



# MAKARAKA CEMETERY HOUHOUIKO

March 2019

written by Sheridan Gundry



Margaret Shanks (left) shares the story of her forebear Thomas U'Ren, believed to be the first buried within Makaraka Cemetery in 1860. Gillie Ward (right) later shared the story of the Burch family.

## Acknowledgements

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## This is a cemetery...

*Lives are commemorated – deaths are recorded – families are reunited – memories are made tangible – and love is undisguised. This is a cemetery.*

*Communities accord respect, families bestow reverence, historians seek information and our heritage is thereby enriched. Testimonies of devotion, pride and remembrance are carved in stone to pay warm tribute to accomplishments and to the life – not death – of a loved one.*

*The cemetery is homeland for family memorials that are a sustaining source of comfort to the living.*

*A cemetery is a history of people – a perpetual record of yesterday and a sanctuary of peace and quiet today. A cemetery exists because every life is worth loving and remembering – always.*

**Mary Lou Brannon - Certified Memorialist**

# INTRODUCTION

After protracted negotiations with Kahutia and other members of Whanau-o-Iwi, the New Zealand Government acquired its first block of land -- 57 acres at Makaraka -- for public use in the district then known as Turanganui or Turanga. It became known as the government paddock, where the area's first courthouse and magistrate's residence were built. A corner of it beside the Taruheru River was put to use as a cemetery.

At that time, this was close to where the majority of European settlers were living -- on smallholdings out on the river flats of Makaraka, Matawhero and further afield. The township of Turanga was little more than a jetty, a trading post and a few small dwellings near the river mouth.

This was to be Gisborne's first main public cemetery -- known as Makaraka or Houhoupiko Cemetery in reference to the stream that ran through it. Most of the area's European pioneers and descendants of many local Maori families are buried here. The first burial is believed to be that of Thomas U'Ren in 1860.

In 1915, a new Taruheru Cemetery opened across the Taruheru River. Makaraka was closed to burials the following year, except for the immediate family of those already buried there. The cemetery was closed, not because it was full but because the regular high water table caused some grave structures to subside and concrete to break.

Burials continued, mostly in reserved plots -- the most recent being in 1979. And ash burials continued, the most recent being in October 2017.

As closed cemeteries have no income, the Cemeteries Committee -- comprising Cook County and Gisborne Borough councillors -- spent minimal funds maintaining Makaraka after 1916.

In 1962, following complaints about its state, the committee proposed clearing most of the above-ground grave structures and turning the area into a park.

The councils approved this in 1963. Advertisements were inserted in several New Zealand newspapers and 27 objections were received. But the

committee appears to have been intent on clearance.

In the early 1970s, the surface structures of about 500 gravestones, nearly two-thirds of the cemetery's graves, were removed. Concrete kerbings, cappings and railings of many of the remainder were also removed. Headstones were stacked next to the Taruheru River; remaining concrete rubble helped fill in Houhoupiko Stream.

In 1982, 88 headstones with historical or masonry value were buried for later retrieval. These were to be re-erected on their original plot locations or set into a concrete memorial wall. The rest were put into a nearby pit of rubble.

After more than a decade of requests to uplift the stones, this was finally achieved in April 2018. The original plan was to place these in a memorial wall. It soon became apparent to all parties that reinstating them on their original plot locations was a far better resolution, particularly as many families lacked the funds to do so themselves.

Today, close to 200 isolated graves are scattered throughout a park-like area of five hectares. More than 4000 people are believed to be buried there. Originally, a third to a half of the plots were "unmarked" but following the clearance, the vast majority are now "unmarked".

Unearthing the buried headstones, April 2018.





# REGIONAL & NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

## The story of a region

The regional significance of Makaraka Cemetery – as a microcosm of a growing town, a pataka or storehouse of cultural heritage and identity – endorses its national significance as it reflects special aspects of New Zealand history. The cemetery is associated with events, people, ideas of importance and societal changes. It dates from early New Zealand settlement and, in particular, the period of large-scale organised European settlement from the 1840s to late 1860s and beyond.

Its regional significance is highlighted by telling the history of the developing township, its people and political climate. In other words, the story of Gisborne as it is today can be told as part of a walk through Makaraka Cemetery with reference to scores of people buried within its footprint.

The more headstones that can be reinstated to their original plot locations, the greater the links can be made between the story and the people, cultural heritage value and identity.

Buried within the Makaraka Cemetery are the pioneer settlers, the movers and shakers, the tradespeople, the professionals, the ordinary folk vital to a growing town and the local and national politicians who together gave years of service to create a town and city. They came from England, Scotland, Ireland, China, Norway, Denmark, Germany and Australia as well as from iwi groupings around the wider Turanganui district.

### EARLY TIMES

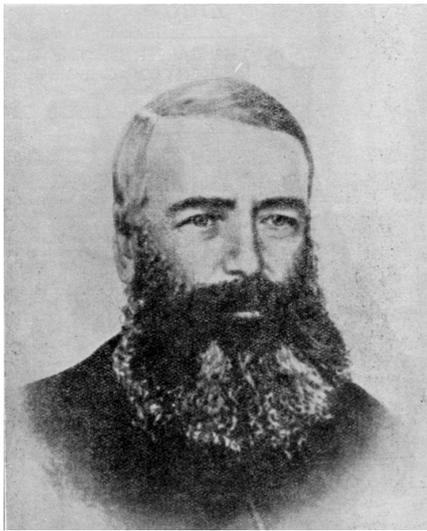
The coastal settlement and commercial development of New Zealand is integrally linked to major river mouths. The mouth of the Turanganui River on the East Coast of the North Island is no exception.

It was here that great ocean-going navigator Kiwa landed after voyaging to the district aboard the waka, Horouta; where, from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Maori built fishing villages close to the sea and built pa on nearby hilltops.

It was at the mouth of this river that Lieutenant James Cook made his first New Zealand landfall in October 1769; and where on the banks of the Turanganui the township of Turanga then the city of Gisborne grew.

Two main Maori tribes – Rongowhakaata and Te Aitanga a Mahaki – occupied this riverbank land. Part of this was home to a small village, Heipipi, which had links with Te Aitanga a Hauiti, the people of Te Poho o Rawiri who occupied another village across the river. The Heipipi village remained until the mid-1800s, then from 1874 the site laid the foundation for various post office buildings and government services. The modern courthouse continues there today.

**The people whose names are written in bold are all buried within Makaraka Cemetery. Most are people whose headstones were buried in a trench in 1982 and uplifted in early 2018.**



John Harris

European traders and whalers began to settle in the area about 60 years after Cook and his Endeavour crew stepped on to land nearby. In 1831, John Harris, 23, made the earliest European land purchase in Poverty Bay, a section of a little more than an acre on the banks of the Turanganui River, which is commemorated in a plaque by the river.

Born in England, Harris had arrived a few months earlier from Australia to set up a flax-trading business for merchant J. B. Montefiore. In June that year, he purchased another block named Opopu, near Awapuni, where he built his house.

Like many other Pakeha traders, Harris owed much of his success to his connections with the Maori; he came under the protection of Paratene Turangi, and around 1832 married Tukura-a-Rangi, a relative of Ngati Porou leader Te Kani-a-Takirau. It's difficult to determine whether European men took Maori wives because there was a shortage of women in general or because this was an assured path to a foothold – and land – in the community.

The major Maori chiefs also entered into arrangements with early settlers, accepting them into their communities for the trade benefits they brought. Men like John Harris, William Brown, James Wyllie, George Read and William Greene took Maori wives and were given land for themselves and their children.<sup>1</sup>

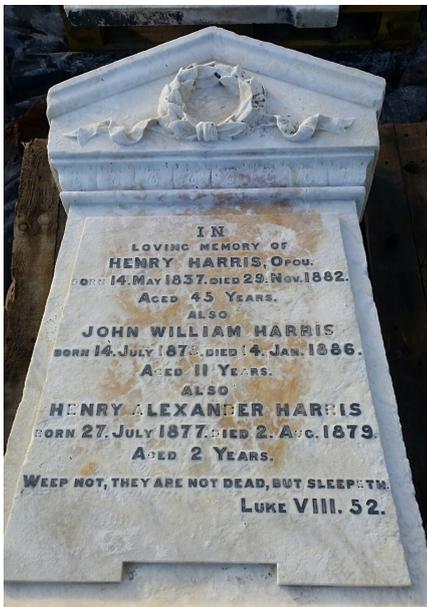
Tukura-a-Rangi and Harris had two children, Edward Francis and **Henry Harris**, born at Opopu in 1837. Harris planted an oak tree at Manutuke on Henry's birth. This remains the oldest and largest English tree in the bay. Henry later worked and lived with his father at Opopu and was involved in various enterprises with him.

The first Poverty Bay census in 1851 showed John Harris, regarded as the founder of Poverty Bay, was the most substantial Pakeha settler in the district. He remained so through to the 1860s, when competition from fellow trader George Read led to his trading demise.

The first census of 1851 showed the immediate European population as 30 men, 14 women and 35 children plus another 25 half-caste children ranging in age from 1 to 17 years. Among those named were John Harris; **Thomas Halbert**; **Thomas U'Ren**, stonemason and New Zealand's first commercial beekeeper, who died on 25 July 1860 and whose burial is believed to have been the first in Makaraka Cemetery; and **John and Elizabeth (Granny) Tarr**, who were some of the earliest European residents in the bay, having arrived in 1845. John grew the first crop of wheat for pioneer whaler Robert Espie. Through necessity, Elizabeth became an authority on curing the common ailments of the day. She knew which native plants to gather, and which troubles they would assist. As more people came to the district, she walked miles to help at confinements, or to nurse the sick. The settlers automatically took their problems to her. She became known as Granny Tarr, the first midwife/doctor in the region. Granny Tarr Street, just past Makaraka cemetery, was named after her.

**Thomas U'Ren junior** was allegedly the first white boy born in the area. All these people, except John Harris, and many more from that first census were buried at Makaraka.

Harris married<sup>2</sup> Jacintha Hargraves at Auckland in December 1854,



Henry Harris headstone



Granny Tarr

after Tukura died, and had two more children. Jacintha died<sup>3</sup> in 1867 of alcoholic poisoning and the children went to live with her sister's family in Auckland. Harris became depressed and took his own life in 1872 while visiting Auckland.

Tuberculosis claimed his son **Henry**, who had taken over the Opou property, 10 years later, in 1882. The sickness wiped out **Henry's entire family** over the course of 11 years. He is buried with sons John, Henry and Finlay and daughters Isabella and Susan at Makaraka.

His older brother Edward, a skilled native land court interpreter, is buried in Gisborne's Hirini Street Cemetery.

Meanwhile, Harris's colourful whaling partner **Thomas Halbert** had met a terrible death. On the night of 12 April 1865 he was returning from a drinking session on board a schooner berthed in the Taruheru River, when his boat overturned in the shallow muddy water. Halbert sank deep into the silt and was drowned by the rising tide. He was buried in the old part of Makaraka Cemetery.

Known also as Tame Poto (Tommy Short) because of his short stature, Halbert had arrived in New Zealand in 1831 and spent the rest of his life as a whaler, trader and farmer. Through his alliances with six Maori women he was connected with three East Coast tribes: Ngati Kahungunu of the Mahia peninsula, Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki and Rongowhakaata of Poverty Bay. Eight of his children survived to adulthood and founded families well known today in Poverty Bay.

Halbert's alliances with Maori women of high standing made him famous locally, and earned him, among Europeans, the nickname of 'Henry VIII'. His life was a fascinating combination of commercial and matrimonial ventures. The Reverend William Williams married Thomas and his fourth wife Riria Mauaranui on 21 April 1839, and baptised the son born two years previously. This was Wiremu Pere, who became an important figure in local and national politics. He was elected to the Eastern Maori seat in 1884. Wi Pere, and others, invited Te Kooti to return to his home district. In preparation for this, the beautiful house Rongopai was built at Waituhi, for which Riria, and Wi Pere's son Te Moanaroa, led the work. When Te Kooti's visit became imminent and the house was not complete, Riria encouraged the young men to paint, rather than carve, the interior decorations. The result is one of the country's artistic treasures. The decorations include a painting of Wi Pere in parliamentary attire, with Riria perched on his shoulder like a watching owl.<sup>4</sup>

During the 1840s Halbert entered a fifth, more stable marriage, with Keita Kaikiri of Rongowhakaata, a close relative of master carver Raharuhi Rukupo. The eldest of four daughters of this union, **Kate Wyllie**, became a successful advocate in the land claims of the 1860s. She married James Ralston Wyllie, from Scotland, in 1854 and had six sons and three daughters. Wyllie Cottage built for the couple in 1872 remains today next to Tairawhiti Museum.

Their fourth son **James Ralston Wyllie**, who died in 1886 aged 21, and **Henry Boylan**, husband of their second daughter Flora, who died in 1895, aged 42, share a plot at Makaraka Cemetery.



Thomas Halbert



Kate Wyllie with her half-brother Wi Pere.

Wyllie Cottage in its original position closer to the Taruheru River below, 1874. It was shifted to its current Stout Street position in 1886.



In 1851, Halbert figured in the first court hearing in Poverty Bay. By this time discontent was growing among Maori over land sales, and the European settlers were becoming nervous. Influential residents accused others of selling gunpowder to the Maori. Halbert was the unfortunate one to be apprehended and found guilty.

Halbert lived through lawless and violent times. As a trader he was a link between Maori and Pakeha. Leading Maori often exchanged a daughter and a piece of land for a European husband who was a steady contact with the new economy.

The early traders and whalers were happy with this arrangement. Settlers with sharp entrepreneurial skills grasped the opportunities and favours that were available and became wealthy. But Thomas Halbert was not one of these.<sup>5</sup>

Described at her death in 1925 as “one of the oldest and most respected rangatiras in the district” and “old friend of the Pakehas”, **Mihi Hetekia Karaha** was a daughter of Hetekia Haronga and a grand-daughter of Tamai Hiki Te Rangi, leading chieftain and father of Hirini Te Kani.<sup>6</sup>

She is buried with her second husband **Rawiri Karaha**. She was recognised as a rangatira among the local Maori people, and it was to her they invariably looked for advice and guidance. She was the organiser and leader of many Maori functions, and her kindly disposition endeared her to everyone with whom she came in contact. From childhood she was noted for her loyalty to the Government, and for her kindly feelings towards the Europeans. During World War 1, she was a prominent worker and enlisted many recruits for the native regiments.



The grave of Mihi and Rawiri Karaha.

## TURMOIL

The 1860s were a time of turmoil around New Zealand, with most of the fighting on the East Coast occurring between June 1865 and October 1866. It is sometimes known as the East Coast War but was in fact a complicated series of intersecting conflicts.<sup>7</sup> These included the Waerenga a Hika siege, the Matawhero raid, also called massacre, and the Ngatapa Pa siege and subsequent massacre.

In 1857, the same year the Government bought the “government paddock” at Makaraka, Poverty Bay’s first mission station at Manutuke was shifted to Waerenga a Hika. The first Bishop of Waiapu, Williams Williams was living there with his family when serious trouble threatened in 1865.

Most of the Rongowhakaata hapu of Ngati Maru had converted to a new religion, Pai Marire. Its followers came to be known as Hauhau. Disaffection was stirred up throughout the central North Island. In 1865, after the murder of the Rev Carl Volkner at Opotiki on March 2, a Hauhau leader Kereopa arrived at Waerenga a Hika and converted local Ngati Porou to his cause, inciting them to rebellion. Turanga’s population then included about 70 Pakeha and 1500 Maori.

Throughout October 1865, friendly Maori volunteers were enlisted and supplementary government forces brought into Poverty Bay to quell the rebellion.

In spring 1865, several hundred Pai Mārire followers from Rongowhakaata and Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki built a fortified pā at

Waerenga-a-Hika.<sup>8</sup> On 16 November, a force of about 300 Māori, mostly Ngāti Porou who opposed Pai Mārire, and up to 200 Europeans (including Military Settlers under Lieutenant James Wilson) laid siege to the pa.

After two days, the colonial force attempted to set up an advanced post close to the pā. Wilson and 30 Military Settlers were sent to begin digging a covered trench towards the pā. Under heavy fire from both outside and inside the pā, they charged with fixed bayonets back towards the main colonial force. Six colonists were killed and five wounded.

Official casualty lists confirm **Sergeants William Doonan** and **Robert Martin** and **Private James Wilkie** died at Waerenga-a-Hika on 18 November. It is almost certain these men died in this retreat. The same casualty lists show that **Private Robert Bothwell** and **Lance-Corporal William Pierson**, also of the Hawke's Bay Military Settlers, also died at Waerenga-a-Hika that day. A Military Settler named **William Swords** is also believed to have died.<sup>9</sup>

All six men were initially buried on the battle site. **Martin, Wilkie, Bothwell, Pierson** and **Swords** were later exhumed and reinterred in Makaraka Cemetery. The memorial to them records the names of six Hawke's Bay Military Settlers who died on 18 November 1865 during the siege. The siege ended with an artillery bombardment of crude bombs made from salmon tins containing steel balls, razors and sharp metal.

After suffering heavy casualties, about 400 of the Waerenga-a-Hika defenders surrendered on 22 November. Most of the 71 occupants of the pa killed in battle, which took place from 17 to 22 November 1865, were Te Aitanga a Mahaki. More than 100 were wounded. Government losses totalled 11 dead and 20 wounded.<sup>10</sup>

Among the Māori who participated in the siege of Waerenga-a-Hika on the government side was Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Tūruki of **Rongowhakaata**. He was the son of Hone Te Rangipatahi, believed to be a neighbour to **Granny (Elizabeth) and John Tarr**.

Te Kooti was among a few who did not convert to Pai Marire. However, he was arrested on suspicion of being a spy and supplying powder to those inside. The charges could not be proved and he was released. He was arrested again in March 1866 and in June shipped off to the Chatham Islands.

But in July 1868, Te Kooti led the escape of nearly 300 Hauhau prisoners and seized the supply ship the Rifleman, coming ashore six days later on 9 July at Whareongaonga south of Young Nick's Head.

Negotiations began with the government days later on 12 July. Turanga's (Gisborne) resident magistrate Reginald Biggs sent Rongowhakaata chief Paora Kate to demand the prisoners surrender their arms. They refused, wanting only to go peaceably inland to the Waikato. Te Kooti wanted no fight with the government. The war began with Biggs' decision that they had to be stopped.

Biggs blocked their passage near Lake Waikaremoana but it was the first of a series of defeats for the colonial militia. When Tuhoe and King Tawhiao rejected Te Kooti's request to enter their territories, he had nowhere else to go. He decided instead to attack Poverty Bay, striking Matawhero in the early hours of 10 November 1868.

About 54 people were killed in the raid, including **Major Reginald**



The memorial to military settlers who died in the Waerenga a Hika siege 1865.



Waitangi Tribunal researcher Jane Luiten shares the story of the attack on Matawhero in 1868 during a Historic Places Tairāwhiti tour of the cemetery, 2017.



Matawhero Church, which escaped Te Kooti's 1868 attack on Matawhero. Historic Places Tairāwhiti tour participants heard both sides of the stories from church members and Rongowhakaata kaumatua Stan Pardoe during a 2018 tour.

**Biggs and children, Captain James Wilson, his wife Alice and three children** and more than 20 Maori. The monument at Makaraka Cemetery pays tribute to 33 of those killed in the attack.

This also includes **Lieutenant James Walsh**, his wife **Emma** and child **Nora**. James' brother William was married to Hannah, the oldest daughter of early settlers Elizabeth and John (Billy) Tarr. **Hannah Tarr** had allegedly given Te Kooti food as a boy. Te Kooti had ordered his fellow warriors not to burn her house or kill the Tarrs, because of their assistance to the Native population. Due to a

misunderstanding some were killed.

Hannah was previously married to Robert Honas U'Ren, who died after accidentally drinking from a bucket of sheep dip instead of water.

In time, a combined Ngāti Porou–government force forced Te Kooti back to the ancient hilltop pā of Ngātapa. His group now consisted of between 500 and 800 men, women and children. His fighting force was around 200. The initial assault on Ngātapa began on 5 December 1868. The outer defence works were captured but then the force ran short of ammunition. The assault on Ngātapa resumed on New Year's Eve.

Colonel George Whitmore now had around 700 men at his disposal. He aimed to prevent any possibility of escape and quickly cut off the defenders from their water supply.

On 4 January 1869, the outer defences were captured for a second time and Te Kooti's defeat appeared imminent. But in the early hours of the following morning he and his followers lowered themselves by vines over the steep northern cliffs which Whitmore had considered impracticable as a means of escape. Their daring was only partially rewarded. Though Te Kooti once more eluded capture, about 270 of his group did not. Nearly half of these prisoners were shot by Rāpata Wahawaha and his men – an action sanctioned by Whitmore.<sup>11</sup>

When Te Kooti landed from the Chathams at Whareongaonga, he formed camp not many miles from **James Woodbine Johnson's** homestead at Wharekaia, near Muriwai, where he entered into partnership with his brother George Randall Johnson and established a sheep farm and fruit orchard. Woodbine Johnson, a Cambridge graduate who settled in Poverty Bay a few years beforehand, enlisted under Captains Westrupp and Wilson as a volunteer, first at Paparatu, then under Colonel Whitmore at Ngatapa.<sup>12</sup>

Woodbine Johnson was the first member elected by Poverty Bay to the Provincial Council of Auckland, and occupied a seat in that Chamber for some years until the federation of the provinces. For many years he was connected with Cook County Council, joining at its constitution in January 1877, and elected first chairman.



James Woodbine Johnson



Mere Hape  
10

In 1891, he married **Mere Hape**, of Rongowhakaata and Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki descent, from Manutuke – the daughter of Tiopira Hape, of Whakaki, and Maora Pani, of Muriwai. Maora previously had one son and one daughter with Thomas Halbert. Mere Johnson lived to become a patron of many movements for the good of her people. Mere and Woodbine had two sons, who died early, and three daughters – Miria (Mildred Amelia), Lady Pomare, the wife of former Minister of Health Sir Maui Pomare,<sup>13</sup> Mrs Owen Monckton, of Hamilton, and Mrs Randall Sherratt, of Ngatapa, Poverty Bay.<sup>14</sup>

Others who fought on behalf of the Government at Waerenga a Hika and Ngatapa, and buried at Makaraka include **Alexander Blair**, who served with the Hawkes Bay Defense Corps at the Siege of Waerenga-a-Hika. He settled in Poverty Bay and in 1871 built and became the first licensee of the Argyll Hotel. He was also Gisborne's first registrar and postmaster. It was he who brought the news to the Matawhero Church that Te Kooti had landed at Whareongaonga.

**John Brooking**, who as part of the Hawke's Bay Colonial Defence force, was engaged in the defence of Waerenga-a-hika. He was sent to the Chatham Islands as a guard and, when Te Kooti escaped, was a member of a volunteer corps, and among those who, having been without food for several days and having expended their ammunition, suffered a disastrous defeat at Papatatu. After the Matawhero incident in 1868, the corps to which he belonged acted as scouts to protect the district until 1872. He then joined the armed constabulary and was engaged in the vicinity of Waikaremoana and the Urewera country.

In 1875, with fighting over, he became a clerk and interpreter in the Native Land Court then the Government Land Department. On the retirement of Col. Porter, Mr Brooking took charge of land purchase work and all native work in the district, until the purchase of native land was discontinued, and he was then appointed clerk and interpreter to the Native Land Court.

In 1886 he was appointed registrar of the Native Land Court, Gisborne district, and in 1897, sub-commissioner. He was an interpreter in Native and Magistrate courts.

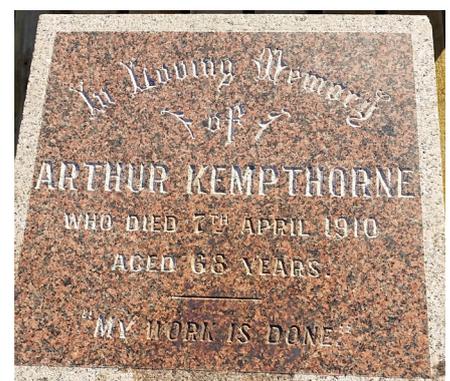
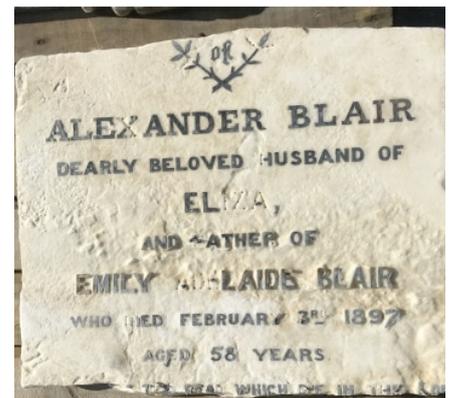
**Arthur Kempthorne**, a teacher at the Waerenga-a-Hika Mission Station, leased 10,000 acres of Native land in Ormond then bought 1100 acres of freehold land. In October 1865, he was forced to abandon his run to serve in the militia, and was at the siege and fall of the pa at Waerenga-a-hika. He was afterwards a member of the mounted volunteers, and engaged against Te Kooti.

**Captain Adolphus Frederick Hardy** was one of the Forest Rangers fighting force that landed at Turanganui on 9 November 1865. He came from a distinguished naval family, the son of Admiral Joseph Hardy and a grandson of Sir Thomas Hardy, of Trafalgar fame. He arrived in New Zealand in 1862, after which he gave up naval service and joined Von Tempsky's Forest Rangers, participating in Waikato, Wanganui, West Coast and East Coast campaigns. Captain Hardy settled down and farmed at Patutahi.<sup>15</sup>

In 1867, he married **Mere Maku Arthur (Aata)**, the daughter of Amiria Whiriteuawa Tipoki, a chieftainess, and Alexander Arthur. They had 10 children in 22 years. She died in 1896 at the age of 45. Mere's brother, 11,



Miria, Lady Pomare, the wife of former Minister of Health Sir Maui Pomare, and daughter of Mere and James Woodbine Johnson.





Amiria Whiriteuawa Arthur (nee Tipoki), the mother of Euphemia Mills, and Mere Maku Hardy, both nee Arthur.

was killed in the Matawhero attack. Mere and Adolphus are buried with six of their children at Makaraka.

Mere's sister **Euphemia (Pimia) Arthur** married **Edward William Mills** in 1889 and had two children.

During the Hauhau rebellion, Pimia not only acted with the loyalists, but actually bore arms against the rebels, and was later awarded the Maori war medal for her services. She took a leading part in many land cases before the Native Land Court, and at various times was awarded a considerable area of land. One of the cases in which she was deeply interested was the Patutahi compensation case. At the time of the cession of land to the Crown, as a penance for the actions of the rebels, Pimia Mills claimed to have a portion of the block excluded from the cession, and in consideration of her services to the Government troops, the claim was granted.<sup>16</sup>

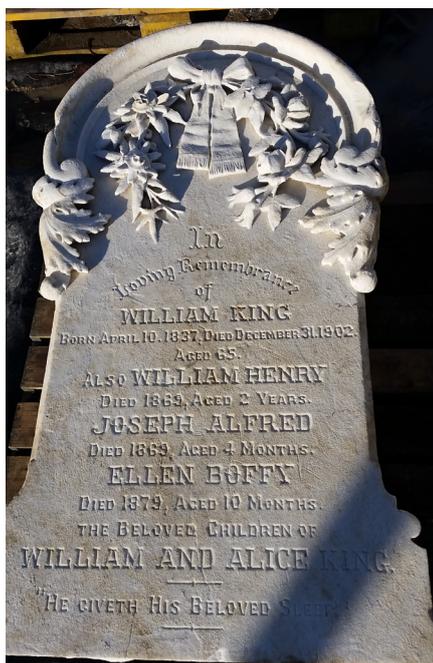
**Captain William Henry Terry Tucker** was a key player in East Coast land dealings and local politics from the 1870s. He is buried with his first wife Elizabeth Ann Rundle and son Henry. Tucker moved to Poverty Bay in 1866 to manage the Pouawa run. When hostilities with Te Kooti broke out, he became lieutenant in the Poverty Bay Militia, and was present at the Ngatapa battle. When Te Kooti raided Uawa in August 1870, Tucker, now a captain, led 120 pro-government Maori on a three-day pursuit without success. A law clerk, licensed interpreter and sheepfarmer, he looked after tribal land for Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki leader Ripera Kahutia and then her daughter Heni Carroll. He acquired much land of his own. He was Gisborne mayor (1887-8); harbour board chairman (1888-9), Cook County chair and Legislative Council member (1907-14). After Elizabeth died, he married Lucy Parnell. He also fathered a Maori branch, Merekingi Paraone (Brown) bearing him twin sons and a daughter.

Born in Gisborne in 1848, **Robert Goldsmith** was wounded in the skirmish at Papatatu after Te Kooti returned from the Chatham Islands. He received several decorations for his work with the military forces, and a daring rescue of a comrade under fire. He was the eldest child of **Charles George Goldsmith** (Hori Korimete) and first wife **Harete (Harriet)**. Pioneer and trader Charles Goldsmith settled in Poverty Bay in the mid-1840s, had four wives—two Ngāti Porou and two Pākehā—and 16 children. While he was on active service in Turanganui, two of his children were executed on the orders of Te Kooti in November 1868. Charles was earlier a whaler at Cape Runaway and on the East Coast, and kept stores at Waipiro Bay then Kairoro, Poverty Bay.<sup>17</sup> In 1873 he was in charge of the Kaiti native school and some years later kept a hotel at Muriwai. He became a licensed interpreter. His next wife was Harete's sister Makere. Their daughter Caroline married the Rev Mohi Turei, the first vicar of Waiapu.

Builder **William King** came to the district about 1860. One of his first jobs was the erection of the fine residence for Mr Bloomfield at Matawhero, which was destroyed during the attack.

Families who arrived to live in the district would have had little idea what they were arriving to. Yet having arrived, they often had no choice but to stay and make do.

Most of the immigrants were probably unaware of the hardship in just getting to this new country and of the troubles between Maori and the



Crown over land. The new land was not quite the land of milk and honey government agents described as they encouraged people to emigrate.

Born in Otago, **Matilda Baty (nee McFarlane)** was a child of four when the Matawhero attack occurred.<sup>18</sup> She remembered the exciting nightly journeys with other children to shelter within the redoubt behind the defence of the Turanganui River. Her father **Peter McFarlane**, a Matawhero dairy farmer and musician, settled in Gisborne in 1866. He founded the Academy of Music and later, on the same site, His Majesty's Theatre – an institution in the district for decades before its destruction by fire in the middle twenties. The theatre provided the stage on which many famous travelling companies presented entertainment of world class.

He and his wife **Christina McFarlane** had five children. They declined to leave Gisborne at the time of the attack, Peter assisting at the redoubt on Kaiti. About that time, the family occupied a small cottage on the left bank of the Turanganui River. Peter had no time to attend the cows he owned so Christina rowed across the river twice a day to milk them. This ensured the wounded in the old Maori Church (used as a hospital) and the families in the redoubt could have milk.

During these early times, thousands of acres of bush at a time were being felled and burned to make way for pasture. Cabinetmaker and carpenter **James Whinray** saw the potential in the valuable timber forest at Motu and pushed for a railway to this vast milling area, being destroyed by fire annually to make room for settlement.

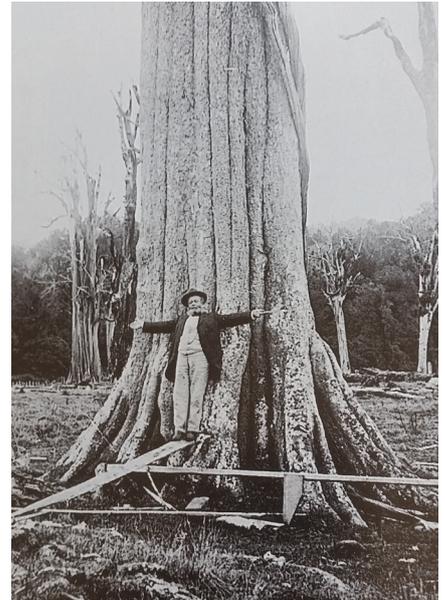
He started business in Gladstone Road in 1877 and in the mid-1880s built a brick and stone furniture warehouse. He was a borough councillor and harbour board member for many years. He persuaded the government to withhold some land for a national bush reserve, now called Whinray Scenic Reserve –429ha featuring native forest and spectacular waterfalls on the Motu River. He took a keen interest in reserving breathing spaces for the people, and strongly advocated the purchase of Kaiti Hill, Waihirere and other suitable places, including areas along the Waimata river banks for the benefit of the people.

## MORE SETTLED TIMES

In the aftermath of this fighting in Poverty Bay in 1865–66, the colonial government decided to confiscate the land of 'rebels' and individualise and settle title to all other Maori land in Poverty Bay. Around 22,700 hectares was confiscated. Settling titles to another half million hectares produced much disquiet among Maori because of the many injustices the process brought in its wake.<sup>19</sup>

In March 1868, the Crown bought 741 acres for £2000 to form the nucleus of the township. But this agreement was believed burned eight months later when the house of resident magistrate Major Biggs was destroyed during Te Kooti's attack. A new agreement was made in August 1869 between the Crown and Riparata Kahutia, Raharuhi Rukupo, Henare Ruru, Wi Pere, **Keita Waere (Kate Wylie)** and 12 others.

Progress was rapid as the township was surveyed and first sections sold, the town then focusing on the port. The township was named Gisborne in honour of colonial secretary William Gisborne but Maori and European residents continued to use the names Turanga and Turanganui for many



James Whinray measuring a kahikatea, and (below) his memorial stone.



The 1874 arrival of Lancashire metalworker Edward John Burch, his wife Harriet Elizabeth and four children to Hawke's Bay, then Turanga, is typical of the times. Early Pakeha settlers immigrated to New Zealand with the paid voyage under the Vogel scheme, then went to Turanga because of the Poverty Bay Commission coercing land from Maori owners for settlement and development.

By the early 1870s, the balance of power in the district had swung from a few Pakeha settlers living on Maori terms, to a situation where Pakeha settlers were buying and developing land, and exercising control.



Captain Thomas Chrisp

## Poverty Bay Herald

## The Gisborne Herald

years. Trader George Read promoted settlement. He helped bring in settlers and provided employment.<sup>20</sup>

A new confidence emerged from the early 1870s and rapid development took place with two newspapers, seven hotels, four churches and three banks establishing within the growing township. Gisborne became a borough in 1877.

The Poverty Bay Herald began publishing in 1874 and eight years later, **Captain Thomas Chrisp** and Frederick Dufaur saved it from liquidation.<sup>21</sup>

After an extensive seafaring career, master mariner and pioneer Captain Chrisp came to Turanga in 1874 accompanied by his wife **Mary** and five children. He was Gisborne's second harbourmaster (1875–86), prime mover for improving the harbour and the formation of Gisborne borough in 1877, and served as Gisborne Gas Company chairman.<sup>22</sup> His son Dawson Chrisp (1902–99) served as a Matakaoa County Council commissioner (1954–57; 1964–65) and Gisborne Harbour Board member from 1950 and chairman (1962–74). He was instrumental in the creation of an overseas wharf at Gisborne's port in 1967. Dawson's son Michael, a solicitor, followed him into a history of strong public service.

William McIntosh Muir bought Dufaur's shares in the Poverty Bay Herald in 1883. Four years later, his brother **Allan Ramsay Muir** bought William's interest then Captain Chrisp's shares to become the sole proprietor. The Muir family involvement continues through to this day, with five generations at the helm. The paper was renamed The Gisborne Herald in 1939, and today remains one of the few remaining independent newspapers in the country.

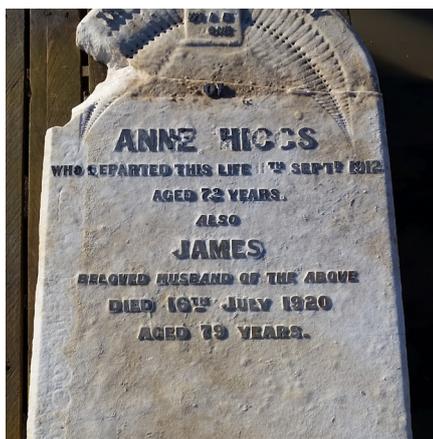
Popular publican **Susan DeCosta** is among the many hoteliers buried at Makaraka. When she died in 1903, her body was expected to be taken by steamer to be buried in Auckland because there was no Jewish burial ground in Gisborne.<sup>23</sup> But within a few days, Mrs DeCosta was buried at Makaraka.<sup>24</sup> Her death was believed to be the first among the Jewish community in Gisborne. The burial ceremony was conducted in Hebrew, then English.

Jewish Rabbi the Rev H Van Stavern of Wellington arrived in Gisborne in late October to consecrate a portion of Makaraka Cemetery specifically as a Jewish burial ground.

Susan had arrived from England in 1862 and settled in Greymouth, where her late husband Ralph DeCosta was engaged as a merchant. After his death, she moved to Lyttelton then, in 1881, to Gisborne. She acquired the Turanganui Hotel, conducting it successfully for a number of years. She left a family of eight children.<sup>25</sup> Sons David Ralph De Costa, buried in 1936, and Moss DeCosta, 1937, are buried with her.<sup>26</sup>

Other burials according to Jewish rites followed including **Lieutenant Cecil Lewis** in 1910, former Gisborne High School dux **Julien Jelinek**, 17, in 1924.<sup>27</sup>

**James and Anne Higgs** purchased the Waerenga-a-hika then the Kaitaratahi Hotel. **Eva Mabel Parker** held a publican's licence in Gisborne for 35 years, after her husband **Thomas Parker**, a Napier hotel keeper and Gisborne clerk, died in 1893. She was noted as license holder at the British Empire Hotel and later the Masonic. **Robert and Catherine Steggall**, whose **first daughter** was born in 1868 in Turanga but died at



15 months old, farmed in the Matawhero district. For many years, Robert was lessee of the Bridge Hotel.

**Annie Josephine Martin** came out to New Zealand about 1888 to housekeep for her brothers who owned the licences for various hotels around the Gisborne, Tokomaru Bay and Tolaga Bay area. These included the Bridge, Gisborne, Royal, Tatapouri, Tokomaru Bay and Tolaga Bay Inn. The first Royal Hotel was built in 1874. When it burned down in 1895, licensee Fred Martin managed to keep cold ale flowing by serving it from a tent alongside the charred remains to ensure the licence did not lapse. The Royal was rebuilt as a two-storey, 17-bedroom hotel the same year.

In 1897 Fred sold the hotel to **D J Barry**, who was related by marriage, but retained the licence. In 1902, Joe Martin, took over the licence from his brother Fred. He had a verbal lease from Barry for 99 years. Joe was the licensee for 52 years, a record unequalled at the time anywhere in New Zealand. The Royal was a social institution, a focus for Irish immigrants, and an unofficial bank and employment agency. Joe retired in 1953 but sons Frank and Harry continued with the licence the family held until 1965 when it was taken over by Lion Breweries.

A brewer by occupation, **William Fitzgerald Crawford** was Gisborne's first mayor and resident photographer. He came to Turanga in 1874 to open a brewery for Whitson and Son in the fast-growing town and bought the business in 1876. He chronicled the developing township from 1874 to 1913. As Mayor in 1877, he helped set in place the amenities required in a borough: metalled roads, a reliable water supply and a fire protection service of which he was superintendent. In 1883, built a new, more spacious brewery and a home beside it on the banks of the Taruheru River. He built a third brewery, when the second burned down, on the same site in 1895.

Crawford took panoramic views of the growing town from the top floor of his brewery tower. He recorded the people, places and events of the district: parties and tournaments, processions and expeditions, picnics, hui and shows. He was official recorder for the state funeral of Major Rapata Wahawaha at Waiomatatini in the Waiapu valley in 1897, the year he sold his brewery.

His youngest son **Percy Crawford, 16**, died following a riding accident in 1896. And in 1903 his daughter **Viola** died in a mental hospital. **Mary Augusta Franklin** became deeply depressed and took her own life about three months later. Crawford left Gisborne in 1913 and died in 1915 while living with a daughter in Auckland. The headstone for **Mary, Percy and Viola** has been lost.

Crawford's first tower was the only three-storeyed building in town until **William King** built his four-storeyed flour mill in



Annie Martin

William Crawford's new brewery up Aberdeen Road, 1884. His own home Cratloe went up beside it.





William Rees



John A Harding and his wife Georgina (nee Ryland).



Palmerston Road. King started sawmilling in 1870 and established a mill at Makauri. He cleared a great deal of the bush on the Poverty Bay flats and provided employment to hundreds of men. King was a member of Cook County Council for 17 years, and of the Ormond Road Board and Poverty Bay Highway Board since they were established.

At 17, **David John (D J) Barry** started as a driver for Crawford, delivering kegs of beer by horse and cart. He took over Crawford's interests in the Gisborne Brewing and Malting Co in 1897 and amalgamated the business with his cordial factory. The brewer became known as the Gold Top Brewery. NZ Breweries took over the company in 1924 and appointed Barry as local director. He later set up wine and spirit merchant D J Barry Ltd, and owned the British Empire Hotel in Peel Street – demolished in 1965 to make way for the H B Williams Memorial Library.

### LAND DEALS

From 1878, Turanga leader Wi Pere and his lawyer **William Lee Rees** worked together to establish block trusts for East Coast Maori lands, including Turanga lands. They wanted to reinstate a form of community decision-making over land retention and alienation, which the Native Lands Act 1873 lacked, and introduce an element of control over the pace of European settlement.<sup>28</sup>

But their successive trusts – the New Zealand Native Land Settlement Company and the Carroll Pere trust – accrued debt from the outset.

In August 1902, the Government intervened, passing the East Coast Native Trust Lands Act to establish the new East Coast Native Trust Lands Board. All Carroll Pere trust lands including 98,299 acres within Turanga were vested in the new entity. The trust lands were to be managed by a board of three European businessmen – J Macfarlane, W Shrimpton and **John Alfred Harding**.<sup>29</sup> Their job was to prevent the mortgagee sale of the trust lands before 31 August 1904 and clear the debt. The board sold about a third of this land and cleared the Bank of New Zealand debt by 1905. From 1906, the three-member board was replaced by a single East Coast Commissioner, authorised to carry out the board's functions.

John Harding died in 1907 and was buried at Makaraka.<sup>30</sup> From Ireland, Harding arrived in Auckland in 1867 when he was about 14. He became a surveyor for over 10 years in Auckland and the East Coast but gave up the work due to ill health. He was a storekeeper at Waipiro Bay for nine years, then engaged in the timber and shipping business before taking over Gisborne's Masonic Hotel. He served on Gisborne Borough Council for 19 years from 1888, and was a member of the Gisborne Harbour Board and Cook County Council for several years, and a hospital trustee. After the work of settling the lands had been completed, he was appointed Trust Lands Commissioner. His funeral procession from Kaiti to Makaraka Cemetery was over a mile in length and included about 300 Masons and Druids, and 150 vehicles.

His wife **Georgina Harding** died in 1938.<sup>31</sup> She was born at Tokomaru Bay, the youngest daughter of the late Charles and Hiria (Kapaika) Ryland. She lost two of her sons in World War 1. Charles Ryland was a whaler in Mahia before moving to Mawhai. He had stores at Te Puka, Te Ariuru and Waima, Tokomaru Bay.<sup>32</sup> An impressive monument commemorates the Harding family.

Many more European settlers married women of Maori descent, among them Te Arai contractor **James Cockery** who married **Maraea Kikipora Te Oriki** of Northland; **Ernest Edward Dain Hooper**, a leading court interpreter and farmer, married **Oriwia Tawhaio**, a well-connected Maori woman, then after her death, **Horiana Rore**, a relative of the late Lady Carroll.



James Cockery stone.

In 1884, early Waimata settler **Victor Strachan Lardelli** bought Kowhai Station, with Malcolm Strachan, from the NZ Native Land Settlement Company. Victor was born in 1859 in Brighton, Sussex, to an Italian father – Maurizio Giovanni Battista Venanzio Lardelli – and English mother, Louisa Matilda Strachan. He married **Apikara Putiputi Leach** of Whangara in 1894 and they had six children in 14 years – William, Heni, Frederick Maurice, Francis Richard (Dick), Marie and James Hiki. William and his second wife Wairemana Whitiri of Manutuke had 10 children of which Derek Lardelli, made an ONZM for services to Maori arts in 2008, is the youngest. Derek led the modern resurgence of ta moko as an art form; composed the Kapa o Pango haka for the All Blacks; and helped develop Gisborne's nationally recognised Toihoukura Maori arts department for Tairawhiti Polytechnic.<sup>33</sup>



Heni married James Ferris and Marie married his brother Hirini Te Kani Ferris. Francis (Dick) married Riria Mauaranui Kingi, a descendant of Wi Pere's mother Riria Mauaranui, and had 12 children including Henry Lardelli, a trustee of several Maori land blocks.

During the many years of litigation arising out of disputed native land titles, **John Coleman** administrated the late Captain George Read's estate, which was concerned with most of the titles in the district. He was a member of the Poverty Bay and Whataupoko Road Boards, and the Cook County and Gisborne Borough councils, and treasurer and trustee of Gisborne hospital. A fellow of the Institute of Accountants of New Zealand, he was auditor of Cook County and the harbour board. A keen bowler, he was an original member and former president of the Gisborne Bowling Club.



John Coleman headstone

**Ewen Cameron** bought land at Bushmere through Captain Read, who had a reputation for acquiring land to settle outstanding accounts at his store. He also had a reputation for encouraging land owners to buy up large in his store, and use his credit. After arriving in New Zealand in 1860, Cameron was involved in the land wars in the Waikato, then worked for Sir Donald McLean in Hawkes Bay. He came to Gisborne with two bullock teams and drays, and eventually settled on his Toanga, Bushmere property, which he farmed from 1871 for 55 years.

His first 25 years' residence there were not without incident, his title to the property contested keenly by original owner Wi Haronga, who claimed Captain Read had no authority to dispose of the property. After 25 years of fighting, the court ruled in Cameron's favour.<sup>34</sup>

He also had a leasehold of 1000 acres at Waerenga-o-kuri, with 3000 sheep, and a flock of Polled Angus cattle. He was a large dealer in cattle, and shipped cattle, horses, and sheep to the Auckland markets. He reputedly introduced the first Polled Angus into the district and imported draught horses. He was one of the founders of the Poverty Bay Agricultural Society and served for many years on the Poverty Bay Road Board. He was a Freemason.



Ewen Cameron headstone reinstated, 2019.



William Kerr Nesbitt



Poverty Bay Club



## MORE PROFESSIONALS

Numerous professions were needed during this time of development including surveyors, lawyers, court administrators, licensed interpreters, accountants, bankers and post and telegraph operators.

**Dr William Kerr Nesbitt** served as magistrate, coroner and medic of Poverty Bay from 1870 until his death six years later. The Rev William Williams said his appointment was “a boon to the small community to have a medical man who, though largely occupied with magisterial work, was not unwilling to give professional help in cases of serious sickness.”

In 1874, he founded the Poverty Bay Club and men began meeting the following year in a specially-built suite at the Albion Club Hotel. Epitomising a Victorian English gentlemen’s club, the club was a meeting place for some of the district’s most influential landowners, businessmen, politicians, farmers and medics – prominent early settlers, well respected in society. It was a sanctuary where protagonists of the district’s progress could get away from the dust, mud and rabble. In time there was a club for every man from every social stratum.

Two fires within eight years – 1879, 1887 – galvanised members’ plans to find their own premises. In 1897, the club bought the land where it stands today and built the “grand lady”, now registered Category 1 with Heritage NZ.

**James Booth** filled several roles at court, being appointed in 1883 as Magistrate, Commissioner of the Native Land Court, and Coroner in the Poverty Bay district, positions which he held until his death, aged 70 years in 1900. His district was a wide one, extending for many years from Port Awanui, near the East Cape, to Wairoa, in Hawke’s Bay, and he had to travel the roughest of country roads in all weathers to conduct courts and hold inquests.

James came to Whanganui from England in 1852 in connection with the Church Missionary Society. He played a significant part in the New Zealand wars in the Whanganui region and received the thanks of the Native Minister. In September 1865, he was appointed Resident Magistrate of the Whanganui district, and a year later made Judge of the Native Land Court. In 1876, he transferred to the Native Land Purchase Department as commissioner. He and his wife Mary-Ann had eight children. A daughter, Mary Ann, and a grandson, David Moray, are buried with him, and the death of three more grandsons who died in World War 1 are noted on the headstone.

**George Frederick Henderson** was court crier in the Supreme Court at Gisborne for 35 years, and was later with Mr. H. E. Hill, registrar of births, deaths and marriages. Earlier he worked as a clerk for the Bank of England before taking up teaching. He came to New Zealand in 1876 and in Gisborne was employed by JT Bogan, solicitor, and William Rees. He engaged actively in sport – a member of the Gisborne Rowing Club in 1878, Poverty Bay Rugby

Union, and was captain of the first Poverty Bay representative rugby team which visited Napier. Politically, he was a strong supporter of the late Sir James Carroll, with whom he was associated for many years, assisting in Carroll's campaign work. George Henderson married Mary Agnes Stapleton.

Coach proprietor **John Dixon** had the contract to carry mail in 1889 and provide coach transport from Gisborne to Patutahi and to Muriwai three, then five, times a week. His brother William Dixon was the storekeeper at Makaraka, and had charge of the Makaraka post office and telephone bureau.

In 1885, farmer **Robert Craill** inaugurated the coach service between Patutahi and Gisborne, and was a Kaiti Roads Board member. He and his wife **Sophia** and children arrived in Gisborne in 1880 and the following year Robert took up government land in its virgin state at Patutahi. The family's men drove stock and horses over land from Porangahau; the women and children travelled by ship from Napier. Starting with about 300 acres, he gradually increased his holding to about 1000 acres.

Craill was first acquainted with the district in the early 1850s while on the schooner Harry. In the era before steamers, sailing vessels cruised around the coast, picking up wool from the coastal sheep stations by means of surf boats. The Harry had stopped into Turanga after being blown off course. Captain Read offered a cargo of wheat to be consigned to his brother Robert Read in Wellington. The vessel went to pick up the cargo from up the Waipaoa River but, while crossing the bar, drifted on to a derelict Maori schooner and broke its mast. The inhabitants of a large Maori pa near the river mouth were stirred into great excitement and demanded £100 for the damage. The Harry's captain, Captain Read and Captain Harris eventually agreed to pay £60. The vessel delivered the wheat to Wellington, where Craill joined another coastal trader.

In 1850, Poverty Bay's wheat exports ran into 10,502 bushels.<sup>35</sup>

Barrister and solicitor **William Douglas Lysnar** was born in Auckland in 1867, the fourth of 12 children. He was the second son of **William Dean Lysnar**, the inaugural master at Poverty Bay's first public school, Central School, which opened in 1912. He practised as a solicitor in Gisborne for many years before taking up sheepfarming and starting a dairy factory. By 1901 he was operating a dairy farm at Makorori, just north of Gisborne, and separate butter and bacon factories at nearby Okitu.

Lysnar was an inaugural director of Gisborne Sheepfarmers' Frozen Meat Co, formed in 1902 to take over Gisborne Freezing Company's assets including the Kaiti Freezing Works. He was elected to Gisborne Harbour Board in 1905 and as mayor in 1908. During his term, council took important steps to cope with the town's rapid growth and raised a loan for £175,000 to establish a tramways system, water, sewerage and electric light. On his way back from London, where he raised a loan at 4 percent for four years, he visited Thomas Edison in the United States and took the famous inventor's advice to buy two battery-powered trams for Gisborne.



Robert Craill and family.

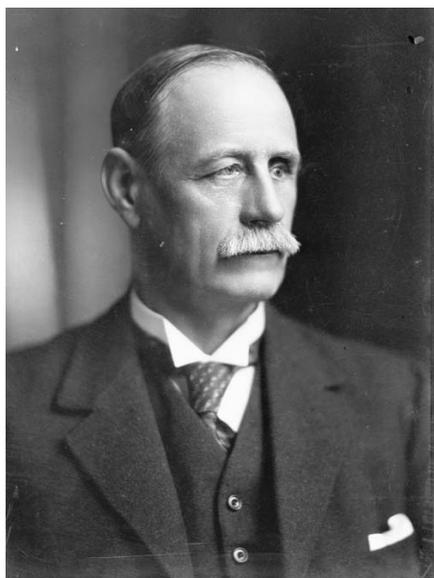


Sophia Craill (nee Barratt).



Ross Craill talks about his forebears during a Historic Places Tairāwhiti tour of Makaraka Cemetery, 2017. Below: Susan Libline talks about the Tarrs and Craills.





William Douglas Lysnar



W D S MacDonald

He also bought an electric car, a Brougham, for his wife **Ida Eleanor Lysnar (Tiffen)**.<sup>36</sup> By the time a public electricity supply was introduced in 1912 and the electric tram system in 1913, Lysnar had resigned as mayor. But for this battery-driven tram, it is doubtful electricity would have come to Gisborne until the 1920s or possibly 1929, when power was supplied from Lake Waikaremoana.

He then drove the formation of the East Coast Rabbit Board, which eventually cleared the board's district of rabbit infestation, and was chief promoter of Poverty Bay Farmers Meat Company's Waipaoa Freezing Works – a venture that included buying the refrigerated ship, the Admiral Codrington.

Lysnar turned again to politics and was elected to the Gisborne seat as an independent in 1919, a seat he retained until 1931. It was largely due to his persistence that the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board was set up in 1922.

His daughter Winifred Frances Lysnar left her substantial estate to charitable purposes in the Gisborne district. Before her death in 1974, she added an area of prime coastal land to a public reserve at Wainui Beach, endowed by her father. The Douglas Lysnar Reserve now marks the life of a significant contributor to the development of Poverty Bay.<sup>37</sup>

**William Donald Stuart MacDonald** first entered Parliament in 1908 in the Bay of Plenty seat, which then covered the East Coast. Known as a great horseman, he oversaw or managed properties at Ngatapa, Matawhero, Whatatutu and Tokomaru Bay before taking up Lorne Station on his own account.

He served on Waiapu County Council, Tokomaru Bay Harbour Board and Waiapu Hospital Board and was first chairman of Waikohu County Council.

In 1912 he became Native Minister and Minister for Public Works. Under the National Government, MacDonald was Sir Joseph Ward's chief lieutenant. He joined the Government as Minister of Mines and Agriculture. Later he was acting leader of the Liberals, took control of the Board of Trade and Tourist and Health Resorts and was acting Postmaster-General.

He resigned on the dissolution of the National Government and continued in opposition with Sir Joseph Ward. After Sir Joseph's defeat at the General Election, William MacDonald was unanimously chosen to lead the Liberal Party. He died suddenly while in office in 1920, aged 58.

Accountant Sydney Dodgshun worked for the Williams Estate at Waipiro Bay, north of Gisborne. His mother Betsy (nee Williams) was a niece of missionaries Henry and William Williams. Sydney married Maud and had at least five children. One of them, **Maud Shulman Dodgshun** was probably their youngest. Born in 1892, she was just one year old when she died.

Apart from harbourmasters **Captains Thomas Chrisp and Alexander Thomson** and numerous people who served as Gisborne Harbour Board members, others involved in the development of the port include marine engineer **William Joseph Fox** and wharf worker **Rupert Cole**. Fox took employment with the Union Steam Ship Company after arriving in Otago in 1869. There, he represented Otago in rugby in 1881-3

and in several of the earliest New Zealand regattas, and was a leading rifle shooting marksman. In Gisborne from 1885, he helped found the Poverty Bay Rowing Club, represented Poverty Bay on the rugby field for some seasons and competed as a brigadesman at annual fire-brigade competitions for the Gisborne Volunteer Fire Brigade, winning the New Zealand and Australian open competition at Wellington in 1890.

He was engineer on the Waihi and was long connected with the Union Steam Ship Company. He had a gold medal for life-saving, having helped rescue Captain Thomson's son, swept from the breakwater during a storm in 1890. He married Eliza Keys, who signed the 1892 petition that led to New Zealand women gaining the right to vote the following year. Among her great-grandsons are satirist, the late John Clarke, and long-serving Awapuni School principal David Langford. William and Eliza share the cemetery plot with Eliza's mother **Matilda Keys** (nee Ross), who also signed the 1892 petition.

Long before the introduction of health and safety regulations, **Rupert William Cole** died after being struck on the head by a swinging 30ft length of railway iron at Gisborne wharf in 1914. He left a widow and seven children ranging in age from an infant to 18 years old.

Shipping was the way people travelled to Turanga and Gisborne in early times. Some were unsuccessful in their quest.

The cemetery contains a memorial to the 11 people who died after the **S S Tasmania** was wrecked near Table Cape, Mahia in 1897. They were **Chas. Henderson**, Sydney; **J Lohan**, Melbourne; **N E Robertson**, London; **Harry Ballard**, Rio De Janiero; **Thomas Conway** (spelled Conroy on the plaque), Dunedin; **J W McGuire**, Yorkshire; **W Dymock**, London; **A Wood**, Dumbarton; **Bidmeade**, Christchurch; **J McNellie**, Southampton; **M A H Alderton**, passenger, Whangarei. Five are buried at the cemetery.

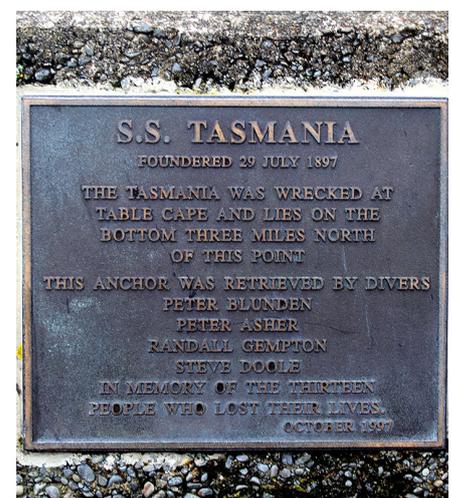
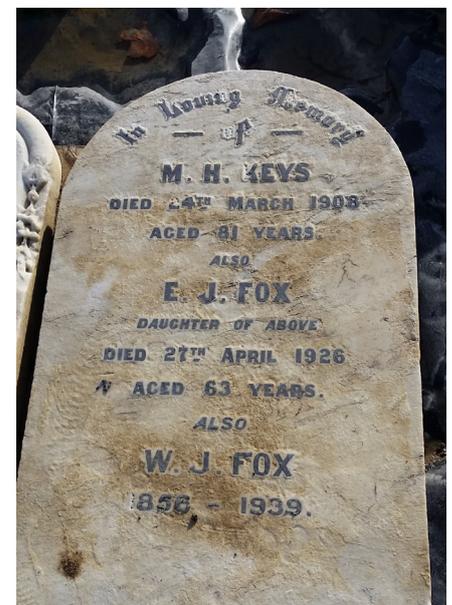
The steamship left Auckland for Gisborne and southern ports on 28 July 1897 with 148 people on board – 90 passengers, 58 crew. The ship reached Gisborne at 4pm on 29 July but, being impossible to communicate with Gisborne harbour due to bad weather, the captain proceeded to Napier. At about 11pm, she struck a rock off Table Cape, disabling her engines, and causing her to take in water. Six lifeboats were launched and the passengers embarked in them. The boats left the ship at about 1.30am and the Tasmania sank half an hour later. At daylight, two boats were safely navigated to Gisborne, and two were safely beached on the shore. However, two boats were upset while landing at Muriwai, resulting in the drowning of 11 people.

A passenger, Mr Rothschild, had £2000 worth of jewellery on board. He later purchased the wreck for £25, and employed a diver to try to recover the jewellery. This was not successful, but Kelly Tarlton bought the wreck from him in the 1970s and recovered about half of the jewellery during several dives.

A headstone to two crew members – **third officer Chas C Laker** and **quartermaster R G Lloyd** who died on board the S S Manapouri – was destroyed during the clearance of the cemetery in the early 1970s. The ship was on en route from Auckland to Gisborne in February 1886 when a fire broke out in the hold. Three men died on the way to seek medical assistance in Gisborne.



Eliza Fox with grandson.





The pair was among the three who died after descending the hold to quench the fire caused by nitric acid, the toxic fumes bringing their lives to an end. The grave also contains **John McMaster Stuart**, Captain of the Union Steamship Co's Dingadee, who died January 1892.

**Captain John Nicolas**, his wife **Elizabeth** and baby **Cyril**, lost their lives in the wreck of the schooner Aotea at Waipiro Bay in July 1906. All 11 on board died.

Churches were an important part of the new town. As part of the 1870 town survey, four church sites were reserved and allotted by ballot to the Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. Read's courthouse was the venue for early church services from 1866. But from 1872 the town's first public school became available to members of Anglican faiths first and then to other denominations. Teacher and Anglican lay reader **William Dean Lysnar** gave the first regular Sunday services from 1872 to 1874.

By 1891, when Gisborne had a population of only 2158, there were half a dozen church buildings in the town – Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Salvation Army and Seventh Day Adventist. At least five had permanent clergymen.

The people buried in the Makaraka Cemetery were aligned to all the churches established at the time – Presbyterian, Catholic, Anglican, Wesleyan, Baptists, Methodist and Salvation Army. Many people were associated with the Masonic Lodge and Druids.

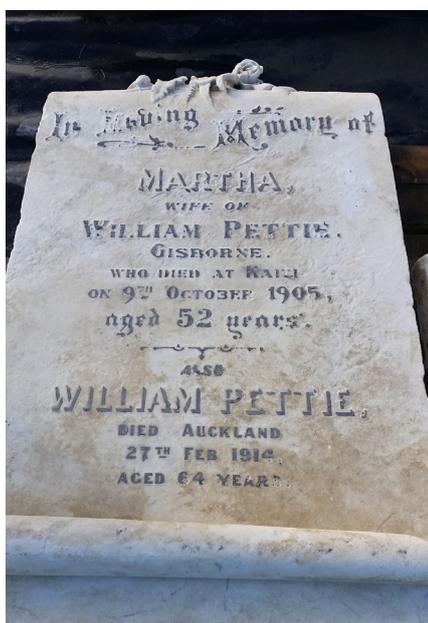
Missionaries had been spreading the gospel throughout the district since 1834 when the Rev Henry Williams visited six Maori Christians who had returned from the Bay of Island to begin the work of evangelism. His youngest son, **Joseph Marsden Williams**, the 11th child, died in Gisborne in 1892 while staying with a niece and nephew Mary Ann and Christopher Pearson Davies, two first cousins who married, both being grandchildren of Archdeacon Henry Williams. Joseph acquired his middle name after being baptized in 1837 at Paihia by the Rev Samuel Marsden. His first cousin Archdeacon Leonard Williams (later Bishop) conducted his funeral service.

**The Rev John McAra** is buried with his two-year-old daughter **Kate Evelyn**. Born in Scotland in 1841, he came to New Zealand in 1872, and soon after was ordained a minister at Balclutha. He and his wife came to Gisborne in 1880. Ten years later, he was involved in a fatal buggy accident.

### MORE PUBLIC SERVICE

Numerous people whose headstones were buried within Makaraka Cemetery gave years of public service through councils, the Gisborne Harbour Board, Poverty Bay Electric Power Board, Gisborne High School Board, roads boards, and the Gisborne Fire Brigade.

**Charles Debenham Bennett** was appointed first town clerk of Gisborne Borough Council in 1877, was elected a councillor in 1879, and was for some time Mayor. He was also a keen sportsman. He married **Jessie Dunlop** two years after arriving in Gisborne in 1870. After serving in the New Zealand wars, he worked as a clerk for Messrs. Pitt and Ferris and became a partner. He later joined mercantile firm Bennett and Sherratt.



For six years from 1880, **William and Martha Pettie** lived in Wellington where William worked for Kirkcaldie and Stains. They moved to Gisborne in 1886, the year of the Tarawera eruption. William worked with draper Mr Marcroft, a business he took over to establish Messrs Wm. Pettie and Co.

William Pettie was Mayor of Gisborne for two years from 1911-1912, presiding over the municipal administration at an important juncture. He largely directed the initiation of the sewerage and drainage schemes, and the erection and equipment of the electric light and tramway services. The William Pettie Bridge was named in his memory. He took up the presidency of the Gisborne Bowling Club and was a strong supporter of the City Band. Their daughter-in-law is buried with them.

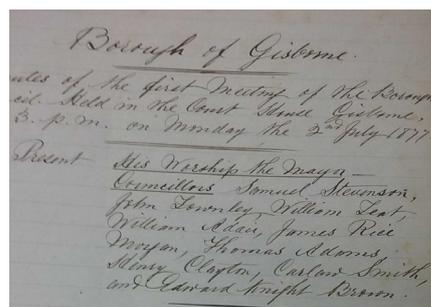
**William James Green**, a partner in William Pettie's drapery business, was trained as a licensed interpreter like his father J E Green, a gifted Maori scholar, who came to the district in the early 1860s and married Ellen Hayes, of Ngati Porou descent. William was born at Reporoa, East Coast but moved with his family to Manutuke then Gisborne.

**Alexander Campbell (A C) Steele** was a founding member of the Poverty Bay Electric Power Board from 1924 until 1935. Born in 1865, he came to New Zealand when he was 19, under engagement to the Bank of New Zealand Assets Realisation Board. He married **Ethel Rosina Steadman**, and they had a family of seven daughters and one son. They settled at Tahunga where, from 1886, Alexander cleared and broke in the land for sheepfarming. He was also a member of the Gisborne Harbour Board and the Gisborne High School Board.

**Henry Clayton** was a councillor in the first Gisborne Borough Council. He started in business as a builder in Gisborne in 1872 and built the first two-storeyed building at 65 Ormond Road, which still remains. Clayton also built the two-storey wooden building on the corner of Gladstone Road and Lowe Street, which in 2019 remained the oldest business premises in Gisborne. Erected about 1871, the general store was built of first-class kauri and originally occupied by Messrs Robjohns and Co. Mr W Teat was manager and lived above the shop.<sup>38</sup> **Charles Robjohns** had been a miller, baker and grocer with his own business in Devon. He and his wife Elisabeth emigrated to Gisborne in 1875, with their daughter, Mrs James East. Charles died just two years after arriving, in 1877 aged 77. **Elisabeth Robjohns (nee Drake)** was a lineal descendant of the great navigator Sir Francis Drake.

Cook County engineer **John James Keane** had 30 years' association with engineering work in this district, first as an officer of the Government Roads Department, then as Cook County overseer, later being promoted to the position of engineer. One of the more important works carried out under his supervision was the roading of Wigan settlement at Tolaga Bay. The monument to him was erected by past and present employees of Cook County.

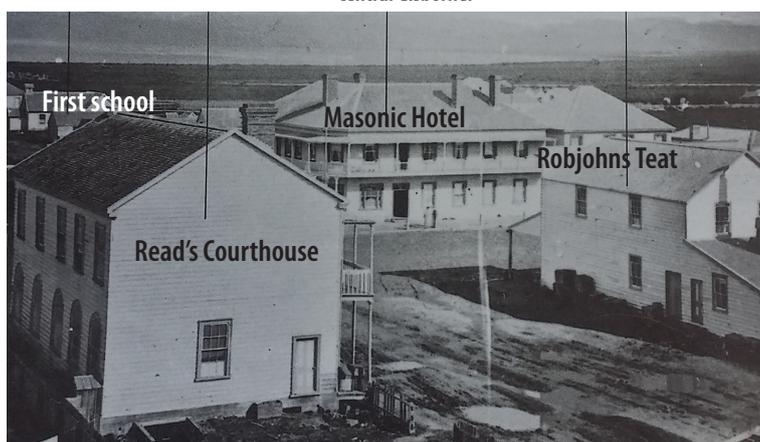
**Alfred Edward Hepburn**, a carter, served on Gisborne Borough Council. His uncle **Duncan Hepburn** settled in Gisborne in 1870 and opened a brickworks in Aberdeen Road in 1874, where for years the largest portion of the bricks



First councillors of Gisborne Borough.



Below: Robjohns Teat, General Merchants, built in 1871. This is the oldest wooden building remaining in central Gisborne.

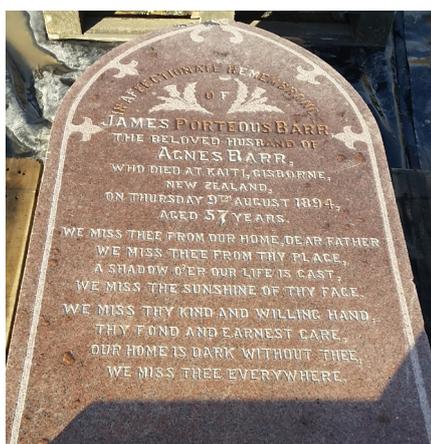




Thomas Heeney (left) with George Nepia.



Edward and Harriet Burch, and (below) their headstone, uplifted and reinstated in 2018.



used in the district were turned out. Duncan's public service included terms on the borough council, hospital and harbour boards and Cook County Council.

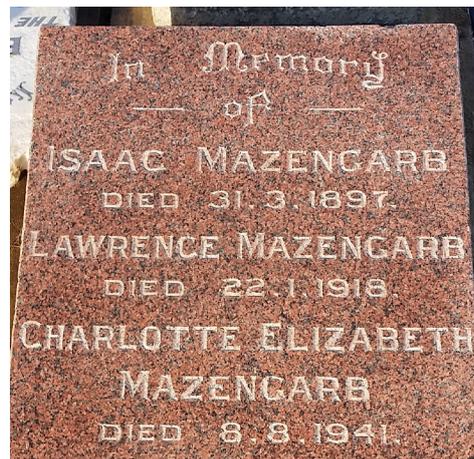
Irish immigrants **Hugh Heeney and Eliza Coughlan** had 10 children including Jack, a New Zealand boxing champion, and Thomas an international champion. A plumber by trade, Thomas won the New Zealand heavyweight boxing title in 1920 and turned professional. Popular with American crowds, he was known as 'The Hard Rock from Down Under' because of his non-stop style and his refusal to back away from an opponent. In July 1928 Heeney, who remains the only New Zealand-born heavyweight to fight for the world championship, met world champ Gene Tunney in front of 46,000 spectators at Yankee Stadium, New York. He entered the ring wearing a Maori cloak sent to him by Sir James Carroll's widow, Heni Materoa.<sup>39</sup>

### TRADESPEOPLE AND RUNHOLDERS

The cemetery, and in particular the uplifted headstones, has its share of various tradespeople. all required for a growing town, including ironmonger **Thomas Dalrymple**; saddler **Patrick Malone**; tanner **Fred Read**; carter **Isaac Taylor**; blacksmith, **William Goodwin Scotter**; gunsmith **Edward Burch**; farmers **Tombleson, Sisterson, and James Porteous Barr**; dairy farmer **Isaac Mazengarb**; market gardener **Edward Ling**; and butcher **John Score**, who was one of the pioneers of the butter factory industry at Matawhero.

John Score built a factory at Matawhero in 1898 just beyond the Royal Oak Hotel. For some years, he had a butcher's shop at the corner of Derby Street and Gladstone Road. He held a considerable interest in theatrical matters. Before becoming Anzac Park, the area was also known as Harris's Bend and Score's Point after land owner John Score, who subdivided the land for housing development before his death in 1913.<sup>40</sup> Score's Point Recreation Ground was renamed Anzac Park after 1916.

**Sisterson** gave his name to the last remaining spring-fed finger lake in the area, the 2.7ha Sistersons Lagoon, which is protected under a Queen Elizabeth II Trust covenant.



One of the larger land owners, **Percival Barker**, moved to Poverty Bay in 1875 to take up the Kaiti and Whataupoko runs of more than 25,000 acres, in conjunction with Alan McDonald. When this partnership was dissolved, he retained the larger Whataupoko, which embraced a considerable portion of the Poverty Bay flats.

He had earlier married **Matilda** (nee Wallace) from Christchurch. Eleven of their children – Frank, Percival, **Harry**, Walter, Richard, Vincent, **Louise**, **May**, **Eva**, Matilda, Augusta, **Florence**, **Blanche**, Harriet, survived to adulthood. None of the girls married.

The family of pastoralists had much to do with breaking in large portions of the Gisborne district. Besides helping to manage Whataupoko station, Frank and brother Walter broke in Poututu; Walter and Richard formed Glenroy Station at Whangara; and Frank and Percy went on to a portion of Tauwhareparae,<sup>41</sup> Lowden Hills and Mangatoetoe.

In 1891, **James Porteous Barr** formed a partnership with three others as Lowden Hills proprietors. This property (now Tauwhareparae Farms) of 30,000 acres was a leasehold interest for 21 years issued by the Gisborne Harbour and the Gisborne High School Boards. James Porteous was the farm manager.

Ownership of the Tauwhareparae farms dated back to 1884 when the government, under an Act of Parliament, endowed the Gisborne Harbour Board with the Tauwhareparae land to provide the board with a regular income.

## WOMEN GAIN THE VOTE

More than 200 Gisborne women signed the 1892 Gisborne Petition that gave New Zealand women the vote in 1893. Scores of them are buried within the cemetery including doyen of the women's suffrage movement, **Margaret Home Sievwright**.

Born in Scotland in 1844, the daughter of Jane Home and **John Richardson**, Margaret trained as a nurse, working in hospitals under the Florence Nightingale system. She emigrated to New Zealand in the 1870s and married Shetland Islands solicitor **William Sievwright** in 1878 in Wellington. In 1883, the Sievwrights moved to Gisborne where William established his own practice. They bought a property on the hills overlooking the town, the street now being called Sievwright Lane. The Married Women's Property Act was passed in 1894 and, significantly, the land title was registered in Margaret's name.<sup>42</sup>

She set up a small school on the property and joined a benevolent society, which organised funds for community projects. She organised the Gisborne branch of the New Zealand Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was deeply involved with the suffrage movement. In 1893, suffragists, headed by Margaret Sievwright and Kate Sheppard, took a 32,000 signature petition to leading pro-suffrage supporter, Sir John Hall, who presented the petition to the House of Representatives. The Electoral Bill finally became law and women gained the right to vote.

In 1894, Margaret convened the Gisborne Women's Political Association, and served as vice president and president over 11 years. Margaret aimed at total equality for all women. She wanted economic independence for married women, equal pay, and sex instruction and



Margaret Sievwright. Below: Her husband William Sievwright.





Aidan Malone talks about his Malone forebears, 2017.



The stone for Mary Gallagher Egan, installed in 2004. Below: Mary's great grand niece Sister Meg Hills, second from right, at Historic Places Tairawhiti's 2017 tour of the cemetery.



education for parenthood. She fought for the reform of marriage and divorce laws, and objected to the stigma of the word 'illegitimate'.

**Wilhelmina**, one of Margaret and William's two daughters, married Kate Sheppard's only child, Douglas in 1908. Margaret is buried alongside her husband, her father, two daughters and a granddaughter she never saw.

Margaret's fellow workers commemorated her life's work by erecting a monument to her, which included a drinking fountain, in Peel Street in 1906. In 1933, after public toilets were erected next door, local women asked for the monument to be moved to the Reads Quay riverbank. It became overshadowed by trees and all but forgotten. The monument was moved into the sunshine beside the district council in 1993 as part of Gisborne's contribution to women's suffrage centenary. Unfortunately, the stonemason spelled her name incorrectly.

### LIFE, DEATH AND DYING

The cemetery provides the opportunity to reflect on changing times – the number of children born into families; the words used (relict instead of today's widow); accidental deaths including poisoning and drowning; common causes of death – typhoid, influenza, tuberculosis, pneumonia and heart failure; workplace, transport and other horse-related accidents; deaths from childbirth, a common feature in the late 1800s to early 1900s; and suicide.

The Gray family was struck by the influenza pandemic that struck New Zealand between October and December 1918. **Duncan Gray**, 29; **George Gray**, 34; and **William Gray**, 38 died within the week from 24 November until 1 December.

**Harriet Eva**, 26, the young wife of Vincent Barker and second daughter of Mr and Mrs Cecil A. DeLautour, died in 1901 after giving birth.

John Deidrick Robcke buried his little boy, **John Henry**, 4, his wife **Emma Robcke**, 34, then his baby daughter **Emma**, four months, within a year. **Emma** died giving birth to her fourth child.

Nineteen-year-old **Mary Gallagher Egan** died within a few months of giving birth. Her tragic tale of love and heartbreak has an international reach, inspiring a song and an international annual arts festival held in

Dungloe, Donegal, Ireland. Mary Gallagher, originally from Lettercaugh near Dungloe, was courted by a man who had returned to Ireland from the United States but her parents refused to let them marry and he returned to the States. Soon afterwards, she left with siblings Annie and Owen to join brother Manus in New Zealand, arriving in 1876. Annie married Joseph Hills and the couple were among the first European settlers of Ormond and Patutahi. Manus built the first Patutahi Hotel, which Owen owned until 1886. On the boat Mary met and later married Daniel Egan. Less than a year later Mary gave birth to baby Owen but died four months later in December 1878. **Owen Egan** died the following June, aged nine months.

The "Mary from Dungloe" song, originally penned by Donegal stonemason Pádraig Mac Cumhaill in 1936,

reached number 1 in the Irish singles music chart in 1968. It has been performed by The Emmet Spiceland Ballad Group, Daniel O'Donnell, The Irish Tenors, Christy Moore, Foster & Allen and Patrick Clifford.

As part of the "Mary from Dungloe" arts festival, a beautiful young woman is crowned and becomes the festival patron for a year.

In November 2004, her grave was located in Gisborne and a plaque erected, funded by many business people of Dungloe. The ceremony brought together more than 50 descendants at Makaraka Cemetery. Soil was exchanged between the graves of Mary and her siblings in Makaraka and Taruheru, and her parents' graves in Donegal.

### FOR THEIR COUNTRY

The cemetery also pays tribute to dozens of people who served their region and country in the New Zealand Wars, and the two world wars including at Gallipoli, Le Guesnoy, Passchendale, Palestine, Egypt and the Western Desert.

Most of the war-related graves are included within family graves. Some were erected separately, including one erected by the NZ Soldiers' Graves Guild to the memory of Private Thomas Miles Daulton, late 9th New Zealand Contingent, who died in 1903.

The Bremner family had more than their share of tragedy with three sons dying in consecutive years James, 23, died of wounds at Gallipoli in 1915; John, 23, killed in action in France, 1916; William, 22, died of wounds in Palestine, 1917.

### REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT

It is clear that the Makaraka Cemetery as a whole has regional and national significance. The story of the district's development can be told through the people buried within it.

The buried headstones alone hold a wealth of significance because of the people they represent from all walks of life – people all vital to the district's development, people who played important parts locally and, in many cases, nationally.

The cemetery is a storehouse of the district's cultural heritage and identity as an important developing provincial centre in the late 1800s and early 1900s, when the growth of Gisborne was at its peak.

Tairāwhiti and New Zealand share a responsibility to safeguard this cultural heritage for present and future generations.



## Sharing the stories

Clockwise from top: Suzi Read; Gillie Ward, part of the attentive audience, David Langford and Paul Dobson.



# CEMETERY BOASTS NUMEROUS FIRSTS

- first government purchase of land for public purposes
- first to be buried at Makaraka, first European boy born in Turanga, first commercial apiarist (Thomas U'Ren)
- first midwife/doctor (Granny Tarr)
- first town clerk (Charles Bennett)
- first registrar and postmaster (Alexander Blair)
- first woman to drive a cart into Gisborne (Elizabeth Parker)
- first wool ship to visit Gisborne (Edward Burch)
- introduced first Polled Angus into district (Ewen Cameron)
- first Mayor of Gisborne (William Crawford)
- first Gisborne Borough Councillors (Henry Clayton, Samuel Stevenson)
- first Cook County Council chairman (James Woodbine Johnson).
- first engineer to Cook County Council (Robert Skeet)
- first member elected by Poverty Bay to the Provincial Council of Auckland (James Woodbine Johnson)
- link to first trader John Harris (Henry Harris)
- captain of first Poverty Bay representative rugby team (George Henderson)
- first settler at Waerenga-o-kuri (William Mossman)
- first to build a house on the Whataupoko side of the Taruheru River (Isacc Taylor Chadwick) on land sold by the East Coast Land Company
- first two storeyed building (builder Henry Clayton)
- first to start a brewery in the district (Samuel Stevenson).

## ENDNOTES TO REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE SECTION

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- 2 Poverty Bay Herald, 30 December 1854  
3 PBH, 9 July 1867
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- 5 Elspeth M. Simpson and K. M. Simpson. 'Halbert, Thomas', *DNZB*, first published in 1990. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1h4/halbert-thomas>
- 6 New Zealand Herald, 31 December 1925
- 7 James Belich, *The New Zealand Wars*, p210
- 8 Waerenga-a-Hika NZ Wars memorial, URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/waerenga-hika-nz-wars-memorial>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage)
- 9 Discrepancies between the lists and the memorial may result from incorrect spelling, transcription error or mistaken identity. The casualty lists do not mention Swords. The lists are not comprehensive and Swords may nevertheless have died in this battle.
- 10 GH, 15 Nov 2015
- 11 'Ngātapa', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/te-kootis-war/ngatapa>,
- 12 PBH, 11 October 1899
- 13 Miria Louise Woodbine Pomare. 'Pomare, Mildred Amelia Woodbine', *DNZB*, first published in 1998, updated March 14 Poverty Bay Herald, 6 March 1935
- 15 PBH, 29 March 1920
- 16 PBH, 23 July 1923
- 17 J A Mackay, *Historic Poverty Bay and the East Coast*, p137
- 18 Gisborne Herald, 27 August 1958
- 19 Monty Soutar, 'East Coast region - Māori and Pākehā, 1870 to 1940', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/zoomify/33392/confiscation-plans-poverty-bay-around-1870>
- 20 Sheridan Gundry, *Small City, Big Heart*, 2006, pp7-10
- 21 Gundry, *SCBH*, p47
- 22 Mackay, p385
- 23 PBH, 24 September 1903
- 24 PBH, 28 September 1903
- 25 PBH 28 October 28 1903
- 26 PBH 16 April 1936, 19 May 1937
- 27 PBH 18 February 1924
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- 29 East Coast Native Trust Lands Board (Interim Report), Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives, 1903 Session I, G-09
- 30 PBH, 9 May 1907
- 31 PBH, 16 May 1938
- 32 Mackay, p153
- 33 Sheridan Gundry, *A Splendid Isolation*, p406
- 34 PBH, 26 Feb 1929
- 35 Mackay, p319
- 36 Sheridan Gundry, *Making a Killing*, p43
- 37 Michael Chrisp. 'Lysnar, William Douglas', *DNZB*, first published in 1996. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/3i17/lysna-william-douglas>
- 38 PBH, 11 May 1927; Gundry, *SCBH*, p29
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- 40 Obituary, Mr. John Score, *Gisborne Times*, 2 September 1913
- 41 Mackay, p456
- 42 Elspeth M. Simpson. 'Sievwright, Margaret Home', *DNZB*, first published in 1993. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/2s24/siewwright-margaret-home>



This 1898 photograph of the Old Settler Reunion Picnic taken at Ewen Cameron's property, Toanga, Makauri includes more than a dozen people whose headstones were buried in the trench in 1982. At least a dozen more are buried within the cemetery. Not all have headstones. Granny Tarr is in the centre. Others include Mesdames Atkins, Steggall, M. Hall, W. Benson, Goldsmith, A. Gray, T. Finnuane, G. Davis, and Steele, with Messrs Tibble, Chas. Evans, T. U'Ren, M. Hall, Blackstock, Tarr, Finnuane, J. Woodbine-Johnson, Hume, W. C. Walsh, J. Maynard, W. Bidgood, A. Parkes, W. Tarr, Lawson, R. Thelwall, M. Jennings, J. McKenzie, J. Atkins, McDermot, Wm. King, C. W. Ferris, and Te Kani.



A gathering at the home of Mayor John Townley was held in 1902 to celebrate 25 years of civic government. Present and past councillors were present including first mayor William Crawford, the photographer, who had become adept at moving quickly from under the black cloth covering his camera to a convenient seat among his subjects. Standing left to right: Judge Robert Noble Jones, W Barrington Miller, W J P Gaudin, William Douglas Lysnar, C H Mason, R D B Robinson, J A Harding. Sitting: Thomas Adams, Duncan Hepburn, Arthur Kennedy, E J Chrisp, John Townley, J W Bright, William Crawford, William Adair, James Whinray.