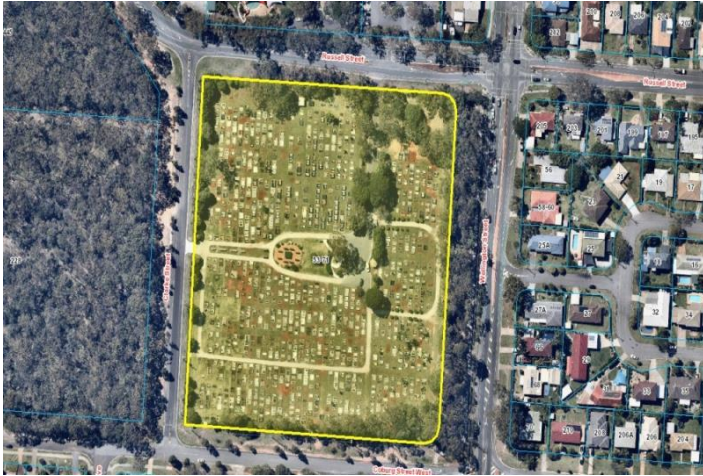


## 8 - CLEVELAND: Cemetery No. 2

<b>Street Address</b>	53-71 Wellington Street, Cleveland
<b>GPS/RPD</b>	L1 SP185725
<b>Place Type</b>	Built



*Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).*



*Cleveland Cemetery (AHS, 2017).*

<b>Condition</b>	Fair	<b>Integrity</b>	Fair
<b>Statutory Listings</b>	Local Heritage Place		
<b>Non-Statutory Listings</b>	No current listing		
<b>Inspection Date</b>	24/04/2017		

### Historical Context

Cleveland Cemetery was the second cemetery established in Cleveland following permanent European settlement. The growing population of the area during the mid-to-late nineteenth century necessitated the construction of a cemetery.[1] The cemetery itself is indicative of the noticeable transformation of Cleveland from a rural town to a larger settlement.

In 1858 a site for a cemetery was surveyed by Surveyor Rawnsley.[2] This is now known as the Cleveland Pioneer Cemetery (No. 1 Cemetery), situated on nearby Lisa Street. As this was on very swampy ground, it was abandoned and a new site for a local cemetery was investigated.

In c.1873 the second Cleveland Cemetery (originally called the Cleveland General Cemetery, comprising approximately 21 acres, 2 roods) was established as Reserve 256 to the south-east of the first cemetery. Trustees Taylor Winship, James Honeyman, Michael Ryan, Joseph Clarke and Henry Ware were appointed in 1874.[3] Winship, Ryan and Ware are buried in the cemetery.

It is believed the first burials took place in 1873, although the presence of monuments to deaths in 1871 suggests that the cemetery may have been used earlier, or that grave monuments or headstones were relocated from the first cemetery on Lisa Street. Like many cemeteries in Queensland at the time, the *Local Authorities Act* of 1902 meant the Cleveland No. 2 Cemetery would be under the authority of the local government which, in 1905, was the Cleveland Shire Council.[4]

Many of the district's early settlers are interred in this cemetery. In 1927 the Randall family of Birkdale erected a lych gate in memory of three family members, however it was demolished in the late 1990s because of structural damage. By 1947 the 21-acre cemetery reserve had been divided into Sections 70 and 71, with the cemetery occupying Section 71 (about 9 acres).[5] The boundaries have remained the same since.

Because of its proximity to Brisbane and the availability of services such as town water since the late 1960s, the Redlands has slowly evolved from a rural area to a residential area. Its cemeteries provide very strong evidence of its post-settlement, pre-residential history, linking many families with the area over several generations. The cemetery is still in use.

### Physical Description

Cleveland Cemetery is bordered by Wellington Street to the east, Coburg Street to the south, Clarke Street to the west and Russell Street to the north. The main entrance is via Russell Street, which replaces the original entrance and lych gate (no longer extant) donated by the Randall family, which once exited to Clarke Street. The cemetery is denominational, and features grave sites, monumental headstones, burial vaults, lawn plaques, columbarium walls and rock garden memorials. There is a Randall Memorial Garden that features sandstone wall niches set in a quartz garden in the location of the original entrance, commemorating the prominent pioneering family who are buried there.

### Statement of Significance

The Cleveland Cemetery is significant on a local level as it embodies historical, aesthetic, and cultural heritage values. The cemetery is historically important as it is evidence of the growing settlement in Cleveland and the evolution of local infrastructure. The cemetery retains a strong association with the local community as it is still in use and is connected with family histories of families from the district.

**Criteria A** The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.

The Cleveland Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of European settlement in Cleveland as the centre of the Redland area. The small cemetery illustrates efforts of early settler communities to facilitate a growing population by providing local services.

**Criteria E** The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.

The cemetery is neatly framed within the contrasting bushland and urban areas adjacent, which promotes a solemn and picturesque setting. The cemetery promotes a positive scenic amenity which contributes to the significance of the place and to Cleveland.

**Criteria G** The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.

The cemetery has special significance for many families in the Cleveland area because of its direct association with their family history. The cemetery is also significant to the local community for spiritual reasons as evidenced by denominational sections.

### Primary Themes

6.0 Buildings, Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings

6.03 Developing urban services and amenities

6.02 Planning and form of settlements

### References

[1] Queensland Government, "Historical tables, demography, 1823 to 2008 (Q150 release)," 2017, <http://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/products/tables/historical-tables-demography/index.php>.

[2] RSC Heritage Study, 1995, p. 37.

[3] Proclamation dated 27 November 1874, QLD Government Gazette, n.d., undated copy held in Local History collection, Cleveland Library, HF 31.9 CLE.

[4] Cleveland Shire Council minutes, 4 April 1905; Government Gazette, Vol. 84, No. 54, 20 February 1905.

[5] QLD Government Gazette, 30 August 1956, p. 1305.



Former Lych Gate, Cleveland Cemetery (RCC).