



'Elsa' Elsie May Chauvel OBE
Filmmaker

Church of England, F15, Grave 0031

Born in Melbourne, the second of three children of Edward Wilcox and his Queensland-born wife Ada Marie, née Worrall. When she was five, the family moved to South Africa. Elsie performed under the stage name Sylvaney and travelled with limited success, until returning to Australia in 1924. While playing in the musical Crackers in Brisbane, Elsie met film director Charles Edward Chauvel, who cast her as the lead in his second feature film, Greenhide (1926). Elsa, as she became known, married Charles on 5 June 1927 at St James's Church of England, Sydney.

The Chauvels made a further seven feature films together before Charles passed away, having travelled to Pitcairn Island and Tahiti for *In the Wake of the Bounty* (1933), and to inland Australia for *Jedda* (1955). Elsa never again played a lead role, but she did appear briefly as Lady Macquarie, Governor Macquarie's wife, in the historical epic *Heritage* (1935). On this film, she was credited both for this role and as production assistant, but under the name of Ann Wynn. Ann Wynn was also credited as assistant director on *Uncivilized* (1936).

She collected prints of Chauvel films for preservation in the national film archive, and in 1964, her industry contribution was recognised with the award of OBE. She served as vice-president, senior vice-president and patron of the principal committee of the Royal New South Wales Institution (Institute) for Deaf & Blind Children, and worked for Dr Barnardo's in Australia. She also wrote her own memoirs, *My Life with Charles Chauvel* (1973).

In 1977 she moved from Sydney to Toowoomba, Queensland, where she passed away on 22 August 1983 and was cremated. She worked tirelessly to promote Australian film in general, and her husband's innovative and artistic contribution.



'Ethel Sibyl Turner' Ethel Mary Curlewis
Novelist

Church of England, E8, Grave 0060

Born in Balby, England, she was the second child of Bennett George Burwell, and Sarah Jane, née Shaw. Ethel and her sister Lillian were educated at Sydney Girls' High School where they ran their own magazine, the *Iris*, and later founded and co-edited a sixpenny monthly in 1889, the *Parthenon*.

The family of ten children from several marriages moved to a large house in 1891 called Woodlands, in Werona Avenue, Killara. This is where she wrote *Seven Little Australians*, her first children's book, which has since been translated into many languages, had various stage plays and a stage musical, two different television mini-series and became a film (1939). It has been continuously in print for over 100 years and in 1994 it was the only book by an Australian author to have achieved this accolade.

In 1893, Ethel earned £100 a year as editor of the 'Children's Page' of the *Illustrated Sydney News*. She married young barrister Herbert Raine Curlewis in 1896, to whom she had been unofficially engaged for four years. Their daughter was born in 1898, and their son in 1901. During World War I, Ethel organised ambulance and first aid courses, campaigned for conscription and worked for patriotic causes. Ethel was prominent in Sydney's literary and social life, and enjoyed skating, tennis, golf and surfing. Her writing showed a continuing tension between her enjoyment of popular and commercial success and her wish to break free from the restrictions of juvenile fiction.

Ethel passed away in Mosman on 8 April 1958. The Ethel Turner Prize for Young People's Literature is given annually under the auspices of the New South Wales Premier's Literary Awards. Ethel was an excellent manager of her financial and literary affairs, gave time and money to various charities, and was a generous friend to less affluent writers.



Adela Constantia Mary Pankhurst-Walsh
Suffragette

Unsectarian, C1, Grave 0034

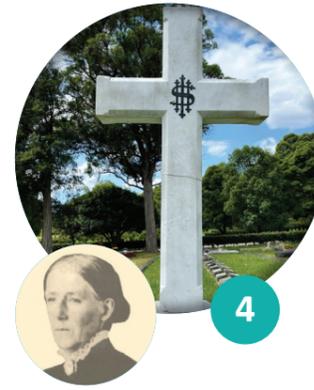
Born in Manchester, England, she was the third daughter of Richard Marsden Pankhurst, and his wife Emmeline, née Goulden. Her mother and sisters Christabel and Sylvia were members of the Independent Labour Party and founders of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). Adela became a WSPU paid organiser, where contact with working-class women developed her interest in improving conditions for them. By late 1913, tensions had come to the boil; she was given £20 and a one-way boat ticket to Australia.

Arriving in Melbourne in 1914, she became an organiser for Vida Goldstein and remained with the anti-war and anti-conscriptionist Women's Political Association and Women's Peace Army. She joined the Victorian Socialist party and the Women's Peace Army, throwing herself into agitation against the first world war.

She met Tom Walsh and together they campaigned actively against conscription. Adela was on remand when they married in Melbourne in 1917. They moved to Sydney where their five children were born. In 1920, they were two of the most prominent figures at the foundation of the Communist party of Australia, however Adela's passion for communism faded, and by 1923, both had left the party.

Throughout the 1930s Adela drifted further rightward, occasionally embracing anti-Semitism and writing favourably about Nazi Germany. In 1940, during the second world war, she became an organiser for Australia First. In the panic that followed the bombing of Pearl Harbour, Adela was arrested and interned in 1942 for her advocacy of peace with Japan.

In 1960, Adela converted to Roman Catholicism. She passed away in a Wahroonga hospital and was buried with Catholic rites. Adela maintained her optimistic outlook on human nature and her faith that human institutions could operate for equal benefit to all.



Flora Hannah MacKillop
Mary MacKillop's Mother

Roman Catholic Lawn, P3 Nuns, Grave 0192

Born in Fort William, Scotland, to Donald and Catherine McDonald, she became very musical and well educated. Just before her 24th birthday in 1840, she arrived in Melbourne with her mother and younger brother, Donald. Another brother, Alexander, had passed away on the journey. She married Alexander MacKillop that year and their first child, Mary, was born on 15 January 1842. Flora and Alexander went on to have 8 children.

Flora was an excellent horsewoman and a great educator, often assisting Mary and her other children with education. Over the years, Flora wrote many letters to Mary, giving her family news as well as advice and assurance of her love and support. On many occasions, Mary pointed out to her mother the formative influence she had been in her life.

On Saturday 29 May 1886, Flora left Melbourne bound for Sydney on the SS Ly-ee-moon ship. On 30 May at about 9pm, the Captain returned to the bridge and found that the ship was heading straight for the rocks on Green Cape near the Victoria/New South Wales border. Within 10 minutes the ship had hit the rocks and was broken into two sections. On 3 June, the ship was reported to be totally broken up and bodies were seen. The next day, a rescue ship collected Flora's body.

Her funeral was held on 7 June 1886 at St Michael's Church, Sydney, which was said to be filled to overflowing. She was initially buried at St Charles' Churchyard, Ryde, and then in 1973 her remains were exhumed and moved to the Sisters' burial plot in Macquarie Park. Flora's self-sacrifice, integrity and devotion to faith, were virtues instilled in her daughter Mary MacKillop, Australia's first Saint (Saint Mary of the Cross).



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