perth when the townsite was surveyed. There were between 9,000 and 10,000 burials at East Perth before the cemetery was closed to burials in July 1899. The East Perth Cemetery was originally much larger, with separate areas for the various denominations. Land that had not been used for burials was excluded from the Cemetery reserve, and memorials west of Plain Street were relocated within the present site at East Perth.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Richards, Oline, *East Perth Cemetery Landscape Conservation Study*, June 1991, p. 1.



Other pioneer cemeteries in Western Australia date from various periods depending when the particular area was settled. The York area and Greenough dominate; St John's Pioneer Cemetery, York (1853) has approximately 69 burials recorded but has since been developed; Greenough Walkaway Pioneer Cemeteries (1857-1963), over 890 burials; Mt Brown Cemetery, York (1869-1990) over 400 burials; St Peter's Church Cemetery, Gilgering (1860) over 300 burials; and St Paul's Church Cemetery, Edwards Crossing (1863-1972), 26 burials.



East Perth Cemetery 2018



Gilgering Church and Cemetery 2016



Katrine Cemetery 2017



Broome Pioneer Cemetery after conservation works 2008

These cemeteries were mostly associated with a Church, or were informal (Broome Pioneers Cemetery). In these ways, they vary from the *Old Onslow Cemetery*.

*Old Onslow Cemetery* was a public cemetery with defined denominational areas. The cemetery developed in association with the fledgling town of Onslow at the mouth of the Ashburton River. It is likely that even the unrecorded burials would have been recorded at some time, and followed a grid plan.

*Old Onslow Cemetery* is particular to the northwest environment and isolated settlement of the region.



## 6.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The evidence in this section is considered in terms of the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Criteria for Entry in the Register of Heritage Places (1991); it considers the documentary and physical evidence prior to the formulation of Statement of Significance.

This assessment was prepared from the documentary and physical evidence, and is based on objective judgments relating to authenticity and development of the place.

### 6.1 Aesthetic Value

**Criterion 1** *It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.*

- 6.1.1. Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics.
- 6.1.2 Importance for its creative design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- 6.1.3 Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- 6.1.4 In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

*Old Onslow Cemetery* is valued by the Onslow community for the distinctive aesthetic of an historic cemetery in a unique isolated setting in proximity to the original Onslow townsite. (Criterion 1.1)

The palisades and railings on the memorials demonstrate the skills of blacksmiths particularly evident in the Anglican section of the cemetery on No. 23 memorial. The headstones also demonstrate individual heartfelt symbolic stone work as evidenced on memorial B with a dove atop a scroll dated 1897, and No.23 with a seated lamb, dated 1913, showing fine decorative examples of the period. (Criterion 1.2)

*Old Onslow Cemetery* demonstrates a distinctive cultural environment within the isolated natural landscape within which it is located. (Criterion 1.1)

### 6.2 Historic Value

**Criterion 2** *It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia.*

- 6.2.1. Importance for the density or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the locality, region or the State.
- 6.2.2. Importance in relation to an event, phase or activity of historic importance in the locality, region or the State.
- 6.2.3. Importance for its close association with an individual or individuals whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.
- 6.2.4 Importance as an example of technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period.

The “Register of Grants of right of burial”, other records, and the remaining extant memorials and grave markers at *Old Onslow Cemetery* records and demonstrates the diverse cultural and historic background of the developing town of Onslow on the mouth of the Ashburton River. (Criterion 2.1)

*Old Onslow Cemetery* is significant for its association with Aboriginal people, pioneers, their families, identities and “others” between 1882 and 1927 by which time the new town of Onslow was established with a new cemetery. (Criterion 2.2)

*Old Onslow Cemetery* demonstrates associations, as the resting place and/or commemoration site of a number of identities associated with the early history, and subsequent development of Onslow, and the history of the north of Western Australia, such as members of the James and Harry Clark families, John McKenzie, and others. (Criterion 2.2)

The railings and palisades at *Old Onslow Cemetery*, constructed between 1896 and 1924 are fine examples of the styles, materials and blacksmith workmanship of the period.

The rustic workmanship of the metal cross on No.16 is an innovative and personal memorial that is a good example of the period. (1912) (Criterion 2.4)

### 6.3 Scientific Value

*Criterion 3A It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of Western Australia.*

- 6.3.1 Importance for the information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- 6.3.2 Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the locality, region or the State.

*Old Onslow Cemetery* was the first recognised cemetery in Onslow, with the first identified burial taking place in 1894, although it was not gazetted until 1914, by which time 39 recorded burials and an unknown number of burials between 1883 and 1894, for which there is no record. (Criteria 3.1)

The *Old Onslow Cemetery* has the potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the locality, region and the State through further archaeological investigation to locate and identify the recorded 44 graves, including those of 11 Aboriginal graves, and any unrecorded graves between 1883 and 1894 that have not been identified on the cemetery site, as they have the potential to inform of the social history of the Onslow district. (Criteria 3.2)

### 6.4 Social Value

*Criterion 4 It is significant through association with a community or cultural complex in Western Australia for social, cultural, education or spiritual reasons.*



- 6.4.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural complex for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, aesthetic or educational associations.
- 6.4.2 Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

*Old Onslow Cemetery* has social significance for Onslow as a visual reminder and record of the cultural and religious associations of the early development of the original Onslow town. (Criterion 4.1)

## **6.5 Degree of Significance - Rarity**

*Criterion 5 It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of Western Australia.*

- 6.5.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.
- 6.5.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced in, or in danger of being lost from, or of exceptional interest to, the locality, region or the State.

*Old Onslow Cemetery* is an important record of a distinctive way of life in the records inscribed on the memorials, and the function and design with symbolism implicit in most memorials, demonstrating a way of life no longer practiced in the commemoration of the deceased. (Criterion 6.1)

## **6.6 Degree of Significance - Representativeness**

*Criterion 6 It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the State.*

- 6.6.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.
- 6.6.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the locality, region or the State.

*Old Onslow Cemetery* is representative of isolated small town cemeteries, where local communities place importance on the preservation of their links with their early history. (Criterion 6.1)

*Old Onslow Cemetery* demonstrates the characteristics of commemoration of past pioneers and people of historical importance or those that have contributed to the community, as a historical record. (Criterion 6.2)

## 7.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*Old Onslow Cemetery* has cultural heritage significance. The Statement of Significance identifies the qualities that make the place worthy of conserving and is essential to the Conservation Policy that provides guidance for the future appropriate conservation of the place.

*Old Onslow Cemetery*, a cemetery comprising 90 recorded burial sites that comprises 27 memorial headstones and/or palisades and railings, 1 metal memorial, 11 with grave number markers, and the remainder unidentified, located in a isolated lee of a hill in proximity to, and associated with, the old Onslow townsite, is of considerable cultural heritage significance to the community of Onslow and the state of Western Australia for the following reasons;

it is significant for its association with Aboriginal people, pioneers, their families, identities and “others” between 1882 and 1927 during the early history and development of the Onslow region;

it is an important record of a distinctive way of life in the records inscripted on the memorials, and the function and design with symbolism implicit in most memorials, demonstrating a way of life no longer practiced in the commemoration of the deceased;

the headstones, railings and palisades, and the rustic workmanship of the metal cross on No.16, constructed between 1896 and 1924 are fine examples of the styles, materials and workmanship of the period;

it has the potential to yield information through archaeological investigation to locate and identify the recorded 44 graves, including those of 11 Aboriginal graves, and any unrecorded graves been 1883 and 1894 that have not to date been identified on the cemetery site, as they have the potential to further inform of the social history of the Onslow district;

It demonstrates the characteristics of the cultural diversity of Onslow from its earliest development; and,

it contributes the Onslow community’s sense of place informing of the early history.

### 7.1 Conclusion

The acceptance and implementation of this report is important for the conservation of *Old Onslow Cemetery*. The place has been assessed on the basis of documentary and physical evidence within the guidelines of the Heritage Council of Western Australia, and found to be of cultural heritage significance to the community of Onslow and the state of Western Australia.



## **8.0 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **8.1 Schedule of levels**

The analysis of significance is determined within the following criteria determined by the Heritage Council of Western Australia to provide a standard against which all places are assessed.

#### **ES EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The fabric assessed as exceptionally significant should be retained, restored and conserved.

Elements should be respectful and responsive to the significance of the place, and not prejudice the associations and meanings of the elements or spaces.

Intrusive elements should be removed.

No new elements should be introduced.

Any damaged fabric should be restored.

Minor adaptation could be acceptable with full consideration of all alternatives prior to the intrusion into the original fabric.

No development or works should adversely impact on the setting or aspect of the place.

#### **CS CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE**

These areas are extremely important in terms of the place and should be conserved if the place is to retain its meaning and significance.

The response to elements of Considerable Significance corresponds to the response to Exceptional Significance. Generally it is the same approach for both levels of significance, although elements of Considerable Significance may already have some minor modifications or alterations.

The fabric assessed as of Considerable Significance should be retained, restored and conserved as appropriate.

Restore any damaged fabric and remove Intrusive elements.

Any new elements should be of a removable nature and not impact on considerably significant fabric.

Minor adaptation could be acceptable with full consideration of all alternatives.

No development or works should adversely impact on the setting or aspect of the place.

#### **SS SOME SIGNIFICANCE**

This is the threshold for entry onto the Heritage Council's (WA) Register of Heritage Places.

Elements of some significance are elements of the original fabric of the place that have generally undergone considerable change or alteration. Although the elements

relate to the history and development of the place, they may be adapted or altered, provided the impact is assessed against the conservation of the place in its entirety.

The fabric assessed as Some Significance should be retained, restored and conserved as appropriate.

#### LS LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE

This category can include additions and alterations made to the original fabric to accommodate changing requirements. They tend to be expedient and their impact upon the place ranges from neutral to moderately intrusive.

The elements can be altered for adaptive or conservation works, depending on future use.

#### INTRUSIVE

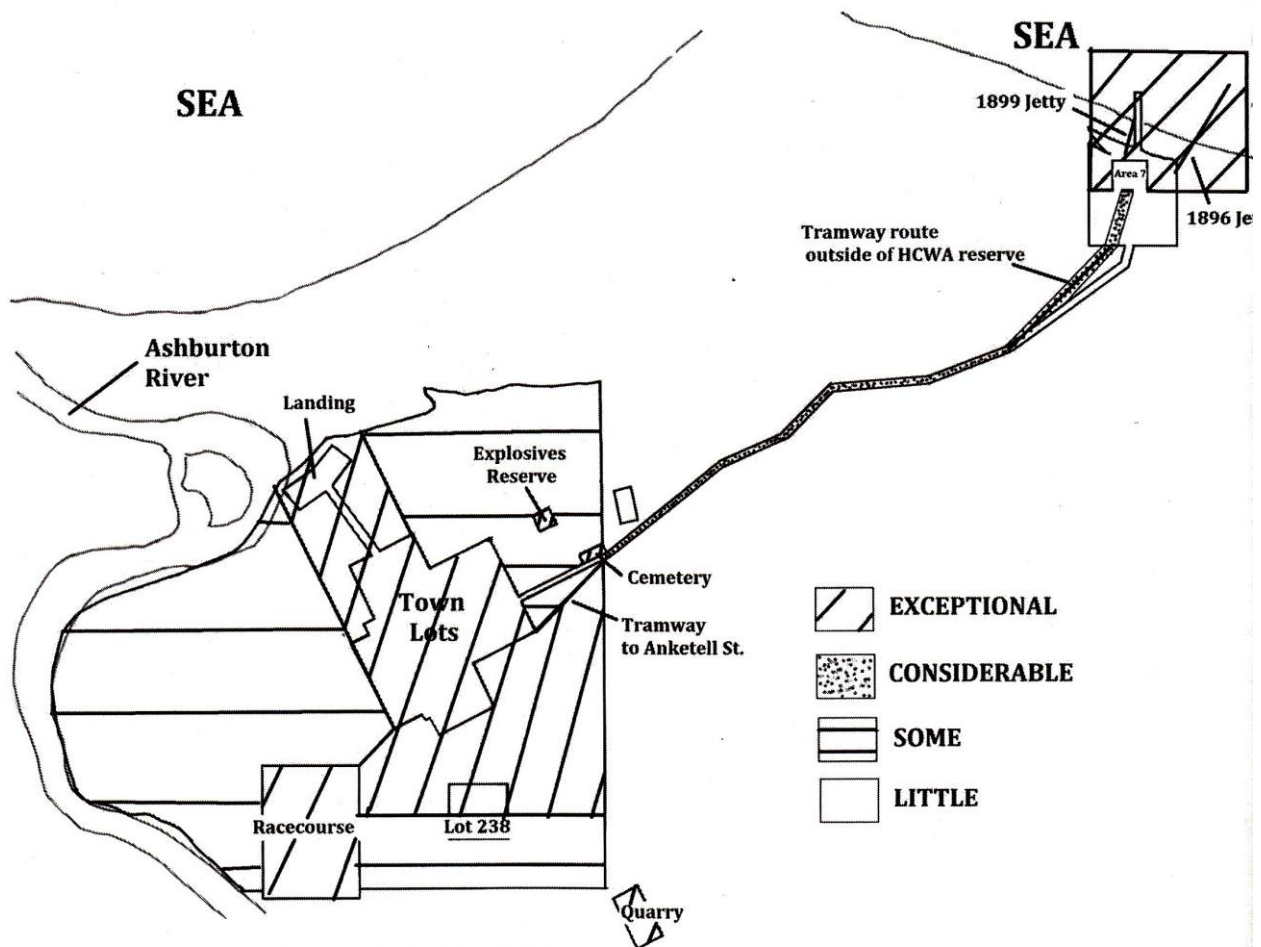
Intrusive elements include items that, in their present form, have an adverse affect upon the significance of the place and removal should be encouraged.

Removal should be undertaken when the opportunity arises, or when the element is no longer required, unless their removal is identified as an urgent matter.

A detailed analysis of significance ranks the building elements in a tiered system and serves to inform decisions regarding the conservation of the built fabric of *Old Onslow Cemetery* as detailed in Section 10.3.

Overall appearance	CS
Setting	SS
Memorials:	
Setting	CS
Layout	CS
Railings	CS
Headstones	CS
Other grave sites:	
Grave numbers	CS
Evidence of graves	CS
Other elements:	
Entry gate	CS
Tram line fence posts	CS
Other perimeter fence elements	SS
Information block	LS





**FIGURE 51 ZONES OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The entire site has been deemed of Exceptional Significance in the 2012 Conservation Plan: figure 51.

## 9.0 DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION POLICY

### OLD ONSLOW CEMETERY CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

## 9.1 Introduction

The Conservation Policy is developed in response to the assessment of cultural heritage significance of the place, as identified in the Statement of Significance (Section 7.0) and is specific to that place. All the evidence presented to date has been considered in the formulation of this policy.

The purpose of the Conservation Policy is to establish a framework within which the cultural significance of the place can be retained, respected and protected. The conservation policy outlines an appropriate framework for decision-making and recommends a logical sequence of works to facilitate the short term and long term conservation of the place. The Conservation Policy is warranted and its implementation is imperative to ensure that the place is properly conserved for present and future generations. It is imperative that the on-going function of the place is appropriate to its cultural significance and is retained in the long-term.

Generally the policy recommends that *Old Onslow Cemetery* be retained and conserved.

## 9.2 Key policy statements

- Policy 1.1** The findings of this report be accepted as an indication of the significance of *Old Onslow Cemetery* to the cultural heritage of the community of Onslow.
- Policy 1.2** The Conservation Management Plan is understood, accepted and implemented by the owner, the Shire of Ashburton.
- Policy 1.3** The policy is referred to and implemented as a guide to future conservation and development of the place identified as the *Old Onslow Cemetery* and that it is accepted by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.
- Policy 1.4** Any archaeological investigations, maintenance, conservation works, interpretation, or development interventions should be undertaken in accordance with the principles and guidelines of Australia ICOMOS's Burra Charter, and in compliance with all heritage and statutory bodies.
- Policy 1.5** The continuation of appropriate and preferred uses be monitored and managed to ensure the ongoing respect for the place.
- Policy 1.6** Undertake conservation works as detailed in Section 16.0.
- Policy 1.7** Review this Conservation Management Plan, every five years, to reconsider the appropriateness in light of any changes to the situation, and make necessary amendments to the conservation policies at those times.



## 10.0 RETENTION OF SIGNIFICANCE (policies arising from the significance of the place)

### 10.1 Procedural policies for the retention of significance

It is important that the owner and those responsible for the place understand the assessed significance, and the Conservation Management Plan is accepted and implemented.

- Policy 2.1** Appropriate professional advice should be sought when any intervention to the fabric is considered, or if unplanned situations arise and require attention.
- Policy 2.2** If future leasing of the place were contemplated, a Heritage Agreement should be constituted to give force to the Conservation Policy as set out in this document. This would compel any lessees to undertake specified maintenance and works important for the conservation of the place.

### 10.2 Physical policies for the retention of significance

#### 10.2.1 Archaeological issues

The documentary evidence reveals that there are a significant number of graves that are unmarked, and possible burials that took place between 1883 and 1894 that are neither record or identified, within *Old Onslow Cemetery*.

- Policy 2.3** Undertake archaeological investigations of the site prior to any work taking place on the site. Any work on a site can result in the removal or disturbance of the archaeological heritage associated with a place.
- Policy 2.4** There is a possibility that the site may contain pre-contact Aboriginal material. Should excavation be considered an excavation permit for historic sites should be applied for under section 16 of The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.
- Policy 2.5** If Aboriginal material is found anthropological consultation with relevant Aboriginal people is likely to be required by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.
- Policy 2.6** Ground disturbance of any kind should be kept to a minimum and avoided if at all possible within the zones of exceptional, considerable or some significance. Archaeological testing of any propose excavation area should be carried out prior to site works commencing. The site works should then be monitored by an archaeologist.
- Policy 2.7** If any archaeological remains are uncovered contractors or other personnel, they should stop work and report such incidences.
- Policy 2.8** Management personnel should seek the advice of an archaeologist before allowing work to recommence.
- Policy 2.9** Records should be kept of all projects that disturb the ground surface in archaeologically sensitive areas or cause significant fabric to be removed or altered. The records should show the reason and location of the disturbance and detail where fabric was removed and what was altered.

- Policy 2.10** Artifact collections from site works and disturbances should be catalogued and curated in suitable conditions to control degradation of the resource.

#### 10.2.2 Site Application

The site is an element integral within the significance of the place. The site was selected, used as a cemetery, gazetted as a cemetery and continued to develop and evolve as a cemetery and place of commemoration.

- Policy 2.11** The place be treated with the respect afforded by its significance.

- Policy 2.12** Retention of the original remaining graves, memorials, railings, grave markers and other evidence of graves be retained insitu, in the context of the site as specified in this document. Retention of those elements is critical to retaining the assessed significance of the place as stated in the Statement of Significance.

- Policy 2.13** Retain and conserve:

All identified grave sites. memorial headstones, palisades, railings, grave markers, immortelles and other commemorative elements and any other elements that comprise each of the grave sites

The entry gate

Any tram line fence “posts”

#### 10.2.3 Design Intent

*Old Onslow Cemetery* developed as a cemetery likely from 1883 when the town of Onslow was evolving, with the first recorded burial in 1894, and the oldest surviving memorial from 1896. In 1925 a new cemetery was established in the new Onslow townsite although interments continued at Old Onslow townsite until 1927. *Old Onslow Cemetery* has a high degree of integrity and authenticity and demonstrates a clear understanding of the original intentions.

- Policy 2.14** Any new work to any elements of the original graves should be sympathetic, with the remaining fabric of Exceptional, Considerable or Some Significance, or able to be reversed without damage to the surrounding fabric at a later date.

- Policy 2.15** Original design features and elements of the original remaining graves must be conserved and retained insitu.

- Policy 2.16** Any reinstatement of damaged original features of the original graves should be undertaken in consultation with appropriate heritage and conservation consultants.

- Policy 2.17** No intervention should be made to headstones to reintroduce lettering or recut into the headstone. A record should be made in transcript, tracings, photography and any other visual means, to record the original transcriptions, and retain the headstone insitu. Any installation of a



discreet interpretation of the original transcript should not impact on the burial site.

**Policy 2.18** Take opportunities to remove any intrusive elements.

**Policy 2.19** Take opportunities where possible to engage with families of the people commemorated at the cemetery to full inform and engage them in decisions regarding the future of the memorials.

#### 10.2.4 Current use

*Old Onslow Cemetery* is a closed cemetery. It is a tourist destination associated with the Old Onslow townsite located 2 kilometres to the east.

**Policy 2.20** The continuation and informed management of the appropriate passive tourism function is very important to the ongoing respect and conservation of the place.

**Policy 2.21** Any future compatible uses and users must not compromise the significance of the place as described in the Statement of Significance.

#### 10.2.5 Fabric and Setting

There is no evidence of change to the setting over the years other than the removal of grave markers. The cemetery is located on the south lee side of a hill.

Most of the remaining original fabric is intact.

**Policy 2.22** Retain and restore headstones insitu. Appropriate conservation advice should be sought before undertaking any works or applying any materials to the headstones

**Policy 2.23** Retain and restore the palisades and railings insitu where possible. Under no circumstances should paint be applied to any wrought iron railings that have no evidence of previous painting.

**Policy 2.24** Preventative treatment of the wrought iron should be guided by appropriate materials conservators.

**Policy 2.25** The setting of *Old Onslow Cemetery* should not be compromised by the installation of any more memorials. Works considered detrimental to the setting of the original graves would include the construction of any further structures on the site, the addition of further memorial plaques, or any tree plantings in their vicinity.

**Policy 2.26** Retain existing vistas to and from the place.

**Policy 2.27** Restrict the introduction of any new plantings onto the site. Should any new plantings be required, consult with Shire of Ashburton's staff and/or professional botanical /horticultural expertise to ensure appropriate decisions are made with respect to:

- historical evidence
- management of burial sites
- integrity of the cemetery
- environment and impact on headstones and other elements

root damage to graves

**Policy 2.28** Restrict any directional signage and interpretive map info to the periphery of the external of the site without impacting vistas to the site.

**Policy 2.29** Interpret and promote the place for its special qualities as stated in the Statement of Significance. (Section 7.0)

#### 10.2.5 Car parking on the site

There is no formal parking associated with the site. A gravel track leads to the gate entry on the southeast corner of the site. No changes are foreseen.

**Policy 2.30** No parking should be permitted within the cemetery site.

### **10.3 Gradings of significance**

Examination of the evidence reveals that certain constraints arise to ensure that the significance of the place is not diminished.

The analysis of significance provides a basis for recommendations for appropriate action to elements and fabric within specific gradings of significance.

#### **Policy 2.31 ES EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The fabric assessed as exceptionally significant should be retained, restored and conserved.

Elements should be respectful and responsive to the significance of the place, and not prejudice the associations and meanings of the elements or spaces.

Intrusive elements should be removed.

No new elements should be introduced.

Any damaged fabric should be restored.

Minor adaptation could be acceptable with full consideration of all alternatives prior to the intrusion into the original fabric.

No development or works should adversely impact on the setting or aspect of the place.

#### **Policy 2.32 CS CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE**

These areas are extremely important in terms of the place and should be conserved if the place is to retain its meaning and significance.

The fabric assessed as Considerable Significance should be retained, restored and conserved as appropriate.

Restore any damaged fabric and remove Intrusive elements.

Any new elements should be of a removable nature and not impact on considerably significant fabric.

Minor adaptation could be acceptable with full consideration of all alternatives.



No development or works should adversely impact on the setting or aspect of the place.

**Policy 2.33** SS SOME SIGNIFICANCE

Elements of some significance are original fabric that has generally undergone considerable change or alteration. Although the elements relate to the history and development of the place, they may be adapted or altered, provided the impact is assessed against the conservation of the place in its entirety.

The fabric assessed as Some Significance should be retained, restored and conserved as appropriate.

Finishes that are new or different could be acceptable but not impact on original fabric.

**Policy 2.34** LS LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE

Can include additions and alterations to the original fabric for adaptive or conservation works, depending on future use requirements.

Ensure that any proposed works do not impact on or detract from elements of greater significance.

Before removal or adaptation of any elements, full documentation and recording (before, during and after) should be undertaken.

**Policy 2.35** I INTRUSIVE

Intrusive elements include items that, in their present form, have an adverse affect upon the significance of the place and removal should be encouraged.

Before removal or adaptation of any elements, full documentation and recording (before, during and after) should be undertaken.

Removal should be undertaken when the opportunity arises, or when the element is no longer required, unless their removal is identified as an urgent matter.

## 11.0 REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERPRETATION

### 11.1 Introduction

*Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place. Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. Maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities of the place; and the use of explanatory material.*<sup>41</sup>

### 11.2 Interpretation

*Old Onslow Cemetery* is integral within the history of the development of the Onslow district. It may require some explanation in order to understand the significance of the cultural heritage of the place. With understanding comes a respect for the place and an interest in how and why the place developed. The community of Onslow should have the opportunity to understand and appreciate the significance of this place in their neighbourhood, and its role in the development history of Onslow.

*Interpretation is a communication link between a place and its visitors. Whatever the link is it creates for the visitor an intellectual and emotional connection to a place. It creates feelings about a place, prompts ideas and reveals meanings.*<sup>42</sup>

The potential to further interpret and promote the heritage of the place is a prime opportunity to enrich the experience of a visit to the place.

**Policy 3.1** Given the cultural importance of the place it is worth developing interpretative material drawing upon the research that has been compiled, and the work in this report, using the plans and information developed for it, to explain the nature and function of the various parts and of the history of the place and the context from which it evolved.

**Policy 3.2** The development of brochures and the introduction of discreet signage are means by which the place could be interpreted and promoted.

### 11.3 Heritage Tourism

Heritage tourism has been broadly described as:

*‘activities and services which provide international and domestic visitors with the opportunity to experience, understand and enjoy the special values of Australia’s heritage.’*<sup>43</sup>

Heritage places are a fundamental element of Australia’s tourism industry. More and more ‘tourists’ are seeking to ‘experience’ heritage places and the rich stories and history associated with them.

*‘During their stay in Australia 60% of international tourists visit a cultural attraction.’*<sup>44</sup>

Successful tourism at heritage places depends on a number of things, but quality and honesty must be foremost in the experience. It builds on common ground through community development, ownership and identity that engenders community pride in the tourism business of providing the product, customers

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<sup>41</sup> The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance) 1999. Article 1.17.

<sup>42</sup> Golden Pipeline Interpretation Plan for National Trust of Australia (WA). 2001. extract.

<sup>43</sup> *Successful Tourism at Heritage Places: A guide to Tourism Operators, Heritage Managers and Communities.* Australian Heritage Commission. 2001. p.4.

<sup>44</sup> *Cultural Tourism in Australia* Australian Heritage Commission. 1998.



and profits, as well as conserving the place through informed and educated heritage management, legislation, availability of resources, and clear management and conservation objectives as detailed in the Conservation Plan.

Eight principles have been derived from an international and national context of sustainable practice in both heritage and tourism:<sup>45</sup>

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Principle 1 | Recognise the importance of heritage places  |
|             | The Conservation Management Plan provides the documentation to substantiate the significance of a place.   |
| Principle 2 | Look after heritage places   |
|             | The Conservation Management Plan ensures that the policies underpin and retain the significance in the future conservation and management of a place.  |
| Principle 3 | Develop mutually beneficial partnerships   |
|             | Success depends on community involvement and empowerment and developing active partnerships with site managers, tourism operators, professional expertise, and other businesses in the region, for the purpose of benefiting tourism and cultural heritage to build sustainable heritage tourism.  |
| Principle 4 | Incorporate heritage issues into business planning   |
|             | Sound business planning is the essential foundation of a successful heritage tourism operation.  |
| Principle 5 | Invest in people and place   |
|             | Heritage tourism must involve the conservation of the heritage assets and the economic and social well being of local communities.   |
| Principle 6 | Market and promote products responsibly  |
|             | Marketing and promotion must recognise and respect the cultural heritage significance of the place and the wishes of the local community, and not create unrealistic visitor expectations. Successful marketing and promotion results from strategic partnerships across tourism and heritage interests at all levels.   |
| Principle 7 | Provide high quality visitor experiences   |
|             | A common understanding of visitor needs and motivations by tourism operators and heritage managers is the basis of high quality visitor experiences. Honest presentation of authentic places with minimal reconstruction, adaptation or new development provide a basis for a quality experience, allowing for a clear understanding of the place. High customer satisfaction is achieved by attention to detail, and a commitment to high quality in planning activities, staff training, and interpretation. |
| Principle 8 | Respect Indigenous rights and obligations  |
|             | Aboriginal people are the primary source of information about their culture and its significance. <sup>46</sup>  |

**Policy 3.3** Respond to the 8 principles as a basis for any tourism activity at the place.

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<sup>45</sup> *Successful Tourism at Heritage Places*: op.cit., p.10.

<sup>46</sup> *ibid.* pp. 10-13.

## **12.0 EXTERNAL REQUIREMENTS (for retention of significance)**

### **12.1 Shire of Ashburton**

External requirements apply, but these are the same as would be attached to any property in the Shire of Ashburton except for issues associated with heritage listings.

**Policy 4.1** The findings of this report be accepted by Shire of Ashburton as an indication of the significance of *Old Onslow Cemetery* to the cultural heritage of the community of Onslow.

**Policy 4.2** The Conservation Management Plan is the guiding document for the Shire of Ashburton, to inform conservation works and planning decisions for the place.

### **12.2 Heritage Council of Western Australia**

This place is on the Register of Heritage Places (InHerit database number 3444) and therefore has protection under the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.

As a consequence of the inclusion of *Old Onslow Cemetery* on the Register of Heritage Places, control applies to all those things designated as development under the Act, including demolition of any of the constituent parts of the place. The Heritage Council, in respect of the place has the power to enter into, implement & enforce Heritage Agreements, arrange assistance for the conservation of the place, and may issue conservation or restoration orders to protect the place.

Where compliance with a regulation or by-law would compromise the heritage value of the building, the advice of the Heritage Council of Western Australia should be sought.

**Policy 4.3** The policy is recommended as a guide to future conservation and development of the place identified as Old Onslow Cemetery and that it is accepted by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

**Policy 4.4** All development proposals must be referred to Heritage Council for 'approval' prior to any works taking place.

### **12.3 National Trust of Australia (WA)**

The place is not classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA). In consequence of the inclusion of *Old Onslow Cemetery* on the National Trust classified list, there are no legal constraints associated with the listing although moral persuasion for conservation is advocated.

### **12.5 Burra Charter**

The principles of the Burra Charter are fundamental to the conservation of the place as outlined in the detailed Conservation Policies and Conservation Procedures (Section 16.0).

**Policy 4.5** All conservation and interpretation of the existing building, other elements, and the setting, and any future development be in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter. (Appendix 1)



## 13.0 OWNER REQUIREMENTS

### 13.1 The Owner

The owner and those responsible for the place recognise the need to have a Conservation Management Plan to guide and assist in facilitating the immediate and ongoing conservation measures necessary to ensure the future of *Old Onslow Cemetery*.

### 13.2 Implications of ownership

In view of the significance of the place, and considering the continued future use of the place, the owner needs to be aware of any implications that may be attached to the:-

- conservation of the place
- continuing to have appropriate uses of the place
- interpretation of the place
- signage
- routine maintenance and procedures
- negotiation of leases

The acceptance and implementation of the Conservation Management Plan will assist the ongoing future for *Old Onslow Cemetery*.

- Policy 5.1** The owner should consult with the Heritage Council of Western Australia with regard to the relevance and appropriateness of any proposed development on the site should it be considered.
- Policy 5.2** Undertake conservation works as detailed in Section 16.0.
- Policy 5.3** Adopt an inspection and maintenance program flexible enough to incorporate regular review and improvement.
- Policy 5.4** Seek out relevant funding programs.

### 13.3 Compatible uses

An appropriate use is essential to the survival of the significance of a place.

- Policy 5.5** Future compatible uses for *Old Onslow Cemetery* must;
- Maintain the relationship between the parts of the place.
  - Take the opportunities presented for the restoration of fabric.
  - Not compromise the significance of the place as described in the Statements of Significance.
  - Not require alteration to, or impact on, any fabric described as being of Some, Considerable or Exceptional Significance.

### 13.4 Future Opportunities

The conservation of *Old Onslow Cemetery* offers the potential for the owners to realise more opportunities for the place and is taking a well informed and considered approach to its future.

The overriding concern is that the cultural heritage integrity of the place is retained and enhanced and the place is conserved for future generations.

- Policy 5.6** In terms of a long term viability, the place needs to continue to be used appropriate to its significance.

## 14.0 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

### 14.1 Generally

This section is concerned with controls for future development and change, mechanisms for policy making in relation to care and use in the case of unforeseen developments or circumstances.

### 14.2 Control of future development

All future development needs to be evaluated against the Statements of Significance. Effective control will be maintained by reference of any development to an expert for their advice through the planning process and the Heritage Council for its approval of proposed works.

The governing controls should always be guided by:-

- The conservation of the surviving original fabric
- The ensurance that change will not jeopardise the fabric.
- The proper briefing of intending users to ensure that a general understanding of the cultural significance of the place is accepted as a condition of use.
- The implementation of this policy.

### 14.3 Framework for future decisions

It is difficult to foresee all future development or policy matters that may require resolution, or predetermine situations that may develop during conservation works. A policy to allow for unforeseen developments, is appropriate for those circumstances;

**Policy 6.1** Gauge development and policy against the Statements of Significance and Conservation Policy, in conjunction with any subsequent detailed policy plans.

**Policy 6.2** Do not consider any future use, development, or policy that would diminish the significance of the place.

**Policy 6.3** Future policy decisions should be guided by conservation principles relevant and in force at the time.

**Policy 6.4** Should there be no policy in place for a particular situation, the matter should be referred to the Heritage Council for assistance to resolve the matter. Decisions should be guided the relative significance and the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter principles. (Appendix 1)

**Policy 6.5** To assist in defining and resolving such issues, the owner or other persons responsible for day-to-day management and implementation of the Conservation Management Plan, should acquire some skills and experience in cultural heritage resource management, in order to recognise issues that might require expert advice in regard to the significant fabric.

**Policy 6.6** The management should recognise the need for, and call in at the proper time, appropriate professional guidance or assistance, to facilitate resolving issues not foreseen in the Conservation Management Plan.



## **15.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY**

### **15.1 Management Structure**

A management structure is a means of implementing the Conservation Policy. The objectives of management of the place are primarily:-

- Conservation of the context.
- Conservation of the significant fabric.
- Control over uses.
- Interpretation of the place.
- Control of future development.
- Commitment to on-going maintenance.
- Promotion of the asset to ensure community awareness and appreciation of heritage and therefore support for ongoing funding which is essential to its long term viability.

### **15.2 Management organisation**

The management body must;

- Evaluate capital works.
- Manage the setting of the place.
- Maintain a summary of conservation works, and materials and methods used, as a reference for making future conservation decisions.
- Ensure that development is referred to the Heritage Council.
- The implementation of appropriate and preferred uses be monitored and managed to ensure the ongoing viability of the place.
- A comprehensive management program be put in place to establish a structure and routine to ensure the retention of the fabric recognised as significant.
- A comprehensive maintenance program be put in place.
- Ensure maintenance routines are adhered to.
- Ensure any future lease arrangements recognise the need to conserve the place.

### **15.3 Relevant agencies to implement policies**

The owner is the appropriate body to implement this policy. With appropriate professional advice on conservation matters, when required, the owner will be in a position to facilitate the adoption and implementation of this plan.

A broad range of skills are necessary to ensure that management is effective, and that the plan is realised and reviewed in consideration of experience and developments. The appointment of appropriate conservation professionals would be advantageous to facilitate the maintenance inspections and implementation of conservation works.

## 16.0 CONSERVATION PROCEDURES

The following list of physical action needs to be undertaken to ensure the stability of the fabric is maintained and its significance conserved. This list is prioritised as a guide to breaking the works into a logical sequence, as it is envisaged that these works will need to be phased over a period of time. It is reasonable to expect that, during the course of carrying out the works, further conservation works will be found to be necessary.

The following definitions from the Burra Charter have been used to describe the required work.

<i>Conservation</i>	means all the processes of looking after a <i>place</i> so as to retain its <i>cultural significance</i> .
<i>Maintenance</i>	means the continuous protective care of the <i>fabric</i> and <i>setting</i> of a <i>place</i> , and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves <i>restoration</i> or <i>reconstruction</i> .
<i>Preservation</i>	means maintaining the <i>fabric</i> of a <i>place</i> in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
<i>Restoration</i>	means returning the existing <i>fabric</i> of a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
<i>Reconstruction</i>	means returning a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state and is distinguished from <i>restoration</i> by the introduction of new material into the <i>fabric</i> .

### 16.1 Immediate action (0-2 years)

Retain maximum existing original fabric insitu and undertake all possible conservation works on site.

- Manually remove the spinifex, any other plantings and the soil buildup from each identified grave site, and from the immediate surrounds of all identified sites as detailed in this report.

Ensure minimal intrusion to memorial headstone, plaques, number markers, palisades, railings, immortelles, any other elements in the existing locations. .

No excavations. No mechanized equipment.

Retain and preserve all remnants of commemoration within the grave sites: remains of immortelles, porcelain flowers, wreaths, photo, shells and any other items.

For sites only marked by a number, clear the entire grave site to delineate it from the non-identified areas.
- Attention Grave No. 16 Gray.
  - Gently clean, and treat the metal cross with fish oil or similar.
  - Realign at the west end of the grave site with the inscription facing east.
  - Reconstruct the concrete kerb per the profile of the remnants on site.
- Conserve all the metal grave surrounds including the base materials and fixings, railings, palisades and kerbs.



Retain and conserve maximum material on site.

Realign all sections, refix, and restore.

It may be necessary to introduce new materials. Ensure compatibility of any new fabric with the surrounding fabric and also conducive to the aggressive environment.

- Restore and/or reconstruct (make new ones to match existing) all damaged and broken plinths associated with the palisades and railings.
- Restore all ironwork insitu:
  - Some elements may need to be reconstructed.
  - Clean the surfaces thoroughly with brass or bronze wire brushes but not steel brushes as the filings cause damage to the stone.
  - Minimal mechanisation, low pressure cleaning may be suitable.
  - Apply fish oil, lanoline, or other preservative, initially and regularly thereafter.
  - Do not paint any metal elements that have no evidence of previous paint.
- Conserve the two railings that evidence silver paint: No. 23 TR Scarff, and No. 73 W Scarff.
  - Ensure all loose, flaking rust and hard oxides are removed and metal is revealed.
  - The oxide needs to be pacified by phosphoric acid compound such as kill rust inhibitor, followed by a primer and topcoat.
- Undertake conservation of the headstones.

Clean with distilled water and a soft bristle brush or soft sponge.

No pressure hosing or abrasives on any kind.

It is imperative that any stone or marble headstones are not over cleaned.

Be particularly careful around the inscriptions. Dab to dry with cheese-cloth fabric so there is no residual moisture.

The objective of cleaning is to slow damaging processes, not to make the memorial shiny and new looking.

The patina and staining over time is the authenticity of the fabric.

Dirt on the surface provides valuable effects: the patina of age, (the visual link to the past that only an aged object can) and provides a degree of protection.

No chemicals should be utilized in any cleaning processes and even soap can leave a residue that encourages moulds and other growths.

Over-cleaning can exacerbate damage to the stone/marble.

- Clean broken headstones (with distilled water and pat dry with cheese-cloth fabric) prior to restoration (No.A, Cumming, No. H. Payne, No. 26 Whittaker, and, No.70 Osborne).

Restore broken headstones insitu (pinning): No.A, Cumming, No. H. Payne, No. 26 Whittaker, and, No.70 Osborne.

- Monitor memorial inscriptions for a period after the initial water wash before any interventions are considered.
- Restore inscriptions on headstones as required.

In most situations it is inappropriate to cut back and re-inscribe the message.

Re-inscription always destroys the original engraving and always falsifies the naturally aged appearance of the stone and the inscription.

There is always the option to allow the disintegration and develop a system of plaques to inform of the inscription of the original becomes illegible.

Until the inscription is illegible, the stone is still "original".

Re-inscription destroys that originality: authenticity.

However, if deemed appropriate, the conservation of the inscriptions should be undertaken by a professional monumental letter cutter.

The monuments that require consideration of further action are: no. A Cumming, No. B Stewart, No. 29 Knowles and No.33 Boyton.

- Retain and restore the entry gate. Clean and treat for rust prevention (oil). Retain the rustic aesthetic. Previous paint is evident. Consider carefully if repainting is considered. It needs to retain its rustic aesthetic.
- Restore (clean and fish oil) all the number markers- on site. Being careful to replace exactly in existing location, after the spinifex has been removed.
- Establish a minimal track regime between the grave sites and between the denominations within the grid formation (not diagonal across the grid).
- Instigate immediate action on recommendations pertinent to the long term viability of the place.
- Instigate a rigorous regular maintenance program to be undertaken to a comprehensive schedule on a regular basis.

## **16.2 Medium term action (2-5 years)**

- Realign the pedestal monument in the 'others' section of the Cemetery.



- In the maintenance of the spinifex covering over the site, undertake a regular investigation process in order to identify any other grave sites.
- Retain and identify any evidence of grave sites as found, and report to the Shire of Ashburton as soon as possible.
- Develop a program of systematic removal of spinifex in the vicinity of the grid lines to encourage use of specific grid tracks across the cemetery and between grave sites.
- Restore any remaining elements of the grave and memorial plot sites, retaining all elements in situ.
- Restore or reconstruct the perimeter fence. Retain and restore the tram line uprights and reuse in the restored or reconstructed fence, utilising them in the vicinity of the entry, in the purpose that they currently evidence. Any new fence should be minimalist, rustic and in no way visually intrusive. Retaining the existing form character and materials is preferred.
- Take opportunities to remove intrusive elements.

### **16.3 Long term action (5-10 years)**

- Continue a rigorous maintenance program in applying fish oil to the railings and palisades and managing the spinifex.

## 17.0 REFERENCES

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## **18.0 APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX 1**

Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS)

### **APPENDIX 2**

Records of Old Onslow Cemetery. 2000. (M. Clark)