

WALHALLA ITALIANS

by Winifred Guatta

Winifred Guatta's great grandparents and grandparents migrated to Victoria from Tirano, Italy and Viano, Switzerland, in the 1880s and settled in Walhalla where they remained until their deaths. Their descendants have maintained a connection to Walhalla. Since her retirement from a career in teaching, Winifred has been researching Italians and their families who have made a significant contribution to the life and fortunes of Walhalla, a town which still captures the imagination of most people who visit it. She has written articles for the Walhalla Chronicle, co-written a history of her last school, Padua College, Mornington, and worked as an editor and writer for Dove Communications, educational publishers.

Winifred's research is continuing and she would be pleased to hear from people who have connections with Walhalla. Please contact her at the Italian Historical Society.

In the year 1900, two terrible accidents claimed the lives of nine Walhalla residents. Both involved the Italian community and both occurred in the area known as Poverty Point. The incidents shocked the residents of this isolated gold mining town in the mountainous region of the La Trobe Valley in Gippsland, Victoria.

Six drowned in the Thomson River

The first accident occurred on Sunday, 27 January between 5 pm and 6 pm at the end of a day's fishing and recreation on the banks of the Thomson River. Four men had taken a punt into the waters: John Ferrari, Peter Novalia, George de Moroni and Joseph Pelusi. They had reached a stretch of deep water about a quarter of a mile below the junction of the Thomson and Aberfeldy Rivers and between three and four miles above the Thomson Bridge. There, they paddled over to the bank and took on board two children, Luisa and Luis Bonazzi. Proceeding downstream for about twenty yards below the spot where Steven Armanasco was fishing, they then turned and rowed upstream for about one hundred yards. In his deposition to the inquiry, Steven Armanasco said he saw small waves caused by the paddling, totally obscuring the sides of the flat-bottomed punt. In a short time the water flowed into the boat, finally unsettled it and, according to another witness, Chas Pelusi, 'it went sheer down'. Those of the party who could swim tried to save themselves and their friends. Peter Novalia, with Luisa Bonazzi, attempted to grasp the upturned boat 'but it glided away from them at every attempt and it is said that through these fruitless efforts and wasted energy that Novalia became powerless to reach the bank'. Charles Pelusi rushed immediately into the river and

reached his brother Joseph 'a second too late'.

The Walhalla Miner and Goldfields Advocate, one of the two newspapers current at the time and popularly known as *The Walhalla Miner*, reported that Pelusi rendered all the assistance in his power to recover the bodies as did Messrs Bruni, Collins, Seear, Edwards, Duffy, Amor and Milner. Constables Graham and Walsh, notified by an onlooker, James Menghini, used drag hooks loaned by Richard Dawson, manager of the Long Tunnel Mine and the Walhalla Fire Brigade but the bodies were not recovered until the following morning in the very spot they went down.

The paper further noted the intense mourning on the part of their fellow Italians, who had arrived from all quarters on hearing the news. Domenic Moratti, renowned for his concern for his countrymen, was deeply distressed. He took it upon himself to arrange the funerals and also assist with the translation of the witnesses' statements at the inquiry.

An inquiry into the fatalities was conducted on Monday afternoon. It was presided by magistrate J.H. Pearson after he and the witnesses had viewed the bodies at Barry's Exchange Hotel where they were taken after the accident. Senior Constable Kissane conducted the inquiry and heard from witnesses Steven Armanasco, Bernard Ferrari, James Menghini, Charles Pelusi, James Bonazzi and Constable Walsh. Mr Pearson found that the six persons met their deaths by drowning in the Thomson River as a result of their boat overturning by accident. Peter Novalia was aged 36, John Ferrari 34, George de Marone 30, Joseph Pelusi 27, Luisa Bonazzi 13 and Luis Bonazzi 11.

The funeral was reported in *The Walhalla Miner*, February 1, 1900:

In the memory of the oldest residents there has never been a funeral in Walhalla of such dimensions as that which took place on Tuesday last, when the victims of the sad drowning fatality at the Thomson were borne to their last resting place. Crowds of ladies lined the tramway opposite the route to be taken by the mournful cortege, and the available space in the street opposite the Exchange Hotel was crowded with people, showing that deep sympathy was felt for the friends and relatives of the deceased.

... The grief of the unfortunate father was boundless. At the graves Mr M.T. Cullinan read the impressive prayers for the dead, with the De Profundis when the bodies had been lowered into their graves. Mr D. Moratti delivered the funeral oration in Italian, which profoundly impressed his countrymen, and the deep feeling created by his words found vent in the case of many, in tears. The public demonstration was not only a tribute to the dead, but an acknowledgment of the popularity of the Italians residing in and around Walhalla, who are amongst the most law-abiding and respected of our citizens. Their peaceable demeanour on all occasions, their anxiety to give assistance when needed for deserving objects, and their evident desire to earn the respect due to strangers in a strange land make the Walhalla Italians respected by all classes in the community.

Three killed in a violent storm

The second accident claimed the lives of three members of the Della Torre – De Luis family and severely injured a fourth. Domenico Della Torre, his wife Domenica (Maggie), their two children Mary (aged 7) and Domenico (20 months) lived at Poverty Point about three miles from Walhalla. Maggie's little brother William De Luis (9 years) was staying with them at the time.

At 2.30 am on Saturday, October 27, 1900 a gale roared through the mountains and a tree, thirty feet long and three feet in diameter, broke from the bottom of its trunk and slid with fearful velocity from a height of several hundred feet. It swept everything before it and crashed through the weatherboard cottage where the family members were sleeping, causing the deaths of Maggie, baby Domenico and William.

At the magisterial inquiry, held before Samuel Rothwell J. P. on the site of the accident near the Thomson River on October 27, Domenico Della Torre described how he had woken to the great sound of a falling tree, got up in the dark to check on the children and was struck by the tree as it crashed down the mountain. He was rendered helpless but when he regained consciousness he was able to get to his neighbour, Domenic Moratti for assistance.

Moratti, who lived in an adjoining cottage, said he heard Domenico calling for help. He ran over to the house and although it was dark he could tell



The funeral of the six Italians drowned at Walhalla in January 1900. From Walhalla Heyday by G.F. James and C.G. Lee, Melbourne Graham Publishing, 1975.

that the bedrooms of the house had been totally destroyed. Maggie Della Torre was partly covered by the smashed bedstead. He searched for the children by feeling his way in the dark, the high winds preventing him from keeping a light. The children were both alive when he found them and he managed to carry them to his place but they died shortly after. Maggie had sustained severe injury to her spine and died on Sunday night.

The Walhalla Chronicle, November 2, 1900 in its account of the tragedy reported:

Mr Della Torre was also injured in the back and legs and as he was suffering severely from the shock, it was thought prudent not to inform him of the further loss he had sustained through his wife's death. A little daughter, Mary, aged 7, had a miraculous escape; it is thought she too heard the noise of the falling tree and had left the room, otherwise it was impossible for her to escape serious injury or perhaps death.

... The funeral of the two young victims took place on Sunday afternoon lastly, the procession being indeed a lengthy one. Mr. Cullinan read the burial service in a very impressive manner. The funeral of Mrs Della Torre took place on Tuesday afternoon last, the Rev. Father Hoyne officiating at the graveside.

Maggie (Domenica Margherita) Della Torre was the daughter of Giovanni and Domenica (nee Omodei) De Luis who, with their other children, Angelina, Giovanni (Jack) and Margherita Domenica (Lena) migrated to Australia from Tirano in the 1880s. They settled in Walhalla where William was born in 1891. Another child, Peter, died as an infant in 1892. Angelina married Giovanni Guatta from Viano and they lived in Walhalla until their deaths in 1940 and 1948. Lena married Bortolo (Bob) Ferrari from Tirano and after the mines in Walhalla closed, moved to Moe where they farmed. They named their house Valtellina. Jack died in Bairnsdale in 1964, aged 89. The parents, Giovanni and Domenica De Luis, both died in 1918.

Poverty Point

Gold was discovered in Walhalla in 1863 and by the 1880s and 1890s the town was at the height of its prosperity. The population reached 4,000 by 1900. Many Italian speaking pioneers, mostly from Valtellina, an alpine region in Lombardy, Italy and from the Poschiavo Valley in



Woodcutters Peter De Bondi [left] and Steve Armanasco clearing land probably at the De Bondi property 5 kilometres north of Walhalla, c1910.

Switzerland, settled in and around Walhalla,¹ some to seek for gold, most to take advantage of the work required in its production. Wood to feed the hungry furnaces, became the second largest industry in Walhalla and the Italians were the main providers of this resource for the mines.

There were miles and miles of tramways around the mountains leading to the mines in and around Walhalla.² These tramways were the means whereby horses pulled the 'trams' loaded with the wood to feed the mine furnaces. The Long Tunnel extended mine had the only two light steam locomotives. Some of the Italians were contracted to supply the mines and they in turn would subcontract the splitters to do the cutting and the carting. Number One South Tram (1885-1910) was owned by the Long Tunnel Mining Company and operated by G. V. Morgan.³

Along this tram, on the banks of the Thomson River about three miles from the town of Walhalla, a community of Italians made their home. This township was known as Poverty



A group of Walhalla Italians making use of the 'tram' along the Long Tunnel Extended Tramway. Included in the photograph are: Tony Guatta, Peter De Bondi, Sam Cabassi, Giovanni Guatta, Mary and Rita Guatta, Mary and Rita Ferrari, Seve Armanasco, Bob Ferrari, Luigi Pianta, Peter Guatta, Tony De Bondi and Dominic Danesi.

Point. In his book *My Walhalla*,⁴ Lou de Prada, whose family lived at Poverty Point, described with warmth and remembered happiness the dwellings and the lifestyle of these pioneers: they built bark houses since bark was easily procurable and very efficient, providing warmth in winter and coolness in summer. They built close against the hillsides, digging into the hills for shelter and for level flooring. Each house had a cellar in which milk and cheese were kept fresh in the summer heat. The woodcutters used the remains of anthills as mortar to keep the floor hard and to cement the stones in the fireplaces and chimneys.

Most families were self-sufficient. They grazed some livestock, enabling them to make their own cheese and grew vegetables on higher land, only needing to buy such things as flour, meat, and kerosene at the stores in Walhalla. They were not destitute as the name Poverty Point might suggest, so called because no gold was found there in spite of great effort. After unsuccessful prospecting, the miners left the area which, as far as they were concerned, was aptly named.

Life must have been extremely difficult for the families at Poverty Point. We know that they were living and working in a very isolated area, three miles from school and town. The work was physically demanding and dangerous, often resulting in severe injury as documented in the hospital records and the *Walhalla Chronicle*. Sometimes they had to wait six to nine months

before they were paid their weekly salary of £2.10. The climate was extreme: cold in winter and hot in summer.

When the hills around Walhalla were denuded, the Long Tunnel Mining Company constructed a bridge across the Thomson River providing access to the forests on the Moondara side. On 22 June 1900 the Poverty Point 'Steel' Bridge was opened enabling the tramway to be extended. Fire destroyed the wooden decking of the bridge in 1944 but the steel structure remained. It was redecked in 1976 and stands as a memorial to the wood suppliers and their families, many of whom are sadly now forgotten.⁵

A visit to the area today belies the fact that people once lived there. That they kept livestock and were able to grow vegetables and fruit trees is remarkable given that the terrain is extremely steep. In many ways however the conditions were not dissimilar to those of their place of origin in mountainous parts of Italy and Switzerland.



Examples of settlements in Valtellina and Val Poschiavo

In the town

The Italians of Walhalla have become identified with Poverty Point most likely because of the significant number of families who settled there. The incident of the drowning of the six people etched the site in the memories of those who knew Walhalla. The following examples are evidence of the fact that from the 1870s or before Italians lived in the town itself and in other areas around Walhalla.

Michelangelo Stub Monteagresti, from Livorno, was the manager and shareholder of several gold mines in Walhalla in the 1870s including the *Welcome Golden Dream*, the *Evening Star*, the *Longfellow* and the *Empress* in which Lucio, Pietro and Angelo Monigatti from Brusio also had shares.⁶

Michelangelo's house occupied the fourth block north of the State School. The present school building is on the school's original site. On the opposite side of the road, was the office of The Longfellow Gold Mining Company of which he was manager.⁷

Antonio Simonin was the proprietor of the Alpine Hotel from at least 1882 until 1884 when the licence was transferred to Victor Campagnola.⁸

In 1898, Giovanni Guatta from Viano, obtained a colonial wine licence and he and his wife Angelina (nee De Luis) operated a wine shop opposite the State School until 1913. Pietro and Luigi Pianta from Tirano held the licence from 1893 until 1898, with the exception of the years 1895 and 1896.

Bernardo Plozza and Giacomo Rinaldi also lived in the centre of the town.

And around the town

The rate payers roll of 1908-1909 shows that there were little pockets where Walhalla Italians either lived or farmed together.

The word 'hut' designated on the rates most likely indicates a garden or a farm where the rate payer grazed a cow, grew hay or oats and planted vegetables and fruit trees. One such person was my grandfather, Giovanni Guatta. His hut in this case was a three-room building with a stone fireplace where he would spend his free time to tend his crops. After retirement he would journey up daily, returning home in the evening with a log of wood on his shoulder to keep the fires burning.

The rate books show that there were four Italians living or farming in Britannia Gully. They were John Cabassi, wood cutter from Tovo, Peter De Campo splitter, Giovanni Guatta, contractor from Viano and Giovanni De Luis, charcoal burner from Tirano. Giovanni Guatta was also a wine licensee who paid rates on a shop/dwelling in Main Street. Dominic Danesi, splitter from Livorno and Bortolo Ferrari, miner from Tirano were living in Consuls Gully. John Frantalini, James Franketti and Antonio De Bondi, who all worked as splitters, were listed as rate payers on land along the route of Mitchell's Tram.

John De Prada, Luis Bertozzi, Steven Armanasco, one of the De Bondi, Michael Magatelli, Andrew Ferrari and Joseph Omodei were all splitters who had properties along the South Tram. In addition to working as splitters or contractors, men often followed other pursuits in their quest to make a living. For example, Steve Armanasco had at least one mine along the Britannia Gully. At Ostler's Creek between Walhalla and Toongabbi, Luigi Iseppi from Brusio, Switzerland had two properties with a house and barn on one and a house or land on the other. Also at Ostler's Creek were Lydia Bertino, farmer and Antonio Merlo, contractor from Viano. Dominic Rinaldi, Robert Battista and Benjamin Partoza, all splitters, had huts on land along Number 7 Tram.

Along the Long Tunnel Extended Tramway, the De Bondi family from Tirano had three properties with huts on two of them and a house and garden on the other. The rate payer was Laurence De Bondi. Two other Italians had huts along this tramway: James Plozza from Viano, and Peter De Campo, also a splitter.

In addition to these small communities of Italians, other single entries are noted on the rate payers roll. Antonio Bruni, miner from Centra, Switzerland, owned a house on the Eastern Branch of Stringers Creek. Charles Fermio, miner, occupied a house on the Slaughterhouse Spur. Peter Molinari, miner from Tirano, lived on Tubal Cain Road. Antonio Plozza had a hut at Coronation, an area named after its principle mine.

Two of the tramways were operated by Italians. Both were horse-drawn and owned by the Long Tunnel Gold Mining Company. Borserini's Tramway, operating prior to 1900, was located along the Old Walhalla Road, while



Giovanni and Angelina Guatta's dwelling and wine shop second from left, opposite Walhalla State School.

Campagnola's Tramway operated between 1900 and 1910 and ran from the Maiden Town Ridge to South Eureka Creek.⁹ Gherardo Borserini had migrated from Stazzone, Italy.

In Walhalla at present two people are revealing much on the history of the town and its residents. Greg Hansford at the Walhalla Museum is researching the old chronicles and the *Gippsland Times*. Another Walhalla resident, John Aldersea, is collecting a vast amount of information about people and places. He has scoured the hills, looking for old mines and for signs of former habitations. Because of his work it has been possible to locate my grandfather Giovanni Guatta's patch and the remains of his stone fireplace. We now know where our great-grandparents, the De Luis, and the De Bondi families lived and the location of Steve Armanasco's mines.

Walhalla's Italians Respected

The Walhalla Miner report of the funeral of the six people drowned in the Thomson River paid tribute to the Walhalla Italians referring to '...their peaceable demeanour, their anxiety to give assistance when needed for worthy causes'. *The Walhalla Chronicle* testified to this assessment

on many occasions. Three examples are cited here. On September 15, 1897 the paper reported:

The Italian residents of the district through Mr C Della Torre have handed the secretary of the local hospital a sum of £12.45 subscribed by them in aid of the institution. Mr. Renshaw desires to express his thanks for the same.

In the issue of December 13, 1897, the chronicle advised its readers that the Italian residents were forming a society to provide medical and nursing services for any of their countrymen who might meet with accidents. The initiative was instigated by Mr Rinaldi who received 'good promises of support'. At the second annual banquet of the Italian Medical Aid Society, the chairman Domenic Moratti led a discussion about securing names of those in need. Mr. N. Ferrari sang and the company were also entertained by members of the Choral Society comprising E. Bassarollo, G. del Frate, G. Giudici, G. Armanasco, G. Pelusi, D. Cabassi, D. Della Torre, P. Fopoli and A. Rossi.

The Italian choir came forward to perform for many causes, such as the occasion when they sang with the Mountaineer Band on November 4, 1898 to raise money for the rotunda. The public

showed appreciation by subscribing £9.1.9. The following week, a letter to the newspaper, thanked the band and the choir and it was noted that prior to their performance that day, the members of the choir had the sad duty of farewelling one of their countrymen, Stefano Pefferini who had died of miner's complaint.

Italians participated in the legal processes of the day. From 1879 until 1914 the following men served as jurors at the Walhalla Court, many of them more than once: Giuseppe Antonolo, Antonio Lanfranchi, Luigi Bruni, Victor Campagnola, Giovanni Guatta, Michael Magatelli and Antonio Merlo.¹⁰

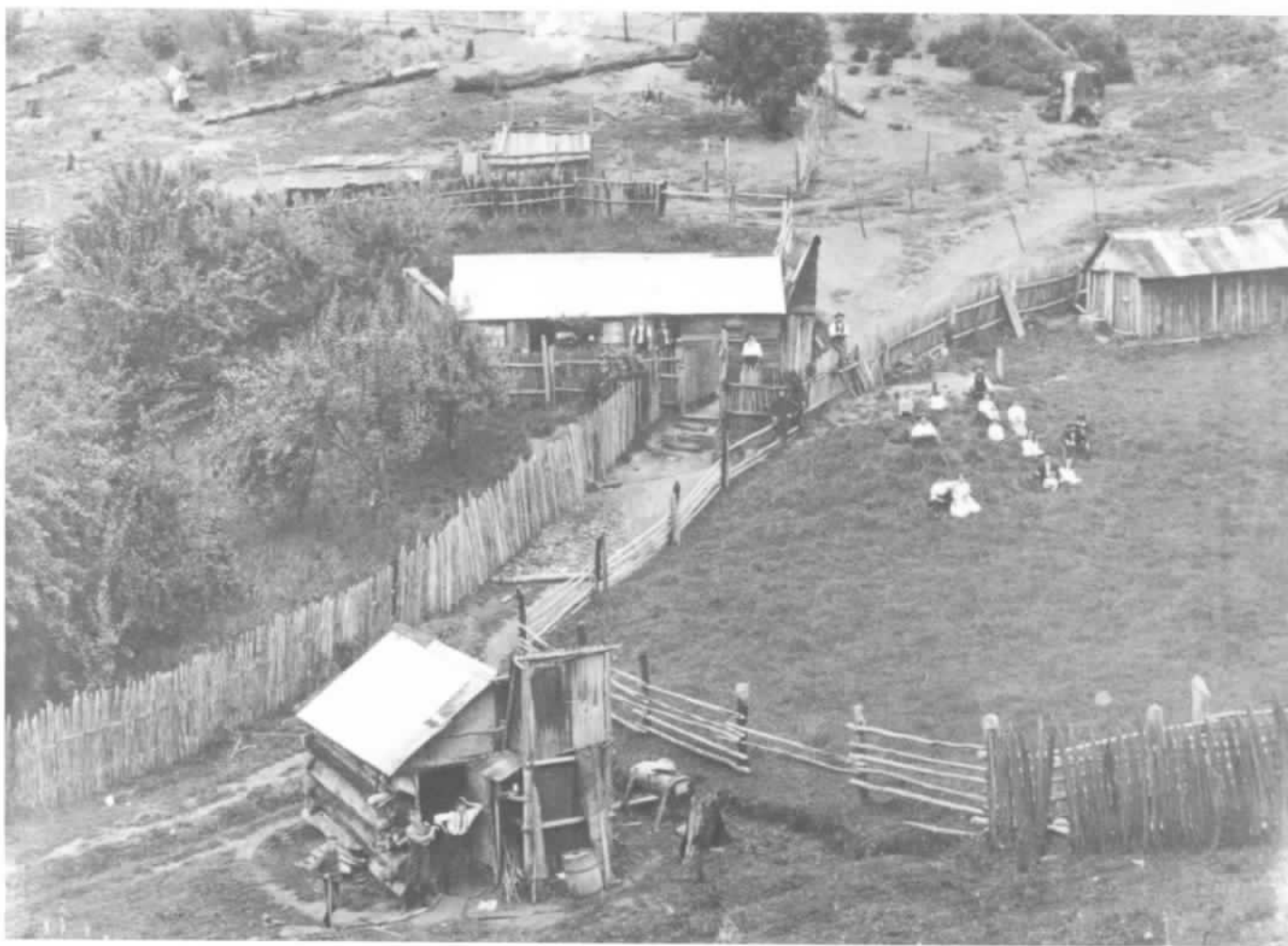
Two unpublished memoirs add another dimension to the high esteem in which Italians were held in Walhalla. Both articles convey the warmth extended towards Italians and an appreciation of their personal and cultural qualities. James Hill, born in Walhalla in 1901 recalled:

Italians were good honest people, they spoke in a very broken English and many funny stories were told about them. ...A relative of mine was walking the children, one in a pram and the other, two or three years old, alongside. Old Mr De Bondi stopped, then, smiling and pointing to one and then the other remarked, 'same farder the two'.¹¹

Isabella Frances Cleugh in her *Childhood Reminiscences of Early Walhalla*, remembered:

Once a fortnight on Saturday afternoons, the Italian woodcutters would come into Walhalla for their fortnightly rations. Some could speak very good English some pigeon, some none. The ones who could not speak English had a spokesman with them. I believe it was very funny in the shops listening to them but good humour prevailed and according to the shopkeepers, they were good payers.

About 4 pm on Saturday afternoons they would track in and, having finished their



The De Bondi family's property on the area known as 'Kelly's' about 5 kilometres north of Walhalla. Members of the De Bondi, Ferrari, Pianta, Cabassi, Guatta and Danesi families in the property of De Bondi.

shopping had a pow-wow with their resident countrymen. They would track back to their huts about 8 pm. After they left the township they'd start singing. Some of them had splendid voices and when singing quartets it was a great treat to listen to them. I was told some of them were clever musicians, both vocalists and instrumentalists. Some people had them set, and their sin, in their eyes, was they always took a supply of wine back with their rations. People forget that wine was their national beverage and never once did I hear of an Italian woodcutter being drunk and incapable.¹²

Naming Walhalla's Italians

One of the initial aims of my research was to locate and record as many Italian names as possible. The significant presence of Italians in Walhalla, while being generally acknowledged in writings by historians has been largely anonymous. In some cases I have found it difficult to track people and match names on one set of records with those on another. For example, Ben De Luis appears only in the baptismal records. Besides the De Luis people already mentioned, I have found a Matthew [Matteo] De Luis listed in naturalisation records and on the electoral rolls. One also needs to be aware of the custom of anglicising, or using another name if the father and son or the mother and daughter had the same name. Sometimes a person was known by his/her second or third name. Antonio Bruni's name, for example, was Giuseppe Antonio Luigi Bruni. Even surnames can be tricky. In Italian records, the De Bondi family were known as D'Abbondi.¹³ Most of Walhalla pioneers had a poor command of English and were not able to correctly spell their names which were entered into official records according to the phonetic interpretation of the person who wrote them down.

Many Italian names appear in Catholic church records. Walhalla's Catholic church, St Patrick's, was part of the parish of Cowwarr and a priest travelled large distances to celebrate mass, baptisms and funerals.

Italians Leave Walhalla

By the time the Long Tunnel Gold Mine closed in 1914, most of the Italians had left Walhalla.¹⁴ They were not alone in leaving. The town began to die as one after another of its enterprises closed down. For years the town waited to be connected by a train line to Moe and the rest of Victoria. Ironically, when the line was completed in 1910, the gold had started to dry up.

However, Walhalla has never entirely died. My grandparents remained in Walhalla and for most of their descendants it is a special place. Over many years, we have seen attempts to recapture something of its heyday and today it is looking as good as it has ever looked in my memory. And what is most pleasing is the emphasis that is being put on bringing to light its history, a history in which the Italians of Walhalla had a significant role.

The Italian Historical Society gratefully acknowledges the loan of photographs by the author for this article.

NOTES

- ¹ Card Indexes to Naturalisation Certificates, VPRS 1190
- ² Terry and Brenda Jenkins, *Firewood Tramways of the Walhalla Mines 1865-1915*, T & B. J Publications, Yarra Junction Victoria. p. 29. The authors walked over 93 kms of firewood tramway cuttings within a seven kilometre radius of Walhalla while researching their book.
- ³ *ibid* p. 43.
- ⁴ Lou De Prada, *My Walhalla*, Morwell 1978
- ⁵ Victorian Government Website, ww.heritage.vic.gov.au
- ⁶ *The Walhalla Chronicles 1872*
- ⁷ The Department of Natural Resources and Environment's Survey Maps
- ⁸ VPRS 1500
- ⁹ Terry and Brenda Jenkins, *op.cit.* pp. 94, 99
- ¹⁰ Walhalla County Court Judges and Common Jurors Note Books, VPRS 1501
- ¹¹ James Hill, *My Memoirs of Walhalla as a Child*, unpublished
- ¹² Isabella Frances Cleugh, *Childhood Reminiscences of Early Walhalla*, unpublished c1944, p.24
- ¹³ Kathleen Smyth, *D'Abbondi, A Family History*, unpublished

BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE BAPTISMAL REGISTER FOR WALHALLA HELD IN THE CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY AT HEYFIELD

Date	Name of infant	Parents	Sponsors
11 October 1891	De Luis, William	John De Luis and Domenica Omodei	Andrew Ferrari and Domenica De Luis
11 October 1891	Plozza, Mary	Bernard Plozza and Katie Ferrari	Bob Ferrari and Mary Bruni
9 May 1897	De Prada, Jack	Jack De Prada and Madeleine Cabassi	John Guatta and Angelina de Luis
12 September 1897	Campagnola, Ernest		
12 September 1897	Gray, Hannah (Annie)		
23 December 1897	De Bondi, Catherine	Lawrence De Bondi and Margarita Monti	Antoni Omodei and Maggie Della Torre. On Catherine's birth certificate the witness was Mrs. De Luis who probably acted as midwife for Katie's birth
5 June 1898	Guatta, John Clement	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	James Pianta and Maggie Della Torre
5 November 1898	Cabassi, William	John Cabassi and Susan Patterson	Dominic Cabassi and Ellen Shallue
12 December 1898	Canali, Anne	Matthew Canali and Mary Tippet	
12 February 1899	Della Torre, Dominic	Dominic Della Torre and Maggie De Luis	
9 April 1899	Guatta, Antonio	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	Andrew Ferrari and Madelena De Prada
11 Feb. 1900	Molinari, Margaret Madelina	Peter Molinari and Lucy Senini	
9 September 1900	Serini, John	James Senini and Kate Armanasco	Domenico Della Torre and Maggie Della Torre
9 September 1900	Meneghini, Mary	Bernardo Meneghini and Margaret Bonazzi	Dominic Cabassi and C Bonazzi
4 November 1900	Guatta, Peter	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	Andrew Rossi and Rosa Moratti
13 July 1902	Guatta, Dominic	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	Domenic Danesi and Lena De Luis
9 April 1903	Molinari, Catherine	Peter Molinari and Lucy Senini	Bortolo Ferrari and Lena De Luis
12 July 1903	Guatta, Mary	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	Ben De Luis and Lena Ferrari
12 June 1904	Ferrari, Marie Antoinette	Bortolo Ferrari and Lena De Luis	John De Luis and Angelina Guatta
11 September 1904	Sala, Sarah	Joe Sala and Domenica Bombodari	James Bombodari and Domenica De Luis
2 February 1905	Plozza, Mary Ellen	Antonio Plozza and Amelia Battriotti	Louis Pianta and Ellen Shallue
12 February 1905	Guatta, Benjamin	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	Bortolo Ferrari and Lena Ferrari
24 December 1905	Guatta, Natale Magatelli, Sammi	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis Michael Magatelli and Rosa Moratti	Benjamin De Luis and Mary Merlo Andrew Rossi and Ellen Shallue
18 March 1906	Patrick		
31 March 1906	Ferrari, Margherita Domenica	Bortolo Ferrari and Lena De Luis	John Guatta and Rosa Magatelli
24 November 1906	Plozza, Arthur Antonio	Antonio Plozza and Ethel Seers	Antonio De Bondi and Frances Kennedy
2 June 1907	Fermio, Edna	Charles Fermio and Mary Briggs	Thomas Walker and Helen Fermio
7 July 1907	Ferrari, Stephen John	Bortolo Ferrari and Lena De Luis	Andrew Ferrari and Mrs. De Prada
6 October 1907	Guatta, Angelina Margherita	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	Patrick Ferrari and Rosa Magatelli
4 April 1909	Guatta, Francis	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	Luis Pianta and Lena Ferrari
20 December 1909	Bruni, Mary	Antonio Bruni and Catherine Spargo	
17 April 1910	Guatta, Angelina	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	
1 May 1910	Cabassi, John Ivan	John Cabassi and Susan Patterson	Ben De Luis and Maryanne Sparks
5 June 1910	Ferrari, John	Bortolo Ferrari and Lena De Luis	Abel Artgani and Flora Richards
14 February 1912	Guatta, Joseph	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	Andrew Rossi and Rosa Magatelli
30 January 1916	Guatta, Charles	John Guatta and Angelina De Luis	Domenic Danesi and Marie De Bondi
July 1925	Merlo, Margaret Ursula	John Peter Merlo and Ursula Doyle	John Walker and Menna Wurf

BURIALS IN THE RECORDS OF THE WALHALLA CEMETERY, 1877-1970

Name	Date of burial	Age
Monigatti, Lucio	1877	
Pianta, Peter	1883	
Ballserino, Stephen	1885-10-13	
Campagnola, ?	1888-05-28	2 months
Fermio, Basil	1888-06-18	4 months
Saligari, Antonio	1890-09-11	
Fermio, ?	1891-02-06	still born
Magatelli, Michael	1891-07-09	
Senini, (daughter of Giuseppe)	1892-11-01	
Della Torre, Peter	1894-07-05	infant
Pefferino, Bernardo	1898-10-07	
Tozni, Giovanni	1898-12-22	
Bonazzi, Luis	1900-02-01	12 years
Bonazzi, Luisa	1900-02-01	13 years
De Maroni, George	1900-02-01	30 years
Ferrari, John	1900-02-01	34 years
Novalia, Peter	1900-02-01	36 years
Pelusi, Joseph	1900-01-30	27 years
Della Torre, Dominic	1900-10-28	20 months
De Luis, William	1900-10-28	9 years
Della Torre, Margaret	1900-10-30	23 years
Fermio, ?	1902-12-16	still born
Fermio, Mrs.	1902-12-18	
Campagnola, Victor	1903-0-07	
Campagnola, Adelina	1904-07-19	infant
Bruni, Luigi	1905-01-08	
Bruni, Charles	1905-01-29	
Plozza (daughter of Antonio)	1905-02-20	
Guatta, Begniamino	1905-09-11	10 months
Guatta, Natale	1906-03-12	3 months
De Campo, ?	1909-11-20	
Guatta, Angelina	1910	infant
Guatta, Giuseppe	1912-10-25	3 months
Guatta, Angelina Margherhita	1913-06-25	6
Rinaldi, Giacomo	1917-10-14	
De Luis, Domenica	1918-05-12	72
De Luis, Giovanni	1018-05-29	75
Zampatti, Victor	1936-03-07	
Guatta, Giovanni	1940-04-06	71
Guatta, Angelina	1948-07-15	75
De Prada, Madeleine	1949-04-25	
Guatta, Dominic	1970-06-24	68