

Heritage Citation



Cedar Creek Cemetery

Key details

Addresses	At 47 Cemetery Road, Upper Kedron, Queensland 4055
Type of place	Burial ground, Cemetery
Period	Federation 1890-1914
Lot plan	L1075_SL5436; L495_SL10068
Key dates	Local Heritage Place Since — 1 January 2004 Date of Citation — September 2002
Criterion for listing	(A) Historical; (B) Rarity; (C) Scientific; (E) Aesthetic; (G) Social

As a late 19th century district burial ground, the Cedar Creek Cemetery is important for its association with the

early development of the district. As a small bush cemetery in an outlying previously semi-rural area of Brisbane now subject to more intense residential development, Cedar Creek Cemetery demonstrates an endangered aspect of the physical and social fabric of the district. As an early post-European settlement burial ground the site and its records have the potential to yield information about the history of the area. A small cemetery in a formal rectangular grid layout, accommodating austere monuments and standing in a bush setting, the cemetery is an important visual element in the streetscape. As the family burial place for many of the early settlers of the district, Cedar Creek Cemetery is important as a sacred and special place recording and commemorating the lives of those early settlers buried in the cemetery.

History

The first Brisbane cemetery was established at North Quay in 1825 during the early days of the penal settlement. This was followed by the establishment of the Paddington Cemetery in 1843 on the site now known as Lang Park. Other early cemeteries were established at Nundah (1846, first records 1887) and Moggill (1855). For the colony of Queensland, the passing of the Cemetery Act of 1865 provided the means to establish general cemeteries under the control of government appointed trustees. Smaller cemeteries were established in Brisbane suburbs including Bald Hills (1869), Bulimba (1869), Brookfield (1872) and Lutwyche (1878). The General Cemetery at Toowong was established in 1875.

The first recorded burial in Cedar Creek Cemetery was that of Alexander Levitt in 1898 and the last was of Thomas Marshall in 1987. A plaque at the cemetery gates records the names of twenty-one people buried in the cemetery.

The Cemetery was restored through the combined efforts of the Ferny Grove and Keperra District Progress Association, The Golden Valley Keperra Lions Club and the descendants of those whose ancestors were pioneers in the district as a bicentennial project in November 1988.

Description

The Cedar Creek Cemetery at Upper Kedron occupies a large rectangular paddock (approximately 19,305m²) bounded by Cemetery Road and Canvey Road to the north and west and residential properties to the south and east. A small cleared and fenced graveyard occupies the northeast corner and the balance of the paddock is unfenced and covered with trees and scrub.

Enclosed by a chain wire fence, the cleared graveyard occupies an area approximately 21m x 24.6m and contains 59 plots. The plots are set out in a grid of 5 rows with varying numbers of plots. Rows B, D and E contain 12 plots each approximately 1.25m x 2.5m. Row C contains 12 plots all 1.25m x 2.5m except for plot 6 at 1.5m x 2.8m and plot 5 at 1m x 1.5m. Row A contains 11 plots, 10 of various widths and at 2.5m long and plot 1 at 1.3m x 2.6m. There is a gap of approximately 0.5m between plots 1 and 2 in this row. The plots are laid facing

east.

The fenced graveyard contains seven burial sites with identifying monuments and one site with unidentified remnants grouped together across two plots. One grave also has the fragments of another headstone lying on its table.

The unidentified remnants of a grave lie in the middle of the large unfenced portion of the paddock.

A plaque fixed to a large rock inside the cemetery gate contains a list of twenty-one people buried in the cemetery. Of these ten have identifiable graves.

plot	occupant	age	year buried
A4	Alexander Levitt	62 yrs	1898
A2	Arthur Ernest Marshall	1 2 yrs	1910
C1	Ivy Merle Pickering	15 months	1934
	Valma Doris Pickering	3 weeks	1937
C4	Raymond Thomas Marshall	12 yrs	1947
C5	Esme Joan Marshall	2 yrs	1931
C6	Harry Marshall	28 yrs	1927
D5 &	Sarah Ann Marshall	73 yrs	1945
D6	Thomas Marshall	85 yrs	1945
	Thomas Marshall	76 yrs	1987

The fractured marble headstone for the grave of Kendal L. Boreham (died 1906, aged 3 years) lies on the table of the Pickering grave plot C1.

The cemetery monuments are austere, generally consisting of concrete tables with vertical marble headstones or marble tablets fixed to concrete headstones. The grave for Harry Marshall is distinguished by its polished pink granite headstone and enclosing decorative iron fence. The grave for Alexander Levitt has a marble headstone lying on the grave table lettering now obscured and a recent polished plaque fixed onto the table surface. Plaques for the monumental masonry firm of P.J. Lowther & Son are fixed to a number of the grave monuments.

Fragments, including four low concrete bollards and two bases for headstones, are arranged across plots C8 and C9.

Floral tributes stand on some of the graves.

The monuments located in the fenced portion of the Cemetery show signs of weathering generally. A number of headstones are broken or fractured. The headstone for Kendal Boreham lies in fragments on the table of the Pickering grave. The headstone for Esme Marshall is broken and fragments lie on the grave. The lettering on the marble headstone lying on the Alexander Levitt grave is badly worn and parts are lost.

The remnants of a grave lie to the centre of the bush covered paddock. This site is hidden from the road and not easily found. The site should not be disturbed until further research is undertaken to determine its identity.

It is important that an appropriate repair, cleaning and maintenance programme be established for the Cemetery.

The Cemetery, particularly the bush covered paddock portion, is vulnerable to the intrusions of expanding suburbanism. The surrounding once semi-rural suburb of Brisbane is now undergoing intense residential development. Surrounding land that was once covered with bush or used for farming is now occupied by residential properties.

Statement of significance

Relevant assessment criteria

This is a place of local heritage significance and meets one or more of the local heritage criteria under the Heritage planning scheme policy of the *Brisbane City Plan 2014*. It is significant because:

Historical

CRITERION A

The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the city's or local area's history as a late 19th century district burial ground.

Rarity

CRITERION B

The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the city's or local area's cultural heritage as a small bush cemetery in an outlying semi-rural area of Brisbane.

Scientific

CRITERION C

The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the city's or local area's history as an early burial ground associated with the post-European settlement of the area.

Aesthetic

CRITERION E

The place is important because of its aesthetic significance as a small fenced graveyard of austere monuments laid out in a formal grid standing in a bush setting.

Social

CRITERION G

The place has a strong or special association with the life or work of a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

as the burial ground for families associated with the early settlement of the district.

References

1. Brisbane City Council - City Assets Branch *Conservation Management Study* Stage 1 Report. November 2002
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Note: This citation has been prepared on the basis of evidence available at the time including an external examination of the building. The statement of significance is a summary of the most culturally important aspects of the property based on the available evidence, and may be re-assessed if further information becomes available. The purpose of this citation is to provide an informed evaluation for heritage registration and information. This does not negate the necessity for a thorough conservation study by a qualified practitioner, before any action is taken which may affect its heritage significance.

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