

WESLEYAN CEMETERY

a cemetery guide



Heritage guide prepared by the
Wesleyan Cemetery Advisory Committee.

TOWN OF  WALKERVILLE

BEFORE YOUR VISIT

Entry to the cemetery is via the entrance gates at Smith Street or Gawler Terrace;

- Visitors are required to keep to the bitumen or gravel footpaths at all times – these are maintained for the safety of visitors. There are many unmarked burial plots adjacent to these footpaths that may be disturbed when wandering off the paths;
- At all times exercise care and discretion to avoid disturbance to the neighbours or other users of the cemetery;
- Exercise every precaution to avoid damage to the headstones, monuments, furniture, trees and gardens;
- Under no circumstances remove any object (other than litter), any part of a headstone or monument, flowers, plaques and so forth;
- Before leaving, please remember to take your litter and belongings;
- Obey all reasonable instructions from any Town of Walkerville Officer;
- Within the cemetery grounds, only pedestrian access is permitted (no bikes, scooters, etc);
- Pets must be on a leash at all times within the cemetery grounds.

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The Wesleyan Cemetery Advisory Committee and Corporation of the Town of Walkerville, its employees, agents, consultants and representatives do not accept any responsibility whatsoever, including responsibility for negligence, physical damage, personal injury, economic loss, costs or expenses of any kind, or any other loss or damage suffered or incurred by anyone in direct or indirect consequence of errors in or omissions from this publication, related action or inaction taken in reliance upon the contents of the publication or from entry or visitation to the cemetery.

Visitors indemnify the Corporation of the Town of Walkerville and Wesleyan Cemetery Advisory Committee for any liability, loss, claim or proceeding in respect of injury, loss or damage to property, real or personal, owned by a third party including the Corporation where the injury, loss or damage arising from their visit to the cemetery.

Visitors indemnify the Corporation of the Town of Walkerville and Wesleyan Cemetery Advisory Committee for any liability, loss, claim or proceeding arising under any statute or at common law in respect of personal injury, to, or death of, any person arising from their visit to the cemetery.

CEMETERY GUIDE

Welcome to historic Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery.

The cemetery contains a social record of the activities of the local community and provides a picture of early settler society.

Burials were not restricted to Wesleyan Methodists – many other religions are represented and reflect the diversity of faith in the area.

It is with pride that we recognise all those interred in this heritage-listed cemetery and their contribution to the local district's culture and development.

The interred include prominent settlers to the State of South Australia, together with tradesmen including limeburners, saddlemakers, shepherds, a policeman, a professor of music, a wheelwright, brass founders, leather grinder, flour millers, stonecutters, builders, drapers, a bootmaker, a cooper, ministers of various denominations, doctors, academics, pastoralists, a 'princess' and of course many wives, husbands and children.

A reflection of the State of health in the 1850s to 1870s is very poignant with more than 400 children under one year of age buried in the cemetery and out of the 3,785 persons buried, a shocking two thirds are children. The major killers were the bacterial infections of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Cholera and Typhoid, which resulted from the lack of safe water, wastewater facilities and unhygienic conditions.



YOUR VISIT

The information in this booklet provides a cross section of the cemetery's heritage and its historical significance to the district of Walkerville, nearby suburbs and the State, from a biographical and pioneering history perspective.

Refer to the inside back page for a reference diagram of the cemetery tour.

CEMETERY VIDEO

From the heartfelt history of the hundreds of children who now claim the Wesleyan Cemetery as home, to the soldier killed during WWI as he bandaged the wounded in France – there are some interesting tales of the souls resting in Walkerville today. After your tour, take a look at a video on the cemetery which provides an overview of its history and some of the people buried in the grounds.

To view the video visit www.walkerville.sa.gov.au

TIMELINE

8 May 1849

Opened by Trustees of the Wesleyan Church, Walkerville

10 April 1850

First recorded burial

1972

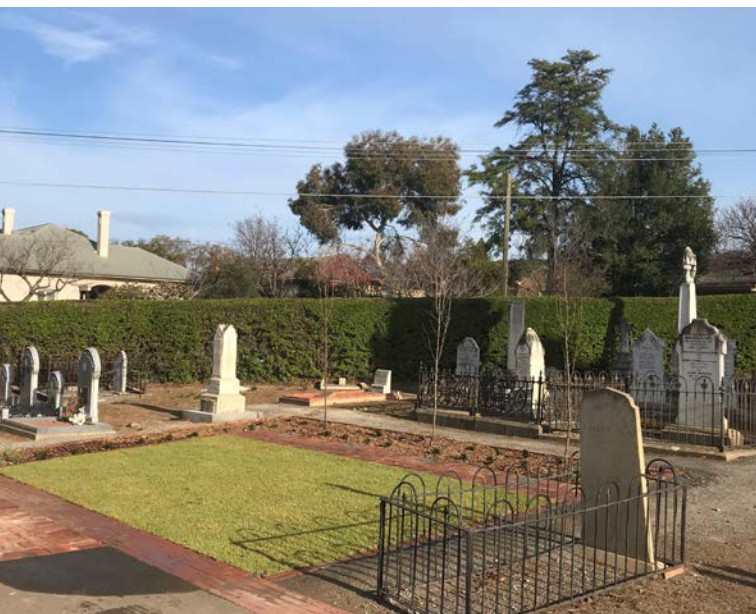
Control of the cemetery passed to the Walkerville Council

TOUR START

Start at the Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery interpretive sign on the central avenue, at the Smith Street end (see picture below).



Go about 25 paces towards Gawler Terrace, turn right and up the gravel path and go towards the houses for 16 paces, turn right and go towards Smith Street for eight paces and you should be at Grave 1 on your left.



1

JOHANN WILHELM ALBREICHT SUDHOLZ

Hay farmer, Councillor and MP

17 May 1821 – 7 November 1903 German, age 82

This is the tallest monument in the cemetery. In 1846 when he was 24, Johann Sudholz arrived aboard the *Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee Patel* from Hanover, Prussia.

He took up property in Gillies Plains and in 1849 married 21 year-old **Catherine Gehlken**. Johann, known as Albert, took up 1,500 acres of property and became the largest hay farmer in South Australia.

He engaged 128 harvest workers, regularly employed 25-30 men and owned 20 wagons and 60 horses. He served on Yatala South Council from 1866 to 1867 and again in 1868 until 1876 and was a Member of Parliament in 1875. He had 11 children.

Johan was benefactor and founder of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Flinders Street, Adelaide. Sudholz Place, along the side of the church, commemorated his name; Sudholz Road at Holden Hill is also named after him.



DOROTHEA ISABELLA ELLENORA SUDHOLZ (NÉE VON BERTOUCHE)

'Princess' Dora von Bertouch

30 November 1855 – 17 March 1901 Danish, age 45

'Dora' was born in Denmark and married **Georg Wilhelm Sudholz**, one of Johann's sons. According to a retired German Foreign Office official, the von Bertouch family were senior members of the European aristocracy based in part in Hanover. Dora would have been entitled to her rank of Princess at that time.

Note: Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen was queen consort of the United Kingdom and Hanover, as the wife of King William IV. Queen Victoria married her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Prussia had a strong connection with Britain through the Monarchy. Generally, German immigrants came to South Australia to escape religious persecution and to find work. Sponsorship by George Fife Angas – a wealthy landowner – also encouraged Germans to come to South Australia to work on his land holdings north of Adelaide and in the Barossa.

Go five paces towards Smith Street, turn left and go five paces towards the houses to Grave 2.

2

FRANCIS THOMAS SANDERSON

12 June 1850 – 15 March 1876 Australian, age 25

Son of a saddler and harness maker, Francis died before his time as a result of an accident while bathing at the newly opened Glenelg Baths.

Two days after the official opening of the Glenelg Baths (a tidal pool), in 1876, Francis took to the diving platform and somersaulted into the water. He plunged into a depth of five feet, hitting his head on the 'hard sand'. He died a day later from spinal injuries.

He was treasurer for two years of the North Adelaide Young Men's Society and a member of the North Adelaide Young Men's Society Cricket Club. He is buried here with his elder brother, who died at 10 years old.

Note: the draped urn signifying death.

Turn around, go five paces towards the school, turn left and go five paces towards Smith Street to Grave 3.

3

PHILIP JOSHUA LE CORNU

A South Australian furniture icon

3 October 1836 – 15 October 1921

Channel Islander, age 85

Le Cornu in French means *The Horned One*.

At only 18 years of age, Philip Le Cornu arrived from Jersey, Channel Islands, aboard the *Evening Star* in 1854.

He was a shipbuilder and cabinetmaker by trade.

He also helped to build the first steamer in SA, worked on the first railway line, fitted up the first telegraph office and worked the first steam morticing and boring machines in SA.

In 1861, he set up a small shop and stable in O'Connell Street, North Adelaide and started producing furniture. This business became a household name throughout South Australia.



This business became a household name throughout South Australia.

Philip Le Cornu married **Caroline Wheatley** in 1856 when only 20 years of age, and they had 11 children. There are 23 Le Cornus buried in the cemetery. Philip's brother **John** is also buried in the cemetery. He was the Town Clerk of Prospect for 42 years and was known as *The Father of Prospect*.

Go diagonally 16 paces towards Smith Street and the houses to Grave 4.

4

JOHN STEVENS

Shipping agent and miller

26 September 1816 – 9 May 1871 English, age 54

Born in Hampshire, England, John Stevens arrived in Adelaide aboard the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in 1839 aged 23.

Although he had been a miller in England, he worked as a shipping agent in Port Adelaide for a few years before opening a steam mill at Noarlunga. In 1847, John went into partnership with an individual known as Mr Coke to purchase the Company Mill at Hackney.



This is an impressive monument and would have cost a considerable amount in 1871.

Note: *the urn on top with leaf patterns, signifying death.*

From the right hand side, go up four paces towards the houses to Grave 5.

5

JAMES HARRINGTON

Limeburner and Councillor

Died 5 August 1873 English, age 61

James Harrington, with his wife **Amelia and their family, arrived in the colony aboard the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in 1837.**

In order to pursue his trade of limeburning, James Harrington set up a kiln in Prospect where he became a founding councillor. He built St Helen's House at Prospect in the 1860s. He is buried here in the 'slab tomb' with his wife and six children.

Limeburning was a dangerous profession where limestone (chalk) was burned in large kilns at 1,100 degrees centigrade until it became dust (lime). Lime was used in mortar for the building trade. The process generated noxious fumes such as carbon monoxide and explosions were common. This raised structure is known as a 'slab tomb' or 'house of the dead'.

Note: *the substantial ironwork.*

As you go to the next grave you will pass the small 'footstone' for the Mary Letchford grave with ML 1859 engraved on it.

Go five paces downhill towards the school, turn right, go 15 paces towards Gawler Terrace, turn right and go eight paces uphill towards the houses to Grave 6.

6

GEORGE WILLIAM COLE

Prominent rechabite, preacher and MP

15 January 1823 – 4 December 1893 English, age 70

George Cole arrived from Sussex, England, in 1839 aboard the *Lysander*.

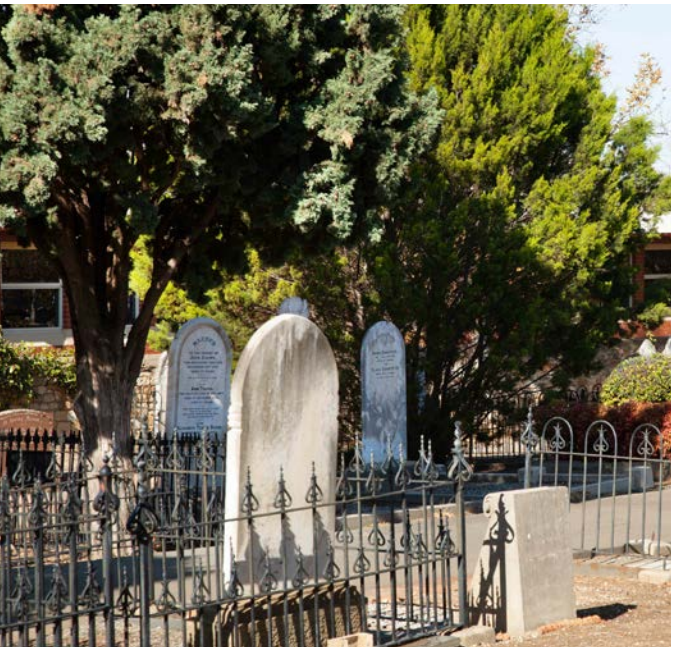
For 28 years, George Cole was a city valuator (assessing property values for rates) for the City of Adelaide and from 1860-1866 he was a Member of the House of Assembly for Burra and Clare.



A prominent Rechabite and author of the book *Independent Order of Rechabites in South Australia*, George Cole was also secretary of the Total Abstinence Society for over fifty years. He lived in Melbourne Street, North Adelaide. He died whilst preaching in the Brown Street Church: “while reading the Holy Scriptures in conducting public worship in Adelaide with the name of ‘Christ’ on his lips being the last word of the 20th verse, 1st chapter St John.”

Note: 12 people are buried in the grave including his mother, father and two of his wives.

Go eight paces down towards the school, turn right and go 16 paces towards Gawler Terrace to Grave 7.



7

HENRY WILLIAM PERRYMAN

Adelaide Municipal Surveyor

1803 – 29 June 1864 English, age 61

Henry Perryman was 46 when he arrived from Dartmouth, Devon, England, in 1849 aboard the *Susannah* with his wife **Charlotte and five children.**

He was a surveyor and builder with his own business in Tynte Street, North Adelaide. In 1850 he built the Pirie Street Methodist Church and designed the Wesleyan Church at Alberton.

He succeeded Edmund Wright as the Adelaide Municipal Surveyor in 1853. He was seen to have a conflict of interest when his private business successfully tendered for the construction of the Jerningham Street sewer. He was summarily dismissed from his position as Municipal Surveyor by the Town Clerk in 1857 having laid a faulty sewer pipe, although Perryman has repaired it.

Perryman's response was to stand as an Alderman for the Adelaide City Council and was elected. The Town Clerk then refused to serve on the Council saying of Perryman 'he was unfit for office'.

Note: *the broken column on your right as you move to Grave 8 signifying life cut short.*

Go four paces up towards the houses to Grave 8.

8

JAMES MASKELL NOTTAGE

Sussex Hotel licensee and Councillor

1820 – 17 February 1879 English, age 59

James Nottage arrived 1840 aboard *City of Adelaide*.

In 1847, he married **Betsy**, the daughter of James Thomson who had established the Sussex Arms Inn in 1843. Nottage took over the hotel – which was the centre of village life. In 1855, the first meeting of Walkerville District Council was held at the hotel. After his death, Betsy took



over the licence until 1884. His son, **James Nottage** (pictured) was Walkerville Council Town Clerk from 1877-1917. Nottage Terrace is named after him. James' son **Thomas** succeeded him as Town Clerk in 1917 until 1929.

Keeping to the gravel path, go approximately 38 paces towards Gawler Terrace, turn right, go uphill four paces towards the houses, turn right, go five paces towards Smith Street to Grave 9 on your left.



9

JABEZ BUNTING STEPHENSON

Prominent Wesleyan Minister

16 November 1840 – 22 August 1901 English, age 60

Jabez (John) was born in Norfolk, England. His father and his three brothers were ministers and his two sisters married ministers.

He was named after a famous UK Wesleyan minister. He trained as a Wesleyan preacher at Richmond College in the UK and came first to Victoria before transferring to SA in 1869. He was placed in charge of the Mt Gambier circuit and then Kooringa, Archer St (North Adelaide), Moonta, Pirie Street and Kent Town, to name a few.



At 41 years, Jabez Stephenson was the youngest President of the Wesleyan Conference when he was elected in 1881 and presided over the difficult period when a union between Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists and Bible Christians was under discussion. Fearing the union would lead to the destruction of Wesleyanism, Jabez led the force opposing union. Although he was powerful enough to be elected President again in 1894, he could not stop the union going ahead. He married twice, his first wife **Elizabeth** and their two infant children are buried in this plot.

**Go 17 paces towards Gawler Terrace to
Grave 10 on your right.**

10

BENJAMIN BROOKMAN

Letterpress printer with famous sons

6 September 1826 – 11 June 1917

Scottish, age 91

Benjamin was a letterpress printer aged 26 when he arrived from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1852 aboard the *Waterlily* and settled in Prospect.

He worked at the Government Printing Office (GPO) until 1869 when he was appointed the stamp printer for the GPO. Of his sons, **Sir George Brookman** – a sharebroker and politician – lived in Edwin Terrace, Gilberton and inspired his younger brother **William Gordon Brookman** to secure more than 2,000 acres of mining leases and establish the Great Boulder gold mine in Kalgoorlie WA – worth more than 35 million pounds.

George was also the chairman of directors for The Adelaide Electric Supply Co Ltd, Life Governor of Adelaide Children's Hospital, Member for the Legislative Council from 1900-1910 and was knighted in 1920.

Go 32 paces towards Gawler Terrace, turn right, go four paces uphill towards the houses to Grave 11.

11

FREDERIC HORACE WIGG

Mayor of Kensington and Norwood

1 February 1853 – 7 October 1924

English, age 71

Frederic Horace Wigg was the eldest son of Richard Wigg, head of RH Wigg and Sons, the wine and spirit merchants of Adelaide and Port Adelaide.

Born in Chelsea, England, Frederic Wigg came to SA with his parents in 1853. After completing his education, he joined the company. At 32 years of age, in 1885 he became the youngest Mayor of Kensington and Norwood Council and he was a prominent Freemason and a founding member of Harmony Lodge. He lived in St Peters. He is buried here with his parents, siblings and his wife **Julia**. His son **Horace** (who was killed on New Year's Day 1873, aged nine, from an accident at Waterfall Gully – see inscription on the headstone) is in the next plot.

Facing the Wigg grave, on your left facing Gawler Terrace is Grave 12.



12

SUSANNA PILGRIM (NÉE PEARSON)

Niece of Captain Matthew Flinders
1802 – 17 December 1873 English, age 71

Susanna was born in 1802, the same year her uncle, Captain Matthew Flinders, discovered the south coast of Australia. (Flinders' sister was her mother).

Susanna, with her husband John and three children, arrived from Suffolk, England, in 1850, aboard the *Bolivar* and resided at Kermode Street, North Adelaide.

From the Wigg grave, go four paces down towards the school, turn right, go eight paces along the gravel path towards Gawler Terrace to Grave 13.

13

JAMES ELDER

Early State explorer and surveyor
1822 – 26 October 1873 English, age 51

James Elder arrived in about 1839 and worked as a Government surveyor living on Church Terrace, Walkerville. Elder, as a surveyor with the Royal Sappers and Miners Regiment, was engaged in surveying the Hundreds of South Australia. These surveys formed the basis of the Land Tenure system.

Elder would have worked with Colonel William Light in the planning of the Adelaide city, probably accompanied Edward John Eyre on at least one of his expeditions and laid out the town of Port Augusta in 1854. He is buried with his wife Amy Ann and four of their five children – Margaret, William, Robert and Janet.

Go four paces up towards the houses to Grave 14 in the corner of the cemetery.



14

WILLIAM BORNE

Early Methodist and builder

1816 – 9 January 1850

Nationality unknown, age 34

MARGARET BORNE

A very enterprising woman

1821-1903 Nationality unknown, age 82

William Borne, a builder, his wife Margaret and young son William arrived from Tasmania in about 1845/1846.

They lived in a quaint two-roomed cottage, with calico windows, a place previously used by the local Wesleyans for worship and Sunday school until 1844 when the first Wesleyan Chapel in Smith Street was built. After Williams' untimely death in January 1850, Margaret (an enterprising woman) purchased several parcels of land in Walkerville which she eventually subdivided to form Margaret Street. She lived at 45 Margaret Street with her carpenter son **William** next door. They were active members of the Wesleyan Church and from 1866-1873, she was the curator of the cemetery and William played the church organ. Three of their four children died before the age of five and are buried in the family grave.

Go 13 paces towards the school on the gravel path, turn right, go seven paces towards Gawler Terrace to Grave 15 on your right.

15

'HARRY' EDMONDS PEARCE

Tragic policeman murder
1 January 1858 – 16 May 1881
Australian, age 23

Born in Gawler, Henry (known as Harry) as a young man wanted to enter the Methodist Ministry, but was encouraged by his father to gain some worldly experience first.

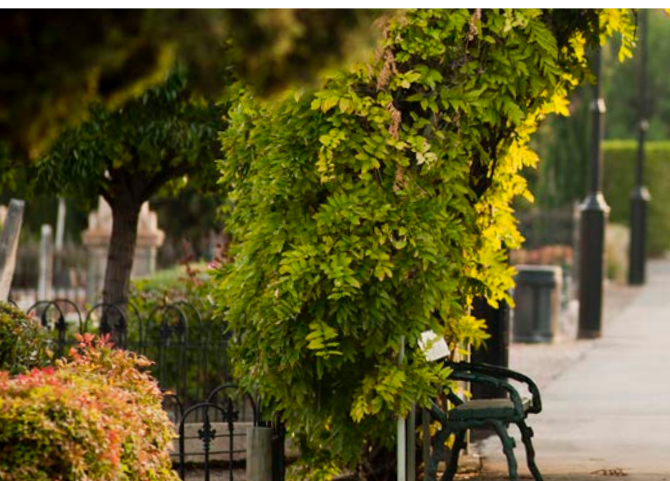
He was employed as a clerk for a wheat buyer and then entered the Police Force. He was one of the first South Australian policemen to be killed whilst on active duty.



After basic training, Trooper Pearce was stationed at Kingston in the South East and was ordered to arrest and escort Mr Johnston (alias Nugent) to court in Kingston to appear on charges of selling liquor to Indigenous Australians. What seemed like a simple procedure, ended in tragedy. Johnston became uncooperative after half an hour and dismounted his horse, refusing to go on. When warned that he would be handcuffed and taken in by force, he drew a concealed knife, slashed Trooper Pearce's hands, stabbed him 14 times and left him for dead.

The wounded Trooper was found lying in a pool of blood and taken to Kingston. His parents arrived from Adelaide the next morning and Harry died that evening. Having identified his murderer, Johnston was eventually hanged in Mount Gambier.

Go 13 paces towards Smith Street to Grave 16 on your left.



16

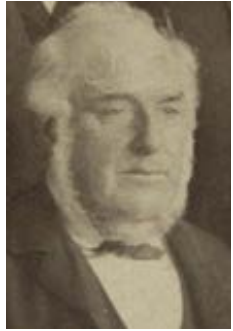
JOSEPH JOHN GREEN

Federation Founding Father

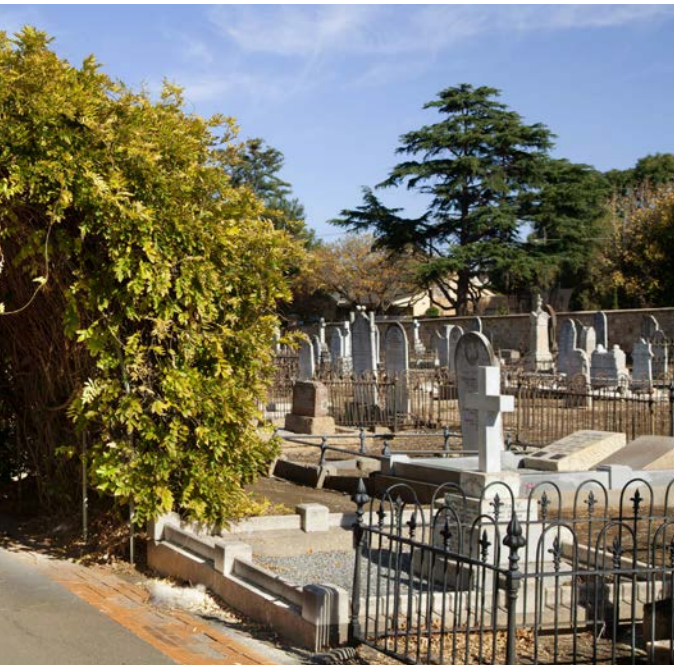
1824 – 11 February 1903 English, age 79

Joseph John Green came from London in 1849 and opened up a successful leather grinding business J.J. Green and Sons – a tannery in Hindley Street to sell leather uppers for boots.

He married in 1852 and from 1876 lived at Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide. He was an active member and served two years as President of the SA Chamber of Manufacturers. He served as a South Australian delegate to the first Intercolonial Free Trade Conference, which laid the foundations for the Federation of Australia in 1901.



Go seven paces towards Gawler Terrace, turn left. Go nine paces down towards the school, turn right. Go 12 paces towards Gawler Terrace along the gravel path to Grave 17.



17

MARY LEE (NÉE WALSH)

South Australian woman's rights activist

14 February 1821- 18 September 1909

Irish, age 88

Well educated, Mary Lee married George Lee in 1844 and had seven children while living in Monaghan, Ireland. In 1879, Mary Lee came to Adelaide as a 58-year-old widow with her daughter to nurse her sick son, Ben.

An eloquent and outspoken woman, unafraid of controversy, Mary Lee worked with the destitute, particularly women and children. Realising the need for social reform, she worked with other like-minded women to form the South Australian Women's Suffrage League in July 1888, which steered the campaign for voting rights for women in South Australia.



In 1894, Mary Lee was influential in gaining the right for South Australian women to vote on equal terms with men, the right to a postal vote and the right to stand for Parliament. SA women were the second in the world to gain the right to vote, and the first in the world to achieve all these rights. At her 75th birthday celebration in the Adelaide Town Hall, she was awarded fifty sovereigns for her efforts to bring about women's suffrage. She continued her work for women, but, by 1902, was in financial difficulty. A fund was established to provide her with relief but few responded. Mary Lee died in poverty at her home in Barnard Street, North Adelaide. Presumably her outspoken attitudes had antagonized and put her offside with certain sections of Adelaide society. A bronze bust of Mary Lee was erected in Prince Henry Gardens on North Terrace in 1994.

Go 15 paces downhill towards the school to the water tap on the central avenue, then a further 16 paces to the lower gravel path. Turn right and go nine paces towards Gawler Terrace to Grave 18.

18

JACOB WITKOWSKI

Musical instrument importer and music seller

20 July 1811 – 1 May 1885

German, age 83

Jacob Witkowski, aged 36, arrived in 1847 aboard the *Heloise*.

He stated he was a farmer for naturalisation purposes three years later. His early work was as an ironmonger, general dealer, broker and auctioneer, but from 1870, his prime occupation was the importation of pipe organs harmoniums, pianos and other musical instruments. He also sold sheet music. He became a wealthy man, owning several properties in North Terrace and Pulteney Street in Adelaide and living in King William Street, Kent Town. He was the sole agent for Beatty's Golden-Tongued American Organs. He died in 1885 and is buried with his wife **Beate** and adopted daughter **Paulina**.

PAULINA MARIA

30 March 1857 – 16 February 1877 Australian, age 19

BEATE 1815 – 21 July 1893 German, age 78

The inscriptions on these headstones are in German. Paulina died in 1877 when only 19. The inscription on her grave reads: Rest in peace after endured suffering. Good times in your grave and enjoy Heaven's pleasures over there where the Lord will call us all to in due course.

***Note:** There are about 130 German burials. The higher number is due to the settlement of German immigrants at Klemzig. The majority have no headstone due possibly to action taken as a result of bad feeling arising from WWI and WWII, or to the fact that they tended to use timber grave markers which have not survived (because they used to burn the weeds in the cemetery).*

Go back four paces towards Smith Street, turn right, go 10 paces down towards the wall, turn left, go four paces towards Smith Street to Grave 19.



19 BRIDGLAND CHILDREN

Elizabeth Jane

4 January 1850 – 25 January 1850, 21 days
Ellen

18 August 1857 – 14 November 1860,
three years

Frederick

13 December 1860 – 11 March 1861,
three months

Harriet

30 March 1859 – 13 June 1862, three years

Emily Eaves

13 March 1862 – 21 December 1863,
nine months

Louisa 1864 – 6 August 1867, three years
(Louisa was a niece of the family and
is not mentioned on the headstone)

Charles Walter and Harriet Bridgland arrived in 1849 aboard the *Cheapside*.

Whilst living in Walkerville, Charles worked as a farmhand but later became the publican at the Criterion Hotel in Robe. Before he died, he buried six of his children, five of whom are in this grave.

Note: a 'slab tomb' behind you.

Go six paces uphill towards the houses, turn right, go three paces towards Smith Street to Grave 20 near the tree. Look for a large pink granite headstone.

20 FANNY NEALE WIGG (NÉE MOREWOOD)

Wife of a prominent Adelaide
stationery company owner

1824 – 2 April 1853 English, age 29

Fanny arrived in 1849 aged 25 aboard William Hyde with her husband Edgar Smith Wigg and son Edward. She was the first of Edgar's three wives. Edgar established E.S. Wigg and Co. stationers and booksellers in Adelaide.

With her are buried two of her children – **Martha**, aged four months and **Jessie Ann**, who was 13 months old.

Go five paces towards Smith Street, turn right, go eight paces to the small slate headstone of Grave 21 against the wall.

21

MARY MARIA RICHARDS

Unusual carved slate headstone

1845 – 30 November 1849

Australian, age four

The epitaph reads:

Sacred to the memory of Mary Maria daughter of John and Amey Richards who departed this life November 30th 1849 aged four years old.

Go up six paces towards the houses, turn right and go 25 paces towards Smith Street, see the small slate headstone of Grave 22 on your right.

22

GEORGE DORNWELL

Unusual carved slate headstone

21st August 1843 – 11 November 1850

Australian, age seven

The headstone reads “Only a Child.”

The ornate engraving on this slate headstone only shows the birth date of 21 August 1843. He died 11 November 1850, aged just seven.

Go 33 paces towards Smith Street on the gravel path for Grave 23 on your left.

23

JEFFERSON

Stolen and returned headstone

John 1858, two days

John Alfred 1860 – 1863, three years

This is the burial site of two little boys.

John, who was two days old, died in 1858. Sadly, the next child born to John Jefferson, named **John Alfred**, died at three years old in 1863. The headstone went missing and many years later when the police carried out a drug raid on Yorke Peninsula, the headstone was found on the premises.

After some research, the headstone was found to belong in the Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery. It was re-instated and subsequently blessed by **Rev. Jim Winn**, the Uniting Church incumbent, at a ceremony arranged by the Friends of Wesleyan Cemetery in 2001.

Go eight paces towards Smith Street to Graves 24 and 25.

24

JOHN FULLERTON CLELAND

Registrar and head of Cleland dynasty
1821 – 9 November 1901 Scottish, age 80

John Fullerton Cleland was born in Edinburgh, Scotland to the old Ayrshire family, Cleland of Cleland.

In 1845 at Norham, Northumberland, John Cleland married **Elizabeth Glen** and they went to China as missionaries with the London Missionary Society.

They arrived in South Australia in 1852 aboard the *Goucester* with two infant children and lived in Beaumont. For more than 30 years, he was the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Adelaide.

25

DR WILLIAM LENNOX CLELAND

Colonial surgeon
18 July 1847 – 5 November 1918
British, age 71

W Lennox Cleland, born in Hong Kong to John Fullerton Cleland, received a private education in Adelaide, subsequently in Switzerland and later at the University of Edinburgh, where he attained an MB in 1876 when 29.

He returned to Adelaide with his wife **Matilda Lauder Burton** and for 40 years was the Medical Officer of the Parkside Lunatic Asylum. William established a magnanarie (silkworm farm) to occupy the inmates.

In 1890, he was appointed President of the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association. From 1898 to 1900, he was President of the Royal Society of South Australia. Lennox Cleland's medical career was balanced with an interest in vineyards, olive and almond plantations at Micklenburg (Beaumont). Lennox's brother **E Erskine Cleland** lived at 52 Church Terrace, Walkerville.

Grave 26 is to your right.



26 SIR JOHN BURTON CLELAND

Pathologist and naturalist

22 June 1878 – 11 August 1971

Australian, age 93

The eldest son of W Lennox Cleland, John Burton Cleland was educated at Prince Alfred College and the universities of Adelaide and Sydney where he gained an MB in 1900 and MD in 1902 aged 24.

He also studied at the London School of Tropical Medicine and London Hospital.

Before joining the Bureau of Microbiology, Sydney in 1909, John Cleland was the government bacteriologist and pathologist in Western Australia. In 1920 he was appointed as the first Marks Professor of Pathology at the University of Adelaide.



An interest in indigenous plants used by Indigenous Australians as food and drugs led him to be selected as President of the Anthropological Society of South Australia and a member of the State's Aborigines Protection Board.

John Cleland studied South Australian flora and fauna, contributing to the SA Herbarium collection. His collection of 1,000 bird skins was the basis for illustrations in *The Birds of Australia 1910-1927* by Gregory Mathews. Another 450 skins, along with valuable data provided the South Australian Museum with a substantial collection in 1956.

In 1928 John Cleland was appointed a commissioner of the National Park, Belair. Cleland Conservation Park in the hills of Adelaide is named in his honour.

Go 11 paces up towards the houses to Grave 27 with the tree stump in it.

27

SIR SAMUEL DAVENPORT

Legislative pioneer and the founder
of the South Australian olive industry
5 March 1818 – 3 September 1906
English, age 88

Samuel Davenport, his wife and brother Robert arrived aboard the *Adelaide* in 1843 aged 25 and settled land at what is now Macclesfield.

It was here that Samuel Davenport established a successful sheep run and also at Rivoli Bay and Mayurra Station near Millicent in the south east of South Australia and at Barroota near Port Pirie in South Australia's mid north.



Prospering, he purchased Beaumont House and the adjacent 134 acres of land. On this land he grew vines, almonds, fruit and olives, beginning South Australia's olive industry.

Samuel Davenport's achievements included the following:

- On the Adelaide Board of South Australian Company;
- Chairman of the Australian Mining Company;
- First president of the Chamber of Manufacturers for twenty years;
- The first president of the South Australian Branch of the Royal Geographical Society;
- President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society for ten years;
- Executive Commissioner for the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition in 1887;
- Commissioner of Public Works from 1849 to 1852,
- Assisted with framing the South Australian Constitution in 1856;
- Member of the first Cabinet of SA;
- Elected Member of the first Legislative Council for nine years.

Samuel Davenport was awarded a Knight Bachelor in 1884 and a KCMG in 1886. Cambridge University honoured him also with the degree of LL.D. He was a very busy man. His wife, **Lady Margaret**, was the only daughter of W Lennox Cleland and known for her charitable work. They had no children.

Go down 15 paces towards the school, to Grave 28 against the wall.



28 JOHN GIBBS

Mysterious grave
1803 – 14 February 1847
Channel Islander, age 44

John Gibbs came from Guernsey with his wife Marguerite and daughter Margaret.

Note: the Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery was established in 1849. This death occurred in 1847. There is no record of a John Gibbs' death in 1847 – there could be many reasons, including that he died overseas or relocated. As you may notice, the grave is facing the opposite way from the rest of the graves.

Go 35 paces towards Smith Street on the gravel path to Grave 29 on your right.

29

JAMES KENTISH

Farmer

1801 – 25 December 1878 English, age 77

CHARLES KENTISH JUNIOR

Died in a traffic accident

1829 – 5 October 1853 English, age 24

James Kentish (pictured) was 36 years old when he arrived with his wife and six children on the *Canton* in 1838.

He leased land north of the present Levi Caravan Park and set up a cottage which he brought with him. When Governor Gawler arrived with his wife and children, James felt it improper they should live in a tent and offered his home to them. James' sons helped with the dairy and took milk to Adelaide via the River Torrens. His wife, **Elizabeth Kentish nee Barrett** (1800 - 8 August 1885) is buried next to him in the cemetery.



Charles Kentish – who was the fourth child of James and Elizabeth – was the first to be buried in the family plot. He was farming at Munno Para when he met his death whilst walking beside his bullock team pulling a dray laden with wheat to the Port. In attempting to pass another team that was in the middle of the road, he fell under the wheel and was crushed. His last words were "Oh I am dead, I'm dead".

Still alive, he was taken to the Junction Tavern where a doctor was called to assist, but he died shortly after.

Two months before on 10 August 1853, he had married **Mary Hurrop** and lived at Dry Creek. The investigating judge berated the other driver for not giving way – possibly an early case of road rage.

Charles's sister, **Elizabeth Kentish** (1825 - 4 November 1905), is buried next to him in the cemetery.

Go 17 paces towards Smith Street along the gravel path to Grave 30 on your left against the picket fence.

30

WILLIAM WATSON

Rare cast iron and enamel headstone

11 October 1772 – 9 November 1859

English, age 87

He arrived in 1839 aged 67 aboard the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, accompanied by his wife **Martha, aged 69, and son **Henry**.**

William Watson and his wife have the earliest birth dates of all the burials in the Wesleyan Cemetery. They were born while Cook was sailing around Australia in 1768-1771, so the story goes...



William and Martha were the elders of the Watson family and were brought out by their family and possible not happy about it. William spent the voyage sitting in an armchair at the forward end of the ship facing the stern with a view of all activity on board. From his position he continually moaned and groaned and commented disparagingly at full volume on the manner in which the ship was sailed and spared no one from the lash of his tongue.

Martha made her presence felt by unlocking her travelling trunk on a daily basis, taking out all her linen goods and airing them for some hours, then taking them down and carefully refolding them and putting them back in the trunk. All this was in a small cabin allotted to the large family who, in inclement weather, would have been confined below decks in wet, miserable conditions.

William and Martha Watson were the parents of the North Adelaide chemist, **Henry Watson**. Their daughter **Bridget** married **John Barton Hack**, one of the first trustees of the Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery.

Turn around, go 10 paces towards Gawler Terrace, turn right; go 13 paces up towards the houses, turn left; go nine paces along the central avenue towards Gawler Terrace to Grave 31 on the left.





31

LAWTON FAMILY Babies' grave

This site is the resting place of four babies under the age of 13 months and a mother who died in childbirth.

Once again, this is a sad indication of the high infant mortality rate in the 1850s to 1880s.

Go 10 paces towards Gawler Terrace to Grave 32 on the right.

32

SAMUEL BRAUND First Chairman of Prospect Council 1826 - 1912 English, age 87

Samuel Braund and his wife Jane and their nine-year-old son are buried here.

Samuel arrived in SA with his wife, child and his parents in 1854 and undertook farming pursuits, growing wheat and dairying in the Port Gawler region. He retired to Prospect where he became the first Chairman of Prospect Council 1872-1892. Braund Road in Prospect is named after him.



Go seven paces towards Gawler Terrace, turn right; go up five paces towards the houses, turn left; go 11 paces towards Gawler Terrace to Grave 33 on the right hand side.

33

CHARLES NICHOLAS COLLISON

First State Patent Attorney

1845 – 7 May 1929 English, age 83

The firm Collison & Co originally started as Conigrave & Collison in 1877 (the year the progressive State of South Australia legislated to recognise and licence Patent Attorneys, the first in the world)!

The first Patent application filed with Conigrave & Collison was for a seed sower by **Benjamin Mellor**. The first Patent applications filed on behalf of overseas clients with Conigrave & Collison were **Alexander Graham Bell** for his telephone in 1880 and **Thomas Edison** for his electric light.

Note: some lovely carvings on headstones around here.

On the right hand side of this grave go five paces towards the houses to Grave 34.

34

THOMAS RAKE

Prominent local farmer and pioneer family
1794 – 12 December 1877 English, age 83

CHARLES RAKE

Pioneer apiarist

1834 – 12 April 1907 English, age 73

Thomas Rake arrived in the colony in 1849 aboard the *Garland Grove* with his wife Sarah and their two children.

The family began farming at Enfield not long after their arrival and their home 'Olive Farm' stood at the north-west corner of Hampstead Road and Regency Road. He adapted well to farming and purchased four sections of land including one at Greenacres. When he died in 1877 his son Charles took over the properties and introduced Italian Bees to South Australia and promoted a successful honey trade in the colony. Rakes Road (now Regency Road) was named after the family.

Go about 40 paces towards Gawler Terrace to Grave 35 on your right.



35

EDWIN STOW BERRY

Explorer with Goyder and Goss

12 June 1845 - 1934 Australian, age 89

Edwin Stow Berry was a draughtsman on Goyder's expedition to the Northern Territory in 1868 when he was 23 and second-in-command of Goss's Central and Western Exploration Expedition in 1873 when he was 28.

He became Chief Draughtsman of the SA Lands Titles Office and lived in Burnside. He had seven children. The family believe he was the first man to climb Ayers Rock.

Edwin's second son **Francis Forbes Berry** 1886-1916, 48th Btn, AIF was killed in action at Pozieres, France in WW1.

Although he died in New South Wales, it is assumed Edwin is buried in the cemetery.

Go down four paces towards the school, turn left; go six paces towards Smith Street to Grave 36.

36 JOHN RAGLESS JUNIOR

Prominent pastoralist and Councillor

1815 – 27 May 1899 English, age 83

John Ragless Jnr was a prominent pioneering pastoralist. He arrived from Sussex in 1838 aboard the *Eden* aged 23. His parents and ten brothers and sisters also came. Initially the family lived in reed huts on the banks of the River Torrens.

Subsequently they established a sawmill at Pine Forest (Enfield). Branching out on his own, John Ragless bought a farm at Gawler and built a flourmill and another mill at Gepps Cross with his brother **Richard**.



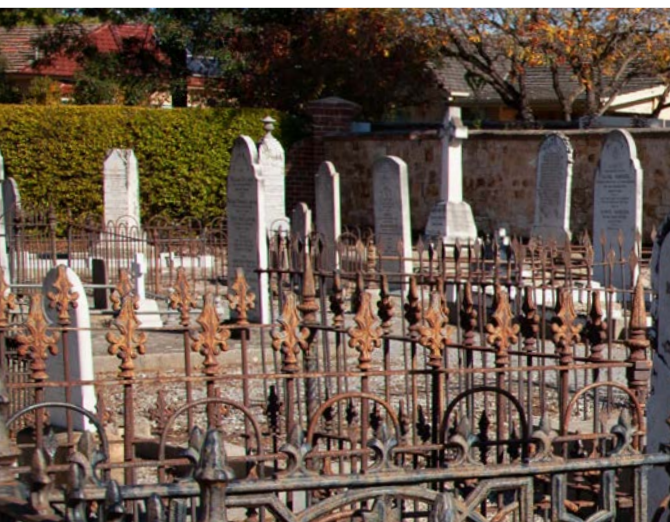
John Ragless was Chairman of the Enfield Council 1855 to 1858. He established Yalpara Station at Orrorroo in 1857 and a further two stations at Farina and Marree.

Later he returned to Enfield where he consolidated his ownership in the Enfield horse tram. He died at his home Hilpara Grange.

Go four paces towards Gawler Terrace, turn left; go six paces down towards the school to the central avenue, turn right, go 20 paces towards Gawler Terrace.

Note: the German grave on the left, and a 'slab tomb' on the right.

Continue for 10 paces towards Gawler Terrace to Grave 37 on the right.





37

WOOD FAMILY

Soldier's Memorial

Frederick Walkden Wood

1843 – 1917 English, age 68

Harold Wood *died 1916*

Cleve Hodge *died 1917*

F Walkden Wood arrived in the colony with his parents in 1849 aged six and died in 1917 aged 68.

After a long business career, he retired and devoted much of his time to church work and his duties as a JP. He lost a son and grandson in WWI – note the memorials for **Corporal Harold Wood** (37) who was killed at Moquet Farm, France in 1916 and **Sergeant Cleve Hodge** (24) who was killed in Gincy, France in March 1917, just a week before Walkden's death.

Perhaps the death of his son and grandson in the first World War precipitated Frederick Wood's death.

There are several soldiers' memorials in the cemetery.

WW1 MEMORIALS

Plot 198 Pte Harold Roy Highman

Killed in action at Gueudecourt, France on 5 November 1916 aged 21.

Plot 211 Pte Brian Gore

Died of wounds 23 June 1918 at Sailly Le Sec, France aged 22.

Plot 295/296 Pte Francis Forbes Berry

Killed in action at Pozieres, France in 1916 aged 32.

Plot 332 Pte Walter Jordan Rusk

Killed at Gallipoli on 29 August 1915 aged 29.

Plot 416 Pte Harold Gilmore Hughes

Killed in action at Noreuil, France on 2 April 1917 aged 23.

Plot 420/421 Pte Harold Wood & Sgt Cleve Hodge

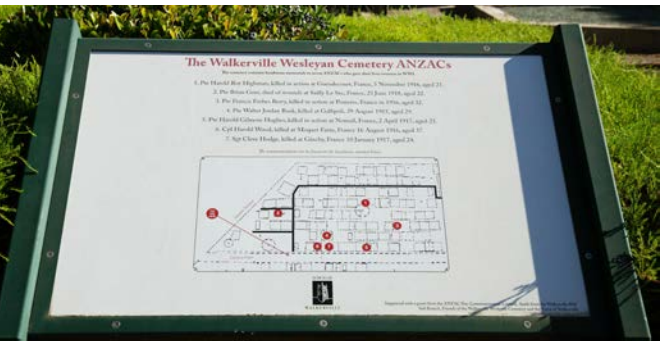
Pte Harold Wood, killed at Moquet Farm, France on 16 August 1916 aged 37 and Sgt Cleve Hodge, killed at Ginchy, France on 10 January 1917 aged 24.

This is now the end of your tour of the historic Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery. Please feel free to wander around the cemetery and inspect the many other interesting graves.

Guided tours for groups are available on request.

For more information about the Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery please contact the Town of Walkerville on **(08) 8342 7100**.

If you are related to anyone interred in the cemetery and would like to assist in restoring the burial site or can add to the record of knowledge, we would be delighted to hear from you.



FACTS AND FIGURES

Number of burials listed by decade in which they occurred from 1847 to 1973:

Decade	Total	Stillborn	Under 12 months old
1840s	5	Insufficient details recorded	
1850s	592	5	243
1860s*	496*	9*	147*
1870s	613	29	187
1880s	408	20	107
1890s	185	7	16
1900s	137	2	6
1910s	147	0	5
1920s	90	0	1
1930s	90	0	0
1940s	72	0	1
1950s	37	Insufficient burials for analytical purposes	
1960s	6		
1970s	6		

*Excluding 1860, 1861 and 1862.



Greatest number of same surnames:

Surname	Number	Surname	Number
Lawton	47	Rowe	19
Williams	44	Hughes	17
Hill	33	Lewis	17
Jones	27	May	16
Cox	26	Rake	16
Le Cornu	23	Moody	15
Thomas	22	Osborn(e)	14
Priest	22	Howell	14
Smith	22	Brookman	14
Roberts	21	Clark	14
Mitchell	20	Stevens	14
Cooper	20	Wigg	14

Some of the more unusual first names:

Abrakame	Eli	Moritz
Adamina	Emeline	Moses
Adelina	Enoch	Myrtle
Adolph	Ethelwyn	Nathaniel
Adulchus	Evaliza	Nellie
Agina	Frankly	Nesta
Alwyne	Giffin	Octavia
Arobel	Harpley	Princess
Augustus	Harvey	Rosa
Baden	Hester	Rosehannah
Bertha	Holda	Rosetta
Christen	Irwin	Rosina
Claria	Jemima	Roskelly
Clement	Job	Ruben
Clementine	Kezia	Selina
Corcas	Leticia	Sidonia
Cordelia	Levi	Thelma
Cuthbert	Lidbury	Thyra
Dulcie	Lottie	Uriah
Dynphna	Loveday	Valisha
Ebernezer	Lucinda	Violet
Elda	Mercy	Walkden
Elga	Minna	Wilton

Some of the more popular first names
(in descending order of usage):

Female	Male
Mary	George
Elizabeth	Henry
Jane	William
Sarah	Thomas
Alice	Charles
Annie	Fred(e)rick
Emma	Edward
Margaret	John
Hannah	Arthur





NINETEENTH CENTURY MONUMENTAL WORK

Nineteenth century monuments were usually an upright headstone or a slab tomb laid over the grave. They were manufactured from a variety of materials, depending on size, cost, design, availability of materials and the expertise of the local craftsmen.

The use of slab tombs were inspired by those of the wealthy, which were found inside most European churches and also by the early concept of the tomb as a 'house of the dead'. Upright headstones became more common than the more substantial traditional upright memorials.

The use of symbols became popular in the second half of the 19th century, each had a special meaning. Some decorations were inspired by architectural designs and fashions. The great majority of decorations on headstones had some symbolic meaning.

Drapery denoted mourning; **an open bible** the piety of the person; **ivy** the security found in heaven; a **wilted flower** the end of life and **clapsed hands** the reuniting of the husband and wife in heaven.

Draped and wreathed classical urns were popular in South Australia as were classical columns, symbolising a life cut off. Many of them are to be found in the Walkerville Cemetery.

Restoration procedures to preserve memorials follow the guidelines of the Burra Charter: *The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999*.

REFERENCES

- *An Heritage Survey of the Wesleyan Cemetery, Walkerville*; Nicoll Cemetery Management Services (basic information)
- *More than Bricks and Mortar*, Margaret Denton, the Walkerville Uniting Church
- Peters Family History website (Sudholz) www.peters-family.biz
- *Rich and Diverse Palate*; The Organ Historical Trust of Australia (Witkowski)
- State Library of South Australia (photographs)
- Walkerville Public Library (photographs)
- *Looking at Some Interesting Graves* booklet, Walkerville Cemetery Committee 2004 (past reference)

Photograph Credits

JWA Sudholz	Peters Family History
Le Cornu	Andrew Atterton
JW Cole	State Library of SA SLSA PRG-1710-10-1
J Nottage	Corporation of the Town of Walkerville
HE Pearce	State Library of SA SLSA B39470 1881
JJ Green	State Library of SA SLSA SRG112/9/68
M Lee	State Library of SA SLSA B21254278
Sir JB Cleland	University of Adelaide
Sir S Davenport	State Library of SA SLSA SRG112/9/68
W Watson	State Library of SA SLSA B10505
S Braund	City of Prospect
J Ragless Jnr	State Library of SA SLSA B45114
Cemetery	DA Griffiths
Cemetery	The Set Up

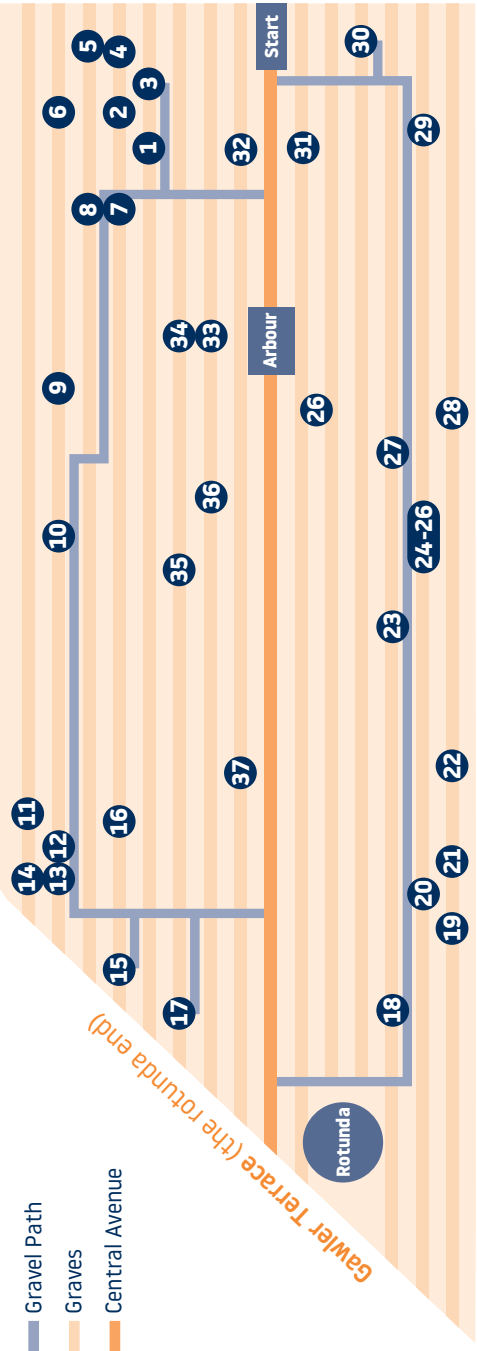
Credits

Project concept	David A Griffiths
Basic research	Dr Robert Nicol
Review and edit	Lyn O'Grady

HOW TO TOUR

- Gravel Path
- Graves
- Central Avenue

The Houses (up the hill)



Smith Street (the Church end)

St Andrew's School (down the hill)

ABOUT THE WESLEYAN CEMETERY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Wesleyan Cemetery Advisory Committee is a volunteer group that maintains the cemetery grounds with support from the Town of Walkerville.

The Committee raises funds for the maintenance and repairing of damaged or vandalised headstones.

More than 40 headstones have been repaired through funds raised by the Committee, with the support of Council.

If you would like to join our active group, please contact the Town of Walkerville.

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