

Conservation Management Plan

MAITLAND JEWISH CEMETERY



Prepared by Rookwood Management Services Pty Ltd for
Maitland City Council

November 2012



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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The study area comprises Maitland Jewish Cemetery, which is situated within a rural landscape off Louth Park Road, West Maitland. The site is accessed via an unsealed access way.

According to existing documentary evidence, the site was acquired by the Jewish Community in 1846. The ownership of the cemetery was transferred to Maitland City Council in June 1992. Prior to a new burial in 2010, the last recorded burial occurred in 1934.

The brief for the study states:

“There has been a resurgence in community interest associated with the cemetery as demonstrated through the publication of ‘Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A Monument to Dreams and Deeds’ by Janis Wilton accompanied by a major exhibition at the Maitland Regional Art Gallery in 2010. Together these projects recently won the Corporate/Government Interpretation and Presentation category of the 2011 National Trust Heritage Awards.”

The preparation of the [Conservation Management Plan \(CMP\)](#) will formalise and document the significance of the site and provide a compass with respect to its future management.”

Following the issue of an invitation to tender, this study was commissioned by Maitland City Council with the assistance of a heritage grant provided by the Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage. It has been prepared by Rookwood Management Services Pty Ltd for Maitland City Council.

1.2 Objectives of the Conservation Management Plan

Specifically, the primary objectives of this Conservation Management Plan are to:

1. Establish the cultural significance of the site;
2. Establish the relative significance of various elements within the site, its context and curtilage to assist in making decisions affecting the fabric of the place; and
3. Formulate appropriate policies for the conservation of the property, including future usage, planning and management.

1.3 Methodology Used to Prepare the Conservation Management Plan

To achieve the objectives of the project and undertake an appropriate assessment of Maitland Jewish Cemetery, the following methodology has been implemented.

In general, this [Conservation Management Plan](#) follows the format set out in The Conservation Plan by JS Kerr (2004), the [International Council on Monument and Sites \(ICOMOS\) Guidelines to the Burra Charter – Conservation Policy \(1988\)](#) and the [NSW Heritage Manual \(1996\)](#), in addition to examining issues particular to this site and its future use and management.

Additional documents referred to in the preparation of the report include the Department of Planning / NSW Heritage Council's [Cemeteries: Guidelines for Their Care and Conservation \(1992\)](#), and the National Trust of Australia (NSW) [Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation, 2nd Edition \(2009\)](#). These documents outline criteria for assessing the significance of cemeteries and address other matters to be considered for examining cemetery conservation issues.

In accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter and the specific sequence of actions outlined by JS Kerr, this study includes documentary research and a physical analysis of the site, prior to the determination of significance and formulation of conservation policy.

In particular, this study includes:

1. An analysis of archival and historical documentation and physical evidence;
2. A short outline of the history of the site and a statement of historical significance;
3. An analysis of the physical elements of the site including the identification and description of its significant features;
4. A comparative analysis with other similar sites;
5. A statement of heritage significance;
6. A statement of the constraints and opportunities which must be observed in order to retain the cultural significance of the site;
7. A conservation policy for the site and its significant elements; and
8. Recommendations for the implementation of the conservation policy to ensure the retention of the cultural significance of the site.

1.4 Terminology Used in the Conservation Management Plan

The terminology used throughout this report, particularly the words “place”, “cultural significance”, “fabric”, “conservation”, “maintenance”, “preservation”, “restoration”, “reconstruction”, “adaptation”, and “compatible use”, is as defined in [Article 1 of the Burra Charter](#).

1.5 Scope of Work & Limitations

During the preparation of the [Conservation Management Plan](#), several archival and historic sources were consulted, including:

- National Trust of Australia (NSW) Archives;
- Mitchell Library;

- Local History records, Maitland City Council;
- Trove (Australian Newspapers Online) – National Library of Australia;
- Australian Jewish Historical Society archives; and
- Land and Property Information archives.

As with many consultancy-based studies, time and budget allocations have imposed limitations on the amount of detailed research and analysis able to be undertaken. It is possible that additional information, not available to this study, may come to light at a later date. However, the level of research undertaken has brought to light previously unknown information and is considered sufficient to enable a proper understanding of the site and its history, thereby allowing an informed assessment of its cultural significance.

1.6 Conservation Management Plan Exhibition Outcome

The Maitland Jewish Cemetery Conservation Management Plan was placed on public exhibition in September 2012. The exhibited documents were viewed more than 200 times. Several written submissions were also received. These have been reviewed and incorporated where it was shown to be reasonable and able to enhance the plan.

1.7 Conservation Management Plan Team

This Conservation Management Plan has been prepared by Rookwood Management Services Pty Ltd. The members of the team from Rookwood Management Services Pty Ltd involved in the investigation, research and preparation of the Plan were:

- Derek Williams – Team Leader
- Christopher (Sach) Killam – Monumental Conservation Expert

Further preparation of the [Conservation Management Plan](#) was undertaken by subcontractors:

- Cathy Colville – Heritage Planner (CPC Consulting Pty Ltd)

1.8 Acknowledgements

The following people and organisations must be thanked for their assistance in providing information which has enabled this Conservation Management Plan to be produced:

- Clare James, Heritage Officer, Maitland City Council;
- Frank Shrimpton, Co-ordinator Professional Services, Maitland City Council;
- [Judy Nicholson, Local Studies Librarian, Maitland City Council;](#)
- [Mark Threadgate, Building Asset Officer, Maitland City Council;](#)
- [Elizabeth Jardine, Asset and Environmental Engineer, Maitland City Council;](#)

- Gary Luke and the volunteer staff of the Australian Jewish Historical Society archive;
- Janis Wilton, Historian and author of 'Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A Monument to Dreams and Deeds'
- Friends of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery Group (Maitland City Council);
- Ben Briguglio, Manager, Old System Title Conversions, Land & Property Information, Sydney; and
- Bruce Langley, Project Officer Crown and Old System Conversion, Land & Property Information, Sydney.



Figure 2: Aerial photo of the cemetery's position and its immediate rural surroundings. Map scale at 1:1,000(Google Maps 2012)



Figure 3: Aerial photo of cemetery's position within its surrounding local context, Map scale at 1:6,500 scale (Google Maps 2012)



Figure 4: Aerial photo of locality positioning the cemetery within Maitland. Map scale at 1:29,500 scale (Google Maps 2012)

2.3 Brief History of the Site

In recent years, substantial research has been undertaken regarding the history of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery and the stories of those buried there.

The purpose of this Conservation Management Plan is not to replicate the historical documentation previously undertaken, but rather to fill gaps in the research and guide the future management and conservation of the site.

A brief summary of the cemetery is provided here and an outline of additional research is provided at Section 2.4 below.

In her book *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A Monument to Dreams and Deeds* (pp. 10-11), Janis Wilton provides the following succinct history of the site:

Acquired by the Maitland Jewish community in 1846, the cemetery's last recorded burial was in 1934. Families moved away, the cemetery became neglected. Weeds grew, occasional floodwaters washed across the gravestones, the building on the site slowly collapsed, the fence faltered, grave markers started to tilt, inscriptions faded. Neglected but not forgotten. Local residents, visitors and Jewish community members kept an eye on the cemetery. In the mid-1920s tenders were called to make repairs. The following decade Maitland-born Percy Marks, founding President of the Australian Jewish Historical Society, noted:

"The old burial ground is now completely surrounded by farms and market-gardens. However, the 48 memorials there are in a very reasonable state of preservation, with most inscriptions, in both Hebrew and English, quite legible. This is no doubt due to the fact that for many years they were completely covered with thick undergrowth and high aniseed weed."

A few years later the Sydney Chevra Kadisha received a letter lamenting the state of the cemetery. The writer, M. Israel, described its 'most disgraceful condition. The fence is practically nil, and the cemetery has been invaded by horses and cattle. The house on the cemetery is practically in ruins.' There was concern. Some action was taken.

Then there were floods: the big floods of 1949 and 1955. In 1956, David J. Benjamin and Ilse Robey from the Jewish Historical Society and Jewish Cemetery Trust visited. Benjamin observed that 'the condition of the cemetery is not good' and that it had 'suffered seriously in the disasters (referring to floods) of the last two years'. They drew a plan [refer to Figure 5], allocated numbers to the gravesites, recorded details of those buried there and noted the state of some of the gravestones. Twenty years later revived interest brought a working bee. The cemetery was cleaned up and re-consecrated and, in 1982, the National Trust added the site to its heritage list. Ownership and management, however, were vague. Records had been lost or perhaps did not exist. Negotiations throughout the 1980s between the Newcastle Hebrew Congregation and Maitland City Council finally resulted in the Council accepting custodianship of the cemetery. Grass was kept mown, fences mended, a

sign erected. In the early twenty-first century members of the Maitland Family History Circle and the Australian Jewish Genealogical Society visited, photographed and recorded the gravestones and the cemetery itself.

In recent years, there has been revived interest in the site and a community project was established through the Maitland Regional Art Gallery. The project aimed to *'revive interest in the cemetery and in the history of the Jewish community in Maitland and to document, interpret and present that history in different ways to different audiences.'*

The project involved the publication of the Janis Wilton's book, *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A Monument to Dreams and Deeds*, Hanna Kay's painting exhibition, *Undertow*, and David Guy's site-specific installation to commemorate and acknowledge those buried there. A database of the burials, gravestones and related records was also established online.

The Maitland Jewish Cemetery Project was the winner of the 2011 National Trust (NSW) Heritage Award for Interpretation and Presentation, Corporate/Government. The Judges' comments regarding the project were:

A remarkable and visionary project, which sought to revive interest in the small forgotten 1840s cemetery of some fifty graves. The outcomes have encompassed an exhibition of artworks inspired by the Cemetery, with interpreting catalogues and education program, a wonderful published history, and similar projects that have been initiated within other regional and rural communities. A truly remarkable outcome for the modest resources invested, demonstrating the discoverable relevance and importance of heritage places, and how the celebration can inspire other communities.

A Friends Group has since been established through Maitland City Council.

Over time, a good historical record of the cemetery has been gathered, including a great deal of correspondence held by the Australian Jewish Historical Society. However, several gaps existed in the information.

Namely, these were:

- The origins of the establishment of the cemetery by the Jewish community of Maitland in 1846;
- The legal title of the access way to the cemetery site;
- The details of the first two burials in the cemetery (two young girls [cousins] of the Cohen family who died only a month and four days apart in 1849); and
- Why there were no burials after 1934 (with the exception of the most recent burial of Leah Abadee in 2011) and how this might affect the heritage significance, future conservation and future management of the cemetery.

The Conservation Management Plan has investigated all of the above "gaps" in the following sections of the Plan.

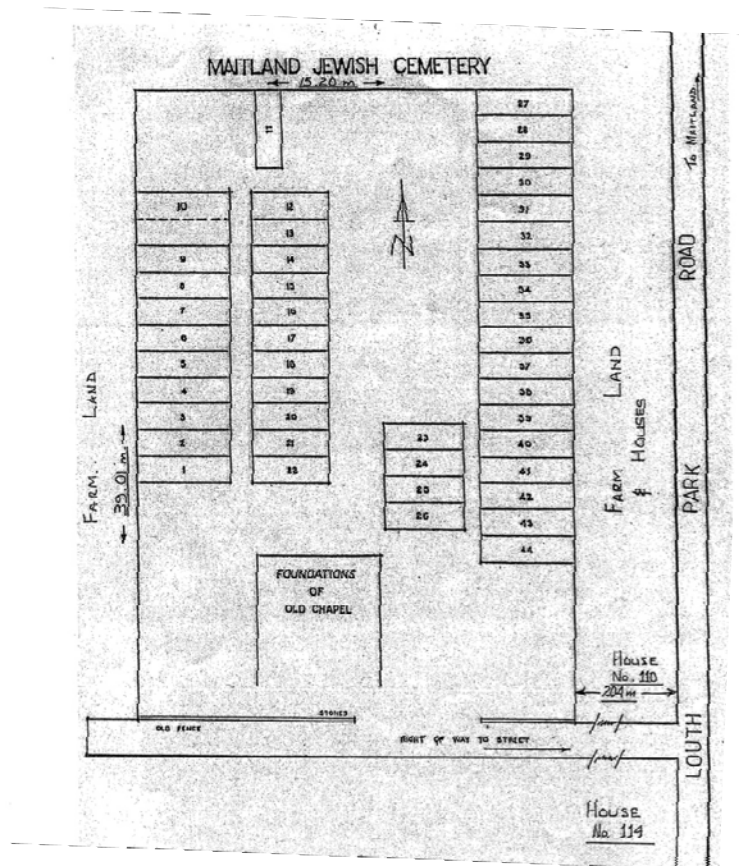


Figure 5: From Maitland City Council's Website: Jewish Cemetery Maitland Map & Layout Plan (c.1956)

2.4 Additional Research Undertaken for the Conservation Management Plan

Research undertaken during the preparation of the Conservation Management Plan has revealed the following information regarding the site's identified gaps in the documented history of Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

2.4.1 *Origins of the establishment of the cemetery by the Jewish community of Maitland in 1846*

There has been extensive research into the people buried in the Maitland Jewish Cemetery but little was known as to the history of how the land came to be used as a Jewish Cemetery.

Maitland City Council provided a starting point for this research via the Deed dated 23rd August, 1989 that transferred the control and management of the Cemetery from the Board of Management of the Newcastle Hebrew Congregation to Maitland City Council. In this Deed was a reference to:

...Indenture dated 3rd December, 1846 Registered No. 21 Book 12 made between William Price Wall and Elizabeth Wall of the one part and Barnet Kasner, Henry Robert Reuben and Benjamin Nelson of the other part ALL THAT the lands and

hereditaments described in the Schedule hereto was released and conveyed unto the said Barnett Kasner, Henry Robert [Reuben](#) and Benjamin Nelson and their successors UPON TRUST for a Burial Place for the interment of deceased members of the Jewish Religion (hereinafter called the "cemetery").

The Australian Jewish Historical Society also had a reference to "Mallon's Grant" (land granted to P W Mallon on 31st December 1842), a record also held by the Maitland Historical Society (refer to Appendix 1). It refers to Land Titles Old Titles System Folio No. W591 Old Roll Registration 3 Folio 98; Conveyance 183 Book 80; and Conveyance 120 Book 1914. This was the starting point for the search at the NSW Land & Property Information Office (LPI).

A search of the National Library of Australia's Trove Australian Newspapers Online database also revealed an article from the Maitland Mercury newspaper dated 9th December 1846 (see Figure 6 below) that makes reference to the Jewish community purchasing a parcel of land from a "Mr Wall, adjoining the farm of Mr Stark, in West Maitland, as a burial ground for the dead of their faith....".

JEWISH BURIAL GROUND.—We learn that the members of the Hebrew persuasion have purchased a piece of ground of Mr. Wall, adjoining the farm of Mr. Stark, in West Maitland, as a **burial** ground for the dead of their faith. Subscriptions are now being raised for building a small edifice on the ground, for the reception of the dead during the performance of the prescribed formula of the Hebrew ritual.

Figure 6: [Maitland Mercury 9th December, 1846](#)

[The newspaper article also revealed the Jewish community's intention of building a small cottage on the site "for building a small edifice on the ground, for the reception of the dead during the performance of the prescribed formula of the Hebrew ritual".](#)

[It is known that on death the deceased is transported to a Tahara House, for washing, clothing in a shroud, and laying out. At no time is the deceased left unwatched. Those taking part in the rituals and prayers never turn their back on the deceased. Caring for the dead is considered one of the most holy mitzvot a Jew can perform.](#)

[The Jewish cemeteries at Goulburn, Devonshire St and Raphael's Ground had a similar "cottage". It is likely that the cottage in Maitland Jewish Cemetery was used as a Tahara House. This contributes to the significance of the cottage.](#)

[Following the discovery of the newspaper article, research was then undertaken at the LPI Office on the names "Wall" and "Mallon". Although the reference to the name "Stark" indicated that this was the name of a neighbouring property owner, it was decided to undertake a search of this name too to see where it would lead.](#)

In summary, the search for “Mallon” and “Wall” revealed the following regarding the history of the title of the land (refer to Appendix 1):

- The 1842 Crown Grant to Patrick Walsh Mallon refers to “Part of Portion 74” granted as (as Allotment 32) 40 acres;
- A further search of this information revealed a “Deed of Release” (Deed No. 535 Book 6) of Part of the Johnson Brothers Estate to Patrick Quinn on 22nd July 1830 (reference K96);
- A search of “Quinn” revealed a Deed of Release from P Quinn to Elizabeth Wall dated 13th and 14th May 1840 (Reference S70);

Whilst the land grant to Mallon occurred in 1842, it forms part of the land that was originally part of the Johnson Brothers Estate and Elizabeth Wall’s land. It is quite clear that the land is being occupied/operated prior to the 1842 Crown Grant to Mallon.

A further search of “Wall” revealed the Deed (dated 3rd December 1846) which was already known (Deed No. 21 Book 12) where the land was released by Elizabeth Wall (“husband William deceased”) to the Cemetery Trustees (namely Barnett Kasner, Henry Robert Reuben and Benjamin Nelson). As such, it is quite clear that whilst this land is shown to be within the Crown Grant to Mallon, it is not included in Mallon’s ownership as it is still Elizabeth Wall’s land to sell. This is supported by the date of the article in the Maitland Mercury (9th December 1846) 6 days later announcing the purchase of the land by the Jewish community for a burial ground. Further research at the LPI office of the names of surrounding land holders revealed interesting information regarding the ownership of the surrounding lands during this period, including details of family connections between land holders. This information is for interest only and is included in Appendix 1.

A search of the name “Stark” (adjoining land holder) revealed a wealth of information regarding the cemetery and its surrounding lands post 1900 via Primary Application No. 46715 (relating to Probate Packet No. 132578). The Primary Application (refer to Appendix 2) was made by Marjorie Maitland Ross and Jessie Forrester Ross (spinster sisters) in 1969 for the sale of their land to Edward Hugh Carmody.

This Primary Application includes Statutory Declarations by Marjorie Maitland Ross as the owner of the land, and an adjoining neighbour on Louth Park Road, providing detailed information regarding the subject site (adjoining the cemetery) and the surrounding lands. It would appear that over time, the dimensions of the land titles in the area had been blurred and Marjorie Ross had to prove her connections to the land.

Marjorie Ross (born 1908) is the daughter of Rebecca Mary Ross, sister to Ann Stark who was married to Richard Stark (referred to in the Maitland Mercury Article of 1846). Marjorie and Jessie inherited the land. Marjorie had been born there and lived there all her life until the sale of the property in 1969, with the exception of a short period of time (several years) when she was teaching outside the area.

In summary, Marjorie recalls details regarding the cemetery including:

- The location of the “cottage” on the site (referred to as the “cottage of Granny Davis”, located in the grounds of the cemetery) and where Jewish funerals were conducted from before interment – c.1928;

- The last funeral held at the cemetery (which she attended) being that of “Mr Illfeld...fruiterer in Maitland;
- That “when the last funeral was conducted because the cemetery was full this cottage was removed”;
- Details regarding the fencing of the site and the location of another house directly adjacent to the cemetery on the northern boundary; and
- Details regarding the major floods that occurred, giving an indication of how high the waters rose (which would have covered the cemetery).

Marjorie Ross’ accounts rely on one person’s recollections and memories of the subject lands and are not necessarily accurate in every detail, particularly dates. However, much of what is revealed in this account is supported by other documentation and reveals that her recollection of dates appears to be close in timeframe.

It is recommended that further research should be undertaken (perhaps by the Friends of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery) into all of the above Deeds of Title as each mentions the dimensions of the parcel being sold/transferred. Some include plan drawings. It would be of interest to determine whether the current dimensions of the site match the title transferred by Elizabeth Wall to the Trustees in 1846, particularly in regard to new fencing of the land (refer to discussion below) and relationships between adjoining properties.

As part of the public consultation process, an alternative view has been proposed regarding the history of the cemetery. It has been suggested that the cottage on the site may have been removed due to a shortage of building materials during wartime, rather than due to its dilapidated state. It has also been suggested that the reasons for burials continuing after the dissipation of the congregation are evidence of the cemetery’s importance to the Jewish community.

It should be noted, however, that there is no definitive primary documentary evidence surviving that confirms either viewpoint.

2.4.2 Legal title of the access way to the cemetery site

Whilst the control and management of the cemetery was passed to Maitland City Council in August 1989 (refer to the Deed of this date in Appendix 3), it was unclear as to the title and ownership of the unformed laneway that provides access to the site from Louth Park Road.

When Council resumed the land (under request from the Jewish Synagogue in Sydney) in order to obtain an effective title, there was a Deed referred to in the documents. A copy of this Deed (Book 12 Deed No. 21 dated 3rd December 1846) has been obtained from the NSW Land & Property Information office (LPI). The deed indicates the transfer of the land that became the Jewish cemetery from William Price Wall & Elizabeth Wall to the trustees, Barnett Kasner, Henry Robert [Reuben](#) and Benjamin Nelson for 10 pounds of “lawful British money”... “forever and on trust”...to be used as a burial place for the interment of deceased members of the Jewish Religion”.

The deed then goes on to describe how new Trustees are to be selected to replace the death etc. of the named trustees. The deed describes the land as facing a 'reserved road', which gives weight to the suggestion that it was reserved in a Plan of private subdivision. It was no longer reserved crown land.

Further research has been undertaken as part of the preparation of this Plan as to the history of land titles of the subject site and the surrounding lands. This is described in the Chronological Summary in Section 2.5 below.

With the assistance of the LPI office, it has been discovered that over time, since the transfer of the land between William Price Wall and Elizabeth Wall to the Trustees for the use of the land as a cemetery, the ownership and title of the laneway has been "absorbed" and has become residual land without a title.

The research undertaken for this Conservation Management Plan assisted the LPI office to determine which title deed the laneway was attached to which will allow for a new title to be created for the laneway access in Council's management (DP1174675 and Folio). This has been forwarded to Council.

2.4.3 Details of the first two burials in the cemetery in 1849

During site visits and research of existing relevant documentation of the cemetery, it was noted that the first two burials in the cemetery in 1849 were two young girls [cousins] belonging to the Cohen family:

- Jane Cohen died 29th June, 1849 aged 11 years; and
- Hannah Cohen died 25th July, 1849 aged 16 months.

It was further noted that these deaths occurred just over a month apart and both were children. There was no information readily available as to the cause of deaths. It is common knowledge that children often died during this period either during childbirth or from childhood illnesses/epidemics. Given the age of the children, the first option was ruled out and an investigation into illness/epidemics was undertaken.

With the assistance of Maitland City Council's Local Studies Librarian, Judy Nicholson, the following information was obtained.

Maitland City Council's Local Studies collection holds several records from the Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser newspapers, including the following:

Wednesday 16 August 1848

"Scarlatina.-We regret to state that this disease is very prevalent in Sydney at present. It carries off children with great rapidity. We are not aware to what cause the medical men attribute its prevalence at the present time, but there can be no doubt that the want of a more efficient system of cleaning and draining the city predisposes the constitution to receive the attacks of this insidious disease, and renders it more difficult for those who are subjected to it to recover. The disease is most sudden in its attack, and in many instances only forty-eight hours elapses between the first symptoms and death.-Herald, Aug. 11. "

Wednesday 11 July 1849

“At the residence of Mr. Samuel Cohen, West Maitland, on the 5th July, of scarlatina, in her 12th year, Jane, second daughter of Mr. Lewis Cohen, of Murrurundi. At Lorn, on the 10th July, of scarlet fever, Alexander Waugh, eldest son of Alexander Waugh McDougall, Esq., aged 7”

Saturday 28 July 1849

“At her father's residence, West Maitland, on the 26th July, of scarlatina, Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Cohen; aged 16 months. At West Maitland, on the 26th July, at the residence of Mr. Richard Griffiths, aged 11 years, alter an illness of three days, of scarlet fever. Died, after an illness of seven days, of scarlet fever, on Friday, 27th July, at her parents' residence, West Maitland, aged 10 years, Mary Ann Bowden, the third daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Ledsam.”

Saturday 25 August 1849

“At Irrawang, near Raymond Terrace, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, Ann E. King, aged 4½ years, after three days' illness; and on Wednesday, 22nd instant, at the same place, Helen E. King, aged 7½ years, ill one day ; both of scarlatina”

Wednesday 19 September 1849

“At West Maitland, on the 16th Sept., of scarlatina, Ann Hobbs, only daughter of Mr. W. T. Pinhey ; aged 5 years and 8 months.”

Saturday 27 October 1849

“Deaths At West Maitland, on the 24th October, of scarlatina, Robert Mackreth, only son of Mr. Matthew Stewart, tailor; aged 7 years. Also, on the 26th October, Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Stewart; aged 11 years.”

Saturday 4 August 1849

“HOSPITAL BAZAAR.-The fancy bazaar for the benefit of the Maitland Hospital, which the committee proposed holding in the new hospital on Wednesday and Thursday next, is postponed for the present, on the representation of the medical attendants that the" very general prevalence of scarlatina at this time would render families unwilling to subject their children to risk in passing through the town and remaining in a crowded room, and that in all probability a little delay would ensure milder and more genial weather. On both grounds the postponement will no doubt be beneficial to the interests of the hospital, and will - add greatly to the number of visitors who would attend the bazaar partly for the purpose of inspecting the new building.”

Saturday 28 October 1854

“At his parent's residence, High-street, West Maitland, on Friday, the 27th instant, of scarlatina, Charles Frederick, only child of Frederick and Jane Ann Currey, and grandson of Mr. Jeremiah Ledsam, aged two years and eight months-a very lovely child, and of great promise.”

Not only do these records indicate that both Jane and Hannah died of Scarlatina, they also indicate that there was an outbreak of a Scarlatina epidemic in Maitland during this period which clearly impacted the local community. Between July-October

1849 (4 months), eight children passed away from the disease in the West Maitland area. The first two deaths were the Cohen girls.

This indicates that the cemetery itself is significant for being representative of patterns of life and death within the local community and the Jewish community, in that the first two deaths recorded were as a result of an epidemic.

There is opportunity for a further research project when looking at the history of the cemetery. The two Goulston children also died at a young age only a year apart. There are several young children/infants buried in the cemetery. Aside from epidemics being a cause of death in young children, it is also known from other Jewish burial grounds that there was a high frequency of infant deaths in their first week during this period of time. Further investigation could be made into burials due to childbirth, [stillbirths](#) and epidemics in the Maitland Jewish Cemetery. Accordingly, it is recommended as a topic of research for the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery Group.

2.4.4 Unmarked graves

There are at least seven known unmarked graves on the site, with potentially more undiscovered graves. [Some of these](#) graves may belong to stillbirth or new born infants, as Jewish babies are not named until eight days after birth.

Another explanation for these unmarked graves may be that they are the burials of paupers. It was known that, during this time, a common burial practice in Britain was for some communities to reserve land at the peripheries of a cemetery for the burial of people who for various reasons were not deemed “fit and proper”.

2.4.5 Reasons for why there are no burials after 1934 (with the exception of the most recent burial of Leah Abadee in 2011)

As previously mentioned, LPI office record Primary Application No. 46715 (relating to Probate Packet No. 132578) made by Marjorie Maitland Ross and Jessie Forrester Ross (spinster sisters) in 1969 for the sale of their land to Edward Hugh Carmody, provides some insight into why the cemetery might have had no burials after 1934.

Marjorie recalls details regarding the cemetery including:

- The location of the “cottage” on the site (referred to as the “cottage of Granny Davis”, located in the grounds of the cemetery) and where Jewish funerals were conducted from before interment – c.1928;
- The last funeral held at the cemetery (which she attended) being that of “Mr Illfeld...fruiterer in Maitland – this occurred in 1924; and
- That “when the last funeral was conducted because the cemetery was full this cottage was removed”;

Whilst it is now known that Mr Illfeld was not the last burial to occur, it would seem that at the time of his funeral the cottage still existed on site. A “cottage” structure on a site the size of the Jewish cemetery would have taken up some space and it would make sense that there may have not been space for more burials. Marjorie Ross thinks the cottage was removed in c.1928 and perhaps this allowed for a few more burials to occur but the cemetery was considered “full”.

However as part of the public consultation process for the preparation of this Conservation Management Plan, an alternative view has been come to light regarding the history and use of the cemetery in the first few decades of the twentieth century.

According to two reports in the late 1930s (refer to Appendix 11), the cottage had not been removed after the burial of Myer Illfeld in 1924. Morris Israel, president of the Newcastle Synagogue, wrote to the Chevra Kadisha in Sydney on 2nd February 1938 – “The fence is practically nil, and the cemetery has been invaded by horses and cattle. The house on the cemetery grounds is practically in ruins.” A second inspection and report from a Miss Marchant followed on 25th February – “There are only two palings missing and it would, therefore, be quite impossible for cattle or horses to get in. There is a shed in the grounds which is in a dilapidated condition ...”. It cannot be determined which of the conflicting reports is more reliable but from their joint descriptions, an unusable but recognisable building was in the cemetery well after Marjorie Ross’ recollection of its removal, less than two years before the outbreak of war.

During this period, too, Sandgate Cemetery had opened at the turn of the century and much of the Jewish population of Maitland had moved to Newcastle. However, thirteen burials occurred in the cemetery in the twentieth century, including six after Sandgate cemetery was consecrated in 1909 to serve the Jewish people of the Hunter Valley. Improved transport also allowed the Jewish people of regional NSW to be more easily buried at Rookwood, the cemetery of Sydney where their children were more likely to reside. A survey of the monuments in Maitland Jewish Cemetery revealed that the 13 post-1900 burials were all elderly, with ages ranging mainly from the late 60s to mid 70s, compared to the 18 pre-1900 adult burials ranging mainly in their late 30s to early 60s (refer to Appendix 11). Twenty one children and infants were buried pre-1900 but none after 1900. The burials after 1900 were elderly members of the Maitland community, close relations of previous burials. Their choice of the Maitland cemetery strongly suggests they viewed themselves as members of the Maitland community, even after the Synagogue based community had dissipated.

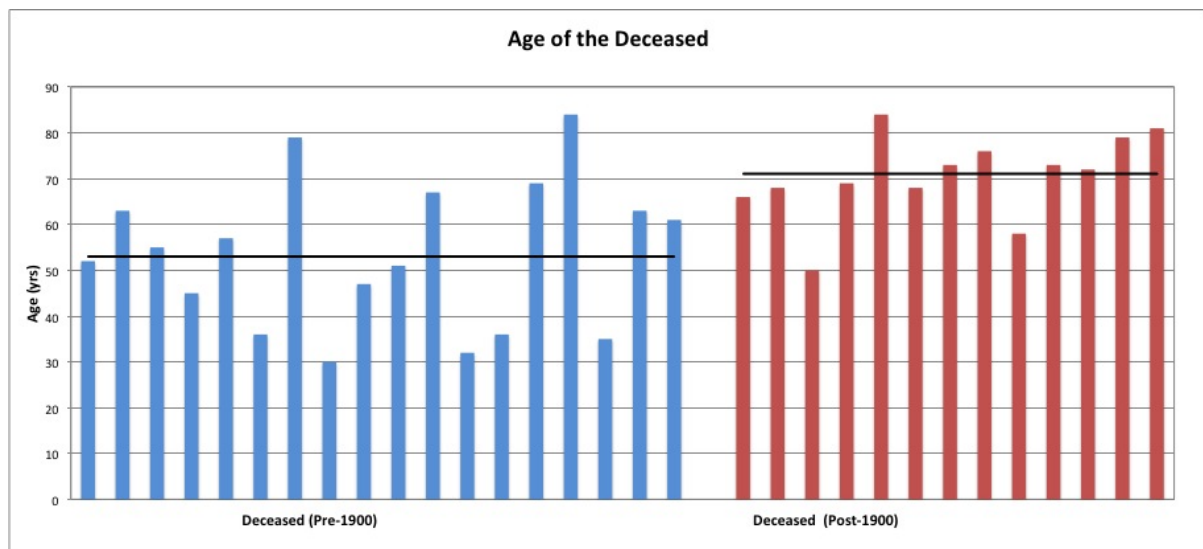


Figure 7: Average age of the deceased at Maitland Jewish Cemetery (Gary Luke 2012)

Rather than question why burials ceased in 1934, we should ask why burials continued after dissipation of the community, the availability of Sandgate cemetery, and easier access to Rookwood. Details in the memories of Marjorie Ross at age 61 of events when she was 16 do not correlate with the 1938 reports, and rational inferences based on her recollections do not explain the cessation in 1934. The cottage wasn't removed. Myer Illfeld was not the last burial. Whilst Marjorie was either in Sydney at university or as a teacher in other districts, three later burials were conducted. Removal of the cottage would have allowed space for at least another dozen burials. Burials which had been occurring at about a three to five year frequency to 1934 could have continued into the 1980s.

The year 1934 has no particular significance. It would seem most likely that burials continued until the final burial of those who viewed themselves as members of the Maitland community.

2.5 Chronological Summary of the History of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery

The following summary is a chronology of key dates for the cemetery:

- 22/07/1830** Transfer of land title (part of) from Johnson Brothers to Patrick Quinn
- 14/05/1840** Transfer of land title (part of) from Patrick Quinn to Elizabeth Wall
- 31/12/1842** Crown Grant to Patrick Walsh Mallon (40 acres – surrounding lands)
- 3/12/1846** Transfer of title from Elizabeth Wall (“husband William deceased”) to the Cemetery Trustees (namely Barnett Kasner, Henry Robert Reuben and Benjamin Nelson)
- 29/06/1849** Death of Jane Cohen from Scarlatina, aged 11 years (first burial)
- 25/07/1849** Death of Hannah Cohen from Scarlatina, aged 16 months (second burial)
- 1930** Major flood
- 1930** A list of readable headstones was sent to the Great Synagogue
- 26/03/1934** Burial of Isaac Lipman (no marked grave) who died on 25/03/1934 (last burial until Leah Abadee in 2010, 74 years later)
- 1934** Major flood

After 1938 Demolition of cottage on the site

- 1949** Major flood
- 1949** Correspondence between Newcastle Hebrew Congregation and the Great Synagogue regarding damage from flood.

- 1954** Estimate and work description for monument restoration work from Thomas Browne (stonemasons)
- 1955** Major flood (unprecedented)
- 1956** David J. Benjamin and Ilse Robey from the Jewish Historical Society and Jewish Cemetery Trust visited. Benjamin observed that 'the condition of the cemetery is not good' and that it had 'suffered seriously in the disasters (referring to floods) of the last two years'. – plan drawn with numbers allocated to gravesites.
- 1966** Secretary of Newcastle Jewish Cemetery Fund advised Jewish Cemetery Trust they would take care of Maitland Cemetery if authority could be obtained. Trustees were found and care undertaken.
- 1977** Australian Jewish Historical Society (AJHS) secretary initiates interest and maintenance of the cemetery
- 1978** Major clean-up of the site, including full weed removal
- August 1979** Reconsecration of the cemetery
- 1982** Maitland Jewish Cemetery was classified by the National Trust.
- 23/08/1989** Transfer by deed of the control and management of the cemetery from the Board of Management of the Newcastle Hebrew Congregation to Maitland City Council
- 2001-2002** Projects documenting the cemetery were undertaken by Maitland Family History Circle and the Australian Jewish Genealogical Society.
- 2008** Discovery of unmarked burials, recorded in the Maitland Courthouse register
- 2009** Maitland City Council begins support of research and conservation
- 2009-2010** Maitland Jewish Cemetery Project initiated by Maitland Regional Art Gallery resulting in exhibitions, publications and community events.
- 2009-2010** AJHS and members submit objections to Council against use of the cemetery for modern burials
- 8/07/2010** Burial of Leah Abadee (74 years after last burial)
- 2011** Revived interest in the site - community project (The Maitland Jewish Cemetery Project) wins 2011 National Trust (NSW) Heritage Award for Interpretation and Presentation.
- 2012** Maitland City Council commissions Conservation Management Plan and establishes Friends of Maitland Cemetery.

The relevant documentation that was found during the research is attached in the Appendices.

CHAPTER 3: PHYSICAL ANALYSIS & DESCRIPTION

3.1 Introduction

The documentary evidence is supported by the physical fabric of the cemetery and its setting. Figure 5 in the previous chapter showed the earliest known recording of the plan of the cemetery, but this dates from as late as c. mid 1950s.

Further analysis of the layout, design and physical fabric of the cemetery has been undertaken as part of the preparation of the Conservation Management Plan.

3.2 Access, Setting, Design and Layout

As previously mentioned, the cemetery is located off Louth Park Road between No's 112 and 114 Louth Park Road, South Maitland. It is situated within a rural landscape off Louth Park Road, West Maitland and is accessed via an unsealed access way.

Figure 8 below shows a diagrammatic sketch of the plot layouts.

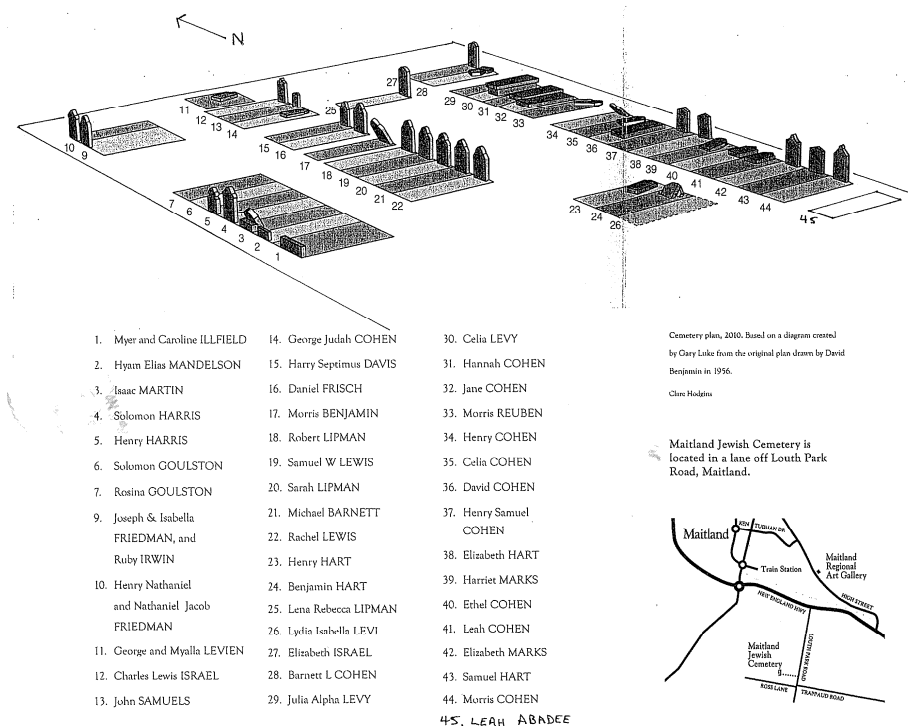


Figure 8: From Maitland City Council's website: Jewish Cemetery Maitland Plot Listing

As part of the Conservation Management Plan, a full survey of the monuments within the site was undertaken, including a condition report. This is found at Appendix 4. This report also makes the following observations in regard to the layout and design of the cemetery:

The majority of graves in Maitland Jewish Cemetery are oriented to face to the west. Essentially there are four rows of graves which run north-south, with the centre two

overlapping. An additional set of children's graves is located against the northern limit of the cemetery and appears to have both west-facing and south-facing graves.

Examination of the spacing and patterns of monuments and kerbed enclosures suggests a possible purposeful historic plan comprising:

- 3 rows of 8' long graves separated by 12' wide pathways;
- possible standard plan spacing of 3' x 8' per grave: with families permitted to enclose and/or utilise as desired (i.e. a 6' x 8' double plot enclosed would then have 1' in path spacing which could be on either side or split between both);
- possible standard children's graves sized at 5' length (with widths likely smaller than the 3' full sizing);
- a possible children's area with smaller graves in and around the north portion of the cemetery.

Notable features of the grave orientation and cemetery plan include:

- the ground slopes from the northeast to the southwest with a total fall of 80cm: generally 20cm from the east down to the west, and 60cm from the north down to the south;
- the cemetery rows are evenly spaced with a basic plan of a 1' path, 8' graves, 12' path, 8' graves, 12' path, 8' graves, and a 1' path which would fit within a 50' span;
- the cemetery rows are complicated by an overlap of 6': which would correspond to a row of children's graves of the traditional 5' length with a 1' path;
- the grave widths vary from 3' to 4', with a possible pattern of regular 3' graves with 6" pathways which families could then enclose or use as they would, but with the overall spacing being regular: i.e. a 6' wide kerb set enclosing a double grave would then have 12" of pathway space either on one side or split into 6" on each side;
- the cemetery was not planned to maximise the efficient use of space: pathways appear to range from 6' to 8' to 12' ;
- the central rows of graves, which overlap by the length of a children's grave but clearly run in consistent lines, could have faced either east or west: west was chosen;
- the Cohen monuments, although in their traditional placement at the boundary of the cemetery (allowing viewing access without requiring entering the cemetery grave space) is somewhat compromised by their graves facing West and thus away from the boundary, requiring people to enter the cemetery to engage with the monuments;
- there is enough evidence of even spacing to suggest that there may have been a formal cemetery plan, although it may have been limited to row spacing;
- there are two areas of potential children's graves– the northern area between the west and east rows of full-size graves, and a row to the east of the central (north-south) row of west facing graves;
- Graves do not face in a consistent direction, however all the graves are inward looking with the tombstone inscriptions all facing into the cemetery;

- Most of the earliest graves occupy the central and higher ground in the middle and north of the cemetery: burial use then proceeded down the slope with the latest burials also the lowest.

Implications of the grave orientation and cemetery plan include:

- there was no cultural imperative for graves to face in any particular direction at the time the cemetery was laid out or during its early period of use;
- there was no anticipation of problems with the amount of grave space: either it was assumed that more land would be easily available, or that the community needs would not fill the limited area of approximately 50' by 125'. Cemetery legislation and practice after the 1850s, which nominated having Jewish sections, in general public cemeteries would also have assisted in providing more grave space.

3.3 Landscape, Vegetation and Plantings

There is no knowledge on the landscape or the type of vegetation Maitland Jewish Cemetery had during the period when burials were taking place (1849- 1934). However, the aerial photographs of Maitland Jewish Cemetery (dating back to the 1950's), published documents (dating back over the last 60 years), and the evidence obtained on personal accounts of people living adjacent to the site from 1908 to 1977, suggest that the site was initially completely cleared at the time of the original cemetery development.

[From Figure 1 and Figure 2 in the previous chapter, and through physical on site investigations, the laneway leading from the main road to the cemetery is unsealed and has a rural character. It is almost certain that the laneway was created through natural human foot traffic. The laneway therefore deeply a part of the cemetery and has significant heritage importance in demonstrating access to the Cemetery.](#)

From historic pictures of the cemetery, we know that a picket fence has always surrounded the site. Historic evidence suggests that a boundary fence for the cemetery has always been maintained in one form or another as the only persistent man-made features on the site through the years. Photographic evidence shows a fence that appears to be approximately 6ft high and of timber picket construction.

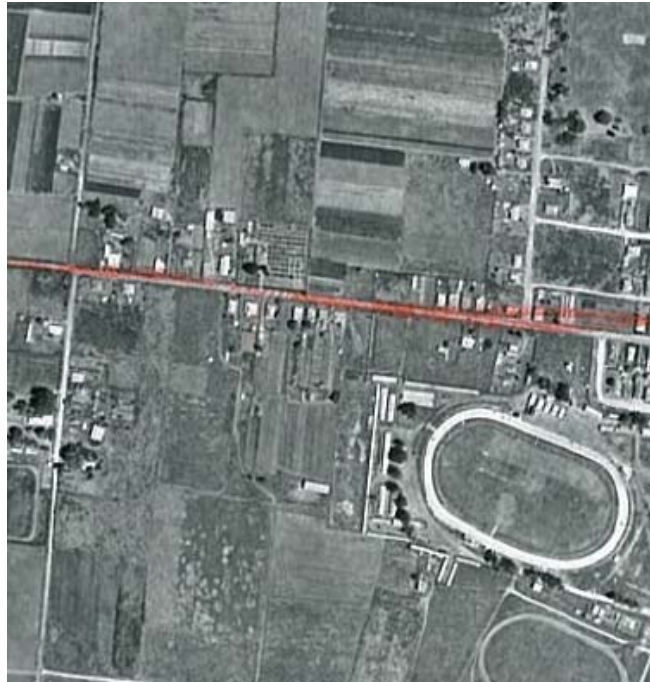


Figure 9: Aerial Photograph of the Area 1961

Very few original native trees remain in this area of flood plain farm land which is located between two wet lands. The original vegetation was actually swamp land with some Alluvial Tall Moist Forest stands on the surrounding higher ground. This suggests the original native plant community of the cemetery was Freshwater Wetland Complex. The photographic evidence also suggests there are no remnants historic plantings on the site other than the Crepe Myrtle tree (*Lagerstroemia indica*) which was planted post 1960s. Since the initial clearing there is however evidence that in more recent times the site experienced cycles of weed infestation over time. Photographic evidence of the cemetery indicates the cemetery site has gone through cycles of weed infestation overgrowth of species including fennel, and other broad leafed weeds such as Lambs tongue which persist on the site today.

It is important to note that the monuments in the cemetery are in very good condition for their age and there is a good chance that the weed infestations that were around the headstones also assisted in maintaining the micro-climate around the head stones afforded them some protection from the elements. If this is indeed the case, then we would suggest management of the vegetation on and around the site should take into account an attempt to try and create a micro-climate within the boundaries of the cemetery.

The high nutrient levels of the soils on the flood plain would have allowed the weeds to thrive over time. The advantage of the overgrowth is that it would have helped protect the monuments by creating a micro climate of stable diurnal temperatures as well as assisting soil stability which may have contributed to the excellent condition of the monuments. The weed infested overgrowth certainly did not cause any apparent harm to the monuments with the possible exception of ivy damage to lead lettering.

Any additional plantings or introductions would be considered what is called 'grave furniture' – brought in by members of the public. There is nothing to suggest that

'grave furniture' has survived over the years, nor that anything would need to be introduced in the future in the event that the cemetery is regarded as a closed cemetery.

3.4 Monuments and Grave Furniture (Surrounds)

As previously mentioned, a full survey (including photographic recording) and condition assessment of the monuments within the site was undertaken as part of the documentation for this Plan. This is found at Appendix 4 and should be read in conjunction with the Plan.

In summary, the Maitland Jewish Cemetery Monument and Condition Assessments Report records in detail every memorial element that can be observed on site and the condition of each object: focusing specifically on stone deterioration and conservation maintenance or repair considerations.

Maitland Jewish Cemetery has a small but highly significant collection of 45 monuments most of which date from 1849 to 1909. Many of the monuments are in need of conservation maintenance work and repairs: with significant damage having occurred in the past 40 years, as can be observed by comparing the current condition of monuments with a number of photographs taken in the 1970s. The monuments, most of which are carved in Ravensfield sandstone, are generally intact enough to continue to serve their historic purpose of recording burials although some inscriptions are becoming hard to read.

A combination of factors has caused the damage to many monuments and placed others at risk: impact damage (likely from livestock); natural weathering; and subsidence and/or flooding causing leans (particularly where fixings are absent or have failed). There is little or no evidence of vandalism. The most evident problem in the past 40 years has been a lack of proactive maintenance to correct leaning steles before they fall and break. Soluble salt damage is also proving problematic, particularly for monuments with forwards leans. The condition of the historic fabric—Ravensfield sandstone, Carrara marble, and Sydney Sandstone – is generally very good: the stone appears physically intact and robust. Essentially, the gravestones are eminently repairable but many are at risk if not maintained.

The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery provide physical evidence of the historic Jewish community in Maitland, while also exemplifying connections and relationships not only to the wider Jewish community but also in the local context of the settlement and history of Maitland and of New South Wales. The cemetery is an irreplaceable social document which records many choices which have literally been carved in stone: from monument design styles, to materials, symbolism. and even the particular stonemasons hired for the works.

The design styles and symbols of monuments in Maitland Jewish Cemetery are broadly typical of their Victorian date, although much of the carving has been completed to a very high standard, reflecting the fine quality of the local Ravensfield sandstone. Symbolism is mostly classical with some gothic design elements. The only specifically Jewish symbolism which is currently visible at Maitland Jewish

Cemetery is Cohen hands blessing and the Star of David. There are a number of grouping of monuments completed in very similar styles. In many cases, these appear related to family grouping. There is also a notable continuity in use in a number of historic designs: the central aisle includes a series of similar monuments completed by notable local monumental mason Thomas BROWNE (#17 through #22, 1897-1908); while the HART family use of the hand-holding-a-scroll design extended from 1869 through to 1931.

Despite the observed damage and deterioration, the stone at Maitland Jewish Cemetery remains strong enough to be viable in the long term. Most monuments require only maintenance work, although a number of complex and invasive safety and conservation repairs should be considered for fallen, fractured, and cracking gravestones. Safety and conservation repairs will protect the public and the monuments themselves: preserving the significance of the cemetery by conserving the historic fabric.

3.5 Fence

The aerial photographs of Maitland Jewish Cemetery (dating back to the 1950's), published documents (dating back over the last 60 years), and the evidence obtained on personal accounts of people living adjacent to the site from 1908 to 1977, suggest that a boundary fence for the cemetery has always been maintained in one form or another as the only persistent man-made feature on the site (aside from the cottage). The cottage (which was in a state of disrepair) was demolished sometime [after 1938](#).

Documented evidence of 1847 (see Figure 10 below) states a tender was advertised for erection of a cemetery boundary fence and erection of a cottage on the cemetery site. This information supports the original commitment to establish a Jewish Cemetery in Maitland.

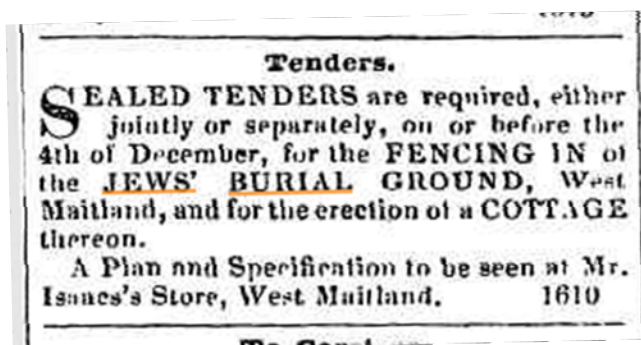


Figure 10: Maitland Mercury 27th November 1847

Photographic evidence of the cemetery indicates a 6 foot picket fence would have been in place from the late 1800s until the late 1950s. The earliest known photograph is one of the gravestone of Rachel Lewis from the 1920s (refer to the inside back cover of Janis Wilton's book, Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A Monument to Dreams and Deeds) which shows a high picket fence in situ. The latest known photograph to show a similar fence (albeit in a dilapidated state) was found in the

Australian Jewish Historical Society archives and is thought to have been taken by George Bergman in the mid-late 1960s (refer to Figure [11](#) below).

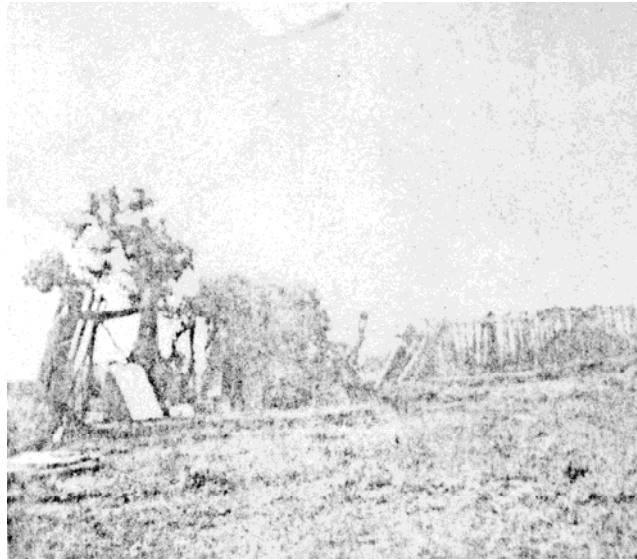


Figure 11: Photograph from the Australian Jewish Historical Society Archives believed to have been taken by George Bergman taken in the mid-late 1960s.

It is not known whether the cemetery boundary fence, erected as a result of the 1847 tender, had originally been a two or three railing fence which is traditional in country cemeteries then later replaced by a six foot picket fence that has persisted for a very long time, or whether a palling fence was the original design used to identify the curtilage of the cemetery.

Earlier photographic evidence of the proximity of the fence to the headstones suggests the existing boundary fence does define the curtilage of the cemetery.

CHAPTER 4: ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 The Concept of Cultural Significance

The term “cultural significance” is defined in the *Burra Charter* as “aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social value for past, present or future generations”. The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) also defines the term “environmental heritage” as being: “those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or local heritage significance”.

The methodology used to assess cultural significance has been standardised by conservation practitioners in the past. The former NSW Heritage Office’s *NSW Heritage Manual* contains the guideline *Assessing Heritage Significance*. This guideline provides a set of criteria for assessing heritage significance and for determining heritage listings. The NSW heritage assessment criteria encompass the four values in the Australia [International Council on Monument \(ICOMOS\) Burra Charter](#) (historical, aesthetic, scientific and social significance). However, they are in a more detailed form based on the criteria previously used by the Australian Heritage Commission for the assessment of potential items for the former Register of the National Estate and are in line with the standard criteria adopted by other state heritage agencies. These criteria were gazetted following amendments to the Heritage Act which came into force in April 1999.

4.2 Specific Criteria for Cemeteries

In 1985, the National Trust (NSW) published a policy paper on cemetery conservation. This document included information of the aspects of significance that are considered by the National Trust when assessing cemeteries for inclusion in the Trust’s Register of heritage items. Criteria defined by the National Trust include:

- Historic significance;
- Social significance;
- Artistic significance;
- Religious significance;
- Genealogical significance;
- Creative/technological accomplishment;
- Setting;
- Landscape design;
- Botanical; and
- Representativeness.

4.3 Assessment of Heritage Significance including Comparative Analysis

The Maitland Jewish Cemetery has already been identified as a heritage item and assessed as being of local heritage significance. It is listed as a heritage item under the provisions of Schedule 5 (Heritage Items) of the Maitland Local Environmental Plan 2011 (Item No. I233).

The site was also classified by the National Trust on 30th May 1982 (refer to Appendix 7).

However, the brief for the preparation of the Conservation Management Plan has required that a review of the level of significance be made to determine whether the site may also be of State heritage significance.

Two “tests” will be applied in this Study to make an assessment of the level of heritage significance the Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

The first test involves a comparative analysis of other similar sites within the State of NSW to determine whether the cemetery meets the criteria for State significance leading to potential listing on the State Heritage Register. The second test will use the NSW Heritage Office’s criteria for assessing heritage significance.

4.3.1 Comparative analysis with similar sites

There are many Jewish cemeteries in NSW that form part of a larger general cemetery that includes other denominations.

However, there are only three strictly Jewish cemeteries in NSW. The following comparative information has been obtained from the Australian Jewish Historical Society website (www.ajhs.com.au).

Maitland Jewish Cemetery was the first officially established Jewish cemetery in NSW. It was established in 1846, with the first burial occurring in 1849. In comparison, Goulburn Jewish Cemetery was only officially dedicated as a Jewish Burial Ground in 1848, although three burials had already occurred in 1846. Raphael’s Ground in Lidcombe, Sydney was established following a split in the groups managing the Great Synagogue in 1859 and dedicated in 1867.

Of the three Jewish cemeteries, Maitland Jewish Cemetery is the largest remaining cemetery. Raphael’s Ground was a larger property than Maitland Jewish Cemetery, however the site does not exist as a cemetery anymore. The site had been a private burial ground provided by J G Raphael and L W Levy for members of the New Synagogue in Macquarie Street, Sydney. However, in 1970 the last stones were transferred to a group burial plot in Rookwood Cemetery and the site was converted into a park, named Jewish Reserve. This site therefore, cannot be compared to the level of significance and intactness of Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

The Goulburn Jewish Cemetery, on the other hand, can be used for a comparative analysis. Like Maitland, Goulburn Jewish Cemetery was established around the same time and had a similar community. It is interesting to note that both sites appear to have had a “cottage” structure erected on the site where prayers for the dead were held prior to interment. It would appear that in the 1840s there was a strong possibility that cemeteries would be non-denominational (all religions mixed). Page 2 of the Sydney Morning Herald dated 29 July 1847 has a report of the Legislative Assembly decision where it retracted those parts of the General Cemetery Bill 1845 which would have created cemeteries without separated religions. That could be the reason why the congregations at Maitland and Goulburn purchased their own grounds instead of using the general cemetery. The question could be asked: Why didn't other communities also do this? The answer is that in the 1840s, no other region had such a robust Jewish community along with wealthy and influential persons.

However, by the 1870s, the Goulburn Jewish population had dwindled. There are approximately 35 burials in the Goulburn Jewish Cemetery with only 11 or so headstones remaining. Many headstones have either disappeared or been shattered.

By comparison, the Maitland Jewish Cemetery continued to operate as the main regional burial ground for a thriving Jewish community. Maitland was a strong community, with the Maitland Synagogue being constructed in 1879. No synagogue was constructed in Goulburn. Other synagogues were constructed in Broken Hill and Forbes. However, neither Broken Hill or Forbes has separate Jewish cemeteries and the Forbes synagogue was a small timber structure (constructed in the 1860s).

As such, by comparison, the Maitland Jewish Cemetery (with 53 recorded burials of which all but 7 are marked graves with monuments) is the largest, most intact separate Jewish burial ground in the State and has strong connections with the local Synagogue in Maitland (which is listed on the State Heritage Register as an item of State heritage significance).

4.3.2 NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, Heritage Branch (former NSW Heritage Office) Criteria

As previously mentioned, the former NSW Heritage Office's *NSW Heritage Manual* contains the guideline *Assessing Heritage Significance*. This guideline provides a set of criteria for assessing heritage significance and for determining heritage listings.

The guideline states that:

An item will be considered to be of State (or local) heritage significance if, in the opinion of the Heritage Council of NSW, it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion (a) – *an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

- Criterion (b)** – *an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*
- Criterion (c)** – *an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);*
- Criterion (d)** – *an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;*
- Criterion (e)** – *an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*
- Criterion (f)** – *an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*
- Criterion (g)** – *an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s*
- *cultural or natural places; or*
 - *cultural or natural environments.*
(or a class of the local areas
 - *cultural or natural places; or*
 - *cultural or natural environments.)*

Guidelines are also provided for assessing the levels of significance as follows:
Different components of a place may make a different relative contribution to its heritage value. Loss of integrity or condition may diminish significance. In some cases it may be useful to specify the relative contribution of an item or its components. While it is useful to refer to the following table when assessing this aspect of significance it may need to be modified to suit its application to each specific item:

GRADING	JUSTIFICATION	STATUS
EXCEPTIONAL	<i>Rare or outstanding item of local or State significance. High degree of intactness. Item can be interpreted relatively easily.</i>	<i>Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.</i>
HIGH	<i>High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.</i>	<i>Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.</i>
MODERATE	<i>Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.</i>	<i>Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.</i>
LITTLE	<i>Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.</i>	<i>Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.</i>
INTRUSIVE	<i>Damaging to the item's heritage significance.</i>	<i>Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.</i>

The guideline has been used to make the following assessment of Maitland Jewish Cemetery:

- Criterion (a)** – Maitland Jewish Cemetery (with 53 burials of which all but 7 are marked graves with monuments) is the largest, most intact separate Jewish burial ground in the State and has strong connections with the local Synagogue in Maitland and is representative of the Jewish pattern of settlement in Maitland as well as across NSW. This association places the cemetery in a unique significance compared to the predominantly Christian regional towns in NSW;
- Criterion (b)** – The Maitland Jewish Cemetery has strong associations with well known, wealthy pioneering Jewish families (such as the Cohen family) who played an important role in both the local Maitland, Newcastle and wider Sydney communities between the 1840s – 1930s and the development of these regions;
- Criterion (c)** – The cemetery is significant for its representative examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century monumental masonry, providing a good record of the designs, inscriptions, motifs (including Jewish symbolism) indicative of funerary symbolism and practices used in NSW at that time;
- Criterion (d)** – The Maitland Jewish Cemetery has specific associations with the Jewish community in terms of its history, use, monumental symbolism and is uniquely a Jewish burial ground (no other denominations permitted). It is of State significance for its social value as the largest, most intact separate Jewish burial ground in the State and has strong connections with the local Synagogue in Maitland (which is listed on the State Heritage Register as an item of State heritage significance). It provides a sense of historic continuity and contributes to the community's sense of identity. It is of State significance as an exemplary example of how a small, isolated site of historical significance may be conserved and valued;

Criterion (e) – The Maitland Jewish Cemetery is of significance for its research potential to understand the conditions, circumstances, values and genealogy of local Jewish families living in Maitland during the 1800s and early part of the 20th Century. The majority of regional Jewish burial grounds have only single members of families who were in the district for a decade or so. However Maitland Jewish Cemetery is the only regional Jewish burial ground with up to three generations of family burials. This indicates the longevity of the Jewish community in Maitland compared to other regional districts.

It is also significant as providing evidence of a disease epidemic (Scarlatina) that occurred in Sydney and spread across the State in 1849, with the first two burials being those of children who died from the disease.

The cemetery is an important genealogical resource, recording many individuals from the network of Jewish families that inhabited in the local and regional area. Jewish people who died in regional NSW at the time were usually transported for burial in the Jewish cemeteries in Sydney, or buried in the Jewish section of the local cemetery, as was the case with many local cemeteries. Burials at Maitland Jewish Cemetery include a number of people who lived far to the north outside of the Maitland area. The choice of burial at Maitland indicates the importance of this communal centre to the Jewish people in northern NSW and may be used to understand the wider Jewish community in this region;

Criterion (f) – The Maitland Jewish Cemetery is of State significance as the largest and most intact Jewish Cemetery in New South Wales. Being one of only three Jewish cemeteries established in the State and the only one that has a reasonable level of intactness, it is of State significance for its rarity in providing evidence of Jewish settlement patterns in the State;

Criterion (g) – The Maitland Jewish Cemetery is of significance as a representative remnant of the Maitland Jewish pioneering families. It evidences the close-knit Jewish family-based community which inhabited the area. The cemetery also has representative significance for its early monuments and rural landscape setting;

This assessment concludes that Maitland Jewish Cemetery meets the requirements of all of the criteria for determining the significance of a place. As such Maitland Jewish Cemetery is considered to be of State heritage significance, given its level of intactness and integrity and its strong connections to the State Heritage Register listed Maitland Jewish Synagogue.

This assessment has been included in a draft Heritage Inventory Sheet (based on the State Heritage Inventory form) at Appendix 6. An identification of the significant elements and a Statement of Significance is provided below.

4.3.3 Identification of Significant Elements

The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery provide physical evidence of the historic Jewish community in Maitland, while also exemplifying connections and relationships not only to the wider Jewish community but also in the local context of the settlement and history of Maitland and of New South Wales. The cemetery is an irreplaceable social document which records many choices which have literally been carved in stone: from monument design styles, to materials, symbolism, and even the particular stonemasons hired for the works.

With the exception of the Leah Abadee monument, all other monuments date from between 1849 and the 1930s. No other burials occurred within the site as the cemetery was, according to a neighbour's recollections (refer to Appendix 2 - Primary Application for full version). This presents a distinctive record of a period just short of 100 years of the early Jewish community of Maitland. All of these monuments are considered to be significant fabric that is contributing to the heritage significance of the site.

The Leah Abadee monument was erected more than 70 years later and is therefore not considered to be significant fabric. The gap in the timeframe does not result in an historic pattern of burial forming and means that it is unlikely that anyone still living who may wish to be buried there would have a direct connection to the period 1840s-1930s. Given the level of significance of the site and the monuments within it, it is recommended that the cemetery be closed to future burials to ensure that the distinctive historical record of this timeframe of local Jewish history is retained. If options were proposed to remove the Leah Abadee grave plot in the future, its removal would have no impact on the heritage significance of the site. The scale and choice of stone for the headstone and surround is quite visually dominant. If it were to be removed/replaced in the future, a monument that visually recedes in terms of the choice of stone and size and scale should be selected.

The rural setting of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery should be maintained. [The laneway's rural character and unsealed condition suggest it was formed naturally through human foot traffic. The laneway is therefore significant as it is an access route connecting the Cemetery with the main road. Its rural character should be maintained for interpretation and understanding the Cemetery.](#)

The design of the existing fence [should also](#) complement the rural nature of the site; however this is a recently constructed fence (c. post 1980s) and is not considered to be significant fabric. Its current design allows horses to reach through the fence to the vegetation within the cemetery and given the close proximity of the monuments to the fence, the headstones are still vulnerable to further damage. As there is documentary and photographic evidence of an earlier fence surrounding the cemetery site that appears to have been approximately 6ft high and of timber picket construction, it would be appropriate to reinstate this type of fence to afford greater protection to the monuments from livestock damage. It is important however to

maintain sight lines in the cemetery to reduce the risk of vandalism. For this reason, it is recommended that a replacement fence be 1.2 metres in height; tall enough to prevent livestock access while not encouraging or abetting vandalism.

The Crepe Myrtle tree (*Lagerstroemia indica*) is estimated to be 40 or 50 years old and therefore has formed part of the feature of this cemetery for this last century and would have been deliberately planted. It would therefore be reasonable to allow it to remain and remove the climbers that are growing over.

The climbers growing on the fence and the entrance gate may have been planted but likely are self-sown seedlings. It is difficult to determine their age but we estimate the plant to be least 10 to 15 years old. It is not considered to be significant vegetation within the cemetery.

4.4 Statement of Significance

The Maitland Jewish Cemetery is the largest, most intact separate Jewish burial ground in the State and has strong connections with the local Synagogue in Maitland (which is listed on the State Heritage Register as an item of State heritage significance).

The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery provide physical evidence of the historic Jewish community in Maitland, while also exemplifying connections and relationships not only to the wider Jewish community but also in the local context of the settlement and history of Maitland and of New South Wales. The cemetery is an irreplaceable social document which records many choices which have literally been carved in stone: from monument design styles, to materials, symbolism, and even the particular stonemasons hired for the works. The monuments also are representative of family groups within the cemetery, based on monumental design groupings.

The significance of mason's identification on specific stones in Maitland Jewish Cemetery should not be underestimated. The cemetery monuments correlate specific stones to specific masons at specific dates.

The cemetery is associated with the economic development of the local and regional area. It is also significant as providing evidence of a disease epidemic (Scarlatina) that occurred in Sydney and spread across the State in 1849, with the first two burials being those of children who died from the disease. With the exception of the Leah Abadee monument, all other monuments date from between 1849 and the 1930s and represent a distinctive record of the early Jewish community of Maitland. All of these monuments are considered to be significant fabric that is contributing to the heritage significance of the site.

It is therefore recommended that the Maitland Jewish Cemetery be listed on the State Heritage Register.

CHAPTER 5: CONSTRAINTS AND REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Legislative Background and Planning Context

5.1.1 *Maitland Local Environmental Plan 2011* ([Maitland LEP](#))

The Maitland Jewish Cemetery is currently zoned RU1 Primary Production under the provisions of the Maitland LEP 2011. It is also listed as a heritage item under the provisions of the LEP and is therefore protected under the heritage provisions of that LEP.

Whilst the zoning could allow rural uses on the site, the heritage provisions of the LEP protect the site from being used for any other purpose at present as the cemetery is significant as an historic cemetery.

It should be noted that, whilst the surrounding lands have also been zoned RU1 Primary Production under the provisions of the Maitland LEP, thereby retaining its original rural setting, the zoning does pose a threat to the cemetery in terms of potential damage from livestock. However, this threat can be lessened through the establishment of appropriate fencing.

5.1.2 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)*

The EP&A Act controls land use planning in NSW and confirms the relationship between planning and heritage conservation through standard provisions for the protection and management of identified heritage items. The planning system established by the Act includes LEPs and provisions relating to development control.

Land is zoned under an LEP or other planning instrument established by the Act. Developments permissible within each zone usually require Council consent. The development control role is supplemented by environmental matters that are considered under Section 90 of the EP&A Act.

5.1.3 *The Local Government Act 1993*

The Local Government Act requires councils to prepare a land register and classify land into either community or operational categories.

5.1.4 *The Heritage Act 1977 (as amended)*

The Heritage Act came into force to ensure that the environmental heritage of NSW would be adequately identified and conserved. Some provisions of the Heritage Act are relevant to the cemetery (“relics” provisions).

Further, it is recommended that the site be nominated for listing as a heritage item of State significance on the State Heritage Register, which is administered by the provisions of the Heritage Act.

The nomination process is:

1. The nominated item must meet one or more of the Heritage Council's criteria for listing;
2. A State Heritage Register Nomination Form must be completed. This form will be used to allow a desktop assessment of the cemetery's heritage significance and determine its eligibility for listing on the State Heritage Register. A baseline level of information must be entered into the form in order for it be accepted for consideration by the Heritage Council.
3. The nomination can be lodged by emailing heritage@heritage.nsw.gov.au; or mailing to:
The Director
Heritage Branch, Office of Environment & Heritage
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2124

Further information, including obtaining a copy of the nomination form, and key documents to assist with completing the form (Guidelines for Nomination to the State Heritage Register, and Assessing Heritage Significance) are available at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage/listings/nominateshr.htm>

5.1.5 Non-Government Agencies – The National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The National Trust is a non-government community organisation concerned with promoting the conservation of all sites and items of heritage significance. The Trust maintains a Register of items and sites that it has “classified” as being of heritage significance.

The Maitland Jewish Cemetery was classified by the National Trust in 1982. The Trust’s Register, however, has no statutory weight.

5.2 Constraints Arising from the Statement of Significance

Section 4 has assessed the cultural significance of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery. Following on from this assessment, there are various actions which should (or should not) occur if the significance of the place is to be retained and enhanced. Constraints on activities are provided below in reference to the Statement of Significance:

- The cemetery and its identified significant elements should be retained and conserved in accordance with identified conservation principles;
- The setting of the cemetery should be retained;
- With the exception of the recent Leah Abadee monument, all existing cemetery monuments and other cemetery fabric (remnant ironwork, grave surrounds and the like) should be retained and conserved;
- The site should be nominated for listing on the State Heritage Register.

5.3 Constraints Arising from the Physical Condition

The current physical condition of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery imposes a range of constraints on current conservation options. These are summarised below:

- Until recent years, the cemetery has been predominantly disused and neglected over a long period of time;
- The location and setting of [the](#) cemetery means that it is relatively isolated and could result in an increase in vandalism as the site becomes more widely known about and accessed (although up until now, this does not appear to have been a problem);
- The location and setting of the cemetery within a rural landscape leaves it vulnerable to further damage by livestock;

Specific information, including an assessment of the condition of individual monuments is presented in the Monuments and Conditions Assessment (Appendix 4).

5.4 External Constraints

There are two types of main users: the local population including local historical societies with links to the cemetery's past history; and those infrequent visitors from a wider catchment area who have an interest in the history of Maitland and/or in the Jewish history of the area.

There is potential for the future expansion of visitation to the site. It can be assumed that the present level of visits to the cemetery will increase, given the increased interest by the local community, the establishment of the Friends Group and the various local projects that have been recently undertaken.

Constraints in regard to catering to the interests of these groups are the current lack of signage and interpretation at the site.

CHAPTER 6: CONSERVATION POLICY

6.1 General

Following the assessment of heritage significance, it is clear that the Maitland Jewish Cemetery is a place of State heritage significance and one that should be highly valued. It is significant in terms of its physical fabric, its history and social significance to the Jewish community and the local Maitland community. Therefore, any policy developed for its conservation must respect the entire cemetery's identified conservation values. In light of its significance, the entire site should be conserved so that all significant features are retained.

Initially, a minimum policy of preservation of the site's significant features is recommended, without major conservation repair works being undertaken. This option would be appropriate in the short term whilst an overall program is being established for the site (including interpretation/tourism) and appropriate levels of financial resources are obtained (either through budgeting or funding options). Appropriate actions under this initial policy might include:

- the collection of monument fragments and reinstatement within the correct grave plots;
- the reinstatement of displaced grave surrounds; and
- Stabilisation works that have been identified in this Conservation Management Plan as "high priority" in terms of safety ([refer to Appendix 4](#)).

A second phase policy could then be used to complete appropriate conservation works identified in this Conservation Management Plan. These would involve, principally, repair, stabilisation and restoration works.

The [Burra Charter](#) states that the aim of conservation work is to retain or recover the cultural significance of the place. It does not advocate broad scale or expensive reconstruction and recommends that all work should involve the least possible intervention in the existing fabric. New work should not constitute the majority of fabric. Where the design and information value of the cemetery monuments will be recoverable following repair, restoration is considered justifiable.

It is also necessary to look towards the future management and maintenance of the site and consider future site visitation and interpretation. Given the above and the constraints outlined in Section 5, the following specific conservation policies are proposed.

6.2 Particulars

6.2.1 Monuments

The condition of each monument at Maitland Jewish Cemetery was comprehensively assessed for safety and conservation, with specific focus on any observable stone deterioration as well as possible maintenance and repairs.

In addition to recording the condition of the various aspects of monumental construction, each gravestone was assessed and ranked according to standardised international terminology for stone deterioration (specifically as per the ICOMOS-ISCIS Illustrated Glossary of Stone Deterioration Patterns) using a scale of 0 through 5.

The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery require maintenance: almost all suffer from significant problems. The physical condition of the stones is, however, remarkably good: simple conservation maintenance and proactive safety repairs, if sensitively completed, could preserve many of the gravestones for the long-term. Conservation repairs would both enhance the appearance of the cemetery and help preserve additional monuments.

The visual state of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery initially suggests neglect and possible catastrophe: there are many fallen, broken, and heavily leaning steles. Monuments are heavily colonised with algae and lichen, inscriptions are hard or impossible to read. Almost nothing appears straight and orderly.

Closer inspection of the gravestones reveals, however, that almost all the stone is intact and robust, that inscriptions are visible under the right light and are probably just obscured by the biological growths, and that simple maintenance could significantly enhance the visual appearance of the cemetery while increasing the safety of the stones and helping preserve the historic fabric.

Simple conservation maintenance involving the levelling of monuments with structural leans could have prevented a great deal of the observed damage at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, but would be just as valuable in 2012 as many gravestones are at risk. Almost all safety priority works also involve the levelling of monuments with structural leans.

The *Monument and Conditions Assessments* (at Appendix 4) has identified a potential maintenance and repair program as follows:

1. Site Security
2. Conservation Maintenance
3. Conservation Maintenance & Repair Works
4. Additional Conservation Repairs and Possible Restoration Works

In summary:

- with the exception of the Leah Abadee monument, all monuments should be retained in situ;
- grave surrounds should be retained and conserved;
- the repair of damaged monuments should be undertaken as recommended in *Monument and Conditions Assessments* (at Appendix 4). Repair work should be undertaken by a monumental mason or other conservation practitioner with experience in the repair of aged and fragile monument fabric;
- new works should not be introduced. If, in the future, the Leah Abadee monument is replaced, a replacement monument should be designed in a smaller scale and a more appropriate stone that is visually similar to the stone used for the earlier monuments.

6.2.2 Landscape and Vegetation

The rural setting of the cemetery should be maintained. However, given that this leaves the cemetery vulnerable to damage by livestock from adjoining properties, the site should remain fenced at all times.

The design of the existing fence complements the rural nature of the site; however it allows horses to reach through the fence to the vegetation within the cemetery. However, given the close proximity of the monuments to the fence, the headstones are still vulnerable to further damage.

Given that there is documentary and photographic evidence of an earlier fence surrounding the cemetery site that appears to have been approximately 6ft high and of timber picket construction, it would be appropriate to reinstate this fence to afford greater protection to the monuments from livestock damage. It is recommended that the new fence should match the surviving and historic evidence, but with a height of 1.2 metres in order to retain sight lines into the cemetery and avoid encouraging or abetting vandalism.

The Crepe Myrtle tree (*Lagerstroemia indica*) is estimated to be 40 or 50 years old and has been deliberately planted. The tree had suffered damage to the main trunk in the past causing it to produce multiple trunks from the base. These trunks replaced the original primary tree trunk that is now missing. The tree has formed part of the feature of this cemetery from the 1960's. It would therefore be reasonable to allow it to remain and remove the climbers that are growing over it.

The climbers growing on the fence next to the entrance gate may have been planted but more likely are self-sown seedlings. It is difficult to determine its age but we estimate the plant to be least 10 to 15 years old.

A long term maintenance strategy would be to take into account the perceived benefits of having a certain level of vegetative cover on the cemetery site.

Three vegetation management options were put forward during discussions held with Maitland Council and Friends Groups. Preliminary consultation suggests that the preferred option may be a combination of taller growth around the gravestones with more intensively maintained pathways and access areas. Such a maintenance strategy will both protect the gravestones – potentially replicating beneficial historic microclimate effects – and encourage sensitive enjoyment and contemplation of the site: exemplifying the care accorded to this significant cemetery.

1. Maintain the existing brush cutting of the site grasses and weeds that are already present.

Where possible it would be recommended this program take into account hand weeding the area close to each monument, particularly toppled monuments to minimise the risk of mechanical damage by machinery.

Maintenance around the monuments can be alternated with periodic selective spraying with a non-persistent herbicide such as Glyphosate and a pre-emergent herbicide to prevent additional weed growth around the monuments. However, it does not address the possibility that the height of the vegetative over growth of the past has contributed to the preservation of the monuments. It is also requires a frequency of cut cycles and hand weeding throughout the year, estimated to be 10 to 12 cuts per year.

2. Returf the cemetery with new grasses.

This option will involve spraying the weeds out of the site and then either seeding or laying turf over the site with a low growing variety of grass such as Buffalo, Couch or a new variety of low growing Kikuyu available as seed. Establishment of the turf grass can be assisted by covering it with a turf cover called "scrum" which helps reduce evaporation and creates a microclimate protecting the turf.

The density of grass cover would need to be maintained to resist weed reinfestation. This would require at least the same frequency of cuts per year as option one, seasonal fertilising to maintain turf health and density to maintain the appearance of the cemetery.

Where possible it would be recommended this program take into account hand weeding the area close to each monument, particularly toppled monuments to minimise the risk of mechanical damage by machinery.

Maintenance around the monuments can be alternated with periodic selective spraying with a non-persistent herbicide such as Glyphosate and a pre-emergent herbicide to prevent additional weed growth around the monuments.

This option does not address the possibility that the height of the vegetative over growth of the past has contributed to the preservation of the monuments.

There are increased establishment and ongoing costs including soil preparation, the cost of the turf or grass seed and site watering to help establishment of the turf. It is also requires a frequency of cut cycles and hand weeding throughout the year, estimated to be at least 10 to 12 cuts per year to maintain its appearance.

3. Re-establish the native groundcover plant community for the cemetery.

This option involves planting the site with native grasses with a height of up to 1 meter. Once established this option requires far less maintenance allowing for 2 – 3 cuts per year following seed drop as opposed to using turf grasses or maintaining the existing plant community.

This option favours a closed cemetery where there is little or no ground disturbance. The native grasses can be allowed to grow through their normal growth cycles up to 1 meter tall which will address the possibility that the height of the vegetation over growth of the past has contributed to the preservation of the monuments. Where possible it would be recommended his program take into account hand weeding the area close to each monument, particularly topped monuments to minimise the risk of mechanical damage by machinery.

The site also becomes an example of the indigenous grasses that would have once grown in the area and certainly amongst the graves during the earlier years of the cemetery's life. Therefore the cemetery essentially becomes a record of some of the local ground cover species of the area prior to clearing.

The competition between weeds and native grasses can be managed to a certain extent by lowering the nitrate levels in the soil. Lower nitrate levels favour native species and will also aid as a barrier to the surrounding farm plant communities.

To be able to effectively lower the nitrate level in the soil, [there are](#) two methods that can be used.

One method is to plant crops that absorb the nitrates and then cut down and remove the crop. Though effective this treatment takes one to two crop cycles on rotation to produce results and is labour intensive.

The other alternate preferred method is to broadcast sugar over the surface of the soil at periodic intervals every few weeks. The application rate is two to three handfuls per square metre which will slowly drive down the nitrate level in the soil. As the nitrate level begins to drop the existing weeds and grasses will show a noticeable change in their appearance. They will start to yellow and become stunted.

Once the existing vegetation has started yellowing and become stunted it is then killed off by spraying with Glyphosate or similar herbicide. Once a complete kill is achieved a replanting and reseeding program can be carried out using native species.

These plantings should be made in clusters around the site. (See recommended planting plan) This will create features around the site which will help create a micro-climate, stabilise the soil and by sheer density will continue to keep the nitrate levels low in the soil.

The cemetery will then favour the native species over the introduced and weed species growing outside the cemetery. The appearance is that of a natural landscape not a manicured landscape.

The meeting agreed the third option was the preferred option due to the following:

- It is intended the cemetery is to be listed as a closed cemetery will therefore have little or no soil disturbance.

- The maintenance level of the site once planted out with native vegetation will require a significantly different maintenance regime where it will only need to be cut at periodic intervals of two to three times per year after the plants have been allowed to flower and set seed.
- The native grasses can be allowed to grow through their normal growth cycles which will also help protect the monuments and replenish the seed bank of native species in the soil.
- The site becomes an example of the indigenous grasses that would have once grown in the area and certainly amongst the graves during the earlier years of the cemeteries life.
- Care will still need to be taken to minimise the risk of mechanical damage of the monuments
- The cemetery becomes a record of some of the local ground cover species of that area prior to clearing.
- This option establishes a more efficient lower cost maintenance regime for the site that can be supported by the friends group.

The recommended selection of plants native to the area for the site are:

- *Adiantum aethiopicum*
- *Pseuderanthemum variable*
- *Entolasia marginate*
- *Lomandra longifolia*
- *Oplismenus imbecillis*
- *Pratia purpurascens*
- *Dichondra repens* (very good ground cover plant requiring little maintenance)

Some species are more common and easier to source than others and are available in a number of cultivars.

Species like *Lomandra longifolia* that grow to 1 metre should be planted no closer than 1 metre from any monument and allowed to clump.

Other species for consideration of the eastern coastal plains are:

- *Pennisetum alopecuroides*
- *Poa* species
- *Themeda australis*

If there is the possibility of negotiations with the adjoining neighbours, it would be optimal to have additional native plant species planted outside the curtilage of the cemetery fence line. This would also prevent life stock moving against the fence and would improve the micro-climate of the cemetery site through the diurnal temperatures of normal wear and tear of the monuments if they were fully exposed to the weather and it would assist in maintaining a low water table around the site and thus reduce the risk of salt damage on the monuments.

A vegetation planting plan and schedule is included in Appendix 10 provide guidance on a possible layout of the vegetation for the cemetery. The plan includes vegetation

for within the cemetery, as well as suggested plantings for the buffer area. A schedule of the plant types and quality is also included in this appendix.

Any of the above strategies would require monitoring and that monitoring will need to be carried out over 24 months. The effects of the decisions made, integrated with the condition of the monuments (given that they are the critical elements with the cemetery) needs to be continually assessed.

Examples of cemetery native vegetation around grave monuments, Rookwood Cemetery:



Lomandra longifolia



Pennisetum alopecuroides

Figure 12: [Plant species.](#) See Appendix 9 for more examples.

6.2.3 Recommended closure of the cemetery

The Deed of Arrangement between Maitland City Council and 'The Board of Management of the Newcastle Hebrew Congregation' dated 23 August 1989 (Appendix 13), formalises that Council's role in caring, controlling and managing the Maitland Jewish Cemetery (Clause 2). Despite these powers, the Deed has allowed the Congregation to "confirm or authorise" any burials at Maitland Jewish Cemetery (Clause 7).

Given its significance, the Cemetery should be closed and primarily managed as a historic site. As such, it is recommended that the Newcastle Hebrew Congregation formalise a resolution to refuse burials at Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

The site does not appear to have suffered any vandalism attacks so its current level of access and visitation appears to be appropriate. With increased interest recently from the local community, visitation may increase but this is also likely to result in increased maintenance and care of the place.

The assessment of significance has determined that, with the exception of the Leah Abadee monument, all other monuments date from between 1849 and the 1930s. No other burials occurred within the site as the cemetery was, according to a neighbour's recollections; "full." This presents a distinctive record of a period just short of 100 years of the early Jewish community of Maitland. The Leah Abadee monument was erected more than 70 years later. The gap in the timeframe does not result in an historic pattern of burial forming and means that it is unlikely that anyone still living who may wish to be buried there would have a direct connection to the period 1840s-1930s.

Given the level of significance of the site and the monuments within it, it is recommended that the cemetery be closed to future burials to ensure that the distinctive historical record of this timeframe of local Jewish history is retained. Closure of the site to future burials is also recommended for the following reasons:

- There are known to be several unmarked graves present, but the exact location of these graves is not known;
- There is the likelihood of the remains of the "cottage" being present on site which are likely to be archaeological significance; and
- Given the above, the digging of new graves in the site would likely disturb these remains and archaeology.

With the exception of the reinstatement of a fence to provide greater protection to the monuments from livestock damage, the introduction of new elements or structures is not recommended.

6.2.4 Archaeology

As the Assessment of Significance has revealed, there is the likelihood of the remains of the "cottage" building being present on site near the entry to the site. It is also known that there are several unmarked graves located within the site.

It is recommended that, in the future, archaeological investigations be made into the location and existence of the former “cottage”. Appropriate approvals under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 would need to be obtained to do this.

These investigations are not urgent provided the site is closed for burials (as recommended in this Plan). If the cemetery is closed, they can be undertaken at any time in the future as budget constraints and time allows.

6.2.5 Interpretation

Community support for the conservation of the cemetery should be continued and encouraged. Although Janis Wilton’s book, *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A Monument to Dreams and Deeds* is available through the Maitland Regional Art Gallery, it is recommended that a brochure series also be made available.

Brochures may be themed to target different interest groups. Subjects for brochures could include:

- general information on the history and significance of the site;
- the people interred in the cemetery;
- conservation work being undertaken;
- the masons of the cemetery;
- prominent Jewish families in Maitland, such as the Cohen family;
- and early Jewish history of Maitland.

The brochures could then direct interested people to the purchase of the book through the gallery.

Work sheets may also be produced for children of varying ages. These may be uploaded on the Council’s or the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery’s website. An education program might also be developed in association with local primary and secondary schools. Where possible, it should be linked to existing NSW learning curriculum.

Tours could also be held. They could be information specific (as suggested for brochure topics) or general historical information tours. They could be run on a regular basis or held to coincide with specific significant events or dates related to the cemetery’s history and significance. An iPhone App tour could be designed and made available as a technological resource. Also exhibitions of art works, poetry or any other creative endeavours that are inspired from the cemetery to remind the community of the existence of the cemetery are encouraged.

An online page may be developed which captures the cemetery and its monuments on a Google Street View styled panorama layout. This would allow people living outside of Maitland and the Hunter region, or those who are unable to access the cemetery, to view and discover the monuments.

Continuing research and publication of information about the cemetery should be encouraged. This may include further history of the cemetery, children’s books, stories and poems inspired by the cemetery. The publishing format may also be

expanded to such as brochures and posters. These also may assist the group in generating revenue for other activities.

Several forms of signage may be adopted for the cemetery. A visually low key signage may be erected on Louth Park Road to direct the interested public to the location of the cemetery. A sign showing layout is also recommended at the front gate of the cemetery to provide guidance on the site's orientation. Any signage should be low key so that it does not disturb the sensitive ambience of the cemetery and rural setting of the area. Materials, format and design of any on-site interpretation should be of a suitably high standard of design as well as durable and vandal resistant.

A series of interpretive panels might also be placed along the laneway, connecting the cemetery to the public road. These panels could include information about the cemetery (e.g. history, landscape, significant events), its linkages to the Maitland and wider Jewish communities, conservation works undertaken and separate family groupings. Alternating sign posts depicting Jewish symbols might be erected to create a more reflective experience. [The panels should not detract from the rural elements and setting of the laneway.](#)

Given the recent formation of the Friends of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery group, a suggested list of activities for the Friends Group has been included in Appendix 8, including the above-mentioned recommendations. It should be noted that undertaking these activities is subject to funding availability. No funding arrangements have been developed at the time of this plan's development.

6.2.6 Views and Access

Currently the cemetery may be seen from vacant lots between the row of houses along Louth Park Road, and from Maitland Park to the north of the site. The cemetery was never designed to be a landmark feature within the rural landscape. As such, it is considered unnecessary to preserve any existing view corridors or create new view corridors.

Existing access arrangements via the laneway is adequate and should continue. It is noted that the laneway leading up to Maitland Jewish Cemetery is unnamed. The significance of the cemetery may be enhanced through providing a relevant name that would reflect its significance to the Jewish community in Maitland. Names for the lane could derive from influential Jewish persons of the area, or Jewish persons who have made a significant contribution to the community.

[It is also noted that the laneway is unsealed and has a rural character. As it is believed that the laneway was formed naturally through human foot traffic erosion rather than planned subdivision, it is recommended that the rural character be retained. Gravel of an appropriate texture and colour may be used on the laneway to 'formalise' the laneway, and to prevent further soil erosion and laneway widening.](#)

As the cemetery is not immediately adjacent to a public road, a notable but modest sized signage on Louth Park Road could also be erected to direct interested people

looking for the site. The sign should provide clear guidance without attracting unwanted visitors who may vandalise the site.

6.2.7 Cemetery Curtilage and Buffer

The cemetery's curtilage is defined as the fencing enclosing the site and the laneway to the south of the site (Figure 13). The curtilage is deemed reasonable for maintaining the original rural character of cemetery. The inclusion of the laneway as part of the curtilage would enhance the rural feeling for visitors. Further, as the laneway has a historic function as an access route to the cemetery, it would further contribute to the significance of the site.



[Figure 13: Maitland Jewish Cemetery Curtilage Plan. Map scale 1:1,000 \(Modified from Google Maps, 2013\)](#)

The land surrounding the cemetery is flood prone so it is unlikely that non-rural development will be permitted or that the current zoning would be changed in the future to permit higher density development. However, should the surrounding land be rezoned in the future, a 3 rod (49.5 feet or 15.088 meter) buffer should be created around the cemetery in addition to the curtilage. The buffer would prevent livestock moving against the fence and would improve the micro-climate of the cemetery site by creating shade areas and reducing the effect of wind on the site. It would also assist in stabilising the diurnal temperatures that affect the normal wear and tear of the monuments being fully exposed to the elements. The extra buffer would also assist in maintaining a low water table around the site thus reducing the risk of salt damage on the monuments.

New burials for contemporary Jewish people in Maitland and surrounding regional areas may be possible in the buffer zone. This would allow the significance and presence of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery to be continually recognised, as well as ensuring that the cemetery does not become a “museum” of monuments.

6.2.8 Management

In recent years, under the care and maintenance of Maitland City Council, the cemetery received more care and maintenance than in previous years following its

“closure” in the late 1930s. It is therefore recommended that there be no change in its current management structure.

The Council has recently formed the Friends of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery Group which is considered to be a valuable opportunity for getting interested members of the community involved.

As discussed in the Assessment of Significance that forms part of this Plan, it is recommended that the site be nominated for listing on the State Heritage Register.

6.2.9 Resources / Funding

The responsibility for funding ongoing maintenance or conservation works on heritage items rests with the site owner or responsible authority. In this case, the responsible authority is Maitland City Council.

Some contribution may be able to be obtained from the descendants of those interred and commemorated on-site.

Funding for urgent conservation and repair works may be available through the annual Heritage Assistance Program administered by the Heritage Office of the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage. Nominating the site for listing on the State Heritage Register will increase chances and opportunities for funding under this program.

CHAPTER 7: IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION POLICY

7.1 General

Implementation of this Conservation Management Plan will ensure the retention and care of the significant elements of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery. It will involve some change in the current use of the cemetery, the level of heritage listing and as such, some change in the approval requirements for works within the cemetery.

By implementing this Plan, the significance of the site will be enhanced. It may require greater allocation of resources (both human and financial), but greater opportunity in this regard may be more readily available through possible listing on the State Heritage Register and the establishment of the Friends Group Program.

Continued interest and commitment from Maitland City Council is needed for successful long term future management and conservation of the site. It is suggested that the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery liaise with the Council to establish a memorandum of understanding regarding funding, cemetery conservation and general maintenance works, and any other associated activities relating to the cemetery. A specific plan of action should also be developed in association with the Council.

Failure to implement this Plan will result in a gradual degradation of the site through the deterioration of the monuments, which are significant elements within the site.

7.2 Particulars

7.2.1 Monuments

The repair of monuments within the Maitland Jewish Cemetery should be undertaken in accordance with the Monument and Conditions Assessments attached to this report (Appendix 4) and other appropriate methodologies as outlined in the National Trust of Australia (NSW) Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation (2nd edition).

Where possible, known descendants or direct relatives of those buried there should be notified of any intended repairs to monuments.

The repair of monuments should only be undertaken when sufficient resources and expertise are available. Repair of broken monuments, damaged plinths and surrounds should be undertaken by a qualified monumental mason or conservation expert experienced in the repair of early and/or fragile monumental fabric. Repairs that use inappropriate materials or techniques may exacerbate the physical problems and result in increased deterioration.

The majority of the damage observed at Maitland Jewish Cemetery has resulted from a lack of maintenance, likely exacerbated by impacts from livestock. Although the existing damage does not appear to relate to vandalism, the risk of such

occurring must be a key consideration in planning for the long-term conservation of the cemetery. A single episode of vandalism would likely cause more damage than has occurred through all other mechanisms over the past 160 years.

The first priorities for monument conservation at Maitland Jewish Cemetery are protection of the site from livestock and reduction of on-going lawn mower damage. Both are actively damaging the historic fabric and should be addressed as soon as possible. It is important, however, that any actions are carefully considered such that the potential for vandalism is not increased: sightlines into the area, providing passive surveillance are important, as is a well-kept appearance (in whatever form, but suggesting care of the cemetery is on-going).

Once the cemetery is secure, a low-cost and low-impact conservation maintenance project could make an important and proactive contribution to the long-term protection of many of the gravestones. The highest priority works targeted would be those where simple levelling will increase the safety and preservation of the monuments. Thin fallen panels – which are at high risk of deformation and breakage while on the ground – could also be reinstalled once levelling works are complete.

Depending upon resources, site security, and planning decisions, a program of conservation repairs could then be considered for the re-installation and repair of fallen gravestones. Such repairs should conform to the National Trust Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation and should meet the criteria for repairs emerging from Burra Charter principles of minimal intervention and maximised reversibility following a consultative decision-making process. Of vital importance to the long-term preservation of the monuments is the necessity for all maintenance and repair actions to be fully documented. Without this documentation, effective monitoring and on-going maintenance will be hobbled.

Additional conservation repairs and possible restoration works could also be considered by the stakeholders (Maitland City Council, and the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery, along with any family and Jewish & community groups engaging with the ongoing care of the cemetery). This could include reducing the size and scale of the 2010 Leah Abadee's monument to better complement the existing surrounding monuments. Possible restoration works must, however, be carefully considered as the historical integrity of the cemetery is an important part of its significance: the landscape is meaningful as it is, with old and leaning monuments, and that value would be adversely impacted by overzealous cleaning and restoration.

Regardless of the scope of maintenance and repair works undertaken, Maitland Jewish Cemetery should be regularly monitored. The 2012 documentation should be used as a baseline for observing any changes in condition: particularly where monuments are leaning or in cases of stone deterioration ranked at 3 or greater. Combined with the historical and documentary work by the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery and the photographic records maintained by the Australian Jewish Historical Society archives, there are valuable resources both for management of the cemetery and for further studies to inform the conservation of Ravensfield sandstone in Australia.

7.2.2 Setting, Landscape and Vegetation

There should be minimal change to the setting of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery, with the exception of the reinstatement of the earlier fence to afford greater protection from livestock.

The vegetation, weed control and maintenance of the site should be undertaken in accordance to the recommendations made in Section 6 of this report. The Crepe Myrtle should be retained and the climber removed. The climbers may only remain if it is decided to use it to mark site's the southern boundary. In such event, the climber should be trimmed as required.

7.2.3 New Work

Reinstatement of the picket fence would enhance the historic interpretation of the cemetery and identify the curtilage of the cemetery. The picket fence would also impede the invasion of introduced weeds growing outside the cemetery that have a faster growing cycle.

Aside from a new fence and interpretative signage (as recommended in this Plan), the introduction of new fabric to the cemetery site should be minimised. Any necessary new material (interpretation, materials required for conservation and repair) should be compatible and not intrude on cemetery's visual qualities and setting.

When repair work is undertaken, any surplus materials that were not originally part of the cemetery must be removed from the site when the project is completed.

7.2.4 Cemetery Buffer

If a vegetated buffer is adopted for Maitland Jewish Cemetery, negotiations will need to be undertaken with adjoining neighbours to allow additional taller native plant species be planted outside the curtilage of the cemetery boundary fence line. It is also likely that land acquisition may also be necessary.

CHAPTER 8: GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR REPAIR

8.1 Principles

Conservation work undertaken in a place of cultural significance (heritage item) should aim to retain all significant attributes and to enhance or recover them. It is expected that sympathetic conservation works (such as stabilisation and/or repair of damaged elements) will recover some of the significant aspects of the site.

In carrying out physical conservation/repair work within the cemetery, the following principles should be applied:

1. Wherever possible, original fabric should be retained and preserved, thereby maintaining integrity of the original monument;
2. Displaced fabric should be reinstated where possible to its original location (where known);
3. Careful consideration should be given to the existing landscape and the setting of the cemetery, as well as to the physical and visual relationships of the individual elements within the site (e.g. spacing between monuments/grave locations);
4. The information content (inscriptions) of cemetery monuments should be retained where possible and recorded;
5. Reconstruction (as defined by the Australia [International Council on Monuments and Sites \(ICOMOS\) Burra Charter](#)) using new fabric should be limited to works which are essential, in order to allow preservation and restoration of existing fabric.

Wherever practicable, existing damaged fabric should be retained and incorporated in repair work. As it is inevitable that early cemeteries will show evidence of “wear and tear”, this should be respected and understood as a place of heritage significance. As such, the temptation to replace fabric with “new” work should be resisted. The original fabric has greater integrity than any replacement fabric and is part of the overall significance of the place. Without the original fabric, the integrity of the significance could be eroded.

In Burra Charter terms, preservation, restoration and in some cases, reconstruction is appropriate. The following activities should therefore NOT occur:

- Movement or relocation of any monument (other than to its original location if known and relocation is a practical option);
- Discarding of any original monument fabric;
- Hypothetical reconstruction of missing elements.

Until a repair program can be implemented, loose or broken monument fragments should be collected and placed in a well-drained position within grave plots.

Any repair or conservation work should only be undertaken by a qualified stonemason or other person skilled in the repair of damaged heritage items and/or cemetery monuments. Contractors should be asked to provide samples of repair work where necessary prior to commencing works on-site to ensure work will be

undertaken in an appropriate manner. Wherever possible, repair/conservation works should be undertaken in situ on site.

8.2 Repair of Cemetery Monuments

Appendix 4 includes a full Monument and Conditions Assessment which has been prepared by Christopher (Sach) Killam, a monumental conservation expert.

Each monument has been individually assessed in terms of condition and significance and any need for conservation and/or repair work. The structural safety of each monument has been assessed and ranked in order of priority.

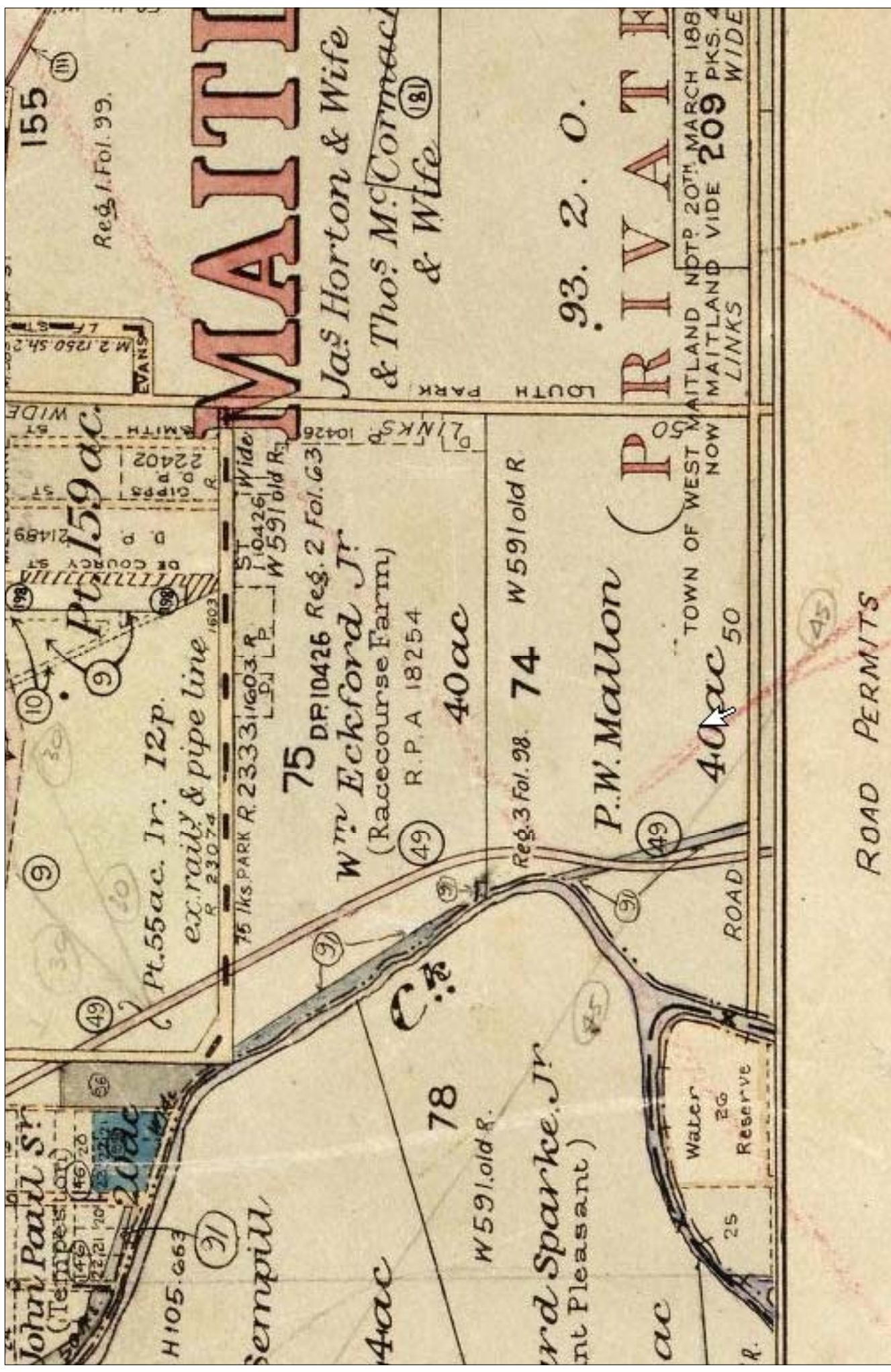
It is recommended that any repair/conservation work of any monument be undertaken in accordance with this report.

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- Wilton, J, 2010, *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: a monument to dreams and deed*, Maitland, Maitland Regional Art Gallery.

Appendix 1

Mallon's Grant



155

Reg. 1. Fol. 99.

MATTI

Ja^s Horton & Wife
& Tho^s M. Cormack
& Wife (181)

93. 2. 0.

RIVATK

AITLAND NDT^r 20th MARCH 188
MAITLAND VIDE 209 PK^s. 4
LINKS WIDE

Pt. 159 ac.

Pt. 55 ac. Ir. 12 p.
ex. rail^y & pipe line

75 DP 10426 Reg. 2 Fol. 63
W^m Eckford Jr
(Racecourse Farm)
R.P.A 18254

40 ac

Reg. 3 Fol. 98. 74 W 591 old R.

P.W. Mallon (P

40 ac 50

TOWN OF WEST
NOW

ROAD PERMITS

John Paul Sr
(Tempest's lot)

H 105.663

Sempill

4 ac

78

W 591. old R.

rd Sparke, Jr
(Pleasant)

ac

Water
Reserve

25

ROAD

45

EVANS
M 2 1250. 54. 2

DE COURCY ST
21489
D. P.
01893
22402
SMITH ST

75 Iks. PARK R. 23331/603. R.
L.P. W 591 old R.

10426

LINKS

PARK SOUTH

50
TOWN OF WEST
NOW



Appendix 2
Land titles – Primary Application No 46715: NSW
Land & Property Information

NEW SOUTH WALES }
TO WIT: }

R.P.A. 46715

(35)

E.M.
M.

I, ^{HONORARY EILEEN} ELLIE MURPHY of Old Rose Street, Maitland in the State of New South Wales Spinster do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. In 1918 I think it was my brother went to work on Ross' farm in Louth Park Road on shares and he stayed there till after the 1930 flood. He was there for over twelve years all told.
2. There was a house on the farm and my parents, three of my brothers and three sisters all moved into the house although my brother was the only one who worked on the farm, my father at the time was working for the Council.
3. The house was right next door to the Jewish cemetery and in fact the back of the house was very close to the western boundary of the cemetery.
4. I remember some funerals of Jewish people going to the cemetery and I remember in particular the funeral of old Mr. Illfield who was a fruiterer in Maitland.
5. We did not worry about the cemetery being so close but I recall some children who stayed with us were so disturbed by the nearness of the cemetery that they could not sleep and could not enjoy their holiday.
6. The house that we lived in, which was always known as the sharefarmer's house, had no front fence but opened straight on to the farm which usually had stands of lucern in it and crops of corn and pumpkins.
7. As far as I recall there was a paling fence on either side of the house which was an extension on each side of the fence of the Jewish cemetery.

Sheet 1

Declarant Ellie Murphy

Sheel, J.P.
Justice of the Peace.

NEW SOUTH WALES }

TO WIT:

Thomas Benson & Co
533990

RPA 46715
36

46715

I, JOAN MAITLAND ARCHER of 3 View Street, East Maitland
in the State of New South Wales Widow _____

do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. I was born in 1914 and from the date of my birth
until 1927 I lived with my parents in a house in Louth
Park Road opposite the home in which Marjorie Maitland
Ross, the applicant herein, now lives and which I have
marked A on the plan annexed to this declaration and
marked with the letter "A".

2. From the time I could walk I used to go backwards and
forwards to the Ross home and we often played in the ground
of the home and often further afield on the farm where I
can remember crops of lucerne, corn and pumpkins growing.

3. I remember that there was a cottage in the position
which I have marked with the letter B in which a family
called Cook lived. I think Mr. Cook worked on the farm
for Mr. Ross, that is Marjorie Maitland Ross' father.

For certain reasons I was forbidden to go to Mr. Cook's
house and I remember getting into terrible trouble from
my mother on one occasion when I disobeyed her and went
down to Cook's place.

4. I remember well the surroundings of the Ross family
home to which I have referred above. The house was enclosed
by a fence and I remember well the fence at the back which
was probably eight feet high made of palings. I remember
in particular two gates that opened into a paddock at the
back. The gates were attractive and distinctive and
comprised of narrow slats in contrast with the wide palings
of the fence. A coach house was built against the fence

Sheet 1

Joan M. Archer
Declarant

J. Chamberlain J.P.
Justice of the Peace.

RPA 46715

NEW SOUTH WALES }
TO WIT }

46715

37

I, MARJORIE MAITLAND ROSS of Louth Park Road, Maitland in the State of New South Wales, Spinster do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. I am the applicant in Primary Application No. 46715.

2. In reply to Registrar General's requisition dated the Second day of April One thousand nine hundred and sixty nine No. 1(a) I say that I have made and caused to be made certain inquiries and it is my belief that the only surviving Trustee of the Jewish Cemetery adjoining the subject land on the east and north is

4

Charles Cohen who is a Tailor trading under the name of John Philips at 399 Hunter Street, Newcastle in the State aforesaid.

As trustee of the Jewish Cemetery.

3. In reply to requisition No. 1(b) I say that I have made inquiries and have caused inquiries to be made and I say that the owner and occupier of the land across the creek adjoining the subject land on the west which is shaded red on the plan annexed hereto and marked with the letter "A" is Hector Irwin Mudd a Farmer whose postal address is Cessnock Road, Maitland.

5

4. Also in reply to requisition No. 1(b) I say that the land across the creek adjoining the subject land on the west and shaded blue on the plan annexed hereto and marked with the letter "A" is shown in the records of Maitland City Council to be Crown Land described as a Water Reserve being Lot 26 of Louth Park Estate.

Sheet 1

Declarant

Marjorie M Ross

D.B. Keely J.P.
Justice of the Peace

NEW SOUTH WALES }
TO WIT: }

46715

42

*Ann Stark in Deed Book 591 N^o 682
was a Spinster. (1896)*

I, MARJORIE MAITLAND ROSS of Louth Park Road Maitland in the State of New South Wales Spinster do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. I am the applicant in Case No. 46715 concerning the bringing of certain lands under the provisions of the Real Property Act 1900.

2. I say that Ann Stark the Conveyee in Deed Registered No. 682 Book 591 is identical with Ann Sloan in respect of whose estate Probate No. 132578 was on the Third day of September One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five granted to her daughter Ann Stark the Executrix therein named by the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Probate Jurisdiction.

3. Ann Stark the said Conveyee in Deed Registered No. 682 Book 591 married with and became the wife of William John Sloan on the Twelfth day of October One thousand eight hundred and eighty-one as appears by copy Certificate of Marriage which is hereunto annexed and marked with the letter "A".

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act 1900 and the Oaths Amendment Act 1916.

SUBSCRIBED AND DECLARED at Maitland
this *tenth* day of *July*
A.D. 1969 before me:-

} *Marjorie M Ross*

A.L. Keely, J.P.

A Justice of the Peace.

RPA 46715

43

NEW SOUTH WALES }
TO WIT }

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, MARJORIE MAITLAND ROSS formerly of Louth Park Road, Maitland in the State of New South Wales but now of 39 The Esplanade, Thornleigh in the State aforesaid, Spinster do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :-

1. I am the Applicant in Case No. 46715 to bring lands situated at Louth Park, Maitland under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

2. I was born on the Twenty Third day of July, 1908 at a time when my parents were living in a house situated on land forming part of the land the subject of the application.

3. I am well acquainted with my family history and I have a first hand knowledge and recollection of the ownership and use of the land comprised in the application as I have lived on the property all my life except for interruptions of a few years while I attended University and from time to time taught at some country centres.

4. My Grandmother Ann Sloan originally owned the land which is shaded red on the copy of the Plan herewith annexed and marked "A". The boundaries which I have indicated are approximate rather than accurate.

5. The land shaded blue in the Plan herewith annexed is shown on search to have been acquired by Ann Stark in 1896 by Conveyance No. 591 Book 682. The Ann Stark referred to in this Conveyance is Ann Stark the daughter of my Grandmother Ann Sloan by her first marriage which was to Richard Stark.

6. The parcel of land shaded in pencil on the annexed Plan was purchased by Ann Stark the daughter of my Grandmother Ann Sloan in 1919, the Conveyance being No. 189 Book 1172. This land I well recall was always referred to as "Guerin's land." From my earliest memory until the present time the property described in the Plan annexed hereto, being the land the subject of Application No. 46715 has been in the control, management and disposition of members of my family. When my Grandmother Ann Sloan died

M. Ross
39 The Esplanade
Thornleigh
N.S.W.

Appendix 3
Relevant Title Deeds: NSW Land & Property
Information

459 Book 7

This Indenture

made the ninth day of September in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four

Between Patrick Walsh Maitland of West-Scotland in the colony of New South Wales surgeon of the one part and Alexander Watson of the same place settler of the other part Whereas by said Patent Grant dated the thirty first day of December in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Gipps Knight Captain General and Governor in Chief of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies and under the seal of the said territory (after reciting that in pursuance of a promise made on or before the fifteenth day of June in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine by His Excellency Sir Ralph Darling as the then Governor of the said colony (made by the said recited Patent Grant or by said reciting under the hand and seal as aforesaid read unto the said Patrick Walsh Maitland of Scotland as then as therein mentioned his heirs and assigns subject to the conditions reservations and provisions therein mentioned) All that piece or parcel of land in the said territory containing by admeasurement forty acres or the same more or less situate in the County of Northumberland in the Parish of Maitland at West-Scotland allotment number thirty two commencing at the South west corner of allotment number thirty one and bounded on the North by an East line by compass of twenty five chains seventy five links to the West boundary of a tract fifty links east of the West boundary of Mary Vane's land on the East by a South line by compass of thirty chains and fifty links on the South by a West line by compass of thirty three chains to Wallis Creek and on the West by that Creek and bounding back to the South west corner of allotment number thirty one as aforesaid. Being the land promised to the said Patrick Walsh Maitland on or before the date herein ~~above~~ mentioned and of which he was authorized to take possession on the fifteenth day of September in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine as aforesaid Grant has then granted by the said Patent now in force in accordance with the report on the hundred 1108 made on the twenty eighth day of November in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two by the four commissioners appointed under the Act of the Governor in Council 5th Dec^r 4th 1842 unto the said Patrick Walsh Maitland and his heirs in trust for the said Alexander Watson and his heirs mentioned and their respective heirs according to their respective rights and interests. And whereas the said Patrick Walsh Maitland his heirs and assigns for ever in trust as therein mentioned. And whereas the said Alexander Watson being desirous of having his portion of the said Piece or Parcel of land conveyed to him in manner hereinafter mentioned hath applied to and requested the said Patrick Walsh Maitland to execute three presents which he hath agreed to do. Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of ten shillings to the said Patrick Walsh Maitland paid by the said Alexander Watson the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged the said Patrick Walsh Maitland hath granted bargained sold conveyed released released and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell assign alien release and confirm unto the said Alexander Watson and his heirs the several hereby made taking effect without a preceding lease for a year under and by virtue of a certain writ of the Governor and Council of the said colony made and passed in that behalf. All that Piece or Parcel of land situate and being in the County of Northumberland and Parish of Maitland at West-Scotland in the County of New South Wales containing by admeasurement five acres or the same a little more or less bounded on the North East by the required Road leading to South Park over Lewis Creek five perches or two chains seventy five links upon the North East dividing a piece land the Property of Richard Clark having two chains seventy two links and a quarter links upon the South West by a fence dividing a piece land the Property of James Hartley two chains and seventy five links and upon the North West by a line to the commencing point thence of four links the Property of Foster Duncan, Isaac and Herbert and which Piece or Parcel of land forms part and parcel of the forty acres of land granted by the heretofore recited Patent or Grant to the said Patrick Walsh Maitland and forming part of Parcel number thirty two upon the Chart of the Government Survey. And all rights incidents franchises profits emoluments advantages benefits and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. And all reversions and remainders thereof and therein. And all the Estate held full interest in trust property possession claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in Equity of the said Patrick Walsh Maitland in or out of upon or respecting the same. It shall the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments herebefore described and hereby granted and released with the appurtenances unto the said Alexander Watson his heirs and assigns for ever. And the said Patrick Walsh Maitland for himself

W Walsh Maitland

John Watson

N^o 183 Book 80 Con. ce

His Indenture made the first — day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty two between William Thomas Mitchell of Maryland in the Colony of New South Wales Esquire of the one part and James Guinn of Palliser in said Colony Farmer of the other part Whereas by Indenture dated the Twelfth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty six and made between John Jennings therein described and Kridget his Wife of the one part and the said William Thomas Mitchell of the other part the hereditaments hereinafter described were conveyed and assured unto the said William Thomas Mitchell and his heirs to such uses intents and purposes as he should by any deed or deeds appoint and in default thereof to the use of the said William Thomas Mitchell his heirs and assigns forever And Whereas by Indenture dated the Sixth August one thousand eight hundred and fifty six and made by Joseph Ditchard therein described of the one part and the said William Thomas Mitchell of the other part the hereditaments hereinafter described were conveyed and assured unto the said William Thomas Mitchell and his heirs to such uses intents and purposes as he should by any deed or deeds appoint and in default thereof to him in fee And Whereas the said William Thomas Mitchell has contracted and agreed with the said James Guinn for the absolute Sale to him of the hereditaments hereinafter described for the sum of Two hundred and twenty pounds free from Incumbrances Now This Indenture Witnesseth that in pursuance of said Sale and in Consideration of Two hundred and twenty pounds Sterling paid by the said James Guinn to the said William Thomas Mitchell on the execution hereof the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said William Thomas Mitchell by virtue and in pursuance and exercise of the respective powers conferred upon him by the herein before in part recited Indentures do the respective parties hereby declare and certify that the hereditaments hereinafter described shall go to hold remain and be unto and to the uses hereinafter declared concerning the same And for the more effectually and Satisfactorily Conveying and Assuring the said hereditaments and for the Considerations aforesaid He the said William Thomas Mitchell doth hereby grant Convey and confirm unto the said James Guinn and his heirs Firstly All that piece or parcel of land bounded on the East by Edmund Callung and Patrick Quinn by a line of Eleven Rods on the West by Wallis Creek by a line of Eleven Rods on the North by William Stirling by a line of Sixty Six Rods and on the South by Johnston Brothers by a line of Sixty Six Rods which said piece or parcel of land contains Five Acres and one hood and four parts of an hood Number Thirty two as laid out by the Crown and are Situate lying and being in West aforesaid. And Secondly All that piece or parcel of land Situate in West Mainland County of Northumberland and Colony of New South Wales bounded on the South by a Reserved Road in front by a line of three Rods and one half Rod on the North by Lieutenant Innes land by a line of three Rods and one half Rod on the East by Mrs Elizabeth Wallis allotment of land by a line of Eight Rods and on the West by George Glen land by a line of Eight Rods Together with all and Singular the rights appurtenances and appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging or appertaining or usually ~~had~~ occupied or enjoyed therewith And all the Estate right title interest benefit claim and demand whatsoever both at Law and in Equity of him the said William Thomas Mitchell respectively therein or therein to have and to hold the said several lands hereditaments and premises hereinafter described and hereby released or intended to be with their appurtenances unto the said James Guinn

W. T. Mitchell

Ms. A. 7. 5

and his heirs To such uses intent and purposes as he the said James Guinn
shall at any time or times by any deed or deeds appoint and in default thereof
To the use of the said James Guinn his heirs and assigns forever. And
the said William Thomas Mitchell for himself his heirs executors and administrators
cons for and against the acts and defaults only of himself and of all persons rightfully
claiming through under or in trust for him hereby covenants with the said James
Guinn and his heirs and assigns that he the said William Thomas Mitchell and he
in himself power by these presents to convey and assure the said lands
hereditaments and premises hereinbefore described to the uses and in manner
aforesaid. And that the said lands and hereditaments shall at all times hereafter
remain to the uses aforesaid and be quietly held and enjoyed accordingly. And
that free clear and discharged from or by the said William Thomas Mitchell
his heirs executors administrators or assigns effectually kept indemnified off from
and against all former or other Estates rights titles charges and incumbrances
arising from any such act or default as aforesaid. And further that the said
lands and hereditaments hereinbefore described or any part or parts thereof shall
from time to time and at all times hereafter at the costs of the person or
persons requiring the same be further and more effectually or satisfactorily
assured to the uses and in manner aforesaid by such deeds as the said James
Guinn his heirs or assigns shall reasonably require and tender to be done
executed or made. W. T. Mitchell, witness of the said parties to these presents have
hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first within written.

W. T. Mitchell
Signed sealed and delivered by the said William Thomas Mitchell
in presence of Michael Mc Namara Clerk to W. T. Mitchell Sol. Maitland

Received on the day and year first within written of and from the
said James Guinn the sum of two hundred and twenty
Pounds Sterling being the Consideration within mentioned to have
been paid by him to me
W. T. Mitchell
W. T. Mitchell
Michael Mc Namara

On this Fourth - day of October in the year One thousand eight
hundred and sixty two Richard Beadon Turner of Maitland in the
Colony of New South Wales maketh oath and swith. The Writing contained
in this and the preceding page is a true copy of the original Deed the
same having been compared therewith by this Deponent And that the
signature "W. T. Mitchell" at the foot of the preceding page is the proper
handwriting of William Thomas Mitchell one of the parties to such Deed
Done at Maitland the day and
year first above written } Richard Turner
Before me

Commissioner for Affidavits
Received into the office for the Registration of Deeds & at Sydney
this seventh - day of October 1862 at 1/2 past two o'clock
in the after noon from Charles Smith Jones of Sydney

W. C. Jones
Deputy Registrar

Or any part thereof unto and to the use of the said Barnett Haener Henry Robert Ruchen and Benjamin Nelson
their heirs and assigns for ever according to the true intent of these presents as by the said Barnett Haener Henry Robert
Ruchen and Benjamin Nelson their heirs or assigns or his or their Council in the law shall be lawfully and
reasonably advised or required. And it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Piece or parcel of Land hereby
released or intended to be is so released upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes hereinafter declared
that is to say Upon Trust that may the Trustees for the time being shall from time to time and at all times hereafter
hereafter permit and suffer the said piece or parcel of Land to be from time to time and at all times hereafter
used as a Burial place for the interment of deceased members of the Jewish Religion. And it is also hereby
further declared that in the event of either one of the present Trustees or any future Trustees to be appointed as herein
after mentioned departing this life or leaving the Colony of New South Wales that immediately upon either of those
events happening the surviving or continuing Trustees shall proceed to elect a fit and proper person (being
a member of the Jewish Religion) in the place and stead of the Trustee so dying or leaving the Colony as
aforesaid. And that in the event of the surviving Trustees not agreeing in their choice of a fit and
proper person to succeed the Trustee so dying or leaving the Colony as aforesaid that then and in such
case the surviving Trustees shall cause a meeting of the members of the Jewish Religion to be assembled
at Maitland aforesaid for the purpose of electing a fit and proper person as Trustee in the place and
stead of the Trustee so dying or leaving the Colony as aforesaid at which meeting any person who
shall be proposed and shall upon a show of hands in his favour be declared by the Chairman
presiding at such meeting to be the person on whom the choice of the members composing the said
meeting shall fall that then the continuing Trustees shall sign a Certificate of such his election as
such new Trustee in the place and stead of the Trustee so dying or leaving the Colony as
aforesaid. And that such new Trustee so appointed as aforesaid shall have and exercise the
same and the like powers and authority as the Trustee had in whose place or stead he shall be
appointed as aforesaid. In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands
and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the
presence of Thos. Lipscomb
Solicitor,
Maitland.

William Rice Wall - (S.S.)
Elizabeth Wall - (S.S.)
Barnett Haener (S.S.)
Henry Robert Ruchen (S.S.)
Benjamin Nelson (S.S.)

Received at the time in that behalf mentioned in the foregoing written Indenture
from the within named Barnett Haener Henry Robert Ruchen and Benjamin
Nelson the sum of Ten Pounds being the full consideration money therein expressed. L. 10. 0. 0
to have been paid by them to us.

Signed by the said William Rice
Wall and Elizabeth Wall in the
presence of Thos. Lipscomb.

William Rice Wall.
Elizabeth Wall.

Maitland

In the Colony of New South Wales

Thomas Lipscomb of Maitland in the Colony
of New South Wales Gentleman Marked Cash and said that the above contains
a true copy of the original deed the same having been carefully examined by this deponent
And this deponent further saith that the signature William Rice Wall is of the
proper handwriting of William Rice Wall one of the parties to the original deed -
Sworn at Maitland aforesaid

This fourth day of December
in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and forty six.

Thos. Lipscomb

Before me
J. M. Davies
Accountant General of the Colony

Received into the Registrar General's Office this British day of December
1846 at five o'clock in the afternoon Joseph Barnitt of Sydney
Wm. Carter Registrar
Thos. de Sa. Jacques
Deputy Registrar

Appendix 4

Monumental Condition Assessment

Maitland Jewish Cemetery



MJC_Area_CemeteryAtDawn_201112209_03

Monument and Condition Assessments

2012

prepared by CS Killam for Rookwood Management Services Pty Ltd

Summary

Maitland Jewish Cemetery has a small but highly significant collection of 45 monuments most of which date from 1849 to 1909. Many of the monuments are in need of conservation maintenance work and repairs: with significant damage having occurred in the past 40 years, as can be observed by comparing the current condition of monuments with a number of photographs taken in the 1970s¹. The monuments, most of which are carved in Ravensfield sandstone, are generally intact enough to continue to serve their historic purpose of recording burials although some inscriptions are becoming hard to read.

A combination of factors has caused the damage to many monuments and placed others at risk: impact damage (likely from livestock); natural weathering; and subsidence and/or flooding causing leans (particularly where fixings are absent or have failed). There is little or no evidence of vandalism. The most evident problem in the past 40 years has been a lack of proactive maintenance to correct leaning steles before they fall and break. Soluble salt damage is also proving problematic, particularly for monuments with forward leans. The condition of the historic fabric— Ravensfield sandstone, Carrara marble, and Sydney-like sandstones— is generally very good: the stone appears physically intact and robust. Essentially, the gravestones are eminently repairable but many are at risk if not maintained.

The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery provide physical evidence of the historic Jewish community in Maitland, while also exemplifying connections and relationships not only to the wider Jewish community but also in the local context of the settlement and history of Maitland and of New South Wales. The cemetery is an irreplaceable social document which records many choices which have literally been carved in stone: from monument design styles, to materials, symbolism, and even the particular stonemasons hired for the works.

Despite the observed damage and deterioration, the stone at Maitland Jewish Cemetery remains strong enough to be viable in the long term. Most monuments require only maintenance work, although a number of complex (and invasive) safety and conservation repairs should be considered for fallen, fractured, and cracking gravestones. Safety and conservation repairs will protect the public and the monuments themselves: preserving the significance of the cemetery by conserving the historic fabric.



MJC_Area_CemeteryWideAngle_20120220_01

This survey builds upon the extensive work completed by past and present friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery: historians, artists, genealogists, cemetery enthusiasts, and community members— professionals and volunteers. The monument and condition assessment is new, but emerges from the past and continuing involvement of a wide range of dedicated individuals. The survey report and results will all be shared and served publicly and openly on the web as a contribution towards continuing documentation and research into this important, meaningful, and wonderful place.

¹ Documentation maintained in the Australian Jewish Historical Society Archives (including valuable photograph sets from Terry Newman), with an illustrative set of photographs published in Janis Wilton's *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A MONUMENT TO DREAMS AND DEEDS*, 2010.

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Section A: Monument Assessment

Survey Results

The monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery have been recorded in a comprehensive survey detailing every memorial element that can be observed on site and the condition of each object: focusing specifically on stone deterioration and conservation maintenance or repair.

For consistency with existing work and records, this report uses the cemetery numbering emerging from the original plan drawn by David Benjamin in 1956, as represented by Gary Luke, Clare Hodgins, and Janis Wilton, 2010, and in accordance with use in the Burial Register of Maitland City Council. Plan numbers have been used as Monument Identification codes (MonumentID) which suit the purpose of monument assessment as they were clearly derived from the monuments. The plan numbers are useful as grave identifiers, but it is important to note that they do not conform to a specific historic plan, and there are significant inconsistencies in their application to burials and monuments in the Maitland Jewish Cemetery: see Plan and Monument Location Notes, page 16.

Where specific monuments are discussed, both the plan number and likely year of monument installation is provided for reference. In almost all cases, the latter is the year of death for the first commemorated individual, but exceptions emerge where multiple people are recorded on the same monument.

The monument assessment and condition survey was completed without disturbing the historic fabric in its current condition. No excavation or probing was completed beyond 125mm depth (ie within the active topsoil layer). All artifacts were left *in situ*, with only photographs taken.

*The George and Myalla LEVIEN gravesite (#11, 1852) with unidentified stonework element.
Monumental mason: Charles Cobby of Maitland.*



MJC_11_LEVIEN_George-Myalla_20120220_01



MJC_11_LEVIEN_George-Myalla_20120326_04

Among the most surprising finds is that there is a rare (or possibly unique) grave covering hidden under the fallen George and Myalla LEVIEN stele. The memorial object appears to be a long rounded stone—potentially a tapered half-cylinder covering the gravesite. It was left *in situ* during the survey: with any decision for more invasive investigation, and possible excavation and re-installation, left to the consideration of Maitland City Council and The Friends of Maitland Cemetery based on the forthcoming Conservation Management Plan.

Survey Notes

Objects have been measured in a combination of old Imperial units and metric: this melange is purposeful. Most— or all— the historic measurements will have been historically completed in standard and whole-number Imperial units: and it is useful and important to record them as such. IE: a grave with a kerbed width of 3 feet is a 3 foot grave: it may be that it is exactly 915mm, but even if it is 920mm, it is still, for historical purposes, a 3 foot grave. Where objects do not appear to conform to a standard or even Imperial measurement, metric has been substituted. Metric has also been generally used for safety measurements in order to ensure clarity and to allow for greater precision.

Section A: Monument Assessment

A. Monument Assessment

This section discusses the results of the comprehensive site survey of the monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery. The gravestones are described in detail: including materials, types, designs, lettering, masons, etc. Full documentation for each monument is collected in the accompanying spreadsheet: Maitland Jewish Cemetery: Site Survey Data: March 2012, with discussion of condition and any deterioration in Section B, following.

Each monument has been extensively photographed, with specific focus on the current state of deterioration. Photos have been labelled with a standardised coding as follows:
MJC_MonumentID_LASTNAME_FirstName_PhotoDate_NumberOnThatDate

MJC= Maitland Jewish Cemetery

MonumentID= monument number as emerging from the established location plan

LASTNAME= Last name (family name) in all-capitals

FirstName= First names with leading letter capitalised and no spaces

DateCode= Date of Photograph in format YEARMDD (20120130= 2012 January 30th, this format is self-sorting in computer file systems, note all eight # spaces are always used)

NumberOnThatDate= ## (consistently using 2 spaces)

Photographs which are specifically taken to show a set of monuments are coded:

MJC_MonumentIDLeft-MonumentIDRight_LastNameLeft-LastNameRight_DateCode_NumberOnThatDate

Photographs showing a general area or non-monument feature are labelled:

MJC_AreaOrFeatureName_DateCode_NumberOnThatDate

Where additional names occur on the same monument or in a group, a dash has been used such that underscores delimit the main fields and dashes separate units within a specific field.

These records integrate easily with the photographic organisation used by the Australian Jewish Historical Society in their archives which are stored in folders by LastnameFirstname. Searches of photographs from the monument assessment and condition survey can be completed by grave plan number (the records are self-sorting on computer) but also through text search for names.



Photos: MJC_03_MARTIN_Isaac_20120220_02 & _06



The Isaac MARTIN stele (#3, 1879). Each monument was assessed on at least two different occasions, with photographs timed to attempt to maximise the readability of inscriptions and clarity of detail. Particular care was taken to document any past repairs or alterations and to locate mason's marks: R. CUTHBERTSON / NEWCASTLE shown.

Section A: Monument Assessment

General Monument Designs

General Design	Number
Stele	37
Desk	2
Footstone only	2
Low Ledgerstone	3
Altar	1

Masonry Stages in Monument	Number	Number with an additional panel piece
1	12	1
2	30	9
3	2	
4	1	



MJC_Comparison_WiltonPage40a_20120326

View from northern boundary of cemetery across central area showing predominance of simple stele-type headstones.

Observations on the general designs and complexity of monuments:

- * The gravestones of Maitland Jewish Cemetery are generally understated and modest.
- * The memorial designs are very much in keeping with standard choices at their time in New South Wales.
- * There are no highly complex monuments, with only one having more than 3 pieces.
- * There are no vaults or grand monuments.
- * The gravestones tend towards a height of 4'6" with all but the tallest being 6' or less.
- * The tallest monument, produced by J. Hanson of Sydney in white marble, is 8 feet high: significantly taller than all other gravestones in Maitland Jewish Cemetery (it is also the only monument with more than 3 pieces).
- * Monuments are of significantly varying widths and thicknesses, even where being produced to the same design (see Specific Monument Designs, page 11, below). This strongly suggests that in many cases the production involved a minimum of mechanisation, and that local monumental masons were producing gravestones individually.



MJC_29_LEVY_JuliaAlpha_20120223_01

LEVY and COHEN monuments along the eastern boundary showing the following general design types left-to-right: marble stele (fallen and fractured), box tomb, and, low ledgerstone.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Monument Materials

Material	Primary	Primary as %	Secondary Material
Sandstone- Ravensfield	35	78%	
Marble- white- fine	5	11%	9
Sandstone- Sydney-like	4	9%	2
Sandstone- white			3
Sandstone- Chinese	1	2%	
Sandstone- Hunter Valley			1
Marble-white- coarse			1



Above right: the Elizabeth MARKS (#42, 1875) and Samuel HART (#43, 1877) steles comprised of Sydney-like sandstone and Ravensfield Sandstone respectively.

Observations on monument materials:

- * Maitland Jewish Cemetery is dominated by Ravensfield sandstone: it is the primary material of 35 of the 45 monuments.
- * The widespread use of Ravensfield sandstone is clearly related to the proximity to the quarries– 6 kilometers directly (approximately 9 kilometers by road). Local monumental masons, who produced all but 4 of the historic gravestones with maker’s marks, were all associated with the quarries at Ravensfield: Charles Cobby having had possession for some period prior to 1853, Mack & Sherwood regularly having large quantities transported from the quarries in the late 1850s, and Thomas Brown supplying stone by 1866 (see *Stonemasons and Quarries Associated with Maitland Jewish Cemetery (2012)* for further details and documentation).
- * The marble used at Maitland Jewish Cemetery all appears to be white Carrara marble from Italy, with the exception of the new Leah ABADEE (#45, 2010) panel. The Carrara marble is bright white, with little veining, and is very even and fine-grained (crystals only just visible). The ABADEE marble is medium-grained with noticeable veining: it appears to be Chinese white marble (similar stone is currently available through suppliers such as Glory Marble & Granite in Sydney).
- * The use of white Carrara marble was traditional in Victorian cemeteries as it combined longevity with taking crisp carvings and inscription work (providing a particularly effective contrast with lead lettering) while also associated with Classical ideals. The bright white of the stone also accorded with the social precept for cemeteries to be positive places for moral reflection and recreation, enthusiastically advocated by influential commentators such as J.C. Loudon and John Strang in the 1830s.²
- * There are no granite or concrete monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. (Note, however, concrete is present in a number of grave-covering infills.)
- * Although there may have been wooden markers at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, there is no visible evidence of such.
- * Headstones of marble all date to 1889 burials or earlier (specifically for interments in 1854, 1878, 1879, and 1889). After that time, marble was used only for inscription panels, and for one footstone (#26, 1898).
- * The short desk-style monuments are relatively late additions to the cemetery: dating to 1919 & 1924.

² James Stevens CURL, 2002, *DEATH AND ARCHITECTURE* (Sutton Publishing Limited, UK: revised from 1993 and 1980 editions), pages 162-163, 244-298.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Monument materials comparison with Jewish Old Ground in Rookwood Necropolis (approximation from sample observation of 50+ monuments in each section)

Rookwood Old Ground South (most monuments dating from 1869 through 1909)

75% Sydney sandstone, 20% white marble, remaining 5% includes granite (pink, grey) and ~2% Ravensfield sandstone



RN-JOGS_RookwoodNecropolis-JewishOldGroundSouth_01

The Jewish Old Ground South includes grand monuments transferred from the old Devonshire Street Cemetery (now Central Station) in Sydney.

Rookwood Old Ground North (most monuments dating from 1909 through 1919)

80% white marble, 10% Sydney sandstone, 5% granite (grey, pink), 5% Hunter Valley sandstone (some Ravensfield, some other similarly textured stone with greenish or grey colouration)



RN-JOBN_RookwoodNecropolis-JewishOldGroundNorth_01

Later Jewish monuments in Rookwood become significantly plainer and tend towards reduced heights and compositions in granite without complex carving or decorations.



RN-J1_RookwoodNecropolis-JewishSection1_20120305_03

Left: photo of Rookwood Jewish Section 1 (many monuments dating from 1919 through 1929).

Right: modern Jewish sections in Rookwood dominated by plain granite monuments.



RN_J_ModernSections_20110702_01

Section A: Monument Assessment

Symbolism & Architectural Details

The design styles and symbols of monuments in Maitland Jewish Cemetery are broadly typical of their Victorian date, although much of the carving has been completed to a very high standard, reflecting the fine quality of the local Ravensfield sandstone. Symbolism is mostly classical with some gothic design elements. There are none of the Egyptian motifs, funerary urns, or other carved attachments found in gravestones of similar dates in the Jewish Old Ground at Rookwood Necropolis (both original and moved from earlier burials at the Devonshire Street cemetery).

The only specifically Jewish symbolism which is currently visible at Maitland Jewish Cemetery are Cohen hands blessing and the Star of David. There are no LEVY symbols nor any Menorah. The steles for the HART family (#s 23, 24, 38, & 43: 1869 through 1931) and that of Celia COHEN (#35, 1860) all include a hand holding an open scroll which contains the inscription: a motif which may have had particular significance to members of the community but which is also found in the nearby and contemporary Campbell's Hill and East Maitland cemeteries as well as on graves of various denominations in the historic sections of Rookwood.



COBBY_1855_CampbellsHill_WILKINSON_01

Right: symbolism at Maitland Jewish Cemetery including COHEN hands blessing above scroll and below clamshell and acanthus volutes on gravestone likely dating to 1862.



MJC_37_COHEN_HenrySamuel_20120210_04

Left: Sandstone stele-style monuments in Campbell's Hill cemetery. Leftmost in Ravensfield Sandstone by Charles COBBY c1855.



BROWNE_1905_CampbellsHill_MARSHALL_01

Right: Sandstone stele in Campbell's Hill cemetery by CURRAN likely either 1857 or 1871 (see Design B, below).



CURRAN_1857_CampbellsHill_BROWN_01

Left: Sandstone stele in Campbell's Hill cemetery by Thomas BROWNE c1905 (see Design C, below).

Section A: Monument Assessment

Specific Symbols and Architectural Design Elements

	Number Occurring	MontIDs
Classical Design Elements		
Stele	38	all except 1-2, 30-32, 36
Stele Crest	8	4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 36, 41, 42
Acroteria	6	6, 7, 11, 36, 41, 42
Scrolling	10	6, 7, 23, 24, 27, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43
Half-round Centre Top (Arch)	11 or 12	4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 29, ?33, 34, 42, 45
Round Top (Arch)	4	3, 26, 29, 39
Laurel Wreath	6	23, 24, 28, 35, 38, 43
Ogee Shoulders	3	12, 13, 15
Palmette	2	11, 35
Clamshell	1	37
Volute Scrolls	2	37, 42
Acanthus Leaf Foliage	2	37, 42
Triangular Top (Pediment)	8	11, 23, 24, 28, 35, 38, 40, 43
Dentils	2	41, 42
Festoon	1	42
Gothic Design Elements		
Pointed Arch Top Centre	10 or 11	9, 14, 16-22, 25, ?33
Pointed Arch Panel	1	14
Anthropomorphic Stele	1	5
Rosettes	1	27
Croquets	1	44
Finial	1	44
Other Design Elements		
Moulding	21	-
Scalloped Shoulders	12	4, 9, 10, 16-22, 33, 34, 45
Scalloped Corners On Panel	2	2, 41
Rounded Top Panel	8	1 (twice), 17-22, 45
Rounded Shoulders	3	12, 14, 29
Bevelled Edges	1	5
Cylinder or HogBack Shape	1	11
Flame	1	29 (fence)
Ogee Arch	2	34, 44
Roundel Panel	2	29, 44
Jewish Symbols		
Cohen Hands Blessing	3	14, 37, 44
Star of David	2	1 (twice), 45
Symbols		
Hand Holding Scroll	7	6, 7, 23, 24, 35, 38, 43
Hand Reaching To Side	2	6, 7
Broken Flower	4	6, 7, 39, 41
Flowers (not otherwise specified)	2	29, 40
Floral Straps	1	14
Floral Wreath	3	4, 10, 28
Rose	1	42
Ribbon	3	4, 10, 28

Section A: Monument Assessment

Specific Monument Designs

There are a number of grouping of monuments completed in very similar styles. In many cases, these appear related to family grouping.

DESIGN A

Stele with rounded or semi-circular centre and ogee scalloped shoulders

#12 Charles Lewis ISRAEL (1867, Cobby)

#13 John SAMUELS (1873)

#15 Harry Septimus DAVIS (1897, Browne Maitland)

#33 Morris REUBEN (1850, Mack & Sherwood) {further investigation could show pointed top}

#34 Henry COHEN (1860)

Somewhat similar:

#10 Henry Nathaniel and Nathaniel Jacob FRIEDMAN (1877, Browne Maitland) which has a more complicated shoulder moulding)

#16 Daniel FRISCH (1897, Browne Maitland) which has a Gothic-style pointed arch centre

Design A: 5 very similar examples with another 2 monuments being quite similar. Pictured example by stonemason Thomas BROWNE c1897



DESIGN B

Stele with Hand Emerging from Laurel Wreath and Holding Scroll with Inscription

#23 Henry HART (1931)

#24 Benjamin HART (1905)

#38 Elizabeth HART (1869, Cobby)

#43 Samuel HART (1877, Browne Maitland)

Somewhat similar:

#35 Celia COHEN (1860) which has palmette acroteria and a triangular top

Also a set of two related steles on the same plinth and kerbed grave enclosure

#6 GOULSTON (1862) and

#7 GOULSTON (1862)

with Acroteria: one side with Broken Flower and the other comprising half of a matched set of hands shaking or waving (with a suggestion of a Cohen blessing)

The evolution of this design is interesting in that there is an early version by Charles COBBY on the Elizabeth HART stele (#38) in 1869 which has clearly been copied by Thomas BROWNE on the Samuel HART stele (#43) in 1877 which was then replicated for the HART family in 1905 and 1931 despite the transition to plainer, easier and cheaper monuments designs.



Design B: 4 very similar examples with another 3 monuments having considerable similarities. Pictured example by stonemason Charles COBBY c1869

Section A: Monument Assessment

DESIGN C

Stele with pointed arch centre top, moulded with front chamfer, scalloped shoulders, with Marble Inscription Panel with rounded arc top

#9 Joseph & Isabella FRIEDMAN, Ruby Violet IRWIN
(monument likely 1906)

#17 Morris BENJAMIN (1897, Browne Maitland)

#18 Robert LIPMAN (1902, Browne Maitland)

#19 Samuel W. LEWIS (1903, Browne Maitland)

#20 Sarah LIPMAN (1903, Browne Maitland)

#21 Michael BARNETT (1905, Browne Maitland)

#22 Rachel LEWIS (1908, Browne Maitland)

Note that numbers 18, 19, & 22 also have similar infills with diaper pattern tiles of white marble and slate set on concrete. These monuments all appear to have been constructed by Thomas BROWNE of Maitland. The lack of a makers mark on #9 likely relates to the lack of room for such as the third inscription (for Ruby Violet IRWIN) is completed in the sandstone below the marble inscription panel: ie where the Thomas BROWNE inscription is located on the other steles.



Design C: 7 very similar examples.

Pictured example by stonemason Thomas BROWNE– likely 1906.

Over time, the monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery became plainer and more standardised: either simple desk-style gravestones or ones designed to closely match earlier family graves. The HART steles (#23 & #24, 1905 and 1931 respectively) match earlier ones as do the Thomas Browne marble-panel-in-sandstone-stele ones for the row of LIPMAN/LEWIS graves (#17 through #22: 1897 to 1908). The continuity in use of these two designs (identified above as B and C) provides a subtle but notable cohesion to the cemetery.

DESIGN D

Desk with Thin White Marble Panel and Lead-lettered Inscription

#1 ILLFELD (1924) and

#2 MANDELSON (1919)



Design D: 2 very similar examples.

No mason's marks or identifiers were located for the desk-style monuments.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Grave Orientation & Cemetery Plan

Inscription Orientation	Number
West	34
East	9
South	1
Unknown	1

Note that the orientation is defined using the general terminology for Victorian-era cemeteries. Current Jewish definitions in NSW describe the orientation of graves as opposite from that given. Although this is potentially confusing, the key findings relate not to the specific orientations but, instead, to the lack of uniformity and consistency in the various different orientations of graves within Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

The graves of Maitland Jewish Cemetery do not face in a consistent direction. Although the majority of graves are oriented with inscriptions facing to the west– with the head of the deceased at the east end of the grave– a significant proportion are oriented in the opposite direction. Additionally, at least one additional child’s grave (with two burials commemorated on the inscription) was situated perpendicular to this pattern.

Essentially there are four clear rows of graves which extend on north-south lines (graves facing east or west), with the centre two overlapping. An additional set of children’s graves is located against the northern limit of the cemetery and appears to have graves facing in different directions.



MJC_Area_EasternFenceLine_20111012_02

Wide view showing the general design of the cemetery in four main rows of graves.

Examination of the spacing and patterns of monuments and kerbed enclosures suggests a possible purposeful historic plan comprising:

- * 3 rows of 8’ long graves separated by 12’ wide pathways
- * possible standard plan spacing of 3 ½’ x 8’ per grave: with families permitted to enclose and/or utilise as desired (ie a 6’ x 8’ double plot enclosed would then have 1’ in path spacing which could be on either side or split between both)
- * possible standard children’s graves sized at 5’ length (with widths likely smaller than the 3 ½’ full sizing)
- * a possible children’s area with smaller graves in and around the north portion of the cemetery



MJC_Plan_GraveRows_20120223_01

View to the north with tightened focus to show the overlapping of central two rows of graves.

Section A: Monument Assessment

For the purposes of this study, large upright monuments are considered to be headstones and small short monuments with only initials and year of death are considered footstones. The inscribed face indicates the position of the expected viewer of the monument, and implies the location of a pathway access to the grave. There is a strong correlation between the headstone and the actual orientation of the deceased in Victorian graves— a practice which continues in burials today— with the head of the deceased located in close proximity to the headstone and the foot end towards the footstone.

The general practice for describing the orientation of graves in Victorian and modern Christian-dominated cemeteries is to consider that the grave faces in the direction matching that of the deceased if they were to arise at "the Resurrection". This almost invariably matches the relative placement of the headstone versus footstone, and is almost always also realised in the facing of the inscription. Thus, a grave with feet toward the east is said to be oriented to the east, and almost invariably has a headstone on the western end of the grave with the main inscription facing east.

In contrast, modern Jewish practice in Australia considers the grave to face in the direction of the head of the grave. Gary Luke, Trustee of the Jewish Cemetery Trust of Rookwood Necropolis, has elaborated on the burial orientation at Maitland Jewish Cemetery:

"Maitland east and centre rows follow current practice with head of deceased facing east towards Jerusalem, but the west row has heads of deceased facing west. Goulburn graves from similar period have deceased facing south and east. Compare Rookwood Jewish Old Ground, where heads of deceased face south and north, laid out in 1860s (OGS heads facing south), and in 1890s (OGN heads facing north). Rookwood sections laid out from the early 1900s have heads facing east. Jewish graves at Macquarie Park, Eastern Suburbs, Woronora, & Frenchs Forest all face east, with first Jewish burials beginning in the 20th century."

Regardless of the difference in terminology, it is clear that there was not a consistent orientation of graves at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, nor does there appear to have been any attempt to allow the COHEN graves to be readable from outside of the cemetery. Instead, Maitland Jewish Cemetery is inward-looking: on the east, north, and west, the inscriptions on the tombstones all face into the cemetery.



2006 aerial images showing the general plan of Maitland Jewish Cemetery. Top of each photo is North.

Images ©2006 Department of Lands (NSW).



Section A: Monument Assessment

Notable features of the grave orientation and cemetery plan include:

- * the ground slopes from the northeast to the southwest with a total fall of 80cm: generally 20cm from the east down to the west, and 60cm from the north down to the south;
- * the cemetery rows are evenly spaced with a basic plan of a 1' path, 8' graves, 12' path, 8' graves, 12' path, 8' graves, and a 1' path which would fit within a 50' span;
- * the cemetery rows are complicated by an overlap of 6': which would correspond to a row of children's graves of the traditional 5' length with a 1' path;
- * the grave widths vary from 3' to 4', with a possible pattern of regular 3' graves with 6" pathways which families could then enclose or use as they would, but with the overall spacing being regular: ie a 6' wide kerbset enclosing a double grave would then have 12" of pathway space either on one side or split into 6" on each side;
- * the cemetery was not planned to maximise the efficient use of space: pathways appear to range from 6' to 8' to 12' ;
- * the Cohen monuments, although in their traditional placement at the boundary of the cemetery (allowing viewing access without requiring entering the cemetery grave space) is somewhat compromised by their inscription facing West and thus away from the boundary, requiring people to enter the cemetery to engage with the monuments;
- * there is enough evidence of even spacing to suggest that there may have been a formal cemetery plan, although it may have been limited to row spacing;
- * there are two areas of potential children's graves– the northern area between the west and east rows of full-size graves, and a row to the east of the central (north-south) row of west-facing graves;
- * graves do not face toward Maitland;
- * the majority of graves do not bear any orientation directly to Jerusalem
- * most of the earliest graves occupy the central and higher ground in the middle and north of the cemetery: burial use then proceeded down the slope with the latest burials also the lowest.

Implications of the grave orientation and cemetery plan include:

- * there does not appear to be any cultural imperative for graves to face in any particular direction at the time the cemetery was laid out or during its early period of use;
- * there was no anticipation of problems with the amount of grave space: either it was assumed that more land would be easily available or that the community needs would not fill the limited area of approximately 50' by 125'

Entrance laneway to Maitland Jewish Cemetery (front left) facing East: gravestones visible on the right in the background.

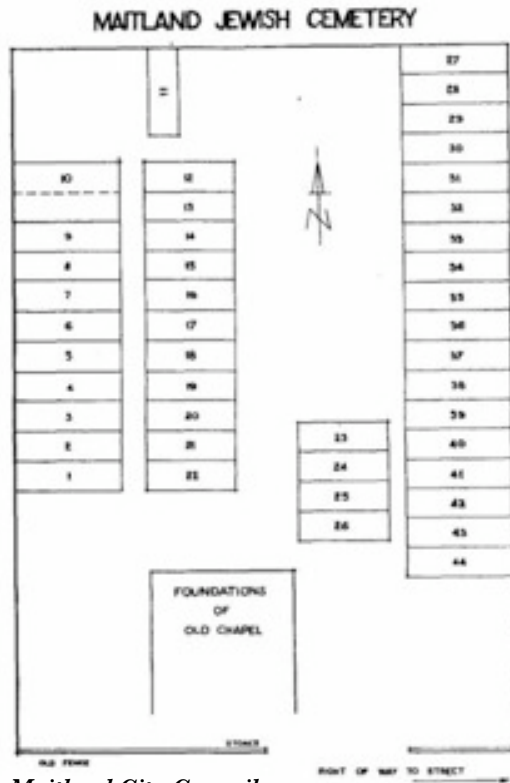


MJC_Area_Entranceway_20111012_03

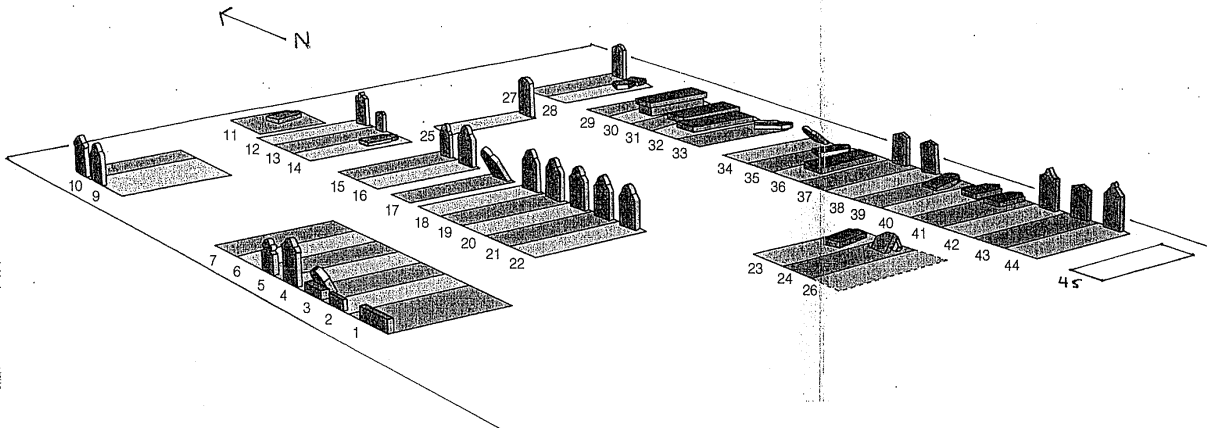
Section A: Monument Assessment

Plan and Monument Location Notes

As described previously, this assessment uses the cemetery numbering system which emerged from the original plan drawn by David Benjamin in 1956, as represented by Gary Luke, Clare Hodgins, and Janis Wilton, 2010, and in accordance with use in the Burial Register of Maitland City Council. Plan numbers have been used as Monument Identification codes (MonumentID) which suit the purpose of monument assessment as they were clearly derived from the monuments. The plan numbers are useful as area identifiers, but it is important to note that they do not conform to a known historic plan, and there are significant inconsistencies in their application to burials and monuments in the Maitland Jewish Cemetery. The following notes describe a number of issues in applying the numbering system, and potential problems stemming from the lack of direct correspondence to single burials.



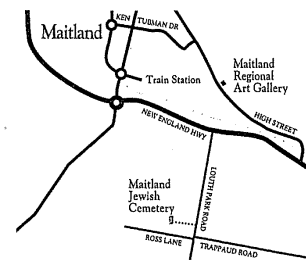
Above right, and below: plans supplied for reference by Maitland City Council.



- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Myer and Caroline ILLFIELD | 14. George Judah COHEN | 30. Celia LEVY |
| 2. Hyam Elias MANDELSON | 15. Harry Septimus DAVIS | 31. Hannah COHEN |
| 3. Isaac MARTIN | 16. Daniel FRISCH | 32. Jane COHEN |
| 4. Solomon HARRIS | 17. Morris BENJAMIN | 33. Morris REUBEN |
| 5. Henry HARRIS | 18. Robert LIPMAN | 34. Henry COHEN |
| 6. Solomon GOULSTON | 19. Samuel W LEWIS | 35. Celia COHEN |
| 7. Rosina GOULSTON | 20. Sarah LIPMAN | 36. David COHEN |
| 9. Joseph & Isabella FRIEDMAN, and Ruby IRWIN | 21. Michael BARNETT | 37. Henry Samuel COHEN |
| 10. Henry Nathaniel and Nathaniel Jacob FRIEDMAN | 22. Rachel LEWIS | 38. Elizabeth HART |
| 11. George and Myalla LEVIEN | 23. Henry HART | 39. Harriet MARKS |
| 12. Charles Lewis ISRAEL | 24. Benjamin HART | 40. Ethel COHEN |
| 13. John SAMUELS | 25. Lena Rebecca LIPMAN | 41. Leah COHEN |
| | 26. Lydia Isabella LEVI | 42. Elizabeth MARKS |
| | 27. Elizabeth ISRAEL | 43. Samuel HART |
| | 28. Barnett L COHEN | 44. Morris COHEN |
| | 29. Julia Alpha LEVY | 45. LEAH ABADEE |

Cemetery plan, 2010. Based on a diagram created by Gary Luke from the original plan drawn by David Benjamin in 1956.
Clare Hodgins

Maitland Jewish Cemetery is located in a lane off Louth Park Road, Maitland.



Section A: Monument Assessment

#1 ILLFELD

1 grave number but 2 burials

This one plan number contains two burials marked by one desk monument with two inscriptions in a kerbside enclosing two graves.

#6 & #7 GOULSTON

2 burials and numbers enclosed as 1 plot

These two plan numbers contain two burials marked by two separate stele which share one plinth and are enclosed together in a two-grave plot.

#8, #9, and #10 FRIEDMAN

5 burials on 3 numbers, multiple areas

These three plan numbers contain a complicated set of burials and monuments.

For the purposes of the 2012 Monument Assessment: Maitland Jewish Cemetery, #8 has been assigned to the footstone which reads "H.N.F. 1877" & "N.J.F. 1877"

It is highly unlikely that this footstone has been moved and re-erected, so it probably does conform to the historic location of the burial of Henry Nathaniel FRIEDMAN, 1877 and likely also marks close proximity to the burial of Nathaniel Jacob FRIEDMAN, a few days later in 1877. The plan numbers 9 and 10 contain two stele monuments on a shared plinth inside a three-grave plot enclosed with kerbing containing a concrete infill. #9 records 3 burials (Joseph FRIEDMAN, Isabella FRIEDMAN, and Ruby Violet IRWIN), while #10 records 2 burials (Henry Nathaniel FRIEDMAN and Nathaniel Jacob FRIEDMAN– see above). As it is customary in Jewish cemeteries for each burial to occupy a separate grave, and to avoid disturbing human remains, it is likely that the three-grave plot does not contain all five interments. The monumentation also provides further evidence of changes and alteration to these gravesites. The Ruby Violet IRWIN inscription has been added to monument #9 as a possible afterthought even though the burial predates those of Joseph and Isabella FRIEDMAN (1897 versus 1906 and 1914 respectively): the style does not match the main portion of the inscription and is in a hard-to-read location. The monument also appears to have been moved from the centre of the three grave plot to the centre of the leftmost 2 graves: there is a filled-in slot where a monument originally sat centred in the plinth.

Possible chain of events:

Stele and footstone installed for burials of Henry Nathaniel FRIEDMAN and Nathaniel Jacob FRIEDMAN in 1877 in a location identified as #8 which comprised children's graves. Ruby Violet IRWIN interred in 1897 in a position near to plan #10, either in line with other children's graves or nearby. Interment of Joseph FRIEDMAN in 1906 involved enclosing three graves, with a centered monument stele for Joseph. Likely at this time, the monument for Henry Nathaniel and that of Nathaniel Jacob was moved to be installed in the same plinth: perhaps because the monument had fallen over. At the time of the burial of Isabella FRIEDMAN in 1914, the intended new monument was not purchased and, instead the inscription for her was added to Joseph's plaque, but without the customary Hebrew inscription. The monument was, however, moved to the centre of the two graves.

#17 BENJAMIN

1 burial and number but enclosed as a 2-grave plot

This one plan number corresponds to a single stele monument with kerbing which encloses a two-grave plot. It is likely that the area was intended to allow for the interment of his wife Mary Ann Israel BENJAMIN.

#26 LEVI

historic location unknown

This plan number corresponds to a fractured marble footstone which is currently stacked under the broken monument for Benjamin HART (#24). The surviving inscription information matches Lydia Isabella LEVI who died as a child in 1898. The position is interesting in that the HART monuments (#23 and #24) appear to be roughly in line with a child-sized grave for Lena Rebecca LIPMAN. The closest family relations in the cemetery are the FRIEDMANS (see #8, #9, and #10). The 1956 plan numbering which was completed while the monument was intact and unbroken, implies that the footstone was located somewhere near or between Lena Rebecca LIPMAN (#25) and Elizabeth ISRAEL (#27).

Section A: Monument Assessment

Monument Dimensions

The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery are substantial but are not grand or overly large. They conform to the general size of monuments seen through New South Wales during their time frame (ie 1850s through 1930s) but do not include any of the larger styles which were also seen during those periods.

Median height: 4'6"

Tallest 3 monuments: 8', 6', and 6'.

Median width: 28"

Widest monuments: 34", 32.5", and many at 31".

Median thickness: 6"

Thickest monuments: 11", 7", and 7".

General Comparison Photos For Monument Dimensions

Campbell's Hill Cemetery



COBBY_1855_CampbellsHill_STILSBY-SIMPSON-etc_01

Note the general scale of monuments is similar to Maitland Jewish Cemetery. Gravestone are also predominantly in sandstone from the nearby Ravensfield quarries.

East Maitland Catholic Cemetery



DifferentialErosion_1900c_EastMaitland_NameUnknown_01

Designs and sizing is more varied than found in Maitland Jewish Cemetery, likely a product of demand for accessory crosses as well as a later range of dates of installation.

Jewish Old Ground South, Rookwood Necropolis



RN_J_OGS_MJCComparison_20120316_39



RN_J_OGS_MJCComparison_20120316_48

Monuments, predominantly Sydney Sandstone, in the Jewish Old Ground of Rookwood. Note that the boxtombs (left centreground) and small steles (right foreground) are removals from Devonshire street and date from the 1850s through 1860s. Note also similarity to Design A found in Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Grave Markings: Kerbing, Infills & Footstones

Kerbsets	Number	Kerbing Design Styles	Number	Upright Footstones
Total Kerbsets	15	Rounded Tops	11	21
Total Enclosed Graves	20	Beveled Tops	4	
		Squared Corners	6	

There are 15 kerbsets in Maitland Jewish Cemetery, enclosing what appears to be 20 grave spaces (with multiple graves generally being 6' or 9' wide, the latter counted as 3 grave spaces).

Concrete Infill on Area #	Condition	Additional Elements
9 & 10	2	blue metal chips
18	4	marble and slate tiles in diaper pattern
19	4	marble and slate tiles in diaper pattern
22	3	marble and slate tiles in diaper pattern
45	1	white marble chips

Observations on Grave Markings: Kerbing, Infills & Footstones

* The proportion of kerbed graves is relatively low for contemporary cemeteries: likely reflecting the lack of a management directive that all graves must be enclosed. Instead, in keeping with earlier traditions, most gravesites are clearly identified by the combination of stele with upright footstone.

* The low proportion of concrete infills is also notable, but is in keeping with the generally modest appearance of the cemetery. The three gravesites with marble-and-slate tiling would have been relatively grand. (See the back inset cover of Janis Wilton's *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A MONUMENT TO DREAMS AND DEEDS*, 2010 for an historic photograph showing the diaper-patterned tilework and the Rachel LEWIS stele, #22.)

* The footstones may prove an important resource for tracing the work of stonemasons at Maitland Jewish Cemetery: there is a marked difference in spacing of initials and between the initials and year of death. Future maintenance work, if undertaken, will likely reveal additional monumental mason's marks: it would then be potentially possible to use the footstone inscription spacing to determine likely attributions for the few remaining unidentified works.



MJC 41 COHEN Leah 20120223_03



MJC 40 COHEN Ethel 20120223_04

Footstones with notably different spacing for the lettering. The leftmost, for Leah COHEN (#41) probably dates to 1874 while the rightmost, for Ethel COHEN (#40), has much wider spacing and a larger font size and likely dates to 1872. Given the clear differences, it would appear highly unlikely that the same stonemason completed both jobs.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Monument Lettering Styles

Lettering Type	Number
V-Cut Inscription (only)	31
V-Cut Inscription and Lead Lettering	7
Lead Lettering (only)	6
Sandblasted, Painted Letters	1

Observations on Monument Lettering Styles:

* The majority of gravestones in Maitland Jewish Cemetery are inscribed with v-cut lettering. This includes all monuments dating from before 1878, and all monuments by local stonemasons until Thomas BROWNE began installing marble panels with lead lettering in 1897.

* All examples of lead lettering in Maitland Jewish Cemetery are completed in marble which likely reflects both the material being robust enough for the leading as well as the resulting strong contrast between the lead and the white marble providing stunning readability. Note, however, that it is possible to lead-letter Ravensfield sandstone although examples are extremely rare.

* The lack of lead lettering on the early monuments, and the absence of any produced by Thomas BROWNE before 1897, suggest that the local stonemasons were not equipped or trained in lead lettering, or, possibly, that people choosing local stonemasons were also choosing local materials (and potentially less grand appearances) and lower costs.

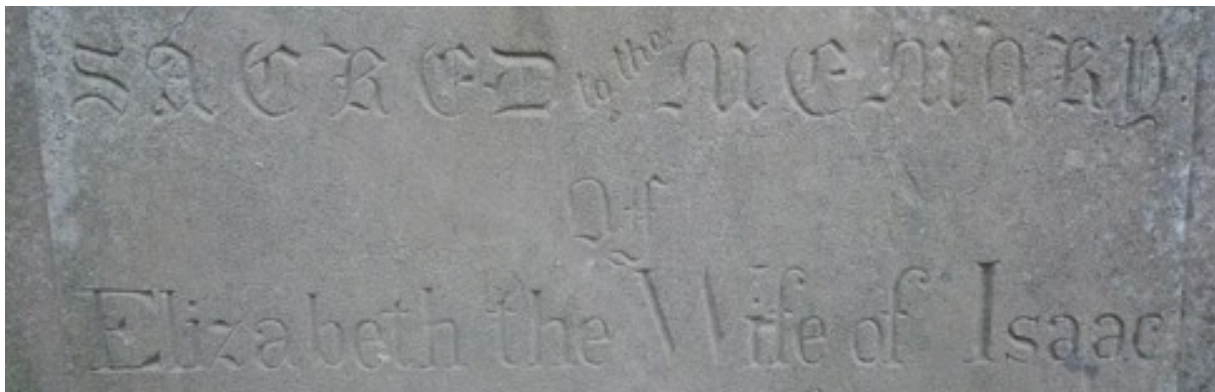
* Lead lettering at Maitland Jewish Cemetery has been completed in both English and, in examples produced by Sydney stonemasons, also in Hebrew.

* Ravensfield sandstone, whether painted or left natural, is so even and fine-grained that it takes very sharp carvings and shows v-cut lettering inscriptions with notable clarity. In Maitland Jewish Cemetery, monuments such as the Elizabeth ISRAEL stele (#27, 1865) which have been exposed to weathering for 150 years remain wonderfully crisp and readable.



Ravensfield_1885_RookwoodIOG_DAVIES_02

Rare example of lead lettering in Ravensfield sandstone (in the Independent Old Ground of Rookwood Necropolis: monumental mason unidentified). Note that the v-cut lettering below is less legible despite the very fine carving work.



MJC_27_ISRAEL_Elizabeth_20111209_02

In some ways the Elizabeth ISRAEL (#27, 1865) inscription in v-cut lettering is almost too readable: the errors in italicised angles as well as the notably odd spacing remain testament to a monumental mason struggling with laying out text.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Monumental Stonemasons

The following stonemason's inscriptions have been identified at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. (Note that further inscriptions may be revealed during the course of any conservation and repair works: the current data is from non-invasive documenting and recording only.)

Stonemason	Number	Likely Year of Monuments
Mack & Sherwood	1	1850
Cobby (including 1 in 1859 Cobby & Co.)	5	1852, 1854, 1859, 1867, 1869
Browne Maitland	11	1877, 1877, 1878, 1897, 1897, 1897, 1902, 1903, 1903, 1905, 1908
J Hanson Sydney	1	1878
R Cuthbertson Newcastle	1	1879
J Cunningham Sydney	1	1880
Patten Bros Pitt St Sydney	1	1889
Delic	1	2010

Stonemasons and Quarries Associated with Maitland Jewish Cemetery (2012)

An accompanying research project on the Stonemasons of Maitland Jewish Cemetery has been submitted to Maitland City Council and the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery for possible on-going and continuing work. Preliminary findings are briefly illustrated below:

Charles **Mack** & Henry **Sherwood** were partners in a stonemasonry business in Maitland and completed many notable buildings in the Maitland area such as the Wesleyan Chapel and the foundation for St Mary's (laying the foundation stone with state architect Mr. Blackett). They were heavily involved in local building matters and had links with the Ravensfield Quarries, often advertising for the hiring of transportation of stone from the same and for a quarryman in 1859. In 1856, they had been lead operators in a public petition for the reduction of the work week, proposing that Saturday shifts to be standardised to end at 4pm instead of 6pm. In 1862 they appointed themselves to a committee to apply for the incorporation of West Maitland. They had dissolved their partnership in 1860 but the business continued under Charles Mack alone, though without apprentice James Bogan the younger, whose absconding from his indentured service was found to be justified by the court given the lack of mutuality: his apprenticeship indenture was to the firm of Mack & Sherwood and not transferable without consent. Interestingly, Charles Mack was shot on Christmas eve in 1859 after 'accosting a female standing at a door at 2 am' but recovered and appears to have been counted as the victim. John Scanlon, another local builder (Maitland School of Arts 1856, Northumberland Bridge 1857, Maitland Hospital 'dead house' 1859), was remanded on December 31st 1859 in reference "THE SHOOTING CASE", until the evidence of the wounded man might be procured. In March 1860, John Scanlon was eventually found not guilty of unlawfully and feloniously wounding Charles Mack.



Mason's marking by "Mack & Sherwood" on the Reuben MORRIS stele (#33, 1859). The surface deterioration could be evidence of a sealant or characteristic of the stone that they were quarrying at that time. The serif-style font with non-standard 'A' and '&' are unusual and could help identify other works by Mack & Sherwood.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Charles **Cobby** was a local stonemason with a colourful life. He leased a quarry on 'Dower's Grant, near Ravensfield' before 1853 and later owned the Rathluba Quarry with Scriven (1859). He appeared regularly in local newspaper articles about masonry companies and events, the laying of the foundation stone for the Maitland School of the Arts (stone and work donated Charles Cobby and Isaac Robinson in 1855) being just one example. He appears to have been the head of the local Oddfellows in 1858, published giving an address to 'brother Odd Fellow Governor General Sir William Denison'. Professionally, he identified himself as a stonecutter in 1855, but then a 'mason and engraver' by August 1856. By 1863 he was struggling with insolvency, although he continues to appear in monumental masonry works after that date in Maitland Jewish Cemetery (Charles Lewis ISRAEL, #13, in 1867 and the finely carved Elizabeth HART stele, #38, in 1869). In 1864 his assets had been listed in the Sydney Morning Herald as being £77 while his liabilities were £179. His property assessment at West Maitland was only £5 on High Street in 1864 where Thomas Browne was assessed at £5 for land £25 for workshop and an additional £15 for land and £120 at a second address.



Mason's mark by "Cobby. & Co." on the Henry HARRIS stele (#05, 1859).

Glimpses of his personal life appear in both the Sydney Morning Herald and the Maitland Mercury:

*he is likely the same Charles Cobby who was a key witness to a horrible murder in Sydney in 1845 while still a stonecutter;

*notable Sydney monumental mason J. Popplewell advertised a two pound reward for the apprehension and gaoling of absconded apprentice Charles Cobby in 1840 who was indentured in April 1839 for six years, describing him thus "Height, five feet four inches; appearance, rather stout, hair, sandy ; complexion, freckled ; eyes, grey ; age, about sixteen years";

*he had a very public separation from his wife around 1852 (including a court order to pay maintenance to his wife Mary in 1852, an advertisement for information on the same who has been rumoured to be deceased after running off with William Bond 'alias Gipsev Bill', and advertisements against giving any credit in his name to other persons in 1855,);

*in 1860 he was a witness in the consensual dissolving of the partnership of fellow stonemasons Charles Mack and Henry Sherwood;

*in 1861 a public dispute with Price was referred to the arbitration of Messrs. Mack and Sherwood;

*in 1866 he corroborates a price for Thomas Browne in testimony against Sherwood;

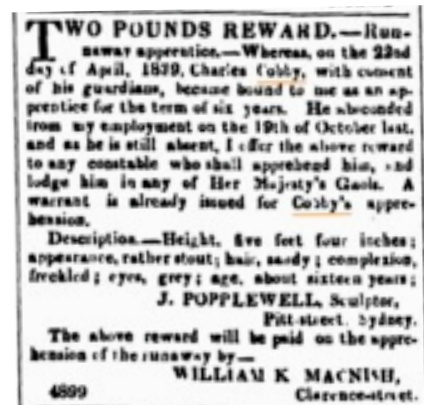
*in 1864, his insolvency details were published in both the Maitland Mercury and Sydney Morning Herald.

*by 1871, he is advertising again:

"CHARLES COBBY, MONUMENTAL MASON. MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND HEADSTONES executed in a first-class style, AT MODERATED CHARGES. OPPOSITE TUCK'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, WEST MAITLAND. Country Orders punctually attended to, and carefully packed."

His family, like his business, appears to have persevered and flourished: with at least some of he and Mary A. Cobby's 11 children remaining and prospering in the Maitland area.

*Advertisement in The Sydney Herald, 1840 December 1
accessed through National Library of Australia TROVE:
"Advertising." The Sydney Herald (NSW : 1831 - 1842) 1 Dec 1840: 3.
Web. 19 Apr 2012 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12866794>>*



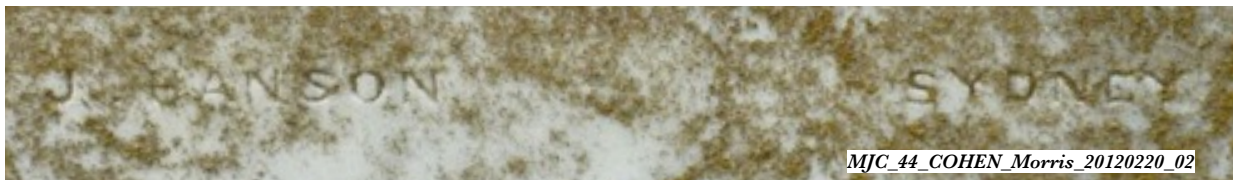
Section A: Monument Assessment

Thomas **Browne** was a **Maitland** stonemason and operator of the Ravensfield Quarries whose successful business lead to international recognition of Ravensfield Sandstone at the 1893 Chicago Exhibition, with monumental stone transported to Newcastle, Sydney and other centres. Many of the finest carving in Rookwood Necropolis were completed in Ravensfield Sandstone, with Thomas Browne apparently exporting to other monumental stonemasons. Thomas Browne appears regularly in the Maitland Mercury and completed notable buildings in the area in addition to the widespread monumental work. Periodic conflicts with local builders and stonemasons are recorded including disagreements over prices for stones supplied and works completed.

*Mason's mark by
"BROWNE. MAITLAND"
on the Solomon HARRIS
stele (#04, 1878).*



J. Hanson was a **Sydney** monumental mason who build up a successful and wide-spread monumental stonemason company in the 1870s and was advertising in Maitland in 1879. Gravestones by the partnership with Lewis "Hanson, Lewis, & Co" appear extensively in the Jewish Old Ground of Rookwood Necropolis, as well as in the Presbyterian and Anglican sections. (Note that the author has little familiarity with the Catholic portion of Rookwood, so its absence in this list may relate simply to a lack of knowledge.)



Mason's mark by "J. HANSON SYDNEY" on the Henry HARRIS stele (#05, 1859).

Robert Cuthbertson was a **Newcastle**-based monumental mason in 1879 when he completed the marble monument of Isaac **MARTIN** (#3), notable as the only marble headstone at Maitland Jewish Cemetery without lead lettering and also with the sub-base and plinth being the only examples of white sandstone and Hunter Valley sandstone (ie non-Ravensfield) in the cemetery. He apparently moved himself and his business to Maitland in the 1881, but by 1884 appears back in Newcastle. He appears as the key witness into a drowning inquest in 1865: finding the floating body of a missing girl while searching for rocks along the seashore below Shepherd's Hill (Newcastle).



Mason's mark by "R. CUTHBERTSON NEWCASTLE" on the Isaac MARTIN stele (#03, 1879).

Section A: Monument Assessment

J. Cunningham was a Sydney mason with extensive works in Rookwood Necropolis.

Mason's mark by
"J. CUNNINGHAM
SYDNEY"
on the Julia Alpha LEVY
marble stele (#29, 1880).



MJC_29_LEVY_JuliaAlpha_20120223_02

Patten Brothers were the successful sons and successors to the stonemasonry business of William Patten, long-time monumental mason in Sydney working out of Pitt Street. Their work appears throughout Sydney and New South Wales.



MJC_14_COHEN_GeorgeJudah_20120220_09



MJC_14_COHEN_GeorgeJudah_20120220_10

Mason's inscription in lead lettering: "J.PATTEN BROS PITT ST SYD."
on the George Judah COHEN stele (#14, 1889).

Competing
advertisements
for BROWNE,
CUTHBERTSON,
and HANSON in
The Maitland
Mercury &
Hunter River
General
Advertiser, 1879
April 19.

BROWNE'S
MONUMENTAL WORKS,
HIGH STREET, WEST MAITLAND,
AND
GEORGE STREET, SINGLETON.

Sat

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and
Every Description of Cemetery Work neatly
executed to any design.
N.B.—For reference, see Work in all the Ceme-
teries.
Photographs forwarded on application.
Country orders carefully packed for Road or
Rail. 10000

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS,
HUNTER-STREET, NEWCASTLE.

ROBERT CUTHBERTSON, Memorial
Stone and Letter Cutter, HAS ON
SALE—ITALIAN MONUMENTS, in
Carrara Marble, from 10 to 14 feet high,
Carved and Panelled for inscription;
also, MARBLE HEAD-STONES, Cheap
as Maitland painted stone; Tombs,
Memorial Crosses, Metal Tablets, Recum-
bent Slabs, Kappings, iron railing cast or
wrought, handsome patterns.
Every Description of Stonework
properly Packed, and sent to any part
of the Colony. 605

MARBLE MONUMENTS & CROSSES,
OF
NEW AND HANDSOME DESIGNS,
MARBLE FOUNTAINS, GARDEN VASES,
(MARBLE TILES, BLACK AND WHITE.

THESE Goods were personally selected
by me in Italy, and arrangements
made for regular shipments to Sydney. For
elegance of design, durability of material,
and cheapness, they can be surpassed.
Sawn Slabs from 1 to 6 inches thick,
Block Marble, Monuments and Tombstones
in Scotch Granite, Tomb Railings. De-
signs forwarded at request.—J. HANSON,
Elizabeth-st. North, near new Lands Office.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Stonemasons: Analysis and Comparative Data

Maitland Jewish Cemetery contains a surprisingly large range of monumental masons given its extremely limited size and relatively short period of use. Although the local company of Thomas Browne dominates the number of inscribed stonemasonry marks (11 of the 22) identified, there are also other local masons (all with earlier connections to the Ravensfield Quarries) as well as a sample of external monumental masonry companies: 1 from Newcastle and 3 from Sydney.

Sydney stonemasons at Maitland Jewish Cemetery:

J Hanson Sydney 1878
 J Cunningham Sydney 1880
 Patten Bros Pitt St Sydney 1889

These stonemasons can all also be found in the Jewish Old Ground in Rookwood Necropolis, with a sample investigation revealing the following examples (which are not exhaustive):

Stonemason	Maitland Jewish Cemetery	Jewish Old Ground South- Rookwood	Jewish Old Ground North- Rookwood
J Hanson	1878		1884
Hanson Lewis & Co		1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887	
J Cunningham Sydney	1880	1884	1894
Wm Patten		1884, 1887	
Patten Bros Pitt St Sydney	1889	1891	1892, 1893

Maitland Jewish Cemetery was in use before the 1867 establishment of Rookwood Necropolis: the monuments, however, cover a similar period as earlier monuments were moved into the Jewish Old Ground from Devonshire Street cemetery in 1901 (making way for Central Railway Station). None of these pre-1869 gravestones in the test sample had mason's marks although a significant proportion had contour scaling at the rising damp line such that the area which would have been inscribed has been lost.

Beginning in the early 1900s, stonemasons were apparently no longer permitted to add names to monuments in the Jewish Cemetery at Rookwood: as observable in the absence of maker's marks in Section 1. At Maitland Jewish Cemetery, although the row of Thomas Browne monuments (#17 through #22) are all marked and extend to 1908, no later monuments have visible stonemason's marks. (This may, however, simply relate to subsidence, maintenance and repair work at Maitland Jewish Cemetery may reveal further monumental mason's marks.)

Significance

The significance of mason's identification on specific stones in Maitland Jewish Cemetery should not be underestimated. The cemetery monuments correlate specific stones to specific masons at specific dates. The comparative condition of these monuments— and any deterioration problems they are experiencing— comprise a sample set of stones at particular dates. Continued research into local quarries combined with data from other cemeteries and buildings may prove an invaluable resource in understanding which quarry stones from which dates are vulnerable to different types of stone deterioration. Campbell's Hill cemetery could provide a highly valuable comparison: as it exhibits many of the same mason's work, dated, but with significantly greater damage occurring in general due to specific local environmental conditions including wind exposure and possibly also industrial pollution, potentially combined with increased grounds maintenance and lack of flooding.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Monumental Fixing

Fixing is the monumental masonry term for methods of securing and affixing the various components of a monument.

Steles

Fixing of steles into plinths was often historically accomplished using mortise-and-tenon-like joints: with a tongue protruding from the bottom of the stele, cut to fit into a slot carved into the plinth. The joint was then set with a neat cementitious material (ranging from an historic version of Portland Cement that is weaker than modern cements through 'natural cements' and Natural Hydraulic Limes through to lime-and-cement mixes or straight lime), molten lead, liquid sulphur (brimstone), or, most simply, Mason's Putty (a plastic mix of chalk, linseed oil, and reactive lime). In some cases, especially in the early to mid-1900s, steles, plinths and sub-bases were set with iron pins (later versions often in heavy gauge hollow galvanised pipe) and a cement mortar on a flat bed. This required less labour but required higher material costs in metal pins and cement: but was easier and more practical in the cases of sub-bases particularly (as they would have been both structurally compromised and expensive if they had both a slot on one side and a tongue on the other). Stele were alternatively set with slate keys (like pins but made from stone) projecting up and down across a joint, often set with sulphur.

Thirty steles in Maitland Jewish Cemetery are designed to sit inside plinths: 26 comprised of thick sandstone and 4 in thin marble upright slabs. (The 7 other steles in the cemetery are designed as monolithic tabletstones where the stele projects into the ground and is held on its own.) Failed joints in sandstone steles in most cases reveal the use of white cementitious fixing materials with scratch resistance similar to a weakened cement, cement-lime mix or a Natural Hydraulic Lime. Some joints show no visible fixing material: suggesting that either straight lime or Mason's Putty were used. Extant examples in sandstone, including the row of Thomas Browne monuments (#15 to #22) suggest that a cementitious mortar was used: there are no signs of the characteristic damage associated with sulphur-set joints, there is no lead visible at the joints, and there is no Mason's Putty or the characteristic open joints which result over time as it weathers away. In marble, all but one of the tongue-and-slot joints have failed, revealing a variety of different setting methods. The Isaac MARTIN monument (#3), was set by R. Cuthbertson of Newcastle c1879 using a combination of cement, lime and clay: creating a mix which was coloured between the white marble and the sandstone plinth. The mortar is still holding, with the marble slab broken off at the top of the tongue. The George Judah COHEN monument (#14), completed c1889-90 by Patten Bros of Pitt Street, Sydney, was set with molten lead at the bottom of the slot and with a thin bead of white cement along the top of the open joint. The lead failed to hold the marble slab which has fallen out and is lying behind the grave: probably due to water penetration below the thin cement joint and into the open spaces around the tongue which does not appear to have been grouted. No mortar remains or setting method was visible for either the Julia Alpha LEVY monument (#29) completed by J. Cunningham of Sydney c1880 or the Lydia Isabella LEVI monument (#26, 1898). Repairs and further conservation investigation may reveal evidence of how these monuments were set: the joint under #29 is currently obscured by the fallen slab; evidence of the LEVI monument may be found in the ground as the bottom of the marble footstone/stele is missing and is likely still in situ in its original position. (Finding the remains will also serve to locate the correct position of the grave of Lydia Isabella LEVI, 1858.)

Section A: Monument Assessment

Stele-to-Plinth Fixing Conservation

The surviving joints were cautiously tested during the Monument Assessment Survey and were all found to be currently holding fast. As long as they are not subject to continuous pressure (ie gravity when on a significant lean) or impact damage (machinery or livestock rubbing against them), they require only regular monitoring. Monuments which are at a significant lean such that they are vulnerable to failure have been identified as a high priority for conservation and/or safety maintenance and repairs (see Section C, below).

Kerbset Fixing

Kerbsets were often fixed with cramps and joggles historically in the 1800s to the 1950s. Joggle holes being matching hollows carved on either side of a joint in the middle of stones which were then grouted with a joggle mix of neat cementitious material (ranging from historic cements, natural cements, Natural Hydraulic Limes, to lime-and-cement mixes). Joggles can be recognized in intact joints by the presence of a small diamond shape cut into the stone at the top of the joint: the joggle groove through which the wet mix was poured into the joggle to set. Cramps are staple-shaped metal fixings which hold two pieces of masonry tightly together: when combined with joggles, they prevent any differential movement between the masonry pieces. The combination of cramps and joggles often proves stronger than the stone: if catastrophic pressure is exerted on such a joint, the stone will often fracture preferentially instead of the joint separating. The cramps were often composed of iron, and so also cause star cracking and fracturing as the iron rusts and expands. Monumental cramps take many forms but tend to be ~7" long and project 1/2" into the stone, sitting within grooves cut into the side across joints. The cramps were generally composed of iron (often round, sometimes flat), but copper was used (especially for marble) and the cramps were covered with a cementitious mortar (generally neat cement or Natural Hydraulic Lime but sometimes with sand added).

There are 15 kerbsets in Maitland Jewish Cemetery enclosing what appears to be 20 separate grave spaces. The fixing of these kerbsets varies considerably:

- #1 ILLFELD (1924), set with cramps and joggles and holding fast,
- #2 MANDELSON (1919), set with cramps and joggles and holding fast,
- #6 & #7 GOULSTON (1877), set with mortar only: currently separated out
- #9 & #10 FRIEDMAN (likely 1906 with more recent renovation- possibly 1980s), set with joggles only: as per Thomas Browne method,
- #14 COHEN (1889), set with iron cramps (rusted out) but without joggles
- #15 DAVIS (1897), set with iron cramps but no joggle holes
- #17 through #22, installed by Thomas Browne (1897-1908): no cramps, and in the case of #18 and #19 also no joggles: many steles leaning heavily but little damage to kerbsets
- #29 LEVY (1854), no joggles, no visible cement or mortar remains
- #42 MARKS (1875), kerbset currently underground: fixing methods not apparent
- #45 ABADEE (2010), by Delic, likely fixed with pins: crack developing on top of left kerb at back

The kerbsets without visible fixing are associated with minimal damage to the kerbing, but often have not prevented subsidence creating leans, often heavy, to headstones. Kerbing set with only joggles have better resisted subsidence and leaning stele, with minimal damage to the ends of the stone. The combination of cramps and joggles has, in some cases held the kerbset from subsiding, but the iron cramps have caused significant damage through star cracks and fractures due to rust jacking.

Correlating the stonemason versus fixing types show that Thomas Browne did not use cramps, and only used joggles where also installing an infill. Thomas Browne stele:plinth joints have all held and he may have eschewed the use of iron cramps from experience with their eventual failure and the consequent damage that occurs through star cracking and fractures.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Kerbsset Fixing Conservation

Where iron cramps are exposed and likely to cause damage to historic fabric, they should be documented and then removed. Cramps do not necessarily need to be replaced except where there is continued risk of subsidence (ie with the potential re-use of a grave) or the cramps provide a structural role for another element, or in a program of full restoration work.

Attachments

Inscription panels, sculptures and finial were often historically attached using pins, mortar grouting, or a combination of both. Marble items were generally affixed with copper pins, while sandstone, granite and heavy or large items were often attached with iron (stronger for a given gauge). Grouting mortars were generally cementitious: composed of a natural cement, Natural Hydraulic Lime (NHL), or cement-lime mix often installed onto a keyed surface (ie purposefully roughened by the mason to provide a stronger potential bond). At Maitland Jewish Cemetery, most inscription panels are intact: but the two failed ones show either copper pins set in cement and a neat NHL or cement-lime mix, detailed below:

#2 MANDELSON (1919), the marble panel for this desk-style monument has fallen off revealing that it was set with two short copper pins set in white cement,



Copper pin set in white cement on the Hyam Elias MANDELSON monument: stonemason not identified.

#17 BENJAMIN (1897), is the only Thomas Browne panel to have fallen off but was exposed to considerable and constant gravitational pull due to its heavy lean (seen already in 1972). The panel was set using a white cementitious grouting on a keyed back, with the panel inset within the sandstone stele. While pressure was vertical, the panel was held in place, however, as the lean of the stele continued, the tensile strength and adhesion of the grouting was tested and eventually failed. The grouting mix has air pockets, suggesting that it may have reactive while setting (ie a hot lime mix), but could, instead have been quite thick and uneven on the sandstone when the marble panel was set in (thereby trapping small pockets of air). The grout did not extend to the sides and it appears that a small bead of mix was then applied to the open surrounding joint. Note that the lack of a full bedding of the marble slab may be the condition which allows deformation of the marble to occur: see Section B: Cracks and Deformation, below).



Detail showing the grouting mortar used on the 1897 panel for Morris BENJAMIN (#17). Note also the prepared keying in the Ravensfield Sandstone panel area.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Extant panels also provide some evidence of their attachment methods:

#1 ILLFELD, likely 1924, has the double marble panel attached to the sandstone desk with 3 copper or brass screws. This is unlikely to be original as the screws are not perfectly centred and no effort appears to have been made to hide them. They are likely a later repair but are holding effectively despite their somewhat intrusive visual impact. The marble panels inset into Ravensfield sandstone steles, almost all of which are identified as being the work of Thomas Browne of Maitland, have generally held. There is, however, differences in the setting of the panels with copper staples visible along the sides and/or top of #18, #19, & #20. The Morris BENJAMIN (#17) panel, which failed under extreme and continued gravitational stress, did not have any copper staples. There are similarly no signs of staples in #10, #21, & #22.

The Thomas Browne design of installing the panel inset within the sandstone clearly provides an effective keying-in of the panels: with failure only when the monument was leaning excessively over a long period. A number of panels are, however, at risk due to deterioration of the stone (especially where delamination is occurring along the lines carved for the inset) or where deformation of the marble is bowing it out and loosening contact with the bedding mortar. The former can be observed in visible cracking around the inset area while the latter can be heard by tapping lightly on the panel and listening for hollow spots, and checked using a straight-edge or level against the surface of the marble.



The marble inscription panel for Samuel W. LEWIS (#19, 1903) has held in place despite deterioration of the surrounding sandstone edges. Thomas Browne secured the panel with additional copper staples.

Attachment Fixing Conservation

Conservation maintenance to address problems with fixing would involve:

- * re-attachment of fallen panels is of the highest priority: particularly thin panels which are at risk of breaking (ie if accidentally stepped on, or if trodden-on by livestock)
- * regular periodic testing of stability, monitoring deformation of panels, monitoring status of visible pins and staples, monitor stone deterioration surrounding attachments
- * monitoring deformation and the status of panels: reattaching them using historic techniques if/when necessary
- * conservation repairs to secure delamination and scaling where it could impact on inscription panels

Section A: Monument Assessment

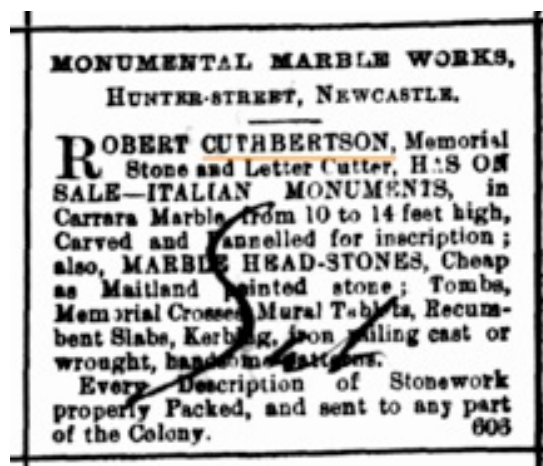
Monument Painting

There is little evidence to suggest that the monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery were originally painted. Examination of historic sandstone monuments in Sydney provides a very different picture: with fragments of paint often visible both on Sydney sandstone and Ravensfield stone. Anecdotally, an advertisement by Newcastle monumental mason Robert CUTHBERTSON suggests that painting Ravensfield was also common practice in the Hunter Valley: he is contrasting the price of Italian marble as being “cheap as Maitland painted stone”– and advertisement which would not be very effective if painting Maitland stone was not a common practice.

Evidence of potential painting of Ravensfield Sandstone in the Robert CUTHBERTSON advertisement in The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, 1879 February 8.

"Advertising." The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser (NSW : 1843 - 1893) 8 Feb 1879: 10 Supplement: Second Sheet of the Maitland Mercury. Web. 31 Oct 2012

<<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article18917474>>.



The lack of evidence in Maitland Jewish Cemetery could reflect a local preference for the natural look of Ravensfield sandstone, a social or religious choice to be less grand or ostentatious, or may simply reflect the different histories of the stones: with those at Maitland Jewish Cemetery having potentially been washed off and cleaned by the periodic flooding. The attempt to match the historic stone in the plastic repair to the Solomon GOULSTON monument (#6, 1862, see Monument Repairs & Alterations, below, for details) however suggests that some monuments at least were not intended to be painted: the equivalent patches in Sydney were made with Mason’s Putty (see Fixings, above) with no effort to colour match as they were definitely being painted-over.

There is evidence, however, of inscriptions being blacked in: with the 1972 Terry Newman photograph of the Celia COHEN stele (#35, 1860, photograph filename “terry’s 1972 from film roll 29.jpg” in AJHS Archives) clearly showing the letters having been blacked-in in the past. The c1920s photograph of the Rachel Lewis stele (#22, 1908, photograph filename “tr-036-04.jpg” in AJHS Archives) also seems to show the blacking-in of the v-cut Hebrew inscription but prints of the period often include hand-painted detailing as well as being skillfully manipulated in the darkroom to sharpen, highlight, darken or otherwise alter the image.

A limited number of examples of painted Ravensfield sandstone were identified in a general survey of East Maitland cemeteries. On the one hand this suggesting that Ravensfield sandstone was definitely painted in some cases, however, on the other hand, the fact that paint has survived on some monuments implies that the lack of any paint at Maitland Jewish Cemetery could be evidence that these monuments were not painted.

Future conservation maintenance or repair work should provide better evidence as it is the areas of monuments which are most protected from weathering which generally provide the clearest evidence of any painting. At Maitland Jewish Cemetery, the leveling of steles such as the Henry COHEN monument (#34, 1860) or the reinstallation of broken steles, as well as work around kerbing, tiles, and footstones may clarify the past practices.

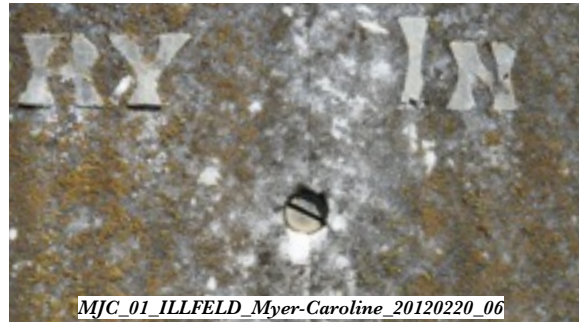
Section A: Monument Assessment

Monument Repairs & Alterations

There is limited evidence of repairs or alterations in Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

#1 The ILLFELD panel has been firmly attached with three copper or bronze screws. Discussed in the Monumental Fixing: Attachment, above, these screws are unlikely to be original but represent an effective if somewhat visually-intrusive method of affixment for the marble panel.

Unusual re-affixment method on the ILLFELD panel (#1, 1924). Note that leaching copper has retarded algae growth under the screw hole.



#6 The Solomon GOULSTON (1862) monument has a small patch to the upper right acroter. The patch sits on the curved upper rim and has been professionally profiled to match both the curve and the colour of the stone. Additionally, the patch is directly above fingers which have broken off with the fractures being heavily weathered: dating the repair to the distant past. The patch appears to have been completed using a mix of cement with crushed Hunter Valley sandstone. (This type of repair is known as a 'plastic repair' in masonry, with the term 'plastic' relating to its historical meaning of something moldable before the current meaning of something using the synthetic product 'plastic'.) The cementitious binder is likely something between the strength of a natural cement and Natural Hydraulic Lime: it was not tested as the testing, even with a fingernail, could mar the impressive condition of this historic repair.



Plastic repair in the Ravensfield Sandstone of the Solomon GOULSTON stele (#6, 1862).

#9, #10 The FRIEDMAN monuments appear to have been moved, likely involving at least three different positionings. See Plan and Location Notes, above, for a discussion of the location issues and possible history of monumentation on this plot. The current version involves a kerbed enclosure of 3 graves including two steles installed on a single sandstone plinth with the grave covered by a concrete infill with a thin covering of blue metal.

The following features suggest the current version is of a very recent date:

- * the concrete appears relatively new and does not have the characteristic cracks which develop after 10 or 20 years over such a thin skin,
- * the blue metal chips covering the grave are clearly too shallow: this is recent practice, reflecting the general lack of high standards in the industry (ie cost minimisation with little thought of the visual impact). The surrounding grounds do not contain masses of blue metal chips: they did not migrate off the grave but were simply never installed in an adequate number to effectively cover the concrete.

Section A: Monument Assessment



MJC_09-10_FRIEDMAN Area_20120220_01



MJC_09_FRIEDMAN_J-1-RI_20120210_02

The current appearance of the FRIEDMAN area (#09 and #10) showing relatively recent alterations and, above right, a filled-in socket hole in the back plinth.

* the infill is much too high to be supported by the kerbing without cramps: the expansion and contraction of the soil under the infill (which stays wet and expanded while the surrounding ground dries out, and then which stays relatively dry and contracted after extended droughts) will inevitably . Most historic monumental masons appear to have understood such installation problems (for example the Thomas Brown kerbs on #s 18, 19, & 22 with infills are set lower such that their infills would have historically matched ground height (as observable in the carved regals which would have anchored the infills in the sides of the kerbs before grave subsidence undermined them).

#17 The Morris Benjamin (1897) monument has an historic repair to delamination in the sandstone. Two iron staples were installed spanning deep cracks and preventing them from continuing to open up: one on the upper right of the front face and one in the middle of the right face. The workmanship of the repairs is curious as, on the one hand, the grooves have been very professionally executed: they are almost exactly to the size and length of the staples. On the other hand, however, the iron staples are not inset below the surface area, suggesting that they were not hidden from view. The front staple has cuts where it appears that a chisel was placed in an effort to force the staple in. This, again, is a rather poor technique— tapping in with a thick punch or blunt chisel would have been more effective and avoided any damage, without being any more difficult or time-consuming. The repairs are at least 20 years old, judging from the rusting and the weathering in the grooves, but could be much older. Almost all modern monumental masons would execute the repair using an angle-grinder to cut out the stone: a quick technique but one which would leave very different sides and projecting ends where the roundness of the blade requires extra cutting: unnecessary when actually carving the groove with chisels. The repairs, however, are unlikely to date as far back as the neighbouring Thomas Browne monument installations: as those included copper staples attaching the marble panels (visible for #18- c1902, #19- c1903, and #20- c1903). Copper or bronze staples would be significantly more weather-resistant (though not as strong) and were clearly favoured by Thomas Browne who also avoided the use of iron cramps for kerbing: so appears to have been keenly aware of the inevitability and damage caused by rust jacking. Interestingly, there is also a small vertical cut in the sandstone above the inset panel space on the upper right. It may be possible to ascertain more about the historic repairs if the Morris BENJAMIN panel is excavated out of the ground and then examined before being reinstalled.



MJC_17_BENJAMIN_Morris_20111012_06

Section A: Monument Assessment

#19 An inscription or epitaph has been purposefully effaced from marble panel on the Samuel W. LEWIS (1903) monument. The marble has been carved back and then sparrow-pecked. An attempt has been made to disguise the alteration by creating scalloped corners to the carved area, but the impromptu nature of the change is clear as: it interrupts the appearance of the marble panel; it is not matched on any of the other 5 such monuments and panels completed in line together; and the lower portion is rather crudely shaped. The carved-out area is not a purposefully designed original pattern but a covering-up of a significant alteration.

These sorts of alterations are most often seen when monumental masons are correcting errors: an all-too-common occurrence, and one which unfortunately continues to this day. In this case, however, there are no additional lines below the alteration and the spacing of the epitaph line appears natural and unchanged and does not match the area of text which has been effaced. Instead, it is likely that the alteration reflects changes in community and social mores. For example, the David Jones monument in Rookwood Necropolis contains an overpainted historic inscription which originally detailed the deceased's last words: as social conventions changed, it was no longer felt appropriate, or perhaps became subject of doubt, and so was removed. Alternatively, the change to the Samuel W. LEWIS panel could simply be the result of a decision to make all of the family monument epitaphs match: each currently contains only one epitaph: 'May his/her soul rest in peace.' The effaced area is, however, visually disturbing and means that the monuments cannot completely match.



#21 The Michael BARNETT monument has a long cut around the top and right side of the marble inscription panel where it extends beyond the face of the sandstone stele. Similar to damage to the Rachel LEWIS panel (#22), this could have been caused by aggressive cleaning of the sandstone. The fact that matching damage is not found on all of the monuments of the same design strongly suggests that it is related to particular treatments carried out to the specific damaged stones: ie it cannot be natural weathering as such would affect all of the monuments with the same design. Cleaning the face of the sandstone with an abrasive such as a polishing or grinding disc could result in collateral damage to the side of the marble panel in a pattern consistent with that observed on the monument. High-pressure water washing would be unlikely to create such a marked and even cutting: marble is damaged by high-pressure washing with the surface pores being opened up and deepened, but the stone does not get worn away so easily that the observable damage could have occurred without deep coving-out of the sandstone. Acid-washing would preferentially attack the marble and so could cause significant loss of material, but is not a common-practice on sandstone as, in addition to the long-term damage, it tends to both alter colours and not be particularly effective. (Phosphoric acid was used extensively on Sydney sandstone, however, to lighten its natural colour: the long-term result being, in many cases, premature and catastrophic failure of the stone). The damage is also consistent with overspray from sandblasting but this can be discounted as a possible cause as the sides along the panel are not inscribed, and the sandstone inscriptions are clearly v-cut and not sandblasted.



MJC_21_BARNETT_Michael_20120223_09

Section A: Monument Assessment

#22 The Rachel LEWIS monument has a long cut around the top and right side of the marble inscription panel where it extends beyond the face of the sandstone stele, which is similar to the damage observed on the Michael BARNETT panel (#21): see discussion above.

The Rachel LEWIS monument appears to have been levelled at some point between 1979 and the 2000s: the stele leaned slightly backwards and there was an open gap between the plinth and right kerb in the 1979 photograph (*Descendants and community members at the re-consecration of the cemetery, August 1979*. Australian Jewish Historical Society Archives. Printed in *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A MONUMENT TO DREAMS AND DEEDS*, Janis Wilton, 2010, page 30.) Although the change between 1979 and 2012 appears to be slight, it is unlikely that a lean will have corrected itself, suggesting that some maintenance of leaning monuments has been attempted in the last 33 years.

A 1979 photograph shows a gap between the right kerb and plinth of the Rachel LEWIS stele (#22,1908) which is no longer apparent in 2012. As it is highly unlikely to have repaired itself, there may have been some remedial work completed on the gravesite in the intervening years.



#24 The Benjamin HART monument (#24, 1905) was historically repaired with a combination of two short galvanised iron pins and a thick sand-and-cement mortar. The repair failed prior to 1979, perhaps under stress from an uncorrected backwards lean (visible in the lower portion which remains upright).

Without lifting out the fallen top piece, it was impossible to fully examine the attempted repair, but there appears to be an interesting juxtaposition of care and skill on the one hand, with naive or unaccomplished technique and design on the other. The repair was never likely to hold fast as the pins are so short as to provide no tensile resistance: they would only function to stop the pieces sliding on one another. Interestingly, there does appear to have been an attempt to ensure the cement mortar was effective: the visible upper surface of the repair joint has a clear keying impression. The stonemason may have taken care to key the break area to ensure a stronger connection (a technique which is generally not advised on conservation terms but does reveal a considered attempt to complete effective work). Conservation repairs to the stele will allow for further investigation into the historic repair technique: it is important than any new repairs fully documents the earlier work.



Section A: Monument Assessment

#44 A number of lead letters on the Morris COHEN monument (1878) have been damaged in an apparent attempt to re-seat and re-tap them. Re-tapping lead letters is a simple, inexpensive and highly effective maintenance method: but only if completed sensitively and with the correct tool– an ebonite leading mallet. Rough attempts to re-tap letters with inappropriate tools leads to damage that matches that visible in a number of places across the face of the monument. Note that although the damage appears to be very recent, the extremely slow rate of oxidation of lead (unless catalysed with sulphur compounds) actually means that the damage may have occurred at any point in the last 50 years.



MJC_44_COHEN_Morris_20120223_18

#45 A large chip has been re-attached to the Leah ABADEE monument at the bottom back right of the stele. The setting compound appears to be Megapoxy but may be a coloured polyester adhesive (such as Tenax), and the damage likely relates to the transportation or installation of the monument as it is unlikely that a distributor would supply stone with such a noticeable chip and repair. Megapoxy is not UV resistant and has been observed to fail under exposure within 20 years in the context of New South Wales. Tenax polyester adhesive, in contrast, is not highly vulnerable to UV deterioration but will also isolate the fractured chip from the main portion of the stone. Such repairs will often become more noticeable over time as the isolation of the piece from natural water movements through the stone will lead to visible differences in weathering. Tenax is effective in indoor situations but, because of the weathering effects on the stone abutting the joint, tends to fail in exposed situations.



MJC_45_ABADEE_Leah_20120223_11



RN_J_OGN_NEUSTADT_AcidWashingDamage-01



RN_J_OGN_NEUSTADT_AcidWashingDamage-13

This monument in the Jewish Old Ground of Rookwood appears to have been repaired with Megapoxy in addition to having its surface removed by acid-washing which has effaced part of the historic lead-lettered inscription. The Megapoxy has now started to degrade: it has become soft and flexible, putting the monument at risk after less than 10 years.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Documented Changes in Condition

It is possible to document some of the changes that have occurred to monuments in Maitland Jewish Cemetery– and to estimate approximate dates– by studying earlier photographs of the cemetery and gravestones. The following discussion examines each of the historic photographs reprinted in Janis Wilton’s *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A MONUMENT TO DREAMS AND DEEDS* (MJC, 2010) and details of observable changes and possible explanations. Please refer to *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A Monument to Dreams and Deeds* (MJC, with page reference and photo credit) in conjunction with this discussion. Additional photos from the Monument & Condition Assessment survey have been added where they illustrate observed changes. Reconstruction of each of the historic photographs has been prepared as a separate public document: *Maitland Jewish Cemetery 2012 Comparison Photos*.

Note that the following discussion is limited to historic photographs which were reprinted in Janis Wilton’s *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A Monument to Dreams and Deeds* (MJC, 2010). A companion document, *Maitland Jewish Cemetery Working Paper: Photographic Evidence of Changes Over Time*, contains a comprehensive review of the complete collection of images of Maitland Jewish Cemetery in the Australian Jewish Historical Society Archives (most photographs by Terry Newman, with archival help and access in 2012 through Gary Luke).

Gravestone of Rachel Lewis, 1920s (MJC inside back cover flap, private collection)

The photograph of the Rachel LEWIS (#22, 1908) grave which has been dated to the 1920s shows the intended appearance of the Thomas Browne Ravensfield sandstone stele with inset marble panel design. The following observations can be made:

- * The cemetery had a substantial palings fence which was not painted at the time the photograph was taken. The fence was approximately 6’ high: it projects slightly above the Elizabeth HART stele (#38, 1869) with a total height of 5’6”. Given the low angle the photograph was taken at and the proximity to the Rachel Lewis stele (#22, 1908, as evidenced by the top of the monument being much taller than the background monuments even though the actual height is lower), the fence would have had to have been taller than the Elizabeth HART (#38, 1869) monument, though not excessively so. The fence was near the current location but may have had a greater offset distance: the photographer has used a long shot to help ensure that the dimensions of the stele are not distorted by the lens: ie good practice when taking architectural photographs as the parallax effect is reduced or eliminated. A side effect of using a long shot is, however, that background objects appear much closer to the foreground than with wider angle shots. The distance between the Rachel LEWIS (#22, 1908) headstone and the back row is 20’ and yet appears much less. The distance between the back row and the fence appears quite small and yet could easily be 1 to 4 feet.

- * The Elizabeth HART stele (#38, 1869) was upright and quite level in the 1920s: it currently leans backwards by 17% and left by 16%.

- * The Celia COHEN (#35, 1860) stele was upright in the 1920s but leaned quite heavily to the right and backwards: it may have been supported by the fence. The monument currently lies face-up on the grave, so care has been taken at some point to move the stele onto the grave as it would have fallen back and off the grave.

- * there is some sort of block lying to the right of the Celia COHEN (#35, 1860) stele: this could potentially be the plinth for the same, or could relate to the David COHEN (#36, 1861) monument hidden behind the Rachel LEWIS (#22, 1908) stele

- * monuments for Michael BARNETT (#21, 1905) and Rachel LEWIS (#22, 1908) were butted-up against each other: the apparent gap is the shadow covering the bevelled top of the Michael BARNETT (#21, 1905) kerbing

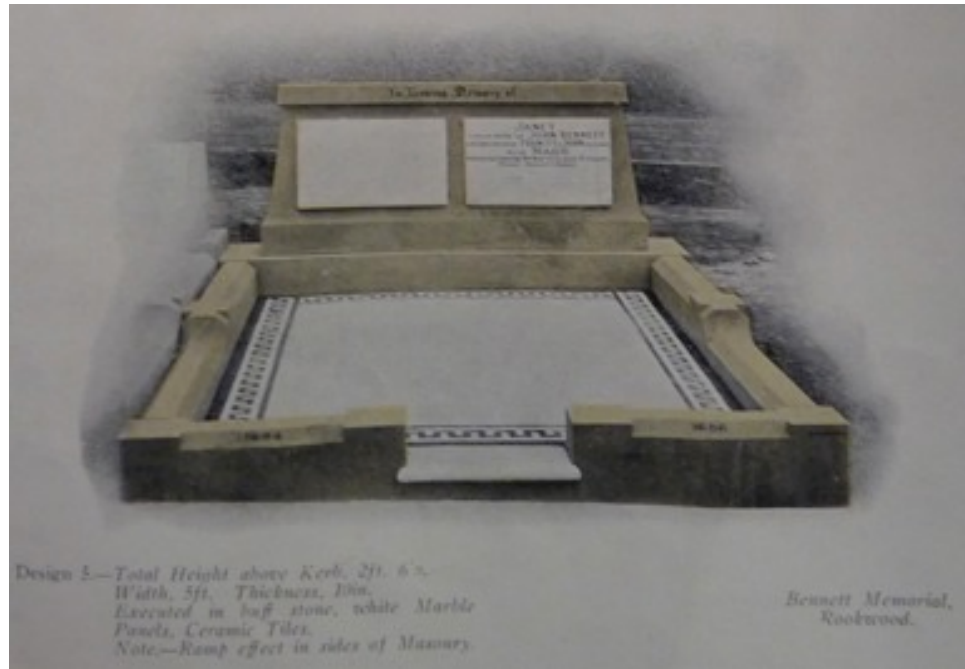
- * The monuments for Michael BARNETT (#21, 1905) and Rachel LEWIS (#22, 1908) were set to exactly the same height

Section A: Monument Assessment

* The v-cut lettering (comprising the Hebrew inscription) for Rachel LEWIS (#22, 1908) was probably painted black. Historic darkroom techniques allowed for very controlled spot-darkening as well as burning, dodging, and sharpening to bring the best from negatives which were generally also of high quality and resolution for still subjects. It was, however, common practice to colour in and even paint prints: particularly in cases where it was valuable to highlight specific aspects: such as monumental mason's names or the legibility of inscription work. The attention to detail in revealing the mason's mark suggests either the photo is partially for advertising purposes or the v-cut lettering was painted: shadows alone, even if intentionally taken in near-perpendicular sunlight to highlight inscriptions, would not show the mason's mark as clearly.

"Bennett Memorial, Rookwood" from 1920 Catalogue for Sydney monumental mason F. Arnold. The monument shown was completed in Sydney sandstone.

*Mitchell Library
MSS3621*



* The photograph was taken in the middle of winter: the sun is quite low on the horizon (approximately 40 degrees) even though sun is only past North by about two hours.

* The concrete infill with marble and slate tiles in a diaper pattern was set approximately 6" below the top of the kerbset. The depth can be seen to be approximately equivalent to the thickness of the kerbs which are 6".

In this photo, taken at 2pm in early October, the sun is at a similar angle past north but it is much higher above the horizon. Note also that the mason's mark does not show up clearly even though the Hebrew lettering is quite legible despite the biological colonisation.



Section A: Monument Assessment

Gravestone of Elizabeth Israel 1972 (MJC page 38, Terry Newman)

* Lichen growths on the Elizabeth ISRAEL (#27, 1865) reveal that the stele had definitely been cleaned, likely in the 1950s or 1960s: on the one hand, there is consistently heavy lichen growth on all portions of the front face except the inscription panel, and on the other, algae and small lichens have begun to recolonise the inscription area– a process which takes time

* The pre-1972 cleaning does not appear to have been mechanical: the lettering is intact and, there is none of the pitting and rounding characteristic of sandblasting, there are no sweeps and stops from high pressure washing, and none of the scratching and damage associated with removing surfaces using a carbondundum or grinding stone. The cleaning was likely completed by hand, possibly with bleach, but, if so, the bleach was effectively removed and caused little consequent visible damage.

* The current pattern of lichen growths does not match that visible in 1972 suggesting that either there has been a significant change in the conditions of the gravestone (ie an alteration from leaning backwards to leaning forwards) or that the monument was cleaned again in the interim.

* Craquele– a network of fine cracks in the surface– has emerged as a problem only in the last 30 years: it is currently quite superficial but clearly visible, particularly around the “~~SACRED~~” and would have been visible in the 1972 photo which is high-contrast if it was present at that time.

Maitland Jewish Cemetery, 1972 (MJC page 40, Terry Newman)

* The gravestone for Henry COHEN (#34, 1860) was leaning significantly in 1972: it is currently leaning further but has not quite fallen or broken yet.

* The headstone for Celia COHEN (#35, 1860) was upright in 1972 but leaning backward at a significant angle (apparently approximately 25%): it is currently lying on the grave, fractured into two or more pieces, with the plinth likewise broken

* The stele for Harriet MARKS (#39, 1869) was standing upright in 1972: it is currently lying on the grave, fractured at the tongue where it was set into the plinth.

* The gravestone for Ethel COHEN (#40, 1872) was intact in 1972 but had a significant backwards lean (apparently approximately 20%): it is currently lying on the grave, fractured at the tongue where it was set into the plinth.

* The gravestone for Leah COHEN (#41, 1874) appears to have already fallen and was lying on the ground in 1972.

* There was extensive ivy growth over the gravestones for Elizabeth MARKS (#42, 1875), Samuel HART (#43, 1877), and Morris COHEN (#44, 1878). This ivy was removed at some point between 1972 and the 2000s and has not regrown.

* The monuments for Harriet MARKS (#39, 1869) and Ethel COHEN (#40, 1872) completed in Sydney sandstone appear noticeably lighter in colour than the Ravensfield sandstone: this may reflect their natural albedo but could also indicate that they were painted (as was generally the case for Sydney sandstone monuments in the 1800s) and that portions of the paint remained visible in 1972.

Gravestone of Ethel Cohen, 1972 (MJC, page 41, Terry Newman)

* The stele for Ethel COHEN (#40, 1872) was upright and in good condition in 1972: it had survived 100 years and remained intact and legible. In contrast, the monument is now lying face-up on the grave, with significant weathering to the surface which is now exposed to direct rainfall and weathering.

* The inscription on the Ethel COHEN (#40, 1872) monument is highly readable: suggesting that it may have been painted and that paint survived through to at least 1972. The surface appears to be quite smooth which also suggests that a portion of painting remained. On the other hand, the presence of an apparent change in colouration over the sandstone (across the lower third, progressing up on the right side) could indicate that any painting must have substantially faded (ie to allow the iron staining patterns in the stone to become visible), or may, instead, simply reflect patterns in algae growth on the surface.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Detail of gravestone of Harriet Marks, 1972
(MJC page 73, Terry Newman)

* The broken flower carving on the Harriet MARKS stele (#39, 1869) was entirely intact in 1972– after 100 years– with detailing and lines appearing sharp. The flower is currently somewhat obscured by lichen growth but appears to be undamaged despite the monument having fractured at the plinth and fallen over in the intervening period.



MJC_Comparison_WiltonPage73a_20120326

Maitland Jewish Cemetery, 1970s (MJC, front cover, Australian Jewish Historical Society Archives).

* The Morris COHEN (#44, 1878) gravestone was already missing the marble finial knob in the 1970s: a portion, however, was extant at the time and is visible on the top of the marble stele. All portions of the finial knob are now missing: with only a lead-encased pin projecting out of the top as of 2012.

* The current fencing appears to be the same as that shown in the 1970s.

* The Morris COHEN (#44, 1878) monument is leaning to the left in the 1970s photograph which matches its current lean (non-structural but clearly visible to the left)

Hebrew inscription on the gravestone of Rosina Goulston, 1970s (MJC, page 56, Terry Newman)

* The left acroter for the Rosina GOULSTON stele (#7, 1862) was fractured off but lying onsite in the 1970s. This portion of the monument is no longer visible onsite: it appears to have been stolen (“souvenired”) or, possibly, taken for safe-keeping and not returned at this point. This piece contains a highly significant carving as it is part of a potentially unique grave decoration. The monuments for Solomon and Rosina GOULSTON (#6 & #7, both 1862) were carved to match and be installed in the same plinth, with matching footstones in a single kerbside-enclosed plot. Each stele had a matching broken lily in the outermost acroter: generally taken to symbolise a flowering life cut short, consistent with the sad loss of two young children aged just one year apart. The inner acroter, however, appears to have had a variation on another traditional theme: each having a small hand reaching towards the other, symbolising that the two children have gone on together. The potentially unique aspect is, however, the suggestion of a Cohen-style hand blessing, particularly in the missing Rosina acroter. The fingers are slightly more divided in the middle than between the others, with thumbs extending out: all reminiscent of a Cohen-style symbol of priestly blessing. This is unlikely to have been requested by the family, but might well have reflected local stonemasons who had carved other hands for monuments in the Maitland Jewish Cemetery re-using a template for a Cohen-blessing symbol.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Gravestone of Morris Cohen, 1970s (MJC page 52, Private collection)

* The Morris COHEN (#44, 1878) finial knob was broken off and missing but a portion remained in the 1970s (see above)

* The finial is slightly turned counter-clockwise: this partial turn is still visible today

* The inscription for the Morris COHEN (#44, 1878), completed by the monument company J. Hanson c1878, was missing a large number of lead letters by the 1970s. Close comparisons with the currently extant lead letters shows, however, that there has been little change in the subsequent decades



MJC_44_COHEN_Morris_20120210_02

Gravestone of George Judah Cohen (detail), 1978 (MJC, inside front cover flap, Terry Newman)

* The marble slab for George Judah COHEN (#14, 1889) was lying face-up inset into the ground in 1978.

* The marble was fractured before 1978: with either recent chipping or a repair mortar patch evident along areas of the joint.

* The lead lettering, completed by PATTEN BROS c1889, was in almost exactly the same apparent condition in 1978 as it is now. Despite evident failure before 1978, with many missing letters, only the 'E' in 'October' and one or two portions of Hebrew letters appear to have been lost in the past 34 years (in the area visible in the photo detail).

* The water flow patterns under the uppermost letters, particularly the 'In, M, GEO, GE, JU' is clearly visible but complex. On upright monuments, lead letters often have cleaner spaces directly below them: a combination of channelling water away and the slight toxicity of the metal. In this case, however, the space below the lead letters appears to be a better and less toxic environment for biological colonisation. It may have been that the monument is sitting very close to level, but with a slight angle down into the fracture line (from both top and bottom). There would then be only slight water movement and channelisation to the sides, with the effect overwhelmed by the impact of increased water retention in and around the indentations in the lead. The fractured area definitely appears to be a low spot with water accumulation leading to preferential biological colonisation.

Section A: Monument Assessment

View of Maitland Jewish Cemetery, 1978 (MJC page 8, Terry Newman)

* The gravestone for Henry COHEN (#34,1860) was leaning significantly in 1978, as it was in the 1972 photo: it is currently leaning further but has not quite fallen or broken yet.

* The headstone for Celia COHEN (#35, 1860) was still upright in 1978, as it was in 1972, but leaning backward at a significant angle (apparently approximately 25%): it is currently lying on the grave, fractured into two or more pieces, with the plinth likewise broken

* The stele for Harriet MARKS (#39, 1869) was upright and appears to have been leaning slightly forward and to the right: it is currently lying on the grave, fractured at the tongue where it was set into the plinth. The monument is lying face-up on the grave and so must have been moved at some point between it fall (post 1978) and the 2000s. The plinth currently leans forward but this could be an effect of the stele resting on the front of the plinth.

* The gravestone for Ethel COHEN (#40, 1872) was intact in 1978, as it was in 1972, but had a significant backwards lean (apparently approximately 20%): it is currently lying on the grave, fractured at the tongue where it was set into the plinth. The monument is lying face-up on the grave and so must have been moved at some point between it fall (post 1978) and the 2000s. The plinth leans backwards: likely revealing the angle at which the stele leaned before the stone failed under gravitational pressure or through impact damage from livestock.

* The gravestone for Leah COHEN (#41, 1874) had already fallen and was lying on the ground in 1978.

* A portion of ironwork fencing is visible in front of the Morris COHEN (#44, 1878) monument. This is particularly interesting as the monument does not have kerbing nor any evidence of past kerbing: the fence appears more likely to relate to the Julia Alpha LEVY (#29, 1880) kerbset which has a missing fence. A large number of fence pieces are currently stacked behind the Morris COHEN (#44, 1878) monument: not all of which match.

* There are two small clumps of broad-leaved or succulent plants in the foreground, likely just inside the entrance to the cemetery, which differ from the general ground cover: they may be remnants of an historic planting in the cemetery.



MJC_Comparison_WiltonPage08_20120326

Comparison photo from March 2012.

See Maitland Jewish Cemetery 2012 Comparison Photos for the full collection replicating the historic photographs contained in Janis Wilton's Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A MONUMENT TO DREAMS AND DEEDS

Descendants and community members at the re-consecration of the cemetery, August 1979 30 (MJC page 30, Australian Jewish Historical Society Archives)

* There is a mound of earth to the immediate right of the Rachel LEWIS (#22, 1908) kerbset: the appearance is entirely consistent with a burial mound from an interment.

* The Rachel LEWIS stele had a small but visible backwards lean in 1979. The joint between the plinth and kerb can also be seen to be slightly open. The monument currently leans forward, with the plinth and kerb butted tightly against each other. It is highly likely that the monument lean was corrected at some point in the 1980s or 1990s: the force of gravity would have exerted pressure to increase the backwards lean— without repair, the lean would only have remained stable or increased.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Descendants and community members at the re-consecration of the cemetery, August 1979 31 (MJC page 31, Australian Jewish Historical Society Archives)

* The Morris BENJAMIN stele (#17, 1897) was leaning forward on a significant angle in 1979: apparently approximately 15%. It is currently still upright but leans 33% forward and also 17% to the left.

* The marble panel for Morris BENJAMIN (#17, 1897) was still attached and intact in 1979. It is currently lying face up on the grave.

* The Ravensfield sandstone stele for Harry Septimus DAVIS (#15, 1897) had substantial lichen colonisation on the face in 1979. By 2012, the lichens have grown together, completely covering the majority of the inscription (which, however, remains quite legible).

* The enclosed grave area for Harry Septimus DAVIS (#15, 1897) can be seen to be low and subsided in 1979. It is currently approximately 4" below ground level. The significantly higher biological growths on the monument when compared with the neighbouring Daniel FRISCH (#16, 1897) stele, also of Ravensfield sandstone, suggests that this is an effect of the increased water retention in the sunken grave area

* There is an upright section of fence on the George Judah grave (#14, 1889) as well as a substantial piece lying in front of the grave. In 2012, the fence section is still intact (it sits along the left kerb) but the front piece has been tidied up and moved inside the grave enclosure.

* The tree in the southeast corner of the cemetery can be seen just above the crowd: it was either dead or a deciduous tree which does not have leaves in August (or possibly dropped its leaves during an extended drought).

Gravestones of Samuel Lewis and Sarah Lipman, 1980s (MJC, page 70, Private Collection)

* The Samuel W. LEWIS (#19, 1903) stele shows cracking and chipping in the 1980s. This damage appears to match the current pattern: it does not appear to have led to significant changes within the last 25 years.

* Both the Sarah LIPMAN (#20, 1903) and Samuel W. LEWIS (#19, 1903) inscriptions are missing a significant number of lead letters. In the period from the 1980s to the present, however, no new letters appear to have been lost.

English Inscription on the gravestone of Daniel Frisch, 2001 (MJC, page 55, Maitland Family History Circle)

* Microcracking is visible on the surface of the Daniel FRISCH stele (#36, 1897). Examination of the same areas on the Ravensfield sandstone monument show that the cracking does not appear significantly different in 2012

* The Daniel FRISCH monument (#36, 1897) was cleaned at some point between 1972 and 2001, likely in 2001 prior to the photo being taken. The Terry Newman photograph *Maitland Jewish Cemetery, 1972* (MJC page 40) has slightly more biological growths on the stone. Note that the monument does not show any signs of aggressive cleaning or damage, and that algae and lichens have recolonised the stone which now matches the 1972 appearance more closely than the 2001 appearance.



MJC_16_FRISCH_Daniel_20120220_01

Section A: Monument Assessment

Detail of gravestone of Benjamin Hart, 2001 (MJC, page 58, Maitland Family History Circle)

* The 2001 photograph of the upper portion of the Benjamin HART (#24, 1905) stele suggests that it had just been cleaned. There is no algae and only a few small lichens growths, as well as a colouration at the bottom where it appears that it had been covered in dirt which was recently removed and cleaned off. In comparison, almost the entire front face is covered with lichens as of 2012: with the only clear areas being close to the ground where the algae may have been discouraged through any combination of overgrowth (cutting off sunlight), pesticide poisons, or repeated abrasion and removal by nylon-cord trimmers. Note that the monument does not show any signs of aggressive cleaning or long-term poisoning as the lichens have successfully colonised the stone. (There is, however, significant impact damage from a lawn mower with a large chip of the stone lost and multiple scratches.)



MJC_24_HART_Benjamin_20120220_02

Part of the English inscription from the gravestone of Sarah Lipman, 2001 (MJC page 67, Maitland Family History Circle)

* The Sarah LIPMAN panel (#20, 1903) was missing a significant proportion of its lead lettering in 2001. When compared to 2012, it can be seen that no new letters have been lost and there is no apparent loosening or incremental progression towards loss.



MJC_20_LIPMAN_Sarah_20120220_02

Detail of the gravestone of Julia Alpha Levy, 2001 (MJC page 73, Maitland Family History Circle)

* The upper piece of the fractured Julia Alpha LEVY marble slab (#29, 1880) appears to have been recently uncovered in 2001. The substantial section– which comprises the top of the slab– was mostly buried with only the upper left side exposed. As of 2012, the piece remains onsite in Maitland Jewish Cemetery and is lying on the grave, in roughly the correct position relative to the balance of the monument.

Section A: Monument Assessment

Hebrew inscription on the gravestone of Charles Lewis Israel, 2002 (MJC page 62, Australian Jewish Genealogical Society)

* The crack through the Charles Lewis ISRAEL (#12, 1867) stele extended entirely through the top of the stone and down the face at least as far as the 'c' in SACRED in 2002 with the remainder not shown on the print in *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A Monument to Dreams and Deeds*. The crack currently extends through the 'M' in MEMORY and past the 'S' of CHARLES, but matches the appearance in the upper section as per 2002. The crack may be worsening, but the damage is progressively slowly. The significant lean of the monument (at 34% forward) is probably increasing pressure on the crack as the separate upper sections can move and extend differently in response to thermal and wetting expansion/contraction stresses.



MJC_12_ISRAEL_CharlesLewis_20120220_04



MJC_12_ISRAEL_CharlesLewis_20120220_08_Detail

Note that page references above are to Janis Wilton's *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A MONUMENT TO DREAMS AND DEEDS* with photographic titles reproduced from that source along with notation of photo credits and dating provided.

Section B: Condition Assessment

B. Condition Assessment

The condition of each monument at Maitland Jewish Cemetery was comprehensively assessed for safety and conservation, with specific focus on any observable stone deterioration as well as possible maintenance and repairs.

In addition to recording the condition of the various aspects of monumental construction, each gravestone was assessed and ranked according to standardised international terminology for stone deterioration (specifically as per the ICOMOS-ISCS *Illustrated Glossary of Stone Deterioration Patterns*.)

Rankings were also standardised using a scale of 0 through 5, with lower numbers indicating less of a problem for any given type of stone deterioration. Specifically, the rankings can be summarised as:

0 being none (or not applicable),

1 being very minor: ie the stone is in very good condition,

2 being minor: ie the stone in good condition,

3 indicating a potentially significant problem,

4 indicating the stone is heavily affected by the stone deterioration type,

5 indicating a potentially catastrophic problem.

The Condition Assessment has been summarised in the following subsections:

Site Condition

Cracks and Deformation*

Detachment*

Features Induced by Material Loss*

Mechanical and Physical Damage*

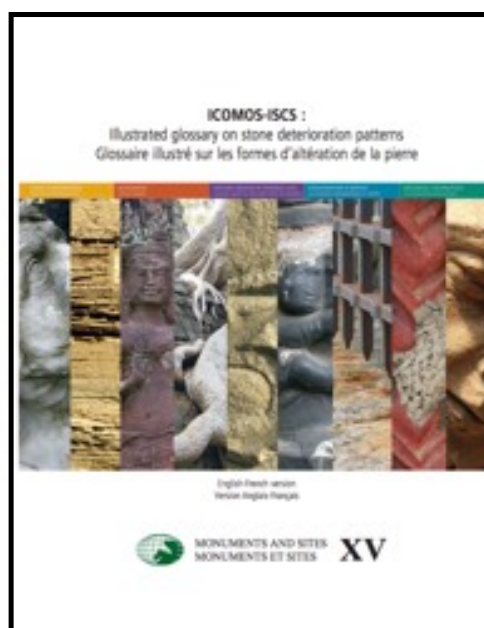
Discolouration and Deposits*

Biological Colonisation*

Additional Deterioration

(Note that items marked with an asterix in the Condition Assessment are specifically used as defined in the ICOMOS-ISCS *Illustrated Glossary of Stone Deterioration Patterns*.)

http://international.icomos.org/publications/monuments_and_sites/15/pdf/Monuments_and_Sites_15_ISCS_Glossary_Stone.pdf



Section B: Condition Assessment

Site Condition

(Separation of Parts, Leaning Monument, Cleaning Damage, Installation Problems, Sunken Areas)

Condition Ranking	Separation of Parts	Leaning Monument	Cleaning Damage	Installation Problems	Sunken Areas
5 catastrophic	13	11	0	1	0 (>1')
4 heavy	9	18	0	7	2 (7"-12")
3 significant	5	6	1	5	3 (5-6")
2 minor	1	0	2	0	3 (3-4")
1 very minor	0	1	1	0	2 (2")
0 minimal	17	9	41	32	35 (<2")

Separation of Parts

Separation of Parts describes the condition when different portions of a monument— which are intended to be affixed together— are separating or have come apart. At Maitland Jewish Cemetery, this problem can be observed as catastrophic where stele have fallen or broken out of their plinths (and often then also fractured into pieces). Other examples include monument pieces which have fractured off (as chips or larger parts), panels which have fallen off, and, most frequently, kerbsets which have partially or wholly separated apart.

The separation of steles from plinths generally presents a high conservation priority for repair as fallen monuments are at increased risk of damage and deterioration, while also often detracting from the appearance of the cemetery (and thereby also potentially encouraging vandalism).

Panels which have separated from their monument and fallen out (or in the process of doing so) are generally also a high conservation priority for re-affixment and repair: particularly where panels are thin and highly vulnerable to weathering, breakage, and deformation (and possibly also at risk of theft).

Fractured pieces are also identified as separated parts when monumental fragments have become separated from their memorial: such pieces should be documented and returned to their appropriate gravesite whenever possible. (Refer to the Fractures sub-section of the Cracks and Deformation discussion for further information on fractured pieces.)

Separation of kerbset parts is not generally catastrophic as problems with kerbsets generally have been caused by significant grave settlement. At Maitland Jewish Cemetery, this can be observed particularly in the row of Thomas BROWNE monuments (#17 through #22) which were not affixed with cramps. The separation of the kerbset and subsidence of various components is then a flexible reaction which is repairable: it often avoids the fracturing damage that occurs when the kerbset is hard-fixed with strong and inflexible attachments (where the stone will break before the joint separates). Separation of kerbsets is often then a visual problem unless it is combined with structural leans affecting vertical elements of the monument: repair is often a renovation process instead of a conservation one. The Morris BENJAMIN (#17, 1897) provides a useful illustration. The kerbset for the Morris Benjamin monument has separated, with the plinth and stele subject to an increasing structural lean forward. After many years under stress, the marble panel fell out: a catastrophic separation of parts (rank 5). The conservation of the panel requires maintenance work as soon as possible: it is a conservation priority as the thin marble is at risk of breakage on the ground and is also subject to accelerated weathering from the horizontal exposure. The re-levelling of the plinth and stele (still affixed together) is also a conservation priority. The levelling and affixment of the kerbset is not, however, a conservation priority as it does not materially affect the preservation of the historic fabric and the suggestion of age is not a problem (and, on the contrary, may be a valuable part of the landscape— potentially useful in understanding the history of the place.

Section B: Condition Assessment

Leaning monuments

The majority of fallen stele in Maitland Jewish Cemetery have clear evidence of heavy structural leans prior to their failure: both in historic photographs and also as visible in the angle of plinths and remaining lower portions of monuments.

Eleven monuments have been identified with potentially catastrophic leans (rank 5), another 18 with heavy leans (rank 4), and a further 6 with significant leans (rank 3). Note, however, that sideways leans generally do not affect the stability of monuments. They can generally be classed as minor– even when visually obvious– as they do not affect the structural safety of the monument and will not lead to accelerated soluble salt or weathering damage.

Structural leans create differential gravitational pressure at ground level which will increase the vulnerability for the vertical element to lean further in the same direction. When standing at an significant angle, the monument is at an increased risk of damage by livestock or impact damage while the unkempt appearance of the cemetery may act to encourage vandalism. Under heavy leans, stones will also be subject to internal pressures which may lead to cracking and eventual fractures. Structural leans are often also linked with accelerated soluble salt or weathering damage as the sheltered face of a monument will not have regular washing away of soluble salts while the exposed face will be subject to direct weathering effects.

The re-levelling of monuments with structural leans is thus both a high conservation priority and a high safety priority. Correcting non-structural sideways leans is, in contrast, restoration work as it is not required for the preservation of historic fabric.

The Henry HARRIS (#05, 1859) stele by Cobby & Co. The forward lean of 58/600mm has been categorised as Condition 5: catastrophic. If action is not undertaken soon to correct the lean, the monument is likely to fall forward and fracture– damage which has been observed in numerous cases since 1972.

MJC_05_HARRIS_Henry_20120220_03



Cleaning Damage

Over the long term, damage from cleaning emerges as one of the greatest threats to gravestones– and inscriptions in particular. Despite being well-intentioned, many cleaning works have long-term deleterious consequences for the very monuments which they are meant to help. This can be observed in immediate damage from aggressive techniques such as sandblasting and acid-washing, but is also clear over the long term in many other cases such as water-blasting (‘power-washing’) and chemical cleaning.

There is limited direct evidence of damage from cleaning at Maitland Jewish Cemetery although there are unexplained problems such as the surprisingly high loss of lead letters before the 1970s, and the differential erosion and deformation of many of the Thomas Browne panels in the central row of graves (specifically #17 through #22). Study of surviving historic photographs suggests that cleaning programs have been undertaken but they seem to have caused only limited damage– if any– at least in the period after 1972.

Section B: Condition Assessment

Installation Problems

Installation problems describe where the method of setting and/or fixing a monument have lead to predictable or avoidable problems. A number of monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery suffer from installation problems, including 1 catastrophic (rank 5), 7 heavy (rank 4), and 5 significant (rank 3). Problems include lack of functional foundations or bases for large spanning pieces, inadequate filling of exposed joints, inappropriate or short-lived fixing materials, and design failures which provide inadequate support.

Specific Examples of Installation Problems:

Rank 5, catastrophic problem: Installing a flat ledgerstone without adequate foundations or support: the Jane COHEN monument (#32) in 1842, stonemason not identified. The ledgerstone, which is constructed from a thick and substantial piece of Ravensfield sandstone, has fractured.

Rank 4 heavy installation problem: Setting a marble stele into a sandstone plinth with molten lead successfully but then failing to fill the remaining joint areas: Patten Bros in 1889 on the George Judah COHEN monument (#14). Simple maintenance at a later date could have prevented failure.

Rank 3 significant installation problem: Setting a monolithic stele without following the $\frac{1}{3}:\frac{2}{3}$ rule for stability– upright single-piece steles requiring $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the monument installed under the ground in order to ensure reasonable aboveground stability: Charles Cobby in 1867 for the Charles Lewis ISRAEL stele (#12).

Sunken Areas

Subsided graves are often the cause of considerable problems in cemeteries as they encourage the development of leans in monuments as well as providing a tripping hazard: the latter particularly problematic when accidents lead to impact damage with historic fabric (either by the public or, most often, by lawn mowers).

Maitland Jewish Cemetery has few sunken areas in 2012: with the two worst being the neighbouring Robert LIPMAN and Samuel W. LEWIS gravesites (#18 & #19, 1902 & 1903) at 8” and 7” below ground level, respectively, ranked at 4. The three sunken areas described as rank 3– significant– are also enclosed in kerbsets: the GOULSTON gravesites (#6 & #7, 1862) and the Hyam Elias MANDELSON grave (#2, 1919).

Graves invariably subside unless they were left mounded high with all soil excavated for the burial left onsite. The lack of subsided graves at Maitland Jewish Cemetery suggest that there was either regular grounds maintenance completed historically or dedicated re-levelling of the grounds at a later date (or both). There is photographic evidence of the cleaning out of the tiled gravesites (see Newman78-1, Newman78-2, and Newman78-17): the soil from which would likely have been used to fill-in other sunken grave areas.

In terms of conservation of Maitland Jewish Cemetery, it would be useful to fill-in the GOULSTON gravesites (#6 & #7), particularly if the fallen steles are being repaired. The raising of the tiled infills to their intended level is a significantly more difficult and expensive possibility: the benefits not necessarily outweighing the costs (both monetary and in terms of potential damage to the infill or kerbing during operations to lift out and then reinstall the infill).



MJC 06-07 GOULSTON Solomon-Rosina 20120210_00

The relatively low level of the GOULSTON lot (#06-07, 1862) will also encourage the pooling of surface water which is often linked to eventual soluble salt damage

Section B: Condition Assessment

Cracks and Deformation*

Condition Ranking	General Cracks	Fractures	Star Cracks	Micro-fissures	Craquele	Splitting	Deformation
5 catastrophic	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
4 heavy	3	14	0	10	1	0	0
3 significant	0	7	1	4	1	1	4
2 minor	1	1	0	8	1	2	1
1 very minor	2	2	0	5	1	0	2
0 minimal	39	17	43	18	41	42	38

CRACK ICOMOS-ISCS : *Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)*

Definition : Individual fissure, clearly visible by the naked eye, resulting from separation of one part from another.

Equivalent terms to be found in other glossaries : Fissure, fault, joint.

Sub-type(s) :

- Fracture : Crack that crosses completely the stone piece
- Star crack : Crack having the form of a star. Rusting iron or mechanical impact are possible causes of this type of damage.
- Hair crack : Minor crack with width dimension < 0.1 mm
- Craquele : Network of minor cracks also called crack network....
- Splitting : Fracturing of a stone along planes of weakness such as microcracks or clay/silt layers, in case where the structural elements are orientated vertically...

Note, in the context of gravestones in this report, hair cracks have been subsumed within the term

-Microfissures : Cracks with width dimension < 1 mm

A number of monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery suffer from cracking, with the additional problem of deformation observed in separate marble inscription panels. The various types of stone deterioration cracking as defined by the *ICOMOS-ISCS : Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)* are discussed in turn below, with an additional category of ‘General Cracks’ describing those which do not quite conform to the standardised classifications.

Fractures

Fractures, where cracks have developed such that pieces of stone have become physically detached from each other, are a significant problem in over half of the gravesites in Maitland Jewish Cemetery. In many of the most problematic cases, the fractures relate to failure of a leaning monument, but there is also a notable issue with fracturing occurring to footstones– likely as a result of impact damage (from livestock, falling monuments, and lawn mowers). Where fractures require repair in structurally significant elements (ie a stele broken in half), pins are generally suggested where long term safety is also being considered: such that the pieces are not vulnerable to immediate and catastrophic breakage but are supported such that, if they are subjected to extreme pressure, they will bend and separate slowly. Specific fracture repairs are discussed in the monument-by-monument report: *Maitland Jewish Cemetery- Monument Repair Options*.

Star Cracks

Star cracks have only been identified on two gravesites: #14 George Judah COHEN (1889, Patten Bros) & #29 Julia Alpha LEVY (1880, J.Cunningham). In both cases, the installation of an ironwork fence lead to star cracking and then fracturing of the sandstone kerbset. Star cracking may also have been the failure mechanism for the loss of the finial on the Morris COHEN stele (#44, 1878), but the absence of the missing pieces prevents complete confidence in ascribing the damage to star cracking. Note that the iron pins in both the Henry and Benjamin HART monuments (#23 1931 & #24 1905) have started to rust but the internal pressure has not yet led to star cracking.

Section B: Condition Assessment

Microfissures

Microfissures, described as small cracks with visible gaps of less than 1 mm, are a potential conservation issue at Maitland Jewish Cemetery: comprising a rank 4 (heavy) problem on 10 gravesites and a significant (rank 3) problem on another 4.

Particular problems appear to relate to a combination of factors:

- * leans causing internal stresses within stones
- * microcracks formed during carving (or possibly quarry) work, and, potentially,
- * weaknesses in the fabric of the stone itself. In general, the quality of stone appears exemplary, with only isolated examples of Ravensfield sandstone suffering from damage that seem linked with weaknesses within the stone.

Conservation maintenance for microfissures involve correcting any issues causing the cracking (ie levelling steles with structural leans) as well as proactive filling of exposed open joints to prevent water penetration (using reversible, removable, and sacrificial lime mortars), both recommended for monuments such as the John SAMUELS stele (#13, 1873). More complex works include conservation pinning across cracks, potentially linked to safety-based pinning repairs: recommended, for example, for the Samuel HART stele (#43, 1877).

Craquele

The Henry Samuel COHEN stele (#37, 1862) is the only monument at Maitland Jewish Cemetery described as suffering from significantly heavy craquele (rank 4). The surface cracks in the Ravensfield sandstone comprise a network of seemingly-random interconnected joints which have opened up. The Terry Newman photograph of this stele shows the craquele present in 1972 but comparisons with 2012 show that it has expanded and the cracks have widened significantly.

The basic conservation treatment for craquele is to treat the microfissure symptoms, but the internal causes of the craquele may require more extensive, invasive and expensive repairs. Monitoring craquele is the recommended action at this time for Maitland Jewish Cemetery: in order to more fully understand any on-going problems with craquele, and also to concentrate any available resources on the extensive numbers of monuments which require immediate but inexpensive conservation maintenance.



Craquele ranked as 4: significantly heavy on the Henry Samuel COHEN stele (#37, 1862).

Splitting

The monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery include few problems with splitting (as defined in the ICOMOS-ISCS glossary). The Myer & Caroline ILLFELD desk-style monument in Ravensfield sandstone (#1, 1924) is the only gravestone to exhibit significant splitting (rank 3): the differential support provided by the back kerb versus the front pseudo-plinth has created internal pressures in the stone which have been expressed as vertical microcracks. The attachment of the pseudo-plinth to the back kerb appears to be holding, so this deterioration should be monitored but does not require conservation maintenance at this time (excavations and other disturbance of the site may actually exacerbate and accelerate damage to the stone).

Note that the 2012 condition survey found limited examples of steles with vertical cracks: these appear to be suffering from delamination and not splitting (see Detachment, below). Future conservation repair works on these monuments may reveal further details on the deterioration which may be determined to be better classed as splitting.

Section B: Condition Assessment

DEFORMATION ICOMOS-ISCS : *Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)*
Definition : Change in shape without losing integrity, leading to bending, buckling or twisting of a stone block.
Equivalent terms to be found in other glossaries : Plastic deformation, bowing.
This degradation pattern mainly affects crystalline marble slabs (tombstones, marble cladding).

Deformation

Seven of marble monument elements at Maitland Jewish Cemetery are suffering from deformation: with four classified as being a significant problem (rank 4). The specific form of deformation observed is the warping of the thin marble panels on the Thomas BROWNE steles. The centres of many of these panels are thrust forward relative to most or all of the edges: essentially the marble panels have developed a convex shape. The mechanism is not completely clear: it could be an effect of thermal expansion and contraction (particularly as it appears that the west facing monuments are more impacted than the east facing one) where, perhaps, the marble has a slightly different rate of expansion/contraction to the enclosing sandstone. This effect could potentially be acting in conjunction with fixing mortar which may be only applied in the centre of the panels while edges are, in some cases, tied into the sandstone with staples. If the problem is a function of differential expansion and contraction, any future re-fixing should include the provision of small gaps around the edges to prevent stresses (both on the marble and on the sandstone: the latter potentially being the cause of some of the observed delamination along the sides of the front faces of some of the sandstone steles with marble panel inserts).

The marble panels suffering from deformation should be periodically monitored and will likely require re-fixing at some point in the future.



*Deformation of the marble inscription panel on the Samuel W. LEWIS stele
(#19, 1903, stonemason Thomas BROWNE).
Opaque black line superimposed for reference and drawn over centre line of panel.*

Section B: Condition Assessment

Detachment*

Condition Ranking	Blistering	Delam.	Crumbling	Granular Disint.	Splintering	Chipping	Peeling	Flaking	Contour Scaling	Spalling
5 catastrophic	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 heavy	1	4	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	1
3 significant	0	2	0	0	0	17	2	2	1	1
2 minor	2	2	0	2	1	6	2	0	1	0
1 very minor	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0
0 minimal	42	34	44	43	44	13	40	43	41	43

Note that there was no bursting or exfoliation recorded on the 2012 monument assessment survey of Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

DETACHMENT definitions ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

BLISTERING : Separated, air-filled, raised hemispherical elevations on the face of stone resulting from the detachment of an outer stone layer. This detachment is not related to the stone structure.

Blistering

There is little blistering visible at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, with the only significant blistering deterioration noted on the Henry Samuel COHEN (#37, 1862) and ranked 4: heavy. Although readable and generally intact at this time, the monument requires intensive and potentially expensive conservation repairs to correct a series of interconnected problems (see Delamination, following). In the cemetery as a whole, the Ravensfield sandstone, marble and Sydney sandstone all appear to have been successfully resistant to blistering deterioration which suggests both that heavy soluble salt damage and thermal pressures have been limited and also that most monuments were not treated with sealants.

DETACHMENT definitions ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

DELAMINATION : Detachment process affecting laminated stones (most of sedimentary rocks, some metamorphic rocks...). It corresponds to a physical separation into one or several layers following the stone laminae. The thickness and the shape of the layers are variable. The layers may be oriented in any direction with regards to the stone surface.

Delamination

Delamination is not a deterioration pattern found in Sydney sandstone nor Carrara marble as both have consistent structures without laminae. Hunter Valley sandstones do, however, appear to be vulnerable to delamination. Ravensfield sandstone may be significantly less affected than that produced at other quarries in the Hunter Valley: with the monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery potentially providing evidence of resistance despite some notable problems. Interestingly, Ravensfield sandstone does not seem to have visible layering and was apparently treated as a freestone: but weathering has, in some cases, clearly opened up the stone along bedding planes or laminae.

Two monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery are suffering from potentially catastrophic delamination (rank 5): the Jane COHEN ledgerstone (#32, 1849) and the Henry Samuel COHEN stele (#37, 1862). Four additional monuments have heavy delamination issues (ranked 4), specifically the steles for the following persons: John SAMUELS(#13, 1873), Daniel FRISCH (#16, 1897), Morris BENJAMIN (#17, 1897), and Samuel HART (#43, 1877). A significant problem is also apparent with the Morris REUBEN stele (#33, 1850), ranked 3. All of these monuments were completed using Ravensfield sandstone, and the monuments span the entire period of heavy use of the cemetery and include local stonemasons Mack & Sherwood and Thomas Browne (although not Charles Cobby).

Treatment of delamination is generally complex and often requires invasive and irreversible drilling and pinning and considerable expense. In some cases, however, simple proactive lime mortars can be used to fill open joints and prevent water penetration while still encouraging drying out (and, if weak and permeable enough, the lime mortar can sacrificially protect the historic fabric by acting as a preferential site of evaporation and thus potential soluble salt damage).

Section B: Condition Assessment

DETACHMENT definitions

ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

CRUMBLING : Detachment of aggregates of grains from the substrate. These aggregates are generally limited in size (less than 2 cm). This size depends of the nature of the stone and its environment.

Crumbling

Crumbling was identified on only one monument at Maitland Jewish Cemetery: the Henry Samuel COHEN stele (#37, 1862) constructed of Ravensfield sandstone. The areas of stone underneath previously blistered portions of the top of the stele are undergoing crumbling deterioration. Conservation treatments are possible but may be of limited long-term effectiveness as the damage has clearly progressed inside the stone to depth. Simple replacement of the fragmented pieces and restoration lime mortar filling of open gaps and joints will reduce water penetration and may significantly slow deterioration.



Crumbling at the top of the Henry Samuel COHEN stele (#37, 1862).

MJC_37_COHEN_HenrySamuel_20120326_16

DETACHMENT definitions

ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

GRANULAR DISINTEGRATION : Occurs in granular sedimentary (e.g. sandstone) and granular crystalline (e.g. granite) stones. Granular disintegration produces debris referred to as a rock meal and can often be seen accumulating at the foot of wall actively deteriorating. If the stone surface forms a cavity (coving), the detached material may accumulate through gravity on the lower part of the cavity. The grain size of the stone determines the size of the resulting detached material.

Granular Disintegration

There is little deterioration at Maitland Jewish Cemetery characterised as granular disintegration. Two monuments have minor issues (rank 2): the Harriet Marks stele (#39, 1869) and the Ethel COHEN stele (#40, 1872), both constructed from Sydney sandstone. The two monuments are also both lying face-up on the ground and so are subject to direct weathering, heightened solar/thermal exposure, and increased soluble salts (through ground contact).

DETACHMENT definitions

ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

SPLINTERING : Detachment of sharp, slender pieces of stone, split or broken off from the main body.

Splintering

The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery do not have significant problems with stone splintering, the only recorded damage being minor splintering on the face of the marble Morris COHEN stele (#44, 1878). This has occurred in conjunction with a crack formed where the bottom of the monument is in direct contact with the plinth. This may be an installation problem (ie the slot was not filled with enough grouting material to hold the stele up or the stonemason may have forgotten to place lead at the corners of the stele before lowering it into position) but could also reflect a lack of pressure on the projecting end allowing deformation to occur. Alternatively, it could represent impact damage where livestock, vandals or a lawn mower exerted heavy pressure on the monument which was successfully resisted in the main but the flexing opened up a crack and released a splinter of marble. Conservation maintenance would simply involve mortaring the open crack area (in conjunction with filling the open joint area between stele and plinth), and then the crack should be monitored to ensure that it is not active.

Section B: Condition Assessment

DETACHMENT definitions ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)
CHIPPING : Breaking off of pieces, called chips, from the edges of a block.

Chipping

There is a significant problem with chipping at Maitland Jewish Cemetery: with most examples appearing to be related to lawn mower damage or impacts by livestock. Heavy chipping was recorded on the following monuments:

#24 Benjamin HART (1905) stele fallen and lying at an angle, footstone also heavily damaged,
#29 Julia Alpha LEVY (1880) sandstone kerbset chipped at corners and along edges,
#31 Hannah COHEN (1849) ledgerstone heavily chipped at corners,
#34 Henry COHEN (1860) footstone heavily damaged and its inscription is lost,
#35 Celia COHEN (1860) footstone repeated chipped along edges and corners,
#37 Henry Samuel COHEN (1862) footstone chipped so heavily that design is obscured, with less severe but significant damage to an additional 17 of the gravesites. Combined with the 9 monuments with relatively minor chipping, only 13 gravesites did not have such damage observed in 2012.

The exact cause of the historic chipping is difficult to determine with certainty: it could be caused by forceful impacts by livestock or by lawn mowers. However, significant new chipping damage was recorded in March-April 2012 to both the Henry HART (#23) and Benjamin HART (#24) steles and was clearly associated with characteristic cuts and scratches from lawn mowers. Less extreme but also immediately recent damage was observed caused by livestock to the Elizabeth ISRAEL (#27, 1865). The damage is clearly on-going and appears to be significantly worse than it has been at any point in the past.

DETACHMENT definitions ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)
PEELING : Shedding, coming off, or partial detachment of a superficial layer (thickness : submillimetric to millimetric) having the aspect of a film or coating which has been applied on the stone surface.

Peeling

Stone deterioration in the form of peeling is generally either endemic to a particular type of stone or is caused by a surface treatment. At Maitland Jewish Cemetery, only the Morris REUBEN stele (#33, 1850) has widespread loss of surface area in thin peeling layers. The number of monuments at the cemetery that are also constructed from Ravensfield sandstone but are not exhibiting any sign of peeling damage, suggest that the Morris REUBEN stele underwent some sort of surface treatment in the past. Given that the monument was already lying broken in 1972, any such treatment must have occurred over 40 years ago. Stone sealants have, however, been periodically discovered and marketed for a long time, and continue a tradition of home recipes and miracle fixes which date back at least as far as the Roman era and probably ever since humans have used currency. The Morris REUBEN stele is the only monument identified at Maitland Jewish Cemetery in 2012 as being constructed by Mack & Sherwood: it is possible that they either used a surface treatment or that the stone they were quarrying included a different chemical make-up to the other Ravensfield stone. A later treatment, ie after 1850 but well before 1972, is another possibility. Comparison with other Mack & Sherwood work could reveal further information on the possible cause of this peeling deterioration. Note that deterioration in the form of peeling is also significant on the Celia LEVY boxtomb (#30, constructed by *Cobby*, 1854) but likely involves a complicated mechanism as it is limited to relatively inaccessible areas.

Conservation treatment for peeling is potentially complex and expensive, but simple maintenance work to reduce soluble salts in the stone– and to reduce new accumulations of the same– are an important first step and may prove sufficient to reduce or halt the peeling deterioration in both the Morris REUBEN stele (#33) and the Celia LEVY boxtomb (#30).

Section B: Condition Assessment

DETACHMENT definitions

ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

FLAKING : Flaking : scaling in thin flat or curved scales of submillimetric to millimetric thickness, organized as fish scales.

Flaking

Significant flaking was observed on two monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery: #30 the Celia LEVY boxtomb (#30, 1854), and the Samuel HART stele (1877, #43), both ranked 3. This form of stone deterioration presents a serious risk to monuments as it involves loss of surface areas– potentially thus the loss of the inscription– while being irreversible. The flaking damage for both monuments appears to be clearly linked with soluble salts: as it appears in areas typical of salt attack from rising damp. In both cases, however, the subject areas are sheltered from rain which suggests that the salts may be relatively high in solubility: which is positive as it means that they may be relatively easy to reduce and potentially mitigated by regular periodic maintenance. In both cases, as well, the damage is not occurring in inscribed areas, although the unusual “BROWNE” and “MAITLAND” maker’s mark on the rolled portion of the bottom of the scroll will be at risk if continuing damage is not prevented. Conservation maintenance at Maitland Jewish Cemetery should thus include immediate treatment to both monuments using poultices to reduce the soluble salt buildup. Further actions would then combine monitoring with scheduled maintenance to prevent re-accumulation of soluble salts in these monuments.

DETACHMENT definitions

ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

CONTOUR SCALING : scaling in which the interface with the sound part of the stone is parallel to the stone surface. Case hardening is a synonym of contour scaling.

Contour Scaling

Contour scaling occurs when chemical changes in a stone lead to the exposed surface area of the stone taking on different qualities from the interior areas. Often, the surface becomes stronger but also less flexible, developing a slightly different rate of expansion and contraction. The surface may also become less porous and breathable with pores partially filled with new mineral buildup. Soluble salt action on the monument then tends to occur just behind the stronger and less porous skin: leading to subflorescence and the potential loss of surface areas (of millimetric thickness) which match the contours of the stone surface.

Contour scaling was only observed as a significant problem on two monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery: rank as 4, heavy for the Morris REUBEN stele (#33, 1850) and as 3: significant for the Celia LEVY boxtomb (#30, 1854). Two additional monuments have relatively minor contour scaling problems: the Henry HARRIS stele (#5, 1859, by *Cobby & Co*) and Elizabeth MARKS footstone (#42, 1875).

The conservation of these monuments requires immediate maintenance work to reduce the buildup of soluble salts and prevent continuing accumulation. The former can be accomplished by a combination of poulticing and ensuring that monuments are vertically upright such that they are effectively washed by rain. Maintenance work to reduce ground contact– and thus reduce the drawing in of groundwater with its soluble salts– should also be considered. Treatments to eliminate contour scaling or repair monuments damaged by it are generally complex and expensive: prevention is both significantly more effective and much less costly.

DETACHMENT definitions

ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

SPALLING : In the case of flat surfaces, contour scaling may be called spalling.

Spalling

Maitland Jewish Cemetery has limited problems with spalling, although the two observed cases are both significant: with heavy spalling, ranked 4, on the Solomon HARRIS footstone (#4, 1878) and significant spalling, ranked 3, on Morris REUBEN stele (1850) #33. Treatment for these is as per contour scaling (above) with decision making required as to whether resources should be allocated to footstones when the headstone is intact and important or preventative maintenance is required on other monuments.

Section B: Condition Assessment

Features Induced by Material Loss

Condition Ranking	Alveolisation	Differential Erosion	Rounding	Roughening	Microkarst	Missing Part(s)	Pitting
5 catastrophic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 heavy	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
3 significant	0	0	1	2	1	5	0
2 minor	3	1	5	4	0	1	1
1 very minor	2	1	0	2	0	2	1
0 minimal	40	42	39	37	43*	33	43

Note that there were no perforations recorded on the 2012 monument assessment survey of Maitland Jewish Cemetery. (Also: further checking will be required to ascertain whether or not the damage on #27 should be characterised as microkarsting.)

FEATURES INDUCED BY MATERIAL LOSS ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)
 Alveolisation: Formation, on the stone surface, of cavities (alveoles) which may be interconnected and may have variable shapes and sizes (generally centimetric, sometimes metric).



Alveolisation_1852_CampbellsHill_WILKINSON_02



Ravensfield_1885_RN-JOCS_GOLDBERG_03

Examples of alveolar deterioration patterning.

This type of deterioration of Ravensfield and Hunter Valley sandstones is problematic in nearby Campbell's Hill and East Maitland cemeteries, as well as in Sydney in the Jewish Old Ground of Rookwood Necropolis.

Alveolisation

Alveolisation is not a marked problem at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, with only four monuments showing any recorded damage: two minor, and two very minor. This is notable as Hunter Valley sandstones *are* vulnerable to differential weathering in alveolar patterning. This is most clearly observed where water containing soluble salts is drawn up and into the face of the stone: the sites of water evaporation, with consequent crystallisation and accumulation of soluble salts, becoming centres of coving and alveolar-patterned deterioration.

Monuments which are leaning heavily forwards or backwards are most immediately at risk as they have large surfaces which are shaded from direct sunlight while not being washed

Section B: Condition Assessment

by rain– making them vulnerable to damage from highly soluble salts which are otherwise routinely cleaned away by rainwater.

Factors which may be involved in the lack of significant alveolar damage in Maitland Jewish Cemetery– and in the differences observable with similar stones in Sydney at Rookwood– include the following:

- * **Air Pollution:** the rural setting of Maitland Jewish Cemetery contrasts with the continuing exposure to urban and industrial air pollution which impacts stones at Rookwood. (Those which were originally at the Devonshire Street cemetery, in the urban core, then moved to Rookwood in 1901, probably had an even greater exposure to air pollution: which accords with general observations of soluble salt damage in the Jewish Old Ground.)

- * **Orientation:** the monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery almost all face west or east which contrasts to the Jewish Old Ground in Rookwood with north or south facing monuments. This could have impacts through sun/thermal exposure where north faces are at much higher risk, but also with prevailing winds and consequent driving rain angles: ie with rain tending to be driven from the east, east-facing leaning monuments would still be washed of highly soluble salts.

- * **Stone Quality:** it is likely that the best local stones were used at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, but also unlikely that exported stone was of low quality, particularly as the local quarries were also used for significant volumes of road base/metal (allowing poorer quality stone to be profitably diverted).

- * **Soil:** where the Jewish Old Ground of Rookwood Necropolis has heavy clay, Maitland Jewish Cemetery appears to be alluvial silt and clay which is not as heavy and may drain somewhat more effectively. (Note that no deep excavations or probings were completed during the Monument & Condition Assessments, so these observations are not definitive.)

- * **Microclimate:** the historic fencing and periods of complete overgrowth in Maitland Jewish Cemetery contrasts with conditions in the Jewish Old Ground in Rookwood and may have created quite different microclimate conditions. The fencing, as shown in the 1920s photograph of the Rachel LEWIS gravesite (*Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A MONUMENT TO DREAMS AND DEEDS*, inside back cover flap, private collection), would have reduced wind exposure at ground level. The Jewish Old Ground in Rookwood, in contrast, is on a local high spot with no fencing and little shrubbery (observable both currently and in the Department of Lands 1943 aerial image). The periods of complete overgrowth at Maitland Jewish Cemetery would have reduced the number of wetting-and-drying cycles at any given spots on the stones: ie the rising damp locations would migrate with the height of the overgrowth. The Jewish Old Ground, in contrast, appears to have continuous cutting and relatively high maintenance.

- * **Flooding:** heavy flooding of Maitland, which appears to have included the Jewish cemetery, may have had a positive impact by acting as a bath for the stones, removing any accumulations of soluble salts. Bathing stones is a proven conservation technique but requires large quantities of water moving across the stone slowly over a long time to be effective: it is usually considered too costly but may have been a positive impact of flooding. It also would have required full immersion as, in contrast, partial immersion can lead to significant new accumulations of soluble salts.

Additional factors which are often associated with alveolar patterns of deterioration but do not apply in either case include marine salts (particularly wind-borne salt spray) and heavy wind exposure.

Corollary Considerations

- * ensure that air pollution at Maitland Jewish Cemetery remains minimal: industrial uses nearby would be incompatible with long-term conservation of the monuments

- * monitor industrial use of pesticides or fertilisers in the surrounding lands as both are significant risks for stone

- * consider actions to maintain or restore some of the historic microclimate for Maitland Jewish Cemetery: such as reducing air flow at ground level or providing shade to replicate some of overgrowth effect. Note however that any such actions must be closely monitored for in case it creates any new problems at the site.

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FEATURES INDUCED BY MATERIAL LOSS ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)
Differential Erosion: Differential erosion : occurs when erosion does not proceed at the same rate from one area of the stone to the other. As a result, the stone deteriorates irregularly. This feature is found on heterogeneous stones containing harder and/or less porous zones. It may also occur as a result of selective lichen attack on calcitic stones. Differential erosion is generally found on sedimentary and volcanic stones. Differential erosion is synonymous with relief formation, i.e. to the formation of irregularities on the stone surface.

Differential Erosion

There are only a limited number of cases of differential erosion at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. This clearly relates to the preponderance of high quality sandstone on the site. Neither the local Ravensfield sandstone nor the Sydney sandstone appear to be vulnerable to differential erosion: they have consistent matrix and binder such that they can be carved as freestones and do not erode differentially. Most of the marble at Maitland Jewish Cemetery is, however, also hardly impacted by differential erosion. Differential erosion is most commonly observed in marble where the stone has been subject to acids (either purposefully or, most commonly, through atmospheric pollution) or been aggressively cleaned. There appears to be significantly less damage than observed in equivalent installations in Campbell's Hill or at the Jewish Old Ground of Rookwood Necropolis. This could relate to the East-West orientation of stones at Maitland Jewish Cemetery: opposite from the north south orientation of rows in both Campbell's Hill and the Jewish Old Ground at Rookwood, and could also be a local microclimate effect (see Alveolisation, above).

The marble panel of the Robert LIPMAN stele (#19, 1902) is alone in being heavily affected by differential erosion (rank 4): with neighbouring stones– which have been subject to the same atmospheric conditions– not having been damaged in the same way. This could result from an inferior quality of stone but, as it appears that all of the marble panels are high quality Carrara marble from Italy, it is unlikely that that is the cause of the differential erosion. Instead, the mechanism was probably cleaning. The lack of pitting in the stone suggests that such cleaning was completed with repeated use of strong alkalines instead of hydrochloric acid (the latter being favoured by monumental mason in recent times as a remarkably fast and easy method to remove the surface patina and make marble appear clean). Sandblasting is also a possible mechanism for the observed differential erosion but would generally leave the surface more evenly abraded and the lead standing more proud.

FEATURES INDUCED BY MATERIAL LOSS ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)
Rounding: Preferential erosion of originally angular stone edges leading to a distinctly rounded profile. Rounding can especially be observed on stones which preferably deteriorate through granular disintegration, or when environmental conditions favor granular disintegration.

Rounding

There are few examples of rounding at Maitland Jewish Cemetery: with almost all of the historic Ravensfield sandstone steles holding a remarkably sharp edge and fine carving for over 100 years. The only specific problem with rounding in 2012 was observed on the fallen and face-up Harriet MARKS stele (#39, 1869)– ranked as 3, significant– with minor issues on another 5 monuments most of which are Sydney sandstone.

Conservation repair works to reinstall the Harriet MARKS stele upright would likely reduce the rate of rounding considerably as the Sydney sandstone would not then be subject to direct impact from rain. More extensive treatments to prevent rounding require purpose-built shelter or removal of outdoor object into controlled interior conditions: options which would both be expensive and likely detract from the current value of the landscape at Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

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FEATURES INDUCED BY MATERIAL LOSS ICOMOS-ISCS :*Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)*
Roughening: Selective loss of small particles from an originally smooth stone surface. The substrate is still sound. Roughening can appear either progressively in case of long term deterioration process (for instance in case of granular disintegration), or instantaneously in case of inappropriate actions, such as aggressive cleaning.

Roughening

Many of the marble monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery are suffering from surface roughening (indeed, in some ways, all could be considered affected by such as their surfaces would originally have been polished smooth) with some Sydney sandstone also developing marked and increased surface roughness. The only monuments with roughening deterioration ranked as significant (rank 3) are those of Rachel LEWIS (#22, 1908) and Harriet MARKS (#39, 1869). The former is likely linked with past surface cleaning treatments (as the damage is different from that observable on neighbouring monuments of a similar age and in the same exact microclimate conditions) while the latter appears to have resulted from direct rainfall impact exposure. No conservation treatment for the Rachel LEWIS panel (#22) is recommended at this time except monitoring to ascertain if the problem is actively worsening or essentially stable. Conservation repair work to reinstall the Harriet MARKS (#39) stele would remove the likely cause of any on-going roughening damage. Note that a number of marble panels in Maitland Jewish Cemetery suffer from surface damage types which overlap with roughening but have been ascribed to other conditions (such as differential erosion, above).

FEATURES INDUCED BY MATERIAL LOSS ICOMOS-ISCS :*Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)*
Microkarst: Network of small interconnected depressions of millimetric to centimetric scale, sometimes looking like hydrographic network. Microkarst patterns are due to a partial and/or selective dissolution of calcareous stone surfaces exposed to water run-off.

Microkarst

The only monument at Maitland Jewish Cemetery identified as exhibiting microkarst patterned deterioration is that of Robert LIPMAN (#18, 1902), ranked 3: significant. The damage appears on the marble panel and accompanies significant differential erosion: for discussion of the likely causes of this deterioration, see Differential Erosion, above. Note that the formation of microkarst features suggests that the damage has been caused by aggressive effects of a water-based substance: either acid-washing or heavily alkaline/caustic bleach. Airborne pollutants and acid rain can be discounted as the primary mechanism as the damage would then occur on all of the marble monuments of the same age or older.

FEATURES INDUCED BY MATERIAL LOSS ICOMOS-ISCS :*Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)*
MISSING PART: Empty space, obviously located in the place of some formerly existing stone part. Protruding and particularly exposed parts of sculptures (nose, fingers..) are typical locations for material loss resulting in missing parts.

Missing Part(s)

There are a number of monument parts missing at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. The 2012 condition survey identified heavily significant missing parts from 4 gravesites, and significant missing parts on another 5 gravesites. In some cases, these are issues with footstones which have suffered impact damage and portions have fractured off and are now missing. The most serious include the following:

- * the Rosina GOULSTON stele (#7, 1862) is missing the upper left acroteria which is of high significance as it comprising part of a rare or unique monument set,
- * the George Judah COHEN gravesite (#14, 1889) which is missing both the back of sandstone tongue which held the marble stele upright, and also the front right of portion of the kerbset,
- * the Henry COHEN gravesite (#34, 1860) which is missing the entire top section of the footstone– including the inscription– and which is made more significant as a problem due to the heavy lean of the stele making the main inscription inaccessible (ie impossible to read), &,
- * the Morris COHEN stele, (#44, 1878) which is missing the finial knob. This absence alters the appearance of the monument significantly.

Conservation maintenance should be undertaken to document all loose stone pieces found in and around the cemetery. Conservation repair works could then be completed to reinstall all missing parts which have been positively identified.

Section B: Condition Assessment

FEATURES INDUCED BY MATERIAL LOSS ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

Pitting: Point-like millimetric or submillimetric shallow cavities. The pits generally have a cylindrical or conical shape and are not interconnected, although transitions patterns to interconnected pits can also be observed.

Pitting

There is no problematic pitting of monuments in Maitland Jewish Cemetery. This is itself notable as it suggests that both that there has neither been extensive acid-washing of monuments nor particular problems with pollutants. The two minor cases are the marble panel of the Myer and Caroline ILLFELD marble panel (#1, 1924) and the polished sandstone kerbset of the Leah ABADEE gravesite (#45, 2010). The former suggests the possibility that the panel may have been acid-washed once (or with very dilute solutions) while the latter is worth noting in the context of observing how this unusual sandstone (which the distributors claim is a natural stone product and not an artificial or treated one) weathers over time.

Conservation Implications

Many of the features induced by material loss reveal evidence of past conditions and potential past human actions– generally cleaning. While damage from natural weathering is difficult to avoid, conservation maintenance and repair works could reduce vulnerability of many of the monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery to accelerated deterioration from soluble salts and, in some cases, direct rainfall and pollutants. Careful control of any cleaning treatments will also be vital to maintaining the cemetery for the long-term.



MJC_Area_CemeteryAtDawn_201112209_01

It is vital that the conservation of the monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery be informed by an understanding of the history of the site. The limited maintenance and the rural surrounds have had considerable influence on the condition of the stones.

Section B: Condition Assessment

Mechanical and Physical Damage

Condition Ranking	Impact Damage & Force Effects	Cut(s)	Scratch(es)	Abrasion	Keying
5 catastrophic	1	0	0	0	0
4 heavy	2	1	0	0	1
3 significant	5	1	2	2	0
2 minor	1	1	2	1	0
1 very minor	1	1	2	0	0
0 minimal	35	41	39	42	44

MECHANICAL DAMAGE ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

Definition : Loss of stone material clearly due to a mechanical action.

Sub-types :

- Impact damage : Mechanical damage due to the impact of a projectile (bullet, shrapnel) or of a hard tool.

For purposes of monumental masonry, impact damage is being considered more broadly: to include force exerted by livestock and vandals (a similar effect if a different mechanism than as defined in the ICOMOS-ISCS Glossary)

- Cut : Loss of material due to the action of an edge tool. It can have the appearance of an excavated cavity, an incision, a missing edge, etc...Tool marks can be considered as special kinds of cuts but should not be considered as damage features.

- Scratch : Manually induced superficial and line-like loss of material due to the action of some pointed object. It can be accidental or intentional. Usually it appears as a more or less long groove. Tool marks can have the appearance of scratches, but should not be taken as damage features.

- Abrasion : Erosion due to wearing down or rubbing away by means of friction, or to the impact of particles.

- Keying : Impact damage resulting from hitting a surface with a pointed tool, in order to get an irregular surface which will assist the adhesion of an added material, a mortar for instance.

Mechanical and Physical Damage

The presence of a considerable number of fallen and broken monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery suggests that there have been significant problems with mechanical and physical damage... whether caused by floods, livestock or vandals. Based on analysis of historical photographs, however, the reality may be more prosaic: the fallen and broken monuments may have succumbed to a lack of relatively simple maintenance, combined with periodic and limited effects from livestock. Earlier episodes of catastrophic flooding or isolated vandalism are possible, but are not required to account for the observable monument failures.

Impact Damage & Force Effects

Effects from force and impacts have likely been an important mechanism of damage at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, and pose a notable risk for on-going problems.

Specific damage from livestock was observed in February 2012 and it will have been a continuing problem whenever the fence or gate has fallen into disrepair- as now with both the fence failing and the gate un-latched.



MJC_Livestock_HorseFeedingBehind45_201112209_03

Horse pushing through fence to feed inside the cemetery. During the condition survey, a large pony was also observed rubbing itself heavily against a monument leaning into the fenceline.

Section B: Condition Assessment



MJC Area_NewDamage_20120220_04



MJC Area_NewDamage_20120220_06

The Elizabeth ISRAEL footstone (#27) from 1865 was dislodged by a heavy impact between February 10th and February 20th, 2012. The gate was open and relatively fresh horse manure was found nearby.

Although likely an important factor in many of the fallen monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, as well as the chipped footstones, livestock damage should not be overestimated. The continuing presence of highly vulnerable leaning monuments which have not fallen over (ie when compared with 1970s photographs) suggests that livestock have only had a limited impact: and that may perhaps be most marked on the fence posts and footstones rather than the headstones.

Vandalism (Impact Damage & Force Effects)

Vandalism is another potential source of forceful impact damage but it appears highly unlikely that Maitland Jewish Cemetery has suffered from much at any point in the past. The Morris COHEN monument– at 8' high but only minimal thickness– would have been an easy and likely irresistible first target for vandals. The heavily leaning steles, also, would have been all-too-easy and tempting. Unfortunately, it is likely that any vandalism in the cemetery would probably include almost all of the monuments as were never designed to be strong enough to withstand purposeful and willful destruction. The potential for vandalism, although it has not occurred up to this point, is a vital concern for the long-term conservation of monuments in Maitland Jewish Cemetery: actions which could encourage vandalism (such as completely blocking site-lines to the gravestones) must be avoided.

Gravity: Lack of Maintenance (Impact Damage & Force Effects)

The most likely cause of most of the fallen monuments is gravity combined with a lack of maintenance. Monuments which develop any sort of lean, whether from grave subsidence, soil expansion/contraction during wetting and drying out, or chance events, will remain vulnerable to having that lean increase over time. Wetting episodes which include complete ground saturation (deluges, flooding) will reduce the effective strength of soil such that gravity, potentially with high wind events, will lead to increases in the lean, with the consequent increase in the vulnerability to further increases. Once the centre-of-gravity of the monument nears the outside edge of the footprint, it will be at risk from any change in its condition. Intervention to correct minor structural leans before they accelerate can proactively avoid failures due to gravity: regular monitoring and simple maintenance is thus the key to preventing damage to the monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

Floods (Impact Damage & Force Effects)

Floods could provide a mechanism for monuments to become dislodged and fall. However, on the basis of the number of leaning monuments which have fallen between the 1970s and the present without floods, it is quite possible that the flood impacts have been minimal (ie accelerating leans by reducing soil strength during episodes of complete ground saturation, but having little immediate or specific and clearly identifiable effect). The filling-in of sunken graves through silting may even have proven beneficial in the long term by actually reducing vulnerability to continuing and accelerating leans.

Section B: Condition Assessment

Cuts & Scratches

Lawn mowing has caused recent damage to gravestones at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, but it does not seem to have been a problem in the past. There is a very limited number of significant cuts and scratches: almost all of which are immediately recent. This suggests that the current maintenance regime requires a firm management directive that it is unacceptable to get close to historic monuments with mechanical lawn mowers. Given the small size and wide rows in Maitland Jewish Cemetery, there is no necessity for damage such as that observed in February 2012. Areas adjacent to monuments should be cut only with nylon-cord trimmers (no wire reinforced cord) with great care exercised near the historic stonework. Maintenance teams should be encouraged to cut and trim less– with no damage– rather than being criticised if cutting or trimming misses a small proportion for safety's sake.

Upright reinstallation of fallen and broken monuments should reduce their vulnerability to cuts and scratches: it is significant that the worst cuts are on broken monuments with pieces lying on an angle (where it is difficult to see where the stone ends and the grass begins).

Cemetery management option that could have a positive impact on amounts of lawn-mower damage include:

- * reducing the frequency of cutting, and,
- * clear directives to not to cut and trim directly against stones: a small margin of growth being encouraged instead of criticised.



Both the Benjamin HART gravestone and footmarker (#24, 1905) experienced lawn mower damage that must have occurred during short course of the survey. The monument is broken and lying at an angle, making it difficult to see where it emerges from the ground. Both markers are, however, in flat and relatively clear and unobstructed areas– damage could have easily been avoided.

Abrasion

There is only limited abrasion at Maitland Jewish Cemetery with the only significant recorded cases being the 1906 FRIEDMAN stele (#9) and Barnett L. COHEN stele (#28, 1880). The former appears affected by repeated contact (seemingly by trimming cord), while the latter has wear along edges that project just above the ground height.

Keying

The Benjamin MORRIS (#17, 1897) monument was purposefully keyed in the inset panel area to increase the adherence of mortar to the face of the stone. This keying in, which is likely replicated on all of the Thomas Browne sandstone steles with inset marble inscription panels, proved quite effective. The keyed-in mortar is still holding to the surface of the sandstone, and likewise held the panel in historic photos which show the monument leaning on a significant angle. The unkeyed surface on the marble is the one which has failed– a situation which appears to be occurring on a number of the other panels which are deforming and separating off the stele.

Section B: Condition Assessment

Discolouration & Deposits

Condition Ranking	Colouration	Staining
5 catastrophic	0	0
4 heavy	0	0
3 significant	1	1
2 minor	4	4
1 very minor	3	2
0 none	37	38

There were no black crusts, salt/gypsum crusts, bleaching, moist areas, efflorescence, films, glossy aspects, graffiti, iron-rich patinas, oxalate patinas, soiling, or subflorescence recorded on the 2012 monument assessment survey of Maitland Jewish Cemetery.

DISCOLOURATION definitions ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

Change of the stone colour in one to three of the colour parameters : hue, value and chroma.

Sub-type(s) :

- Colouration (to be preferred to colouring) : change in hue, value and/or a gain in chroma

Defined for gravestone condition assessment as being a permanent alteration of the stone

- Bleaching (or fading) : gain in value due to chemical weathering of minerals (e.g. reduction of iron and manganese compounds) or extraction of coloring matter (leaching, washing out), or loss of polish, generally very superficial. Dark and bright color marbles often show bleaching as a result of exposure to weather.

- Moist area : corresponds to the darkening (lower hue) of a surface due to dampness. The denomination moist area is preferred to moist spot, moist zone or visible damp area.

- Staining : kind of discolouration of limited extent and generally of unattractive appearance.

Defined for gravestone condition assessment as being impermanent effect on the surface of the stone

DEPOSIT ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)

Definition : Accumulation of exogenic material of variable thickness. Some examples of deposits : splashes of paint or mortar, sea salt aerosols, atmospheric particles such as soot or dust, remains of conservation materials such as cellulose poultices, blast materials etc...

Discolouration and deposits are not a notable problem at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, with the only observable issues being limited colouration and staining.

Colouration

The most noticeable colouration has occurred to the Morris BENJAMIN monument (#33, 1850) completed by Mack & Sherwood which has an alteration to the colour value (and limited change to hue and chroma). Minor colouration was observed for the Henry HARRIS (#05, 1859) and Solomon & Rosina GOULSTON steles (#06 & #07, both 1862) and for assorted stones areas in close proximity to the ground. The cause of the change in stone colour cannot be determined without further investigation. It may relate to the stone used (with all four effected monuments being early in the cemetery history) but could have an explanation as simple as repeated exposure to urine from livestock. Although the colouration should be monitored, it does not appear to be related to any significant or developing problems at this time.

Staining

There is no problematic staining at Maitland Jewish Cemetery: with most surface problems being simple algae or lichen growth. Minor staining was observed on the Julia Alpha LEVY (#29, 1880), Celia LEVY (#30, 1854), and FRIEDMAN-IRWIN (#09, 1906) monuments but could probably be removed by simple hand-cleaning if deemed necessary.

Section B: Condition Assessment

Biological Colonisation

Condition Ranking	Algae	Lichen
5 catastrophic	0	0
4 heavy	21	6
3 significant	16	13
2 minor	6	16
1 very minor	1	8
0 none	1	2

BIOLOGICAL COLONISATION ICOMOS-ISCS :Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns (2008)
Definition : Colonization of the stone by plants and micro-organisms such as bacteria, cyanobacteria, algae, fungi and lichen (symbioses of the latter three). Biological colonization also includes influences by other organisms such as animals nesting on and in stone.
Relationship with the substrate : Direct growth on and in stone or stone cavities ; also indirect influences by nearby trees and other organisms.
Equivalent terms to be found in other glossaries : Biological growth, biological overgrowth, living exogenous material.

Biological Colonisation

Almost all of the monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery have biological colonisation by algae and, to a lesser extent, lichen. These biological growths contribute to the authentic appearance of age in Maitland Jewish Cemetery, and may be considered to have both a positive and a negative impact on the historic landscape. A permeable and breathing layer on the surface of a stone can act to reduce weathering damage (although only in situations without frequent wet freeze-thaw cycles). On the other hand, where inscriptions are obscured, the readability of the landscape is impeded and the significance of the site may be considered to be negatively impacted.

The most obvious problem with biological growths at Maitland Jewish Cemetery are where they are obscuring the inscriptions on flat ledgerstones. At the same time, however, they are protecting those inscriptions from direct weathering damage: falling water erosion as well as thermal pressures (by slowing down the cooling and heating of the surface, biological growth can reduce impacts of heat-related expansion/contraction on the vulnerable surface of the stone). Treatment by hand-cleaning for the inscriptions on the ledgerstones could be considered as part of cemetery maintenance but would generally be better characterised as restoration as such work may have only mixed conservation value.

Note that no outdoor monuments should be treated with a stone sealer. Despite claims made by each new generation of (miracle) stone sealants, each appears to have eventually caused terrible damage to the very stones they were intended to protect.

One of the most noticeable findings of the on-going State of Vaults & Grand Monuments project in Rookwood Necropolis has been a specific form of peeling found on monuments which appear to have had historic or more recent stone sealant treatments.



RN_J_OGN_97-98_COHEN_Peeling_01_CSK

A full discussion of potential costs and benefits of cleaning is found in Section C: Biological growths may be acting in a similar way to a sacrificial render: they should be monitored but may be broadly beneficial for the horizontal monuments and have mixed or negligible impact on vertical steles.

Section B: Condition Assessment

Additional Deterioration

Loss of Lead Lettering

Lead lettering is vulnerable to slow failure due to weathering and algae growth, particularly if the letters do not have angled key holes: such damage is, however, incremental with letters slowly separating from the stone. The actual pattern of loss of letters at Maitland Jewish Cemetery does not match that which would be generally observed from natural weathering and algae growth: there have been no or very few letters lost in the past 30 years despite the normal incremental increase which would be expected. Instead, the evidence suggests that most or all of the letters were lost to a different mechanism. The most common causes of sudden loss appear to be various mechanical and harsh chemical cleaning techniques. Sandblasting has a significant impact on lead letters but is also accompanied by heavy surface roughening and often also leads to the letters standing proud (the lead actually withstands the sandblasting better than stone). Carborundum re-surfacing can lead to heavy loss of lead letters but is accompanied by a thinning-out of the letters that remain as well as loss of definition in any v-cut letters: effects not observed at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. Acid-washing has a long-term impact on lead lettering as the marble holding the lead in place is partially removed. Although a number of marble gravestones and panels show some loss of surface, it generally appears to be minor and consistent with natural weathering (ie more pronounced where exposure is highest). Metal-brush cleaning is extremely damaging to lead letters but leaves characteristic scratches: these are not visible at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. Another telltale is surface rust staining which is also absent from the cemetery. Power-washing with high-pressure water will often blow out lead letters and could be responsible for the wide-spread and otherwise unexplained loss of letters at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. Power-washing is deleterious to the stone as it often opens up pores as well as driving algae into deep spaces. These effects are not easily distinguished from natural weathering, except in the first years of the aftermath of the power-washing: the damage is real and permanent, but the visual effect is hard to read over time.

Note that there is some surface roughening on the Ravensfield sandstone steles for Rachel LEWIS (#22, 1908), Michael BARNETT (#21, 1905) and Morris BENJAMIN (#17, 1897) : in the former two cases, the roughening is accompanied by abrasive marks along the edge of the projecting marble panels (see Repairs and Alterations, above, for further discussion of this issue). There is also pitting observable on the ILLFELD marble panel (#1, 1924) which suggests the possibility of acid-washing in that one particular case.

A notably high number of lost lead letters at Maitland Jewish Cemetery have remnant lead extant in their keying-in holes: this requires a removal mechanism which actively pulls the letter out instead of the more common slow pushing out by algae growing behind the lead. Overly aggressive surface cleaning can have this effect, but usually any conscientious person would stop if they are so clearly damaging a monument. It is quite possible that the mechanism could be ivy roots: as they grow– or if they are ripped out and removed– they can pull lead out and break the keying-in holes apart.



Note the remnant lead plugs in a number of letters– especially the N, T, and I– on the Morris COHEN stele. There has been no observation of similar problems with works by the monumental mason HANSON in numerous works in Rookwood Necropolis, Sydney.

Section B: Condition Assessment

Rusting

Rusting is a significant problem for a limited number of monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. The Celia LEVY boxtomb (#30, 1854) is ranked as a potentially catastrophic problem (rank 5), as the iron cramps are failing and will inevitably lead to serious damage to the stone: both by rust jacking (which will appear as star cracking and then fractures) and by the lack of support for a monument which allowing it to separate, fall apart and collapse. Heavily significant problems were recorded for the Henry HART and Benjamin HART steles (#23 & #24): both at risk from iron pins which were installed to provide support but which failed and are now rusting. The ironwork fence which originally surrounded the Julia Alpha LEVY grave (#29) has created considerable damage to the sandstone kerbset through rust expansion. The fence sections, which appear both on the grave and likely comprise most of the stack of ironwork behind the Morris COHEN stele (#44), are rusting heavily and could deteriorate beyond repair if they do not receive conservation maintenance. Simple fish-oil treatment would be an effective, if short-lived, method to preserve the ironwork, although reinstallation might prove more effective in the long term. The latter would require, however, both a program (possibly by the Friends of Maitland) to document all surviving ironwork at determine its correct location and then either conservation or restoration works to reinstall the fencework and replace functional portions as needed. Note that an additional minor problem was recorded with the cast iron fencework on the George Judah COHEN gravesite (#14, rank 2): it is rusting at a much slower rate than that observed for pieces of the Julia Alpha LEVY ironwork and is not currently at risk. Conservation maintenance could be usefully undertaken to stabilise the extant section and, potentially, to reinstall surviving pieces and preserve them with a fishoil treatment.



Active rusting and rust-related damage on the Celia LEVY boxtomb (#30, 1854). The photo on the right shows a corner of a side section which has fractured— probably as a function of pressure exerted with the pushing open of the top slab combined with rust jacking.



The Henry HART stele (#23, 1931) was not held securely despite cement and iron pins. At least one pin remains in the sub-base and is rusting: it will inevitably cause damage in the form of star-cracking and, subsequently, the fracturing of the stone.

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

C. Monument Safety & Conservation

General Condition

Average condition ranking: 3.5

General Condition	Number
5 Catastrophic	4
4 Heavily Problematic	21
3 Significant Problems	14
2 Good	5
1 Extremely Good	1

The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery require maintenance: almost all suffer from significant problems. The physical condition of the stones is, however, remarkably good: simple conservation maintenance and proactive safety repairs, if sensitively completed, could preserve many of the gravestones for the long-term. Conservation repairs would both enhance the appearance of the cemetery and help preserve additional monuments.

The visual state of the Maitland Jewish Cemetery initially suggests neglect and possible catastrophe: there are many fallen, broken, and heavily leaning steles. Monuments are heavily colonised with algae and lichen, inscriptions are hard or impossible to read. Almost nothing appears straight and orderly. Closer inspection of the gravestones reveals, however, than almost all the stone is intact and robust, that inscriptions are visible under the right light and are probably just obscured by the biological growths, and that simple maintenance could significantly enhance the visual appearance of the cemetery while increasing the safety of the stones and helping preserve the historic fabric.

Maitland Jewish Cemetery has been blessed with dedicated work by volunteers: actively helping preserve the place and document it. Extensive photographic evidence from the 1970s to the present provides an invaluable resource for understanding the processes of change which have been occurring at the cemetery.

Investigation of the photographic record reveals that the rate of failure and damage to the stonework does not require any mechanism beyond a lack of maintenance, although physical damage from livestock and structural weaknesses created by flooding have probably also been involved. Recently, new problems are appearing through lawn mower damage. Based on examination of the stonework, there is little clear evidence of vandalism or of resetting or reinstallations (except possibly stele #10).

There are currently fourteen steles are lying on the ground, with an additional one just about to finally topple over (Henry COHEN, #34). Four of the fourteen have fallen in the past 40 years, with the lean on Henry COHEN (#34) having progressed from about 100% to an impressive 279%. There appears to be a general and surprisingly consistent failure rate averaging at 1 per decade: both in the 4 over 40 years, and the 14 in total over the 160 years of the cemetery or 115 years of an active Jewish community in Maitland (with the synagogue closing in 1898). It can be assumed that the local Jewish community would have maintained the cemetery while active as a large group in Maitland, suggesting that monuments would have probably be repaired and maintained until at least the 1870s: giving then 130 years for the 14 monuments to fall. The 1956 recording of the cemetery by David Benjamin specifies that eight monuments were fallen over (4 of which are further noted as also being broken). These figures are likely to be comprehensive as the listing was part of a complete survey of the site to document its state of disrepair, and probably dates to the extensive work to map out the extant graves and establish the working sketch plan and grave numbering. Specific fallen graves were recorded as:

“6 & 7 2 graves fallen stones 1862”

“8 & 9 Henry Nathaniel Friedman... fallen stone”

“23 Henry Hart... fallen over backwards”

“24 Benjamin Hart... fallen and broken”

“28 Barnett L Cohen... fallen and broken”

“29 _____Levi 27.8.1880 fallen and broken”

“33 Morris son of H. B. Reuben... broken and fallen”

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

The George Judah COHEN monument is shown upright in an accompanying picture: suggesting that it must have fallen and became broken at some point between 1956 and 1972.

The Lydia Isabella LEVI gravestone is listed with no notation of being broken. It does not appear in any of the photographs from the 1970s or the Australian Jewish Historical Society Archives.

The George and Myalla LEVIEN monument is listed but not identified as being broken. It does not appear to be included in the 1970s photographs.

The Harriet MARKS, Ethel COHEN, and Leah COHEN steles (#39, #40, & #41 respectively) are all shown upright before 1978 but have fallen since.

Essentially there are 14 monuments fallen in 2012, with evidence suggesting that they fell during the following periods:

3 in 1972-2012 (note that the 1970s dates overlap)

3 in 1956-1978 (note that the 1970s dates overlap)

8 in 1880s?-1956

Note that the test sample, at only 3 steles fallen in two given periods of ~35 years, cannot be considered large enough to give a high precision in the results. It is adequate, however, to strongly suggest that no complicated or catastrophic mechanism is required to explain the monument failures at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. A simple lack of correction of leans perhaps combined with isolated flood damage or physical impacts could account for all of the observed problems.



The Henry COHEN stele (#34, 1860) is just about to fall and fracture. It may not have broken as it may be designed as a 'tabletstone': a single piece which is traditionally installed 1/3rd in the ground and 2/3rd above.



The forward lean of the Harriet MARKS base (#39, 1869) reveals that it was leaning significantly forward before it fractured and fell.

Simple conservation maintenance involving the levelling of monuments with structural leans could have prevented a great deal of the observed damage at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, but would be just as valuable in 2012 as many gravestones are at risk. Almost all safety priority works also involve the levelling of monuments with structural leans.

Complete restoration of the cemetery to a like-new state is also possible, given the relatively good physical condition of the fabric, but might have a negative impact on the historical value and significance of the cemetery while also requiring irreversible repairs and alterations to the historic fabric which may not be justifiable on conservation or preservation grounds.

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

Monument Safety & Prioritisation

Safety Class	Safety Priority	Number
High	Priority A	1
High	Priority B	2
High	Priority C	5
Medium	Priority D	8
Medium	Priority E	3
Medium	Priority F	11
Low	Priority G	7
Low	Priority H	5
Low	Priority I	3

The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery were assessed for their potential safety hazard. This classification combines the risks of the monument falling or breaking apart considered against the amount of impact or force required to initiate such a process and within a context of the risk that falling or breaking would be likely to cause to persons nearby. These assessments were completed by hand by an experienced cemetery worker: push-testing using only moderate force (applied using a slow build-up) and assessing other risks visually and by measurement of dimensions. The prioritisations are consistent with those used in assessment of the Jewish Old Ground in Rookwood Necropolis (Sydney, by Monuments in Memoriam) and with the Annual Safety Survey completed in-house at Woodlawn Cemetery in Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

Safety classification is divided into nine prioritisation categories: three within each of the general classes of High, Medium, and Low. The nine categories provide for fine-grained management of potential hazards and the possibility of staged works to address issues as resources and management prioritisation allow.

Of all the monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery, only one was found to be of Safety Priority A: a hazard which does not require significant impact or force applied, and which could to fall at any time. Two monuments were observed as being Priority B: with a high potential for falling and/or breaking, but requiring impact or force to initiate the process. Five additional monuments are also within the High classification for potential safety hazard, categorized as Safety Priority C. They require either considerable impact or force applied to initiate falling and/or breaking or are of a smaller scale such that they are unlikely to cause as serious damage in the unlikely event that they are pushed or pulled onto a person.

Monuments classified as being of a Medium Safety Priority are potential safety issues which should be regularly monitored, with safety risks considered within ongoing management of the site, and repair works completed when possible. General standards for monitoring cemetery safety often include recorded assessments made on five year cycles.

The rationale for listing each of the High Safety Priority monuments are discussed with details provided of the specific safety problems for each. Note that potential remedial actions are contained in the accompanying *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: Monument Repair Options*, 2012.

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

High Safety Priority (categories A, B, & C)

Priority A: Highest Safety Priority

Morris BENJAMIN (#17, 1897)

The Morris BENJAMIN stele (#17, 1897) leans heavily forward such that it is a possible public safety risk, and a danger to itself. The marble inscription panel as already fallen and the stele is leaning at 33% forward (measured at 200mm forward over 600mm) with the plinth unsecured and partially out of the ground. Previous repairs to secure delaminating front sections are intact but are placed under increased stresses by the lean and will be at risk if the monument falls.



MJC_17_BENJAMIN_Morris_20120220_03

The forward lean of the Morris BENJAMIN stele (#17, 1897) has already led to the loosening and fall of the inscription panel. The monument, which does not appear to be tied into or fixed to the kerbset, is at risk of falling.

Priority B

Henry COHEN (#34, 1860)

The Henry COHEN stele (#34, 1860) leans so far forward that it has almost fallen over. The sandstone is under considerable stress which is testing its tensile strength: the top portion could break and fall suddenly. Alternately, the entire stele could finally slump to the ground. The current lean is 279% forward (measured at 600mm forward over 215mm) with historical photographs revealing that the lean has increased regularly since the 1970s.

Samuel HART (#43, 1877)

The Samuel HART stele (#43, 1877) leans backward by 19% (measured at 112mm back over 600mm). Combined with significant cracking and delamination, the stability of the monument is compromised. Conservation maintenance to level the stele may be sufficient to address the immediate safety risk: but further conservation repair works to secure the cracking should be considered.



MJC_43_HART_Samuel_20120223_10

The backwards lean of the Samuel HART stele (#43, 1877) is placing it at risk both of falling and through exposure to livestock and hazards outside the fence.

Priority C

Charles Lewis ISRAEL (#12, 1867)

Although relatively small, the Charles Lewis ISRAEL stele (#12, 1867) leans at 34% (forward, measured at 206mm over 600mm) and appears ready to fall: with a slight movement when touched during the survey. Historic photographs show that the monument has had a lean for a considerable time, but it appears to have worsened and is now a potential safety risk: both to passersby and to the integrity of the stone itself.

John SAMUELS (#13, 1873)

The John SAMUELS stele (#13, 1873) is quite small and only reaches 0.6m height but leans at 41% (forward, measured at 240mm over 600mm) and appears ready to fall: with a slight movement when touched during the survey. Historic photographs show that the monument has had a lean for a considerable time, but it appears to have worsened and is now a potential safety risk: both to passersby and to the integrity of the stone itself. (The lean and propensity to fall would suggest the stele be Priority B, but the small size and height reduces the likelihood of serious risk to the public.)

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

Elizabeth ISRAEL (#27, 1865)

The Elizabeth ISRAEL stele (#27, 1865) leans forward at 21% (measures at 124mm forward over 600mm) and is at risk of falling down and breaking.

Celia LEVY (#30, 1854)

The Celia LEVY boxtomb (#30, 1854) is in potential danger of collapse. The top ledgerstone has slide down and projects considerably out from the foot end. The iron cramps are deteriorated, and no longer provide internal structural strength. The monument leans forward and right but not considerably enough to comprise a safety risk (with the slope actually helping to reduce the rate of biological overgrowth). The boxtomb has been assessed as a safety Priority C: despite the risk of collapse, the structure is only 20" high (515mm) which reduces the likelihood of risk to public safety.



Movement of the top slab, coupled with rusting of the fixing cramps, is placing the Celia LEVY boxtomb (#30, 1854) at risk of collapse.

Elizabeth HART (#38, 1869)

The Elizabeth HART stele (#38, 1869) leans backwards at 17% (measured at 100mm back over 600mm) and is at risk of falling down and breaking.

Medium Safety Priority: Classes D, E, & F

Twenty-two monuments have been classed as Medium Safety Priority. Conservation maintenance works to the cemetery (see next section) will address the majority of them, and could be combined with additional safety repair work to eliminate any clear safety hazards at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. These monuments should be regularly assessed for any changes to their potential safety hazard in a periodic but scheduled assessment program.

Low Safety Priority: Classes G, H, & I

Fifteen monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery have been classified as being of Low Safety Priority. These memorials are essentially stable and secure as they are: as safe as their design and materials allow, with little or no remedial action possible or required. Periodic re-assessments could be scheduled to ascertain and record that their potential for safety hazard has not changed.

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

Monument Conservation & Prioritisation

Conservation Class	Conservation Priority	Number
High	Priority A	3
High	Priority B	9
High	Priority C	17
Medium	Priority D	7
Medium	Priority E	2
Medium	Priority F	1
Low	Priority G	1
Low	Priority H	4
Low	Priority I	1

The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery were assessed for their relative conservation priority: with highest ranking gravestones being those at greatest risk of damage and accelerated deterioration if corrective actions are undertaken. The classification also integrated the potential for efficient and/or proactive maintenance to correct the identified problems: such that the rankings help maximise preservation of fabric if decisions need to be made in the context of limited available resources. Additionally, outstanding or rare monuments were accorded higher priority where appropriate but the general principle applied to the assessment of monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery was that each and every gravestone contributed to the significance of the place. These assessments were completed by a cemetery worker with wide experience in working with historic monuments but are open to further refinement as conditions allow. Specifically, the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery may be able to make adjustments based on their extensive research and work with the cemetery and the history. The prioritisations are consistent with those used in assessment of the Jewish Old Ground in Rookwood Necropolis (Sydney, by Monuments in Memoriam) and with the Annual Safety Survey completed in-house at Woodlawn Cemetery in Guelph, Ontario, Canada (which integrates conservation as being ‘the safety of the monument itself’).

Conservation classification has been divided into nine prioritisation categories: three within each of the general classes of High, Medium, and Low. The nine categories provide for fine-grained management of potential hazards and the possibility of staged works to address issues as resources and management prioritisation allow.

Three monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery were identified as being Conservation Priority A: at risk of immediate and significant damage if corrective actions are not taken. In all three cases, the monument leans heavily and could be levelled relatively easily. Nine gravestones were categorised as Conservation Priority B: at risk of significant damage if corrective actions are not completed. The majority of these are also leaning steles which require relatively inexpensive levelling work but there are also more complex repairs required to protect and preserve a boxtomb, a gravestone with a lost context, and steles affected by delamination. Seventeen additional monuments were also identified within the High classification, categorised as Conservation Priority C: including many steles which are lying broken on the ground requiring full repairs.

Monuments classified as being of a Medium Conservation Priority should be regularly monitored, with maintenance and repair works completed when possible. General standards for monitoring cemeteries often include recorded assessments made on five year cycles.

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

The basic rationale for listing each of the High Conservation Priority monuments is provided below: explanation of the specific conservation problems for each as well as the potential maintenance and repair options are detailed in the accompanying *Maitland Jewish Cemetery: Specific Monument Repair Options*, April 2012. An indication of the relative cost of maintenance and repairs is provided in the listing with two asterixes (**) for expensive or complex repairs, one asterix (*) for moderately complex or expensive works, and no asterix for relatively inexpensive maintenance.

High Conservation Priority (categories A, B, & C)

Priority A: Highest Conservation Priority

John SAMUELS stele (#13, 1873): leans heavily, at immediate risk of falling and breaking
Benjamin MORRIS monument (#17, 1897): leans heavily, at immediate risk of falling and breaking, panel lying exposed on the ground
Henry COHEN (#34, 1860): leans heavily, at immediate risk of falling and breaking

Priority B

Solomon HARRIS (#4, 1878): leans heavily, at risk of falling and breaking
Charles Lewis ISRAEL (#12, 1867): leans heavily, at risk of falling and breaking
Benjamin HART (#24, 1905): stele lying broken and exposed, immediate lawn mower damage
*Lydia Isabella LEVI (#26, 1898): context lost and small stele broken in pieces
Elizabeth ISRAEL (#27, 1865): leans heavily, at risk of falling and breaking
*Celia LEVY (#30, 1854): boxtomb at risk of complete collapse, fixings degraded
*Henry Samuel COHEN (#37, 1862): cracking and delamination compromising stele
Elizabeth HART (#38, 1869): leans heavily, at risk of falling and breaking
*Samuel HART (#43, 1877): heavy lean & delamination compromising integrity of stele



The small marble monument for Lydia Isabella LEVI (#26, 1898) is in danger of continuing loss of fabric: multiple pieces are already missing, and its correct gravesite location is unknown.



The Benjamin HART stele (#24, 1905) is at considerable risk of ongoing impact damage: as clearly shown by heavy chipping, scratching, and cuts which occurred from lawn mowers during the site survey.

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

Priority C

Hyam Elias MANDELSON (#2, 1919): thin marble panel fallen off and exposed
*Isaac MARTIN (#3, 1879): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
Henry HARRIS (#5, 1859): leans structurally, at risk of falling and breaking
*Solomon GOULSTON (#6, 1862): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
*Rosina GOULSTON (#7, 1862): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
*George and Myall LEVIEN (#11, 1852): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
**George Judah COHEN (#14, 1889): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
*Samuel W. LEWIS (#19, 1903): cracking compromising integrity of stele, panel at risk
*Henry HART (#23, 1931): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
Lena Rebecca LIPMAN (#25, 1882): leans structurally, at risk of falling and breaking
*Barnett L. COHEN (#28, 1880): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
**Julia Alpha LEVY (#29, 1880): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
**Morris REUBEN (#33, 1850): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
*Celia COHEN (#35, 1860): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
*Harriet MARKS (#39, 1869): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
*Ethel COHEN (#40, 1872): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground
*Leah COHEN (#41, 1874): stele lying broken and exposed on the ground



Foreground monuments for Lena Rebecca LIPMAN (#25, 1882, on left) and George Judah COHEN (#14, 1889, on right) are both High Conservation Priorities: the former as it has a structural lean, the latter being at risk of accelerated deterioration as well as further impact damage lying on the ground.

MJC_25_LIPMAN_LenaRebecca_20120326_02

Note that prioritisation has been completed on the basis of conservation and not restoration: ie preservation of actual historic fabric not recreation of a like-new appearance. In Maitland Jewish Cemetery, where the age and long history of the burial ground is part of its significance and meaning, widespread restoration would not respect the history of the site and would efface and remove a significant part of its value. Complete restoration of Maitland Jewish Cemetery to a like-new appearance might also increase the risk of vandalism.

Medium Conservation Priority: Classes D, E, & F

Ten monuments have been classed as medium conservation priority. Minor and/or proactive maintenance works could be completed to address the majority of them, and could be combined with additional safety repair work to reduce all potential long-term issues at Maitland Jewish Cemetery. These monuments should be regularly assessed for any changes to their condition in a periodic but scheduled assessment program.

Low Conservation Priority: Classes G, H, & I

Six monuments at Maitland Jewish Cemetery have been classified as being of low conservation priority. These memorials are essentially intact, stable and secure as they are, with little or no remedial action possible or required. Periodic re-assessments could be scheduled to ascertain and record that condition has not changed.

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

Potential Maintenance & Repair Programs

1. Site Security

Secure Site Without Encouraging Vandalism

Manage Grounds Maintenance to Reduce Lawn Mower Damage

2. Conservation Maintenance

Level Structurally Leaning Steles and Plinths

Re-attach Fallen and Loose Panels

Fill Sunken and Subsided Areas Affecting Monument Stability

Establish Regular Monitoring Program for Gravestones at Maitland Jewish Cemetery

3. Conservation Maintenance & Repair Works

Re-tap Loose Lead Letters

Lime Mortar Fill Open Cracks and Plinth Slots

Re-install Fallen Steles into Intact Plinth Sockets (Complete Structural Levelling as Required)

Repair Fractured Monuments with Hidden Pins

Raise and Level Sunken Monument(s)

Remove Overgrowth From Decorative Infills (Marble-and-Slate Tiles), Raise If Necessary

Secure Intact Ironwork

Conservation Pinning to Secure Areas of Extensive Delamination

Additional Conservation Repairs and Possible Restoration Works

Install Protective Surrounds to Reduce Lawn Mower Damage

Level Visual Leans (Non-structural)

Re-install Missing Lead Letters

Reinstall Ironwork (Requires Kerbing Repairs, below)

Kerbing Repairs

Clean Biological Growths Obscuring Inscriptions and Carvings

Repaint Monuments (those with clear evidence of historic paint)

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

Cemetery Conservation

The majority of the damage observed at Maitland Jewish Cemetery has resulted from a lack of maintenance, likely exacerbated by impacts from livestock. Although the existing damage does not appear to relate to vandalism, the risk of such occurring must be a key consideration in planning for the long-term conservation of the cemetery. A single episode of vandalism would likely cause more damage than has occurred through all other mechanisms over the past 160 years.

The first priorities for monument conservation at Maitland Jewish Cemetery are protection of the site from livestock and reduction of on-going lawn mower damage. Both are actively damaging the historic fabric and should be addressed as soon as possible. It is important, however, that any actions are carefully considered such that the potential for vandalism is not increased: sightlines into the area, providing passive surveillance are important, as is a well-kept appearance (in whatever form, but suggesting care of the cemetery is on-going).

Once the cemetery is secure, a low-cost and low-impact conservation maintenance project could make an important and proactive contribution to the long-term protection of many of the gravestones. The highest priority works targeted would be those where simple leveling will increase the safety and preservation of the monuments. Thin fallen panels—which are at high risk of deformation and breakage while on the ground—could also be re-installed once leveling works are complete.

Depending upon resources, site security, and planning decisions, a program of conservation repairs could then be considered for the re-installation and repair of fallen gravestones. Such repairs should conform to the National Trust Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation and should meet the criteria for repairs emerging from Burra Charter principles of minimal intervention and maximised reversibility following a consultative decision-making process. Of vital importance to the long-term preservation of the monuments is the necessity for all maintenance and repair actions to be fully documented. Without this documentation, effective monitoring and on-going maintenance will be hobbled.

Additional conservation repairs and possible restoration works could also be considered by the stakeholders (Maitland City Council, and the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery, along with any family and Jewish & community groups engaging with the ongoing care of the cemetery). Possible restoration works must, however, be carefully considered as the historical integrity of the cemetery is an important part of its significance: the landscape is meaningful as it is, with old and leaning monuments, and that value would be adversely impacted by overzealous cleaning and restoration.

Regardless of the scope of maintenance and repair works undertaken, Maitland Jewish Cemetery should be regularly monitored. The 2012 documentation should be used as a baseline for observing any changes in condition: particularly where monuments are leaning or in cases of stone deterioration ranked at 3 or greater. Combined with the historical and documentary work by the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery and the photographic records maintained by the Australian Jewish Historical Society archives, there are valuable resources both for management of the cemetery and for further studies to inform the conservation of Ravensfield sandstone in Australia.

Section C: Monument Safety & Conservation

Additional & Complementary Documents

Maitland Jewish Cemetery: Site Survey Data: March 2012 (spreadsheet of survey results)

Monument Survey Photographs (labelled by MonumentID, Names, and Date)

Maitland Jewish Cemetery 2012 Comparison Photos

Maitland Jewish Cemetery Working Paper: Photographic Evidence of Changes Over Time

General Site Survey Dimensions (basic findings and raw data for collaboration with Gary Luke and the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery)

Maitland Jewish Cemetery: Monument Repair Options

Stonemasons and Quarries Associated with Maitland Jewish Cemetery: Working Papers: 2012)

Future Documentation

The following documents should accompany any conservation maintenance & repairs:

Monument Condition Documentation (synopsis sheet for each monument)

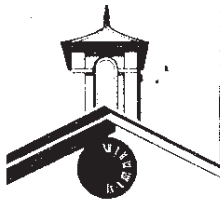
Proposed Monument Repairs

Monument Repair Work Reports and Documentation (detailed report of each repair and all materials; photographic recording of works in progress and completed)

Appendix 5

Background Vegetation Information: Maitland City Council

Source: Maitland Cit Council MapInfo 2012



MAITLAND CITY COUNCIL

Our Ref.

Your Ref.

Phone Enquiries:

13th February 2012

Hi Ruth,

Here's some information that may be of help. The pre-1750 map indicates that the vegetation community around the Jewish Cemetery was Alluvial Tall Moist forest.

Our internal system doesn't actually indicate a specific community but the cemetery is clearly positioned between two wetlands (Wentworth and Dagworth Swamps) and very close to Fishery Creek. So one could logically suspect that the whole area was actually swamp land with some Alluvial Tall Moist Forest stands on the surrounding higher ground. In this case the vegetation community could be Freshwater Wetland Complex.

The four trees common to both of these communities are:

Melaleuca styphelioides (Prickly-leaved Paperbark)

Casuarina glauca (Swamp Sheoak)

Melaleuca linariifolia (Flax Leaf Paperbark or Snow-in-Summer)

Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum)

There doesn't seem to be too many other overlapping species, so you could probably choose some from both lists.

I hope this is of some help.

Cheers,

Stephen McLeod
(Environmental Projects Coordinator)



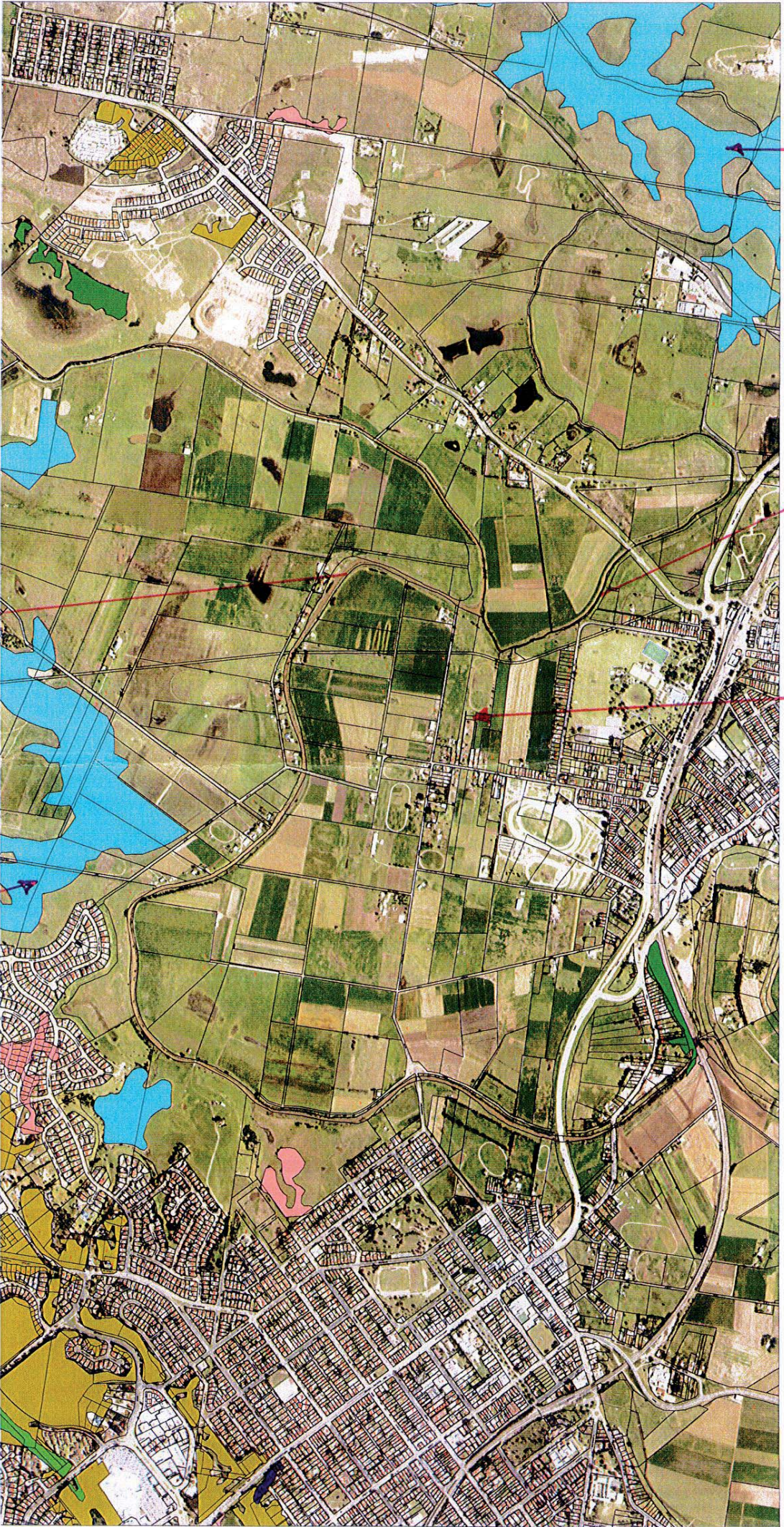
Wentworth Swamp

Fishery Creek

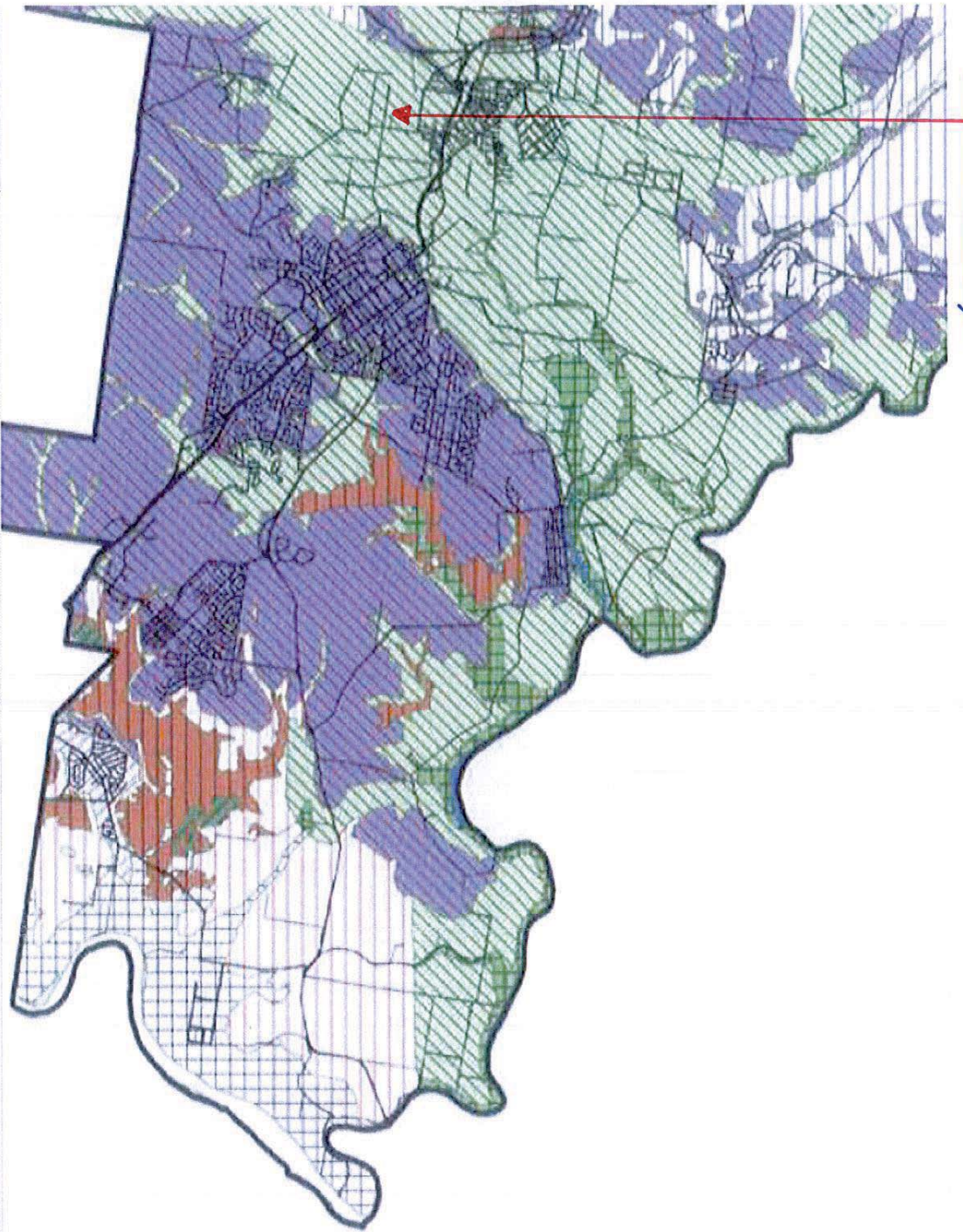
Jewish Cemetary

vallis Creek

Dagworth Swamp



Jewish Cemetary

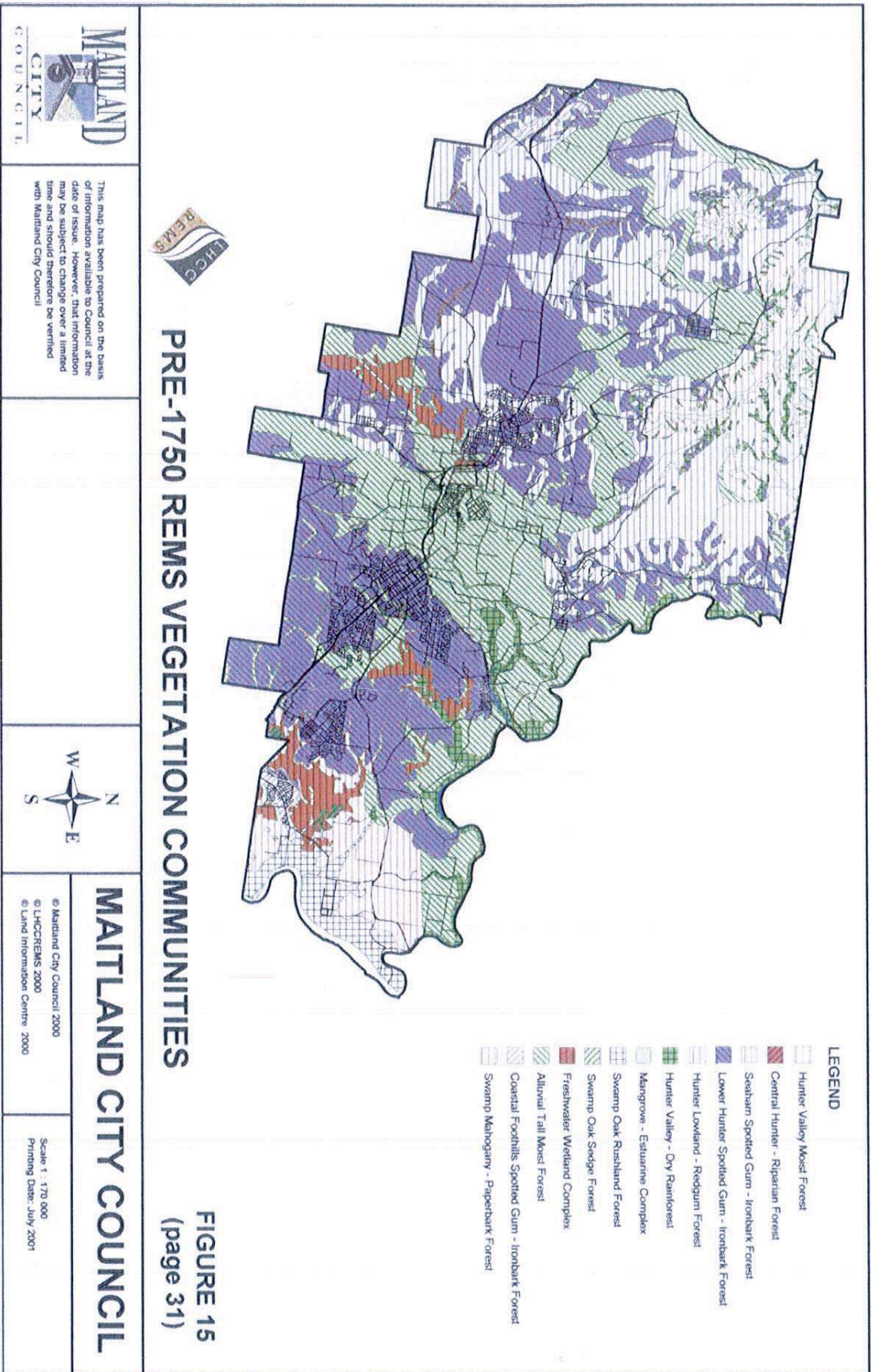


- Mangrove - Estuarine Complex
- Swamp Oak Rushland Forest
- Swamp Oak Sedge Forest
- Freshwater Wetland Complex
- Alluvial Tall Moist Forest
- Coastal Foothills Spotted Gum
- Swamp Mahogany - Paperbark

11.69 x 8.26 in

art Inbo... Mapl... Lojo... IPEX ... Seed... Subu... Gree... May ... Search Desktop

2:03 PM



MU5. Alluvial Tall Moist Forest

Canopy Label: *E. saligna* / *S. glomulifera* / *Glochidion ferdinandi*

No. sites: 26

Structural Classification (Specht): Tall Open Forest - Open Forest

Description

Alluvial Tall Moist Forest occurs in areas of higher rainfall on deep alluvial soils. The tallest stratum in this community ranges between a sparse eucalypt emergent and a tall open forest. Below this is a moderately dense small tree canopy consisting of rainforest species and *Melaleuca* spp. In the Wyong and Ourimbah Creek valleys, the *Melaleuca* component of this small tree canopy is replaced by substantial development of rainforest. Understorey vegetation consists largely of mesic small trees, herbs and ferns. The tree stratum is highly varied with combinations of *Eucalyptus saligna*, *Syncarpia glomulifera*, *Angophora floribunda*, and *Eucalyptus robusta* most common. In Gosford and Wyong *Eucalyptus pilularis* tends to be the canopy dominant. On the Williams River at Port Stephens and near Mimi at Newcastle *Eucalyptus grandis* replaces *E. saligna*. In drier environment west of Wallsend at Mount Sugarloaf trees may include *Corymbia maculata*, *E. microcorys* and *Eucammonoides*. As alluvial valleys fan outward *E. tereticornis* becomes dominant.

The small tree stratum is typified by *Glochidion ferdinandi*, *Acmena smithii*, *Melaleuca styphelioides*, *Vicus coronata*, *Melaleuca linariifolia*, *Callistemon salignus* and *Backhousia myrtifolia*. The shrub layer is floristically variable but commonly includes species *Bryonia oblongifolia*, *Gahnia clarkii* and *Acacia irrorata* subsp. *irrorata*. The understorey in this community also supports a moderately high diversity of climbers and twiners (14 species), the most common being *Cleistanthus cymosum* and *Dioscorea transversa*. The moderately dense ground layer is comprised of grasses, ferns and herbs such as *Adiantum aethiopicum*, *Pseuderanthemum variabile*, *Eutolasia marginata*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Oplismenus imbecillis* and *Pratia purpurascens*.

Alluvial Tall Moist Forest represents the gradient between well developed rainforest on alluvium and Swamp Mahogany - Paperbark Swamp Forest. Distinguishing between these map units will need to consider the variation in abundance of swamp species and mesic species.

Interestingly there is no equivalent community described or mapped in the north coast region (NPWS, 1999(a)). Further analysis may be required to establish relationships between sites north and south of the Hunter River. No community profile provided an indication of the characteristic combination of swamp (eg. *Melaleuca*s spp. and *Gahnia* spp.) and mesic species which mark this assemblage. One explanation is could be that alluvial valleys remain relatively unsampled on the north coast.

Mean Species richness: 50.3 ± 13.7 (0.04 ha)

Vegetation Structure (n=23)

Stratum	Mean height (m)	Range (m)	Mean cover (%) (sd)	n
Emergent	30.80	23 - 35	11.40 (12.0)	5
Tallest	25.83	8 - 40	40.00 (16.7)	23
Mid	8.70	0 - 15	36.80 (22.7)	10
Mid 1	13.69	3 - 20	38.08 (17.9)	13
Mid 2	5.15	1 - 10	39.62 (20.8)	13
Mid 3	2.00	1 - 2	20.00	1
Lowest	1.00	0 - 1	55.70 (31.9)	23

Diagnostic plant species

Stratum	Species	Within Community		Other Communities		Fidelity Class
		Frequency	c/a	Frequency	c/a	
Emergents	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	50%	3	3%	3	positive
	<i>Syncaesia glomulifera</i>	38%	3	17%	2	positive
	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	7%	4	0%	0	positive
	<i>Argophora floribunda</i>	26%	1	14%	2	uninformative
	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	23%	3	2%	3	uninformative
	<i>Eucalyptus ptilularis</i>	15%	3	1%	3	uninformative
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	11%	3	3%	2	uninformative
	<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>	7%	3	4%	3	uninformative
	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	7%	3	1%	3	uninformative
	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	7%	3	10%	3	uninformative
	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	7%	2	2%	3	uninformative
	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> subsp. <i>resinifera</i>	7%	2	2%	1	uninformative
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	7%	1	2%	3	uninformative
	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	7%	4	14%	3	uninformative
	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	3%	3	15%	2	uninformative
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	3%	3	3%	2	uninformative	
Tallest	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	76%	2	8%	1	positive
	<i>Aemona smithii</i>	57%	3	5%	2	positive
	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	50%	3	3%	1	positive
	<i>Pinus carinata</i>	46%	2	2%	1	positive
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	42%	2	2%	2	positive
	<i>Backhousia myrsinifolia</i>	38%	3	8%	3	positive
	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	38%	3	1%	1	positive
	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	38%	2	4%	1	positive
	<i>Symplocos stuebelii</i>	3%	1	0%	0	positive
	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	26%	1	19%	2	uninformative
	<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	7%	3	0%	4	uninformative
	<i>Livistona australis</i>	3%	1	3%	1	uninformative
	Lower Mid	<i>Gahnia lurkei</i>	50%	3	4%	2
<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>		46%	2	5%	1	positive
<i>Bregnia oblongifolia</i>		76%	1	21%	1	uninformative
<i>Acacia irrorata</i> subsp. <i>irrorata</i>		65%	1	4%	1	uninformative
Lowest (<1m)	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	73%	2	11%	2	positive
	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	73%	2	13%	2	positive
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	65%	2	15%	1	positive
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	61%	2	31%	1	positive
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	61%	2	13%	2	positive
	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	61%	2	26%	2	positive
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	53%	3	7%	2	positive
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	53%	2	20%	2	positive
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	53%	2	27%	2	positive
	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	42%	2	6%	2	positive
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	42%	2	9%	2	positive
	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	38%	2	9%	2	positive
	<i>Anstruteeniaia blackii</i>	3%	1	0%	0	positive
	<i>Sparzanium subglobosum</i>	3%	1	0%	0	positive
	<i>Youngia japonica</i>	3%	1	0%	0	positive
	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	30%	3	1%	2	uninformative

MU46. Freshwater Wetland Complex

Canopy Label: *Ludwigia peploides subsp montevidensis* / *Paspalum distichum* / *Eleocharis sphacelata* / *Juncus usitatus*

No. Sites: 9

Structural Classification (Specht): Reedland – Sedgeland – Woodland

Description

Freshwater Wetland Complex occurs in low-lying areas permanently or periodically inundated by fresh water. Structurally, this community can range from open water with aquatic herbs, through closed sedgeland, to low woodland with a sedge understorey in areas only periodically inundated or on swamp margins. The community is very variable with different individual or paired species almost completely dominating depending on localised conditions. The most characteristic feature of this community is the very dense understorey dominated by rushes, sedges and aquatic plants. These can include *Ludwigia peploides subsp montevidensis*, *Eleocharis sphacelata*, *Paspalum distichum*, *Juncus usitatus*, *Typha orientalis*, *Persicaria decipiens* and *Azolla pinnata*. Along swamp margins the improved drainage enables emergent trees to merge with the sedge layer. Where this is the case the most common species found are *Melaleuca styphelioides*, *Casuarina glauca*, *Melaleuca linariifolia* and occasionally *Eucalyptus tereticornis*. The high variability of this community as a response to many varied localised conditions in both natural and man made wetlands means more data would be required to further refine this community.

No attempt has been made to relate this complex to communities outside the region.

Mean Species richness: 11.7 ± 5.8 (0.04 ha)

Vegetation Structure (n=6)

Stratum	Mean upper height (m)	Range (m)	Mean cover (%) (sd)	n
Emergent	8	5 - 8	5	1
Tallest	6.5	0 - 12	46.67 (44.2)	6
Lowest	1	0 - 1	96.67 (2.9)	3

Diagnostic plant species

Stratum	Species	Within Community		Other Communities		Fidelity Class
		Frequency	c/a	Frequency	c/a	
Tallest	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	33%	3	3%	2	uninformative
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	33%	1	2%	3	uninformative
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	33%	1	3%	2	uninformative
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	11%	1	3%	2	uninformative
Lowest (<1m)	<i>Ludwigia peploides subsp montevidensis</i>	55%	2	0%	0	positive
	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	55%	3	0%	2	positive
	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	44%	3	0%	2	positive
	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	44%	2	1%	1	positive
	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	44%	2	0%	2	positive
	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	33%	3	0%	0	positive
	<i>Cyperus exaltatus</i>	22%	3	0%	0	positive
	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	11%	2	0%	0	positive
	<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>	11%	1	0%	0	positive
	<i>Maundia triglochinooides</i>	11%	5	0%	0	positive
	<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>	11%	2	0%	0	positive
	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	22%	5	0%	1	uninformative
	<i>Baumea articulata</i>	11%	6	0%	2	uninformative

Appendix 6
NSW State Heritage Inventory Form

NSW State Heritage Inventory form

ITEM DETAILS					
<i>Name of Item</i>	Maitland Jewish Cemetery				
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>					
<i>Item type (if known)</i>	Complex/Group				
<i>Item group (if known)</i>	Cemeteries and Burial Sites				
<i>Item category (if known)</i>	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground				
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>					
<i>Street number</i>	Between Nos. 112 and 114				
<i>Street name</i>	Louth Park Road				
<i>Suburb/town</i>	Louth Park, South Maitland		<i>Postcode</i>	2320	
<i>Local Government Area/s</i>	Maitland				
<i>Property description</i>	Lot 1, DP 793730				
<i>Location - Lat/long</i>	<i>Latitude</i>		<i>Longitude</i>		
<i>Location - AMG (if no street address)</i>	<i>Zone</i>	RU1	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>	
<i>Owner</i>	Maitland City Council				
<i>Current use</i>	<u>Closed</u> Cemetery/Burial Ground				
<i>Former Use</i>	Cemetery/Burial Ground since 1846				
<i>Statement of significance</i>	<p>The Maitland Jewish Cemetery (with 53 burials of which all but 7 are marked graves with monuments) is the largest, most intact separate Jewish burial ground in the State and has strong connections with the local Synagogue in Maitland (which is listed on the State Heritage Register as an item of State heritage significance).</p> <p>The monuments of Maitland Jewish Cemetery provide physical evidence of the historic Jewish community in Maitland, while also exemplifying connections and relationships not only to the wider Jewish community but also in the local context of the settlement and history of Maitland and of New South Wales. The cemetery is an irreplaceable social document that records many choices which have literally been carved in stone: from monument design styles, to materials, symbolism, and even the particular stonemasons hired for the works. In existence is a rare (or possibly unique) grave covering hidden under the George and Myalla LEVIEN stele. The memorial object appears to be a long rounded stone- potentially a tapered half-cylinder covering the gravesite. The monuments also are representative of family groups within the cemetery, based on monumental design groupings.</p> <p>The significance of mason's identification on specific stones in Maitland Jewish Cemetery should not be underestimated. The cemetery monuments correlate specific stones to specific masons at specific dates.</p> <p>The cemetery is associated with the economic development of the local and regional area. It is also</p>				

NSW State Heritage Inventory form

	significant in providing evidence of a disease epidemic (Scarlatina) that occurred in Sydney and spread across the State in 1849, with the first two burials being those of children who died from the disease. With the exception of the Leah Abadee monument, all other monuments date from between 1849 and the 1930s. This presents a distinctive record of a period just short of 100 years of the early Jewish community of Maitland. All of these monuments are considered to be significant fabric that is contributing to the heritage significance of the site.				
<i>Level of Significance</i>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Local <input type="checkbox"/>		
DESCRIPTION					
<i>Designer</i>	Various masons				
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Various masons.				
<i>Physical Description</i>	<p>The site is accessed via an unformed laneway off Louth Park Road.</p> <p>The cemetery exists in a rural landscape setting and is laid out in a formal plan of rows. It is surrounded by a wire strand and post fence.</p> <p>There are 53 known burials within the site (only 7 of which are unmarked), with the potential for more unmarked graves to be present on the site. The first known burial occurred in 1849.</p> <p>The design and layout of the cemetery have been accurately preserved.</p>				
<i>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</i>	<p>Although there is evidence of damage and deterioration of the headstones, given their age and considering that the site has been flood ravaged several times in its history, the headstones are in remarkably good condition.</p> <p>There is the potential for the site to yield archaeological potential through the burial of human remains and also the potential for the remains (foundations) of the former cottage <u>(which may have been a Tahara House)</u> to be in existence.</p>				
<i>Construction years</i>	<i>Start year</i>	1846	<i>Finish year</i>	-	<i>Circa</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	<p>First burial: 1849; Last burial: <u>1934</u></p> <p>"Cottage" removed from site <u>after 1938</u></p> <p><u>Original fence removed from site c.1938-1945.</u></p> <p>Site cleared of major vegetation and weed growth in 1978</p> <p>Site reconsecrated in August 1979</p> <p>New burial (with monument erected) – Leah Abadee (8 July 2010, 74 years after the previous burial.)</p>				
<i>Further comments</i>	There are few signs of vandalism evident.				

HISTORY

Historical notes

Acquired by the Maitland Jewish community in 1846, the cemetery's last recorded burial was in 1934, until a recent burial in 2010.

The following summary is a chronology of key dates for the cemetery:

- 22/07/1830** Transfer of land title (part of) from Johnson Brothers to Patrick Quinn
- 14/05/1840** Transfer of land title (part of) from Patrick Quinn to Elizabeth Wall
- 31/12/1842** Crown Grant to Patrick Walsh Mallon (40 acres – surrounding lands)
- 3/12/1846** Transfer of title from Elizabeth Wall ("husband William deceased") to the Cemetery Trustees (namely Barnett Kasner, Henry Robert Reuben and Benjamin Nelson)
- 29/06/1849** Death of Jane Cohen from Scarlatina, aged 11 years (first burial)
- 25/07/1849** Death of Hannah Cohen from Scarlatina, aged 16 months (second burial)
- 1930** Major flood
- 1930** A list of readable headstones was sent to the Great Synagogue
- 26/03/1934** Burial of Isaac Lipman (no marked grave) who died on 25/03/1934 (last burial until Leah Abadee in 2010, 74 years later)
- 1934** Major flood
- After 1938** Demolition of cottage on the site
- 1949** Major flood
- 1949** Correspondence between Newcastle Hebrew Congregation and the Great Synagogue regarding damage from flood.
- 1954** Estimate and work description for monument restoration work from Thomas Browne (stonemasons)
- 1955** Major flood (unprecedented)
- 1956** David J. Benjamin and Ilse Robey from the Jewish Historical Society and Jewish Cemetery Trust visited. Benjamin observed that 'the condition of the cemetery is not good' and that it had 'suffered seriously in the disasters (referring to floods) of the last two years'. – plan drawn with numbers allocated to gravesites.
- 1966** Secretary of Newcastle Jewish Cemetery Fund advised Jewish Cemetery Trust they would take care of Maitland Cemetery if authority could be obtained. Trustees were found and care undertaken.
- 1977** Australian Jewish Historical Society (AJHS) secretary initiates interest and maintenance of the cemetery
- 1978** Major clean-up of the site, including full weed removal

NSW State Heritage Inventory form

	<p><i>August 1979</i> Reconsecration of the cemetery</p> <p><i>1982</i> Maitland Jewish Cemetery was classified by the National Trust.</p> <p><i>23/08/1989</i> Transfer by deed of the control and management of the cemetery from the Board of Management of the Newcastle Hebrew Congregation to Maitland City Council</p> <p><i>2001-2002</i> Projects documenting the cemetery were undertaken by Maitland Family History Circle and the Australian Jewish Genealogical Society.</p> <p><i>2008</i> Discovery of unmarked burials, recorded in the Maitland Courthouse register</p> <p><i>2009</i> Maitland City Council begins support of research and conservation</p> <p><i>2009-2010</i> Maitland Jewish Cemetery Project initiated by Maitland Regional Art Gallery resulting in exhibitions, publications and community events.</p> <p><i>2009-2010</i> AJHS and members submit objections to Council against use of the cemetery for modern burials</p> <p><i>8/07/2010</i> Burial of Leah Abadee (74 years after last burial)</p> <p><i>2011</i> Revived interest in the site - community project (The Maitland Jewish Cemetery Project) wins 2011 National Trust (NSW) Heritage Award for Interpretation and Presentation.</p> <p><i>2012</i> Maitland City Council commissions Conservation Management Plan and establishes Friends of Maitland Cemetery.</p>
THEMES	
<i>National historical theme</i>	<p>3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies</p> <p>8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life</p> <p>9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life</p>
<i>State historical theme</i>	<p>Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings;</p> <p>Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.;</p> <p>Birth and Death - Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.</p>
APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
<i>Historical significance</i> SHR criteria (a)	Maitland Jewish Cemetery (with 53 burials of which all but 7 are marked graves with monuments) is the largest, most intact separate Jewish burial ground in the State and has strong connections with the local Synagogue in Maitland and is representative of the Jewish pattern of settlement in Maitland as well as across NSW. This association places the cemetery in a unique significance compared to the predominantly Christian regional towns in NSW.
<i>Historical association significance</i> SHR criteria (b)	The Maitland Jewish Cemetery has strong associations with well known, wealthy pioneering Jewish families (such as the Cohen family) who played an important role in both the local Maitland, Newcastle and wider Sydney communities between the 1840s – 1930s and the development of these regions.

<i>Aesthetic significance</i> SHR criteria (c)	The cemetery is significant for its representative examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century monumental masonry, providing a good record of the designs, inscriptions, motifs (including Jewish symbolism) indicative of funerary symbolism and practices used in NSW at that time.
<i>Social significance</i> SHR criteria (d)	The Maitland Jewish Cemetery has specific associations with the Jewish community in terms of its history, use, monumental symbolism and is uniquely a Jewish burial ground (no other denominations permitted). It is of State significance for its social value as the largest, most intact separate Jewish burial ground in the State and has strong connections with the local Synagogue in Maitland (which is listed on the State Heritage Register as an item of State heritage significance). It provides a sense of historic continuity and contributes to the community's sense of identity. It is of State significance as an exemplary example of how a small, isolated site of historical significance may be conserved and valued.
<i>Technical/Research significance</i> SHR criteria (e)	<p>The Maitland Jewish Cemetery is of significance for its research potential to understand the conditions, circumstances, values and genealogy of local Jewish families living in Maitland during the 1800s and early part of the 20th Century. The majority of regional Jewish burial grounds have only single members of families who were in the district for a decade or so. However Maitland Jewish Cemetery is the only regional Jewish burial ground with up to three generations of family burials. This indicates the longevity of the Jewish community in Maitland compared to other regional districts.</p> <p>It is also significant as providing evidence of a disease epidemic (Scarlatina) that occurred in Sydney and spread across the State in 1849, with the first two burials being those of children who died from the disease.</p> <p>The cemetery is an important genealogical resource, recording many individuals from the network of Jewish families that inhabited in the local and regional area. Jewish people who died in regional NSW at the time were usually transported for burial in the Jewish cemeteries in Sydney, or buried in the Jewish section of the local cemetery, as was the case with many local cemeteries. Burials at Maitland Jewish Cemetery include a number of people who lived far to the north outside of the Maitland area. The choice of burial at Maitland indicates the importance of this communal centre to the Jewish people in northern NSW and may be used to understand the wider Jewish community in this region.</p>
<i>Rarity</i> SHR criteria (f)	The Maitland Jewish Cemetery is of State significance as the largest and most intact Jewish Cemetery in New South Wales. Being one of only three Jewish cemeteries established in the State and the only one that has a reasonable level of intactness, it is of State significance for its rarity in providing evidence of Jewish settlement patterns in the State.
<i>Representativeness</i> SHR criteria (g)	The Maitland Jewish Cemetery is of significance as a representative remnant of the Maitland Jewish pioneering families. It evidences the close-knit Jewish family-based community which inhabited the area. The cemetery also has representative significance for its early monuments and rural landscape setting.
<i>Integrity</i>	<p>The cemetery is remarkably intact, given its age and subject to flooding. One major clean-up of the site was undertaken in 1978.</p> <p>There has recently been renewed community interest in the cemetery - The Maitland Jewish Cemetery Project won the 2011 National Trust (NSW) Heritage Award for Interpretation and Presentation</p>
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	Maitland Local Environmental Plan 2011 (Item No. I233)

NSW State Heritage Inventory form

	National Trust of Australia (NSW) Classification (30/05/1982)

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
CMP	Rookwood Management Services Pty Ltd	Conservation Management Plan: Maitland Jewish Cemetery	2012	Maitland City Council
Book	Wilton, Janis	<i>Maitland Jewish Cemetery: A Monument to Dreams and Deeds</i>	2010	Published by Maitland Regional Art Gallery
<u>Article</u>	<u>Forbes, Morris Zion</u>	<u>A short history of the Jews of Maitland</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Australian Jewish Historical Society Journal</u>

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	<p>Manage as an historic place and as a cemetery closed to burials. Refer to CMP for specifics relating to the conservation, care and maintenance of the monuments, landscape, vegetation and setting.</p> <p>Standard exemptions recommended:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any work in accordance with the current management program or Conservation Plan. 2. Hand weeding of grave plots. 3. Manual clearing of paths. 4. Poisoning of weeds by spot application of a herbicide not affecting ornamental or symbolic plantings and remnant native vegetation. 5. Remedial tree surgery by current professional horticultural practitioners. 6. Removal of dead branches or trees in cases of public safety hazard. 7. Addition of inscriptions by means in keeping with existing lettering. 8. Attachment of bronze / stainless steel / anodised aluminium plaques to existing monuments by fixing unobtrusively to plinths, pedestals or rear of monuments. 11. Suppression of bush fire or domestic fire in cases of threat to public safety or property.
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Conservation Management Plan: Maitland Jewish Cemetery, Rookwood Management Services Pty Ltd for Maitland City Council	Year of study or report	2012
Item number in study or report			
Author of study or report	Rookwood Management Services Pty Ltd		
Inspected by	D Williams, C Killam, C Colville, C James		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	C Colville	Date	May 2012

IMAGES - 1 per page



NSW
Heritage
Office

NSW State Heritage Inventory form

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<i>Image caption</i>					
<i>Image year</i>		<i>Image by</i>		<i>Image copyright holder</i>	

IMAGE
photograph, sketch, map

DRAFT

Appendix 7

Classification card: National Trust of Australia (NSW)

THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (N.S.W.)

CEMETERY INDEX CARD

A	LOCALITY	MAITLAND	POSTCODE	2320
	NAME OF SITE*(INCLUDING PREVIOUS NAMES)			
	JEWISH CEMETERY			
	PRECISE ADDRESS Public access off Louth Park Road between nos. 112 & 114 situated 250 m west of road within private market gardens.			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY				MAITLAND CITY COUNCIL
PARISH		MAITLAND	COUNTY NORTHUMBERLAND	
B	AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE			
	LOCAL INTEREST GROUP Maitland & District Historical Society Hon. Sec. P.O. BOX 333 MAITLAND NSW 2320			
C	DATE SITE ESTABLISHED	1840's	NO. OF MONUMENTS	44
	APPROX. AREA	.06 Hectare	% OF MONUMENTS TRANSCRIBED	
	% OF SITE AREA USED	60%	None	
	DATE OF FIRST BURIAL	June 1849 earliest seen *	SITE IN USE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
	NO. OF BURIALS	Approx. 44	CONVERTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
D	POINTS OF INTEREST: (E.G. SIZE, MONUMENTS, HISTORY, LANDSCAPE, NOTABLE PEOPLE BURIED, MATERIAL OF MONUMENTS/HEADSTONES, DETERIORATION OF HEADSTONES,			
	<p>* Jane Cohen, d June 1849 ^{TOPOGRAPHY} 11 years old</p> <p>The cemetery is situated on a flood plain and surrounded by market gardens and pasture with pleasant views to hills in the distance and township nearby. Very bare (possibly from poisoning to control weeds) and layers of silt have been deposited over the area obscuring tiles etc. Surrounded by a post and wire strand fence that although effective at keeping out livestock it does not enhance the cemetery. No shrubs and only 1 Hagerstroenua on its last legs. Some Doxanthu and Kikuyu invading. The above notwithstanding the cemetery looks marvellous as a feature seen from a distance and is distinctive and important in the broad landscape around Maitland. Predominantly sandstone monuments however 2 are marble and 1 altar tomb 1854 (Script Cobby). Generally standard monograph - except possibly of outstretched hands with divided fingers (could be symbolising the Star of David). Several stones inscribed in Hebrew (75%), most using the Jewish year as well as Roman (e.g. 19June 1865/14th Sivon 5625). Families include Barnett, Benjamin, Cohen, Friedman, Hart, Levian, Lewis Lipman, Samuel and Septimus.</p>			
	THREATS TO SITE			
Further flooding and use of poisons				
CONDITION OF SITE				
Devoid of any grass - bare earth. 25% monuments are broken or overturned.				
E	SURVEY DATE	15/11/1981	CARD TYPED	30/11/1981
	SURVEY TEAM M. Mackay, M. Lehany, J. Broadbent, C. Burke, I. Wood-Bradley			
* = CEMETERIES, CHURCH GRAVEYARDS, OR ISOLATED GRAVES N/A = NOT APPLICABLE				

THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (N.S.W.)

OFFICE USE ONLY

A	MAP REFERENCE	NSW Topographic Map 1:25,000 "Beresfield" 9232 - III - N 648/754				
	REGION	HUNTER				
B	SITE WORTH FURTHER INVESTIGATION?	YES	NO			
	IF SO, WHY?	Transcription needed				
	FURTHER SITE VISITS REQUIRED?	YES	NO			
C	SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT OF SITE	Some vegetation cover needed.				
	D NAMES & ADDRESSES OF INFORMATION SOURCES					
E	B & W PHOTOS TAKEN?	YES	NO	SITE PLAN COMPLETED	YES	NO
	COLOUR SLIDES TAKEN?	YES	NO	LOCATION PLAN COMPLETED	YES	NO
F	SURVEY DATE	15/11/1981	CARD TYPED	30/11/1981		
	SURVEY TEAM	M. Mackay, M. Lehany, J. Broadbent, C. Burke, I. Wood-Bradley				
N/A = NOT APPLICABLE						

Appendix 8
Friends Group Recommended Projects

RECOMMENDED PROJECTS FOR THE FRIENDS OF MAITLAND JEWISH CEMETERY

- Research/further investigation could be made into childbirth, still births and epidemics.
- Reinstatement of and ongoing maintenance of the earlier fence surrounding the cemetery site (timber picket construction), including painting the fence on a regular basis (every 3-10 years depending on the choice of paint)
- Volunteer groups (form working parties) to maintain the native species by assisting in re-seeding the site periodically to maintain the density of the species. These groups could also assist after flooding with the re-application of sugar to the site to bring the nitrate levels down if they start to rise and the native species start to look like they are under stress.
- Treating ironwork annually (or as outlined in the Background Vegetation Information: Maitland City Council – Appendix 5).
- Brochure series (could include information on the history and significance of the site, the people interred in the cemetery, conservation work being undertaken, the masons of the cemetery, the Cohen family, early Jewish history of Maitland etc).
- Tours (information specific [as suggested for brochure topics] or general historical information tours - run on a regular basis or held to coincide with specific significant events or dates related to the cemetery's history and significance).
- Smartphone App tour could be designed and made available as a technological resource
- A website be established with Google Street View styled display of the cemetery's monuments. The website may also act as an official page for the Friends Group. It may also host a sales portal where visitors can purchase books and merchandise related to the Cemetery.
- Signage for the cemetery, which includes site plan at the front entrance depicting the location and names of the monuments.
- Children's activity sheets about the history of the cemetery for Council's website
- Design of an informative and sympathetically designed sign or information panel could be erected on site. Materials, format and design of any on-site interpretation should be of a suitably high standard of design as well as durable and vandal resistant.

- Document current location of all stone and brick fragments on site, try to ascertain correct location and, otherwise, return to found site.
- Document current location and all details of surviving ironwork, ascertain missing portions missing, etc, in advance of any possible conservation work to reinstall with Mason's putty if structurally intact, or to provide background for scoping cost for possible restoration.
- Host photographs archive online.
- Work on interpretation projects (possibly including QR tags and integration of information on site to web).
- Carry on work with review of photographic documentary evidence.
- Expand on work re: local stonemasons and quarries.
- Monitoring of monument condition.
- Continued research into local quarries combined with data from other cemeteries and buildings may prove an invaluable resource in understanding which quarry stones from which dates are vulnerable to different types of stone deterioration. Campbell's Hill cemetery could provide a highly valuable comparison: as it exhibits many of the same mason's work, dated, but with significantly greater damage occurring in general due to specific local environmental conditions including wind exposure and possibly also industrial pollution, potentially combined with increased grounds maintenance and lack of flooding.
- Further research into original Trustees, Barnet Kasner, Henry Robert Rueben and Benjamin Nelson.
- Further research into Deeds of Title and the dimensions of the site (to determine whether the current dimensions of the site match the title transferred by Elizabeth Wall to the Trustees in 1846, particularly in regard to new fencing of the land and relationships between adjoining properties).

Appendix 9

Examples of Cemetery Native Vegetation



Appendix 10

Planting plan and schedule



Planting Schedule

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Qty.
Pseuderanthemum Variable	Love Flower	15-30 cm	Mass planting tube stock
Entolasia Marginata	Margined	200cm	Mass planting tube stock
Lomandra longifolia	Spiky-headed Mat-rush	1m	8
Opilsmenus Imbecillis	Pademelon grass	1.5cm	Mass planting tube stock
Pratia purpurascens	White Root	30cm (along ground)	Mass planting tube stock
Dichondra Repens	Kidney Weed	5mm-2.5cm	Mass planting tube stock
Pennisetum Alopecuroides	Swamp Foxtail	1m	Aprox. 36
Poa Species	Snow poa	60cm	Aprox. 32
Themedia Australls	Kangaroo Grass	1m	Mass planting tube stock
Melaleuca Stypheilloides	Prickly Paperbark	10m	6
Melaleuca Lharrifolia	Snow-in-Summer	10m	6
Casuarina Glauca	swamp she-oak	8-20m	6

Maitland Jewish Cemetery

Native Landscape Maintenance Plan

Dec-April	Prior to planting apply a sugar treatment to the cemetery soil at the rate of 2-3 handfuls per square meter every few weeks until weeds are turning yellow and become stunted
April - August	Cultivate soil to 300mm Plant natives as per planting plan Mulch area to 50mm around the plants. Mulch to 100mm over the open areas. Create a meandering feature pathway within the cemetery using different colored mulch.
Sept-Nov	Begin a plant establishment program from the time of planting and seeding with deep watering once a week in dry conditions. More frequently for seeded areas as required. Replace any plants that have died.
Nov-ongoing	Check growth rates and record the flowering cycles of the different species. Reduce watering and only water if the plants show signs of wilting. Top up mulch to maintain cover to control moisture loss and weed growth.
Nov-Jan	Once seed is produced and ripened on the new plants the seed stalks and plants can be cut back with shears or brush cutter to disperse the seed to replenish the plant community with new plants. This should be carried out each year to maintain the diversity and density of the clumps of natives growing on the site.
March-May Aug-Sept	Plants can be divided at this time and replanted to maintain density and diversity across the site.
BRUSH CUTTING	
Aug-Sept	Brush cutting should only be to a height of 150 mm above ground level for small plants.(one third of the height for medium size plants)
Dec-Jan	Lamandra should not need cutting
April-May	The timing of the cut cycle may vary from plant to plant and season to season depending on the flowering and subsequent seeding cycle of each species. Following 2 full growing seasons the maintenance schedule can be further refined and documented to be adopted by the maintenance crews.

Appendix 11
Private letters – 1938

2 February 1938

*to the
members
of
the
Sydney Chevra Kadisha
Council*

Mr. Packer

The President,

Sydney Chevra Kadisha.

Dear Mr. Packer.

During my stay at West Maitland, I visited the Jewish Cemetery.

I found the cemetery, which is in a separate place in a most disgraceful condition.

The fence is practically nil, and the cemetery has been invaded by horses and cattle.

The house on the cemetery grounds is practically in ruins. There have been over thirty Jewish

Burials in the cemetery and some have taken place

close upon a hundred years ago. Reporting on

this matter, I must add that the cemetery is

most Historical, owing to the fact that a

number of the early Jews in this country settled in West Maitland, and I hope that you will take

into consideration this matter, that for a

small sum of money, approximately £40, the whole

of the cemetery can be placed in good order

and I will volunteer to go and supervise the work.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

H. Israel

REPORT RECEIVED FROM MISS MARCHANT RE WEST MAITLAND CEMETERY - 25th FEBRUARY.

The upkeep is paid by the West Maitland Office of David Cohen & Co., at the rate of 5/- per month to a Mr. Alfred Waite, and is inspected by them.

Actually an inspection had not taken place for over two months, but as a result of Miss Marchant's letter it was inspected yesterday, the result of which is as follows:-

The Cemetery itself is in a fair condition, it lies between two farms and is fenced all round. There are only two palings missing and it would, therefore, be quite impossible for cattle or horses to get in.

There is a shed in the grounds which is in a dilapidated condition, but as the Cemetery has not been used for years it does not seem necessary to repair it.

As regards the missing palings, the West Maitland office will have these put in immediately.

As the result of an unofficial report from the Town Clerk, it was learned that the property was originally owned by a family called Starke, but as this family no longer exists the property was purchased by someone else. Further inquiries are being made as to the present owner or owners and as Miss Marchant is going away to-day Miss Smith will send further information as soon as it is available.

23/2/38
Please see P. H. Waite
John Cohen & Co. will
write to the West Maitland
Office
New Conn.

Appendix 12
Maitland Jewish Cemetery burial record

Surname	Given	Year	Date	Age
COHEN	Jane	1849	29-Jun	11
COHEN	Hannah	1849	25-Jul	16m
REUBEN	Morris	1850	7-Jan	1
LEVIEN	George	1852	28-Jun	4
LEVIEN	Myalla	1854	21-Nov	4
LEVY	Celia	1854	7-Dec	2y2m
MYERS	Henry	1856	2-May	52
LEVI	Moses	1857	12-May	63
HARRIS	Henry	1859	26-Nov	55
COHEN	Henry	1860	6-Jan	45
COHEN	Celia	1860	19-Oct	21m
COHEN	David	1861	14-Oct	7
COHEN	Henry Samuel	1862	6-May	1y3m
GOULSTON	Solomon	1862	6-May	3
GOULSTON	Rosina	1862	27-May	2
ISRAEL	Elizabeth	1865	19-Jun	57
MOSES	Joseph	1867	2-Aug	1y6m
ISRAEL	Charles Lewis	1868	16-Dec	17y6m
HART	Elizabeth	1869	26-Jan	36
MARKS	Harriet	1869	8-Jun	11w
COHEN	Ethel	1872	7-Dec	7m3d
SAMUELS	John	1873	6-Nov	79
COHEN	Leah	1874	30-Jul	5
MARKS	Elizabeth	1875	18-Jul	30
FRIEDMAN	Henry Nathaniel	1877	1-Jan	15
FRIEDMAN	Nathaniel Jacob	1877	16-Jan	1m
HART	Samuel	1877	7-Jul	47
COHEN	Morris	1878	22-Aug	51
HARRIS	Solomon	1878	18-Sep	67
MARTIN	Isaac	1879	24-Mar	32
LEVY	Julia Alpha	1880	27-Aug	19m
COHEN	Barnett L	1880	30-Dec	36
LIPMAN	Lena Rebecca	1882	25-Jan	6m14d
COHEN	George Judah	1889	20-Oct	69
PYKE	Moses Louis	1894	15-Aug	84
DAVIS	Harry Septimus	1897	15-Jan	35
IRWIN	Ruby Violet	1897	16-Feb	14w
FRISCH	Daniel	1897	17-Sep	63
BENJAMIN	Morris	1897	3-Oct	61
LEVI	Lydia Isabella	1898	23-Jan	1y10m
LIPMAN	Robert	1902	28-May	66
LEWIS	Samuel W	1903	23-May	68
LIPMAN	Sarah	1903	27-Aug	50
BARNETT	Michael	1905	5-Jun	69
HART	Benjamin	1905	13-Oct	84
FRIEDMAN	Joseph	1906	11-Nov	68
LEWIS	Rachel	1908	24-Mar	73
FRIEDMAN	Isabella	1914	1-Feb	76
MANDELSON	Hyam Elias	1919	16-Dec	58
ILLFIELD	Myer	1924	27-Jun	73
ILLFIELD	Caroline	1928	1-Mar	72
HART	Henry	1931	27-Aug	79
LIPMAN	Isaac	1934	25-Mar	81

Note: There are 53 burials in Maitland Jewish Cemetery. The table shows the date and year of the burial, and their age. The rows coloured blue indicate child burials (21).

Appendix 13
Deed of Arrangement between Council and 'The Board of
Management of the Newcastle Hebrew Congregation'

Date of the Deed: 23/8/1989

THIS DEED made the 13th day of August 1989 BETWEEN THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE NEWCASTLE HEBREW CONGREGATION (hereinafter called the "Congregation") of Tyrrell Street Newcastle in the State of New South Wales of the one part and THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MAITLAND (hereinafter called the "Council") of the other part WHEREAS:

1. By an Indenture dated 3rd December, 1846 Registered No. 21 Book 12 made between William Price Wall and Elizabeth Wall of the one part and Barnett Kasner, Henry Robert Rueben and Benjamin Nelson of the other part ALL THAT the lands and hereditaments described in the Schedule hereto was released and conveyed unto the said Barnett Kasner, Henry Robert Rueben and Benjamin Nelson and their successors UPON TRUST for a Burial Place for the interment of deceased members of the Jewish Religion (hereinafter called the "cemetery").
2. The Congregation is concerned with the oversight and management of such of the property and estates of the Maitland Hebrew Congregation as remain, including the land and hereditaments described in the schedule hereto formed part of the property and estates of the Maitland Hebrew Congregation
3. The Congregation requests that the care, control and management of the said cemetery land be assumed by the Council
4. The Council, subject to the provisions of Section 452E of the Local Government Act, 1919 is willing to assume the care, control and management of the said cemetery land.

THIS DEED WITNESSES as follows:

1. The Congregation relinquish in favour of the Council the control

Maitland Jewish Cemetery



A Historic Landscape

Maitland Jewish Cemetery represents a time capsule of early nineteenth and early twentieth century Jewish burials.

The cemetery also provides physical evidence of the historic Jewish community in Maitland, aild exemplifies the connections and relationships not only to the wider Jewish community but also in the local context of the settlement and history of Maitland and of New South Wales.



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A Historic Landscape Revealed

Landscape

There is no knowledge on the landscape or the type of vegetation Maitland Jewish Cemetery had during the period when burials were taking place (1849-1934). However, the aerial photographs of Maitland Jewish Cemetery (dating back to the 1950's), published documents (dating back over the last 60 years), and the evidence obtained on personal accounts of people living adjacent to the site from 1908 to 1977, suggest that the site was initially completely cleared at the time of the original cemetery development.



Fence

From historic pictures of the cemetery, we know that a picket fence has always surrounded the site. Historic evidence suggests that a boundary fence for the cemetery has always been maintained in one form or another as the only persistent man-made features on the site through the years. Photographic evidence shows a fence that appears to be approximately 6ft high and of timber picket construction.



Vegetation

Very few original native trees remain in this area of flood plain farm land which is located between two wet lands. The original vegetation was actually swamp land with some Alluvial Tall Moist Forest stands on the surrounding higher ground. This suggests the original native plant community of the cemetery was Freshwater Wetland Complex. The photographic evidence also suggests there are no remnants historic plantings on the site other than the Crepe Myrtle tree (*Lagerstroemia indica*) which was planted post 1960s.



Maintenance Works

In more recent times, the site experienced cycles of weed infestation. It is important to note that the monuments in the cemetery are in very good condition for their age and there is a good chance that the weed infestations that were around the headstones also assisted in maintaining the surrounding micro-climate. The weeds would have afforded the headstones some protection from the elements by creating a micro climate of stable diurnal temperatures as well as assisting soil stability.

The new fencing has been selected from surviving and historic evidence to match the original fencing. The fence is 1.2 metres high in order to retain sight lines into the cemetery and avoid encouraging or abetting vandalism. Treatment of iron work in the cemetery is also conducted every few years.

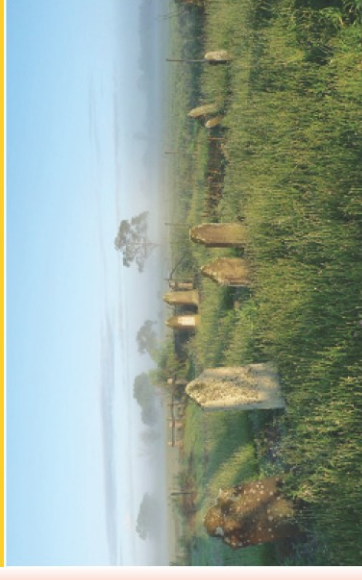


For more information about the Cemetery or to get involved in upcoming projects, contact *Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery Group* via info@friendsMJC.com

Maitland Jewish Cemetery

Maitland Jewish Cemetery represents a time capsule of nineteenth and early twentieth century Jewish burials.

The cemetery also provides physical evidence of the historic Jewish community in Maitland, and exemplifies the connections and relationships not only to the wider Jewish community but also in the local context of the settlement and history of Maitland and of New South Wales.



History & Significance



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A Physical Representation of the Community



The Maitland Jewish Cemetery is a physical historic record of the Jewish community in Maitland and its wider regional context. It is significant as a record of the pattern of settlement of Maitland. The cemetery is an irreplaceable social document, which records many choices which have literally been carved in stone: from monument design styles to materials, symbolism, and even the particular stonemasons hired for the works. The monuments are also representative of family groups within the cemetery, based on monumental design groupings.

The identification of individual masons on specific headstones in the Maitland Jewish Cemetery is highly significant and should not be underestimated. The cemetery monuments correlate particular headstones to specific masons during certain time periods.

The cemetery is associated with the economic development of the local and regional area. It is also significant as providing evidence of a disease epidemic (Scarlatina) that occurred in Sydney and spread across the State in 1849, with the first two burials being those of children who died from the disease. With the exception of the Leah Abadee monument, all other monuments date from between 1849 and the 1930s and represent a distinctive record of the early Jewish community of Maitland. All of these monuments are considered to be significant fabric that are contributing to the heritage significance of the site.

Acquired by the Maitland Jewish community in 1846, the cemetery's last recorded burial was in 1934. Families moved away, the cemetery became neglected. Weeds grew, occasional floodwaters washed across the gravestones, the building on the site slowly collapsed, the fence faltered, grave markers started to tilt, inscriptions faded.

Neglected but not forgotten. Local residents, visitors and Jewish community members kept an eye on the cemetery. In the mid-1920s tenders were called to make repairs. Twenty years later revived interest brought together a working bee. The cemetery was cleaned up and re-consecrated and, in 1982, the National Trust of Australia recognised its significance by classifying the site. Negotiations throughout the 1980s resulted in Maitland City Council accepting custodianship and maintenance of the cemetery.

In recent years, there has been revived interest in the site and a community project was established through the Maitland Regional Art Gallery. The Maitland Jewish Cemetery Project was the winner of the 2011 National Trust of Australia (NSW) Heritage Award for Interpretation and Presentation, Corporate/Government. A Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery Group has since been established through Maitland City Council.



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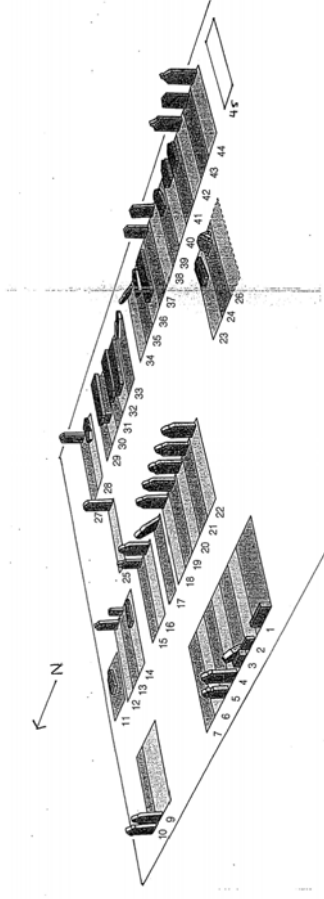


Children in the Cemetery

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Patterns of Life and Death



1. Myer and Cavellie ILLFIELD
2. Hyman Elias MANDELSON
3. Isaac MARTIN
4. Solomon HARRIS
5. Henry HARRIS
6. Solomon GOULSTON
7. Rosina GOULSTON
8. Joseph & Isabella FRIEDMAN, and Ruby IRWIN
9. Henry Nathaniel and Nathaniel Jacob FRIEDMAN
10. George and Myrilla LEVINE
11. Charles Lewis ISRAEL
12. John SAMUELS
13. John SAMUELS
14. George Joshua COHEN
15. Harry Sepimiat DAVIS
16. Daniel FRISCH
17. Morris BENJAMIN
18. Robert LIPMAN
19. Samuel W LEWIS
20. Sarah LIPMAN
21. Michael BARNETT
22. Rachel LEWIS
23. Henry HART
24. Benjamin HART
25. Lena Rebecca LIPMAN
26. Lyella Isabella LEVI
27. Elizabeth ISRAEL
28. Barnett L COHEN
29. Julia Alpha LEVY
30. Celia LEVY
31. Hannah COHEN
32. Jane COHEN
33. Morris REUBEN
34. Henry COHEN
35. Celia COHEN
36. David COHEN
37. Henry Samuel COHEN
38. Elizabeth HART
39. Harriet MARKS
40. Ethel COHEN
41. Leah COHEN
42. Elizabeth MARKS
43. Samuel HART
44. Morris COHEN
45. LEAH ARNDT

Cemetery photo, 2008. Based on a diagram created by Cheryl Laska from the original plan, drawn by David Benjamin in 1956.
Cheryl Kaskas



Maitland Jewish Cemetery is located in a lane off Louisa Park Road, Maitland.

The Maitland Jewish Cemetery is significant for being representative of patterns of life and death within the local community and the Jewish community of Maitland. One example of this is the outbreak of a Scarletina (Scarlet Fever) epidemic in Maitland which spread across NSW in 1849. The outbreak had a massive impact on the local community. In one 4 month period (July-October 1849), eight children passed away from the disease in the West Maitland area.

The first two deaths recorded as a result of the epidemic were two girls from the local prominent Jewish family, the Cohen's. Jane and Hannah Cohen were cousins who died one month apart. Jane, aged 11 years, and Hannah, aged 16 months, were the first two burials to take place in the cemetery.

In Maitland Jewish Cemetery, there are a number of other children's graves. Their history and stories are being researched by the Friends of Maitland Jewish Cemetery Group. The research will shed further light onto the historic times and lives of the Maitland local community.



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