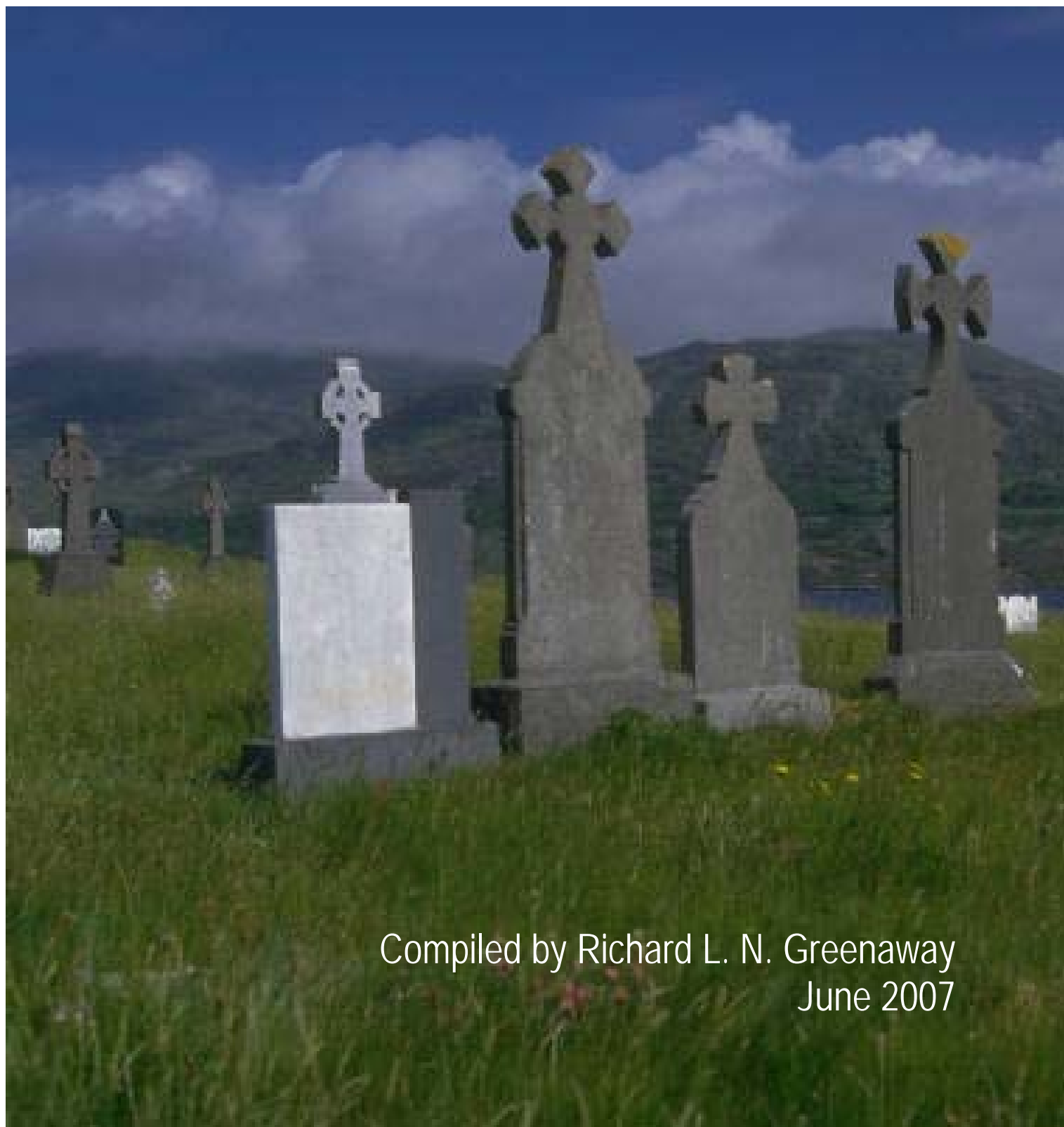


# Bromley Cemetery Tour



Compiled by Richard L. N. Greenaway  
June 2007

**Block 1A**

**Row C**

**No. 33**

**Hurd**

Born at Hinton, England, Frank James Hurd emigrated with his parents. He worked as a contractor and, in 1896, in Wellington, married Lizzie Coker. The bride, 70, claimed to be 51 while the groom, 40, gave his age as 47.

Lizzie had emigrated on the *Regina* in 1859 with her cousin, James Gapes (later Mayor of Christchurch) and his family and had already been twice-wed. Indeed, the property she had inherited from her first husband, George Allen, had enabled her second spouse, John Etherden Coker, to build the Manchester Street hotel which bears his name. Lizzie and Frank were able to make trips to England and to Canada where there dwelt Lizzie's brother, once a member of the Horse Guards.

Lizzie died in 1910 and, two years later, Hurd married again. He and his wife lived at 630 Barbadoes Street.

Hurd was a big man who, in old age he had a white moustache, cap and walking stick. He died, at 85, on 1 April 1942. Provisions of Lizzie's will meant that a sum of money now came to the descendants of James Gapes. They were now so numerous that the women of the tribe could spend their inheritance on a new hat and have nothing left over.

**Block 2**

**Row B**

**No. 406**

**Brodrick**

Thomas Noel Brodrick – known as Noel - was born in London on 25 December 1855. In 1860 the Brodricks emigrated on the *Nimrod*. As assistant to Canterbury's chief surveyor, J. H. Baker, Brodrick redefined old Banks Peninsula grants and titles. On 30 March 1881 he married Helen Aylmer, a member of a prominent Akaroa family. There were four children.

While based in Timaru, Brodrick made a comprehensive topographical survey and triangulation of the eastern side of the Southern Alps from the Rangitata to the Hunter rivers. He calculated accurately the heights of most of the major peaks, a work appreciated by generations of climbers.

Brodrick, a careful observer, accurately recorded glacier movements. He carried swags and roughed it but a keen sense of duty prevented him from making high ascents and crossing many passes. In 1890 he did make a difficult first crossing of a pass (subsequently named after him) over the main divide between Lake Ohau and Lake Paringa. He named Mount Aylmer after his wife's family and a tributary to the Mueller Glacier after his daughter, Metelille. In 1891 he was one of the 28 men who founded the New Zealand Alpine Club and, the following year, was a founder of the Polynesian Society.

Under-secretary of the Lands and Survey Department in 1915, Brodrick was responsible for implementing the William Massey Government policy of purchasing farmland for soldiers returning from the Great War. He refused to make compulsory purchases, and, as there were insufficient viable Crown reserves he bought on the fickle open market. Massey recommended Brodrick for an O.B.E. in 1919 and Companion of the Imperial Service Order in 1920. Late in life Brodrick saw the onset of bad economic times, the failure of his scheme and financially over-burdened new farmers walking off their marginal land.

Noel and Helen Brodrick retired to Christchurch in 1922. Helen, often ill and at Hanmer Springs Hospital, died there on 5 January 1930. A daughter, Mildred Geraldine, wife of F. J. Slade-Gully, was born on 29 July 1891 and died on 2 February 1931. Noel, who had diabetes, was visiting a son in the Wairarapa when he died on 12 July 1931.

New Zealand Alpine Club luminary Arthur Paul Harper wrote of Brodrick:

As a man he was never prone to push himself into the limelight; therefore the present generation have little idea of the sterling value and extent of his work .... To the very last he kept his great interest in the club, and was always ready to advise on all matters of general policy, even from his sick bed. To the club his loss was great, but to those of us older men who were privileged to be his friends, the gap left by his crossing of the Great Divide will be difficult to fill.

***Block 2***

***Row B***

***No. 489***

***Greenwood***

Georgina de la Hogde was, supposedly, a lady-in-waiting to the Eugenie, Empress of the French, who gave her a pair of gold scissors as she had sewed for soldiers during the Franco-Prussian War. In reality she was born in Middlesex, England and, when she married William Ferdinand Fodor – supposedly a Russian diplomat - she was a widow with three children. Their daughter, Helen Gertrude, was born in Kensington, London, in 1868. It is likely that the Fodors refurbished Camden House in Chislehurst and befriended the Empress, the Emperor Napoleon III and their son, the Prince Imperial when they came to live there, in exile, in 1870. When Helen was a small child, her father was killed in a carriage accident.

Helen may have become Helene when, as her obituaries claim, she was educated in France. Certainly she spoke the language fluently. About 1880 she, a half-brother and half-sister and the self-styled Madame Fodor emigrated to New Zealand.

Helene was interested in art – half-brother, George, was an equestrian painter – and was a friend, and, perhaps, a mistress, of Petrus van der Velden. The Dutchman

painted for her what remained her prized possession, a 'beautiful portrait' showing 'a very nice young lady' getting a violin out of its case. She also wrote, the 6 February 1901 *Otago witness* noting that, under the pseudonym 'Fodera', 'Miss H. G. Fodor contributed numerous sketches and clever tales for children'.

At Otago Girls' High School Helene met a teacher, Caroline Freeman. Georgina Fodor and others gave Caroline financial assistance when she set up the Girton College which prided itself on teaching young ladies manners, deportment, elocution, French and art. Helene taught French, drawing and painting. When Georgina died in 1900. Helene inherited her European *objets d'art* and Georgiana's 250 pound loan to Caroline.

While back in England, Helene accepted a marriage proposal from wine and spirit merchant Charles Edward Cross of Kent Lodge, Riccarton, Christchurch. On 1 March 1906, at St. Mark's Anglican church, Wellington, the couple married. Charles was 30. Helene, claiming to be 32, was actually about 38. The union was brief and Helene returned to Girton College.

The Summer 1912 *Girton gazette* reported how Helene and the school's much-loved principal 'left for England early in the year where Caroline would seek improved health. Prior to their departure a presentation was made in the college hall

.... Under a ... table of roses and other flowers were the hidden treasures ... inscribed thus: 'Seek and ye shall find'. Trays were ... given them both in order that they might clear away the flowers, and ... the presents came in view, Miss Freeman's a ... bag containing a purse of sovereigns, and Mrs. Cross's a jewel case, with her name inscribed on it ....

Each girl wrote a letter and these were put in a private mail-bag bag which was presented to the travellers. They took one letter out every day while at sea and posted a reply when in port. Senior pupils and the teachers bade farewell to the pair at the Christchurch railway station.

Helene and Caroline returned to Christchurch. On 27 May 1914 Helene gained a divorce on the grounds that, in March 1909, Charles Cross had deserted her 'without just cause and ... has continued to desert her without just cause'.

Caroline left her estate, valued at under 1700 pounds, to Helene and appointed her sole executrix. When the will was proved in court, Helene, now a 'journalist', confirmed that Caroline had died on or about 16 August, 'from having seen her die'.

In 1917 Helene produced a phrase book 'whose teaching strategies were unexceptional for the time' but whose word lists, vocabulary, phrases and model texts were carefully chosen and of value to soldiers serving in France. *Soldiers' spoken French with correct phonic pronunciation* went through three editions and one reprint. It was reprinted in New York and reached its eighth U.S. printing.

Helene's second husband, George Dean Greenwood, had been born, at Yorkshire, in 1855. When his father died, his estate, in England, was worth 20, 000 pounds and his property in New Zealand 12, 000 pounds.

George studied the wool business at Bradford and took over the 25, 000 acre family property, Teviotdale, which ran from the Waipara River north to Slip Creek and westward to the Omihi Valley. On 4 January 1884, 'at the village of Cust', he married Annie, daughter of another sheep farmer, Robert Chapman of Springbank. The couple had five children

A pioneer grower of lucerne, using it both for grazing and hay, Greenwood was also an early corriedale breeder (his sheep being No. 4 in the Flock Book). A shrewd land speculator, he purchased Whiterock Station and, in March 1908, cut it up and sold it in blocks. Seeing that lamb fatteners struggle to get stock into the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company's Belfast works, he established, at Kaiapoi, the North Canterbury Co-operative Freezing Company.

In 1912 Annie left her husband, in George's opinion 'without just cause'. In 1920 George sought a divorce. Annie, 62, was in poor health and her marriage settlement enabled her to live in boarding houses but not to purchase a home. She sought alimony and received 20,000 pounds. In her claim she stated that her husband was worth at least 500,000 pounds. He owned station properties in Queensland and had owned land in Argentina. He was 'the owner of a large and valuable property ... in North Canterbury ... known as Teviotdale', the value of which she believed to be 250,000 pounds.

George married Helene Cross with whom he appears to already have established a relationship. They each had a love of racing. Helene 'knew and understood horses' and was 'an enthusiastic follower of racing.' George long enjoyed phenomenal success at racing. The chronicler George Macdonald wrote:

To succeed at racing, two things are necessary – plenty of money and plenty of luck. He [Greenwood] also had plenty of shrewdness which led him to buy largely at the [George Gatony] Stead dispersal sale and to engage Stead's trainer – Dick Mason – generally considered the most able trainer of his time in N.Z. or Aust.

Greenwood gave Richard Mason permission to purchase what horseflesh he wanted and, usually, he chose wisely.

Greenwood sent representatives to buy two yearlings at Australian sales. Once they went over their limit, buying a third beast, 'Biplane', which won the A.J.C. Derby. The following year the men acquired, at a modest price, 'Gloaming' which also won the A.J.C. Derby. 'Gloaming' was 'one of the most notable horses that have ever raced in the Dominion' and 'among the greatest stake winners of all time'. G. R. Macdonald considered Greenwood's luck 'incredible .... Not many people can, twice running, pick the winner out of the great 'yearling lucky bag'.

Helene's interest in her husband's racehorses was illustrated in her apt naming of many of them – including 'Gloaming', 'Pride', 'Honour' and 'Nincompoop'. She was

especially fond of 'Gloaming', telling the story of the beast in *Gloaming, the wonder horse* which was published, in Sydney, in 1927.

In 1931 there was published, in London, Helene's novel, *The splendid horizon : a novel of New Zealand*. At the time it was described as 'a fanciful, imaginative study of considerable charm'. Today it is considered melodramatic and, in didactic way, supportive of Spiritualism.

'Gloaming' died in May 1932. Dick died just over a week later and George died, at Teviotdale, on 28 August 1932.

Helene lived on in apparent good health. On Saturday 26 November she attended the Rangiora Racing Club meeting at Riccarton. Two days later she was at the Medbury School sports and, the following day, entertained friends at afternoon tea. She suffered a stroke at her residence, 6 Cranmer Square, dying just after 8 a.m. on Wednesday 30 November.

**Block 2**  
**Row K**  
**No. 646**  
**Mitten**

In June 1873 a Cornish family, the Northeys, arrived at Plymouth. As they prepared to board the *Mary Shepherd* en route to Lyttelton, they had 'plenty of the best meat and plenty of fun'. They left their daughter, Martha, and her ex-nuptial daughter, Patty, in the care of Mrs. Salome Wearne.

From New Zealand Mrs. Northey wrote: 'It is a beautiful country. There is no want ... for money or meat. We can get the best mutton and beef for three pence per pound'. Celia Ann or Annie lived in service, 'getting 30 pounds per year .... It is hard work but good money'. Their father earned '14 pounds per month'. And there were additions to the family. Mary Ann was 'confined with a very pretty boy'.

Mrs. Northey offered sanctuary to all those left behind:

... We was informed by the head one of the immigration office he had sent for you to come .... We should be glad to see Mrs. Wearne come with you .... If Martha brings her dear baby, it shall be welcomed as herself ....

Annie wrote unctuously to her erring sister:

My dear sister: Me and my young man .... have been to one of the head men about you and he told us that he would do his best to get you out here ... I am in service at present but hope to be able to receive you in a little comfortable home of our own ....

Eventually the family heard that Martha was 'on the water'. She arrived on 27 September 1874. Mrs. Wearne was left holding the baby:

Mrs. Northey wrote a meandering but dramatic letter to Mrs. Wearne:

Billy was taken with two fevers .... Sometimes there were two doctors at our house at one time .... The doctors gave him up for he was dangerously ill for two months and ... never worked for six .... Just as he was recovering, little Jamie was taken ill with the same fever and Annie was taken ill, both in one day. Jamie was in bed 13 weeks and we thought he would never recover. Annie was married the 9<sup>th</sup> of April and that was the day Billy was taken ill ... I asked her to stay here and help me through the sickness and that was the reason she got the fever .... Thank God they are ... well now for they recovered nicely ....

Naysayers were whispering in Mrs. Wearne's ear. Mrs. Northey wrote to her:

Dear friend, you said in your letter that people said we shall not send you anything now that Martha is out here. But we shall not forget you or the dear baby .... I will enclose an order with one pound and we will write you every mail.

On 2 July 1875 Martha wrote to Mrs. Wearne:

If you see Patty's father, tell him I have been very ill with fever. Tell him I think they should do something for the child. I have done as much as I have been able to do and more than I can well do. I have done my duty to the dear child and I think he ought to do his.

On 14 December 1875 Martha wrote of her child:

I will try to get her with me as soon as possible .... Do not fear I am going to forget my dear child. I have enclosed an order of two pounds ....

The naysayers were right. Mrs. Wearne added a note to Martha's December letter. 'P. S. This is the last letter I received. Mrs. Wearne'. Martha forgot her far distant child and, on 5 February 1876, at her parents' address, London Street, Lyttelton, married David Mitten, a railway labourer.

David Mitten, 35, died in 1885 and buried at Addington Cemetery. A son, William David, 24, a blacksmith of 116 Harper Street, died in 1905. His wife, Kate Elizabeth, 20 at the time of her husband's demise, never remarried, dwelt at 590 Avonside Drive, and died, at 67, in 1951. William and Kate were buried in the Sydenham Cemetery.

Martha Mitten, 82, died on 27 July 1934 at 241 Bealey Avenue. She was unaware that Patty had remained with her foster-mother till Mrs. Wearne's death in 1909 and then taken the family letters, sailed to Canada, married and had a daughter. In 1981 the daughter sent copies of the 1870s letters of a working class local family to Christchurch City Libraries.

#### ***Block 4***

*Bromley Cemetery Tour*  
2007

**Row B**  
**No. 1048**  
**Pfankuch**

Edward Pfankuch, part-European and part-Tongan, was born in Tonga about 1889, and came to New Zealand as a young man. Big, pleasant and jovial, he had, by 1914, married Grace Hale. Grace's family's was horrified that she should marry a dark-skinned man but Edward told them that they had no need to worry as he intended to make her happy – which he did.

In the First New Zealand Expeditionary Force Edward was initially a reservist living at Lemon Street, New Plymouth. He served as a corporal in the Rifle Brigade. Later, in Christchurch, he worked as a draughtsman, creating a number of striking maps of the city.

When the couple's only child, Lester, who was born in 1923, the family was living at 141 Holly Road, St. Albans. Lester, a bright and cheerful child, had a friend, Harold Reece. It was thought that Harold would become an Anglican priest and Lester a jockey. The reverse took place, the Merivale vicar taking Lester under his wing and grooming him for the priesthood.

Lester was in his early 20s when his father died. Edward's size can be gauged by the fact that, when he died, the coffin had to be taken not through the door but out the window.

The inscription on Edward's stone reads:

E. Pfankuch, Rifle Brigade N.Z.E.F. died 19 October  
1945, aged 56.

**Block 4**  
**Row E**  
**No. 1291**  
**Williamson**

Frank Williamson was born at 201 Springfield Road, St. Albans, in 1891, the youngest of the six children of Annie Bruce and her husband, Joseph Williamson, a gardener. He was apprenticed to and worked as a plumber. To his brothers and sisters he was always 'Plumb'.

Frank's mother, 53, died of cancer in 1906. In World War I Frank was a sapper in the Engineers. One niece, Daisy Williamson, who usually met him only at Christmas, was ever annoyed by the fact that Frank referred to her cousin, Phyllis, as 'Goldie' – in reality the other girl had ginger hair.

Frank was a handsome friendly man whose face – especially the bottom part – was very red. This colouring may have been the result of the fact that, when at the war, he was subject to mustard gas poisoning.



Frank lived at Springfield Road with his father and unmarried sisters, Margaret and Frances. In 1924 he attended the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations of the arrival of the *Eastern monarch* which had brought his mother to Canterbury. Joseph Williamson died, at 76, in 1931.

Frank had a long-term friendship with a woman which never progressed to marriage. He felt that he could not leave his dependent sisters. When he fell ill with cancer, the sisters would not allow the woman to see his body.

Frank's gravestone refers to 'Sapper F. Williamson, Engineers, Great War veteran: died 5 May 1935'.

***Block 7***  
***Row A***  
***Bo. 1807***  
***Telford***

Thomas Fletcher Telford was born in Louisiana, brought up in Canada and educated in England before studying at Dublin University where he gained his B. A. and M. D. degrees. He was an army surgeon during the Boer War, returned to Ireland, then, in 1905, came to New Zealand

Telford was Medical Superintendent at the Ross Hospital, Westland and then in general practice in Greymouth. On one occasion his colleagues ridiculed him when he diagnosed a European patient as having leprosy. This disease was considered limited to Asian and Pacific Island migrants. Tests showed his diagnosis to be correct.

In 1920 Telford joined the Health Department and, for 24 years, was Medical Officer of Health for Canterbury and Westland. He was the driving force behind the public health campaign which saw the mass immunisation of children against diphtheria and the removal of this disease from the killing-disease list.

Telford enjoyed good health in retirement. He was often seen dressed in a neat suit, carrying his trademark bag, and walking briskly through his home suburb, St. Martins. On his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday, he said that his eyesight was 'practically normal' and gave, as his recipe for long life, 'regular exercise, a good constitution, not being too good and not being too bad'.

Telford was twice married. His first wife, Mary, 67, died on 16 December 1935. Telford died on 15 June 1970

***Block 7***  
***Row J***  
***No. 2066***  
***Newson***

Born in Wellington in 1911, Charles Alfred Noel Newson - known as Noel - was educated at Christchurch Boys' High School. At an early age he showed talent as a pianist, his teachers including Miss F. Tindall and Ernest Empson.

In 1929 the Royal College of Music offered Newson a scholarship but, because of ill health, he could not take it up. Four years later he went to England, studied under Leslie England and Harry Farjeon and, in three months, gained his L.R.A.M. and A.R.C.M. He returned to New Zealand, married and fathered a son.

Newson established himself, in a very short time, as the leading accompanist in New Zealand. He was accompanist throughout New Zealand during the 1940 centennial music celebrations. The National Broadcasting Service engaged him frequently to travel with overseas artists. In Christchurch he was accompanist and soloist with the Male Voice Choir. He was

... alert and sensitive ... in this most difficult branch of music-making .... impatient of slovenliness and pushed his work ... to the furthest point that he could reach. It is this characteristic that made his work so vivid. It was exacting work and he did not spare himself.

Newson's continued ill health led to his death, at 33, on 25 March 1944. The writer of an appreciation of his career regretted 'that his talent could not have been used further in this field and that he should, instead, have had to expend too much of his energy in teaching'.

***Block 7***  
***Row M***  
***No. 2134***  
***Hawker***

In 1865 Mary Ann and George Thomas Hawker emigrated on the *Tudor* with their two daughters. George established a home and bakery business in Caledonian Road.

The St. Luke's church baptismal books record that Janet, born on 10 November 1865, was baptised on 4 March 1866 by the Rev. George Carpenter. Minnie, born on 10 August 1867 and Sidney, born on 10 November 1871, were baptised on 22 September 1867 and 6 December 1871 respectively by long-serving vicar Edward Atherton Lingard. Ethel Mary was born on 5 June 1877. St. Matthew's church, St. Albans, had been erected the previous year and Ethel was baptised there, by the Rev. E. A. Scott, on 18 July.

Sid was a shy man, seldom spoke unless spoken to, and like Janet, Minnie and Ethel, did not marry. His brother, Harry, and two English-born sisters, Kate and Edith, did marry and have families. Sid worked with his father and brother in St. Albans, and, then, in Seaview Road, New Brighton. Eventually he worked with Harry alone.

Part of the Christchurch music scene, Sid wrote patriotic songs which were published, among them 'Young New Zealand's national song'. As a singer he was solid, reliable and had a deep, resonant bass voice. He had a flair for the stage and belonged to the local operatic society which staged its productions in the Theatre Royal. He was the Mikado in *The Mikado* and the Duke of Plaza Toro in *The Gondoliers*.

For some time Sid cycled into town to be a voluntary member of the Cathedral Choir. He wore a heavy tweed suit and, at choir picnics, wore an open shirt and buff coloured clothes. Later he submitted to a solid test conducted by the organist and choirmaster, Dr. Bradshaw. This included sight reading and an examination of his singing voice. In 1908 Bradshaw recommended him to the Cathedral Chapter as a paid lay clerk.

Sid's reliability can be attested from the fact that, till 1925, he remained chief bass on the choir's Decani side. He did not argue with the sarcastic, perfectionist choirmaster as did Fred Bullock and Sammy Morgan. He did, quite often, slip in a little late with Ernest Hollow. Choirboy gossip had it that the men had been imbibing – certainly a weakness on Hollow's part. However Sid, meticulous in appearance, clean shaven, with hands that were well cared for and nails that were manicured, was late because his was a long bike ride from New Brighton.

Sid often sang an anthem which began: "Oh Lord, my God, I will exalt thee. I will praise thy name for thou hast done amazing things". The choirboys were amused at how he contorted his face, tightened his mouth, cod-like, and stretched upwards as the song rose in pitch.

Young L. C. M. Saunders had a dispute with Sammy Morgan. One night, after Evensong, when Saunders was collecting his bicycle he saw a figure, with ample bottom, bending over lighting an oil lamp. Thinking that he had caught Morgan off guard, the boy administered a sharp kick. There was a yell of pain or anger and, to Saunders' horror, there reared up not Morgan but Sid Hawker, doubly angry because, as he stated, he suffered from piles. Saunders did not recall receiving any punishment as a result of his behaviour.

About 1930 several of the unmarried Hawker siblings returned to 45 Caledonian Road, the property where they had been raised. Minnie died on 24 November 1951 and Janet on 23 May 1952. Sid and Ethel were left together and attended St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, then opposite the public hospital. Sid could be seen meandering about the streets in an over-sized coat, sugar bag on back, stick in hand, picking up items from the gutter. He dwelt in the past and, when he met an old musical acquaintance, would come up and say: "Hello, I'm the Duke." He died, aged, 85, in 1956.

Ethel, organist at the Anglican 'Beach Church', was a music teacher and published a slight volume, *A Selwyn diary*. She died on 7 June 1961 and left much of her estate to the Red Cross.

**Block 8**  
**Row M**  
**No. 2508**  
**Lampton**

Born about 1855 at Heavitree, Devon, Mary Jane Jarman was a farmer's daughter. She came to New Zealand and was nursemaid to the infant Leopold George Dyke Acland, future author of *The early Canterbury runs*. When, on 24 June 1881, Mary

gave birth to an ex-nuptial daughter, Margaret, Leopold's parents, Thomas Dyke and Flora Margaret Acland, supported their servant, acting as godparents at the child's 30 October Phillipstown Anglican church baptism. T. D. Acland was a witness at the 20 September 1882 St. Peter's, Upper Riccarton wedding of Mary Jarman and Thomas Lamport. The Acland connection was maintained with the couple's son being named Thomas Leopold Lamport.

Born about 1854 at East Molesey, Surrey, Thomas Lamport was a Glentunnel gardener when, in 1879, he built the wool shed at the Deans' Homebush station.

Laid out on a T plan, its walls were of triple brick burnt in the family kiln and relieved with bands of buff terracotta. Brick foundations, buried deep in the ground, supported a kauri floor. Inside, 20 stands were lit by large arched windows and aired by cast iron ventilators. A galvanised iron roof, laid on uprights of matai, with trusses of rimu and Douglas fir, was ornamented with stamped iron crests. Although this roof lifted during a norwester in 1881 (settling forty-five centimetres off centre), it is still in excellent condition, unpainted for the most part and having taken on a dark patina.

In 1886 the public raised money and Lamport built the eight-sided Glentunnel Library. The structure incorporates every sample of the brick and terra cotta tile produced at the nearby Homebush Brick, Tile and Pottery Works.

In his will Thomas left the whole of his estate to his son, Thomas, and grandson, Arthur, in equal shares. He gave instructions about the nature and maintenance of his gravestone.

I direct that for the purpose of this my will my trustee's decision as to whether my gravestone hereinbefore mentioned shall be deemed to be maintained in first class order and condition shall be final and binding on all persons beneficially interested under this my will and for the purpose of making such decision my trustee may cause to be made such periodical inspections of my said grave as he considers necessary and further for the guidance of my trustee in the matter. I suggest that my said grave shall be deemed to be in first class order and condition if: -

The headstone is upright and in thorough repair;

- (a.) The lead lettering engraved on the headstone is clear;
- (b.) The enclosing walls or borders are in thorough repair and free from moss and other growths;
- (c.) The railings (if any) are clear and painted and the paint in good condition;
- (d.) The grave and the ground adjacent thereto are clear weeds and rubbish with the grass in good order and low cut;
- (f.) The grave and surroundings are in good order and condition and bear a well cared for appearance.

Thomas Lamport, 85, died on 12 January 1939.

**Block 8**  
**Row M**  
**No. 2510**  
**Thorpe**

Mary Louise and Rupert Reginald Thorpe were English-born, Rupert coming from Gloucester. They emigrated after World I and farmed a property, 'Arawa', at 10 Gayhurst Road, on the eastern side of the road, just east of the Dallington bridge.

Mary had a licence to make and sell wine. She grew parsnip, grapes and elderberry, using these as the ingredients for her beverages. Wine was sold at one shilling and sixpence a bottle. Rupert - 'a real English gentleman' - milked cows. He cycled about delivering his product. Later he had a small Austin 7 van.

Sometimes Rupert marched over his property, peaked cap on head, shotgun over his arm, seeing that all was in order. 'The local children took care when 'Thorpey' had his gun with him.

Deep down he was quite a nice man'.

Mary Thorpe, 51, died on 20 January 1939, Rupert on 15 January 1971. The brick house was pulled down and houses built around a cul-de-sac. The fact that the couple had lived there is commemorated in the name 'Rupert Place'.

**Block 9**  
**Row A**  
**No. 2582**  
**Howard**

Born at Bristol in 1868, Edwin John Harney became a Royal Navy seaman, jumped ship, and, under the surname Howard, married Harriet Goring at Christchurch, on 12 February 1889. In Australia three daughters - Adelaide, Mabel and Elsie - were born. Ted worked for the Australian Smelting Company and the South and Western Australian governments, studied chemistry at the Adelaide School of Mines and, in Central Australia's Macdonald Ranges, joined a gold-prospecting syndicate

When Harriet died in 1903, Ted and the children returned to Christchurch. Ted became a school committee chairman. He was organiser to the Canterbury General Labourers' Union, signing up many unskilled workers. Short, with 'cheerful ... engaging manner', he was an entertaining and interesting Cathedral Square 'soap box' orator, supporting left-wing factions which, in 1916, became the Labour Party.

The family dwelt at 71 - later 147 - Pages Road - and Mabel was to live on at the property. A neighbour, Professor A. W. Bickerton 'held ... court in the Cathedral City and asserted his benign, spectacular but precarious sway' at Canterbury University College. Although academics generally avoided the working classes, Bickerton often spoke to Howard and fellow trade unionists. Bickerton was famed for his public lectures; theory of Partial Impact concerning the birth of stars; and home, 'Wainoni', site of a 'federative home' and, later, public pleasure gardens. Howard, Bickerton's disciple, 'remained loyal to him and his 'partial impact' theory ...'

Bickerton took his theory to Europe, his creditors pursuing him to the boat. As the vessel pulled away, Howard thrust out a long pole with a pouch on the end and this Bickerton seized. Inside was money collected from well-wishers to help support the academic when overseas.

In March 1914, at Christchurch Cathedral, Ted expressed gratitude to the genteel Eveline Willett Cunnington, one of 'those who had come amongst them to assist by word and deed'. He heard the lady's plan to establish a New Zealand branch of the Workers' Educational Association. Meredith Atkinson of Sydney University came to Christchurch in 1915 to bring the scheme to fruition. Howard was one who improved his knowledge by attending W. E. A. classes.

Ted contributed to the *Maoriland worker* which was established in 1911. As 'Uncle Ted' he preached his message gently in the children's page and, as 'the Vag', a name taken from radical American periodicals, wrote for adults. From the original 'Vag' he borrowed a character, Henry, who could never advance himself socially or economically because he was always standing on his foot. Henry was the foolish worker pleased with his lot, 'the ragged trousered philanthropist of the U.S.A'.

"Get off your own foot, Henry. You're standing on it", was known to the readers of socialist literature across the U.S.A. and the world. "The Vag" popularised the phrase in New Zealand.

Ted called his character 'Henry Dubb'. Dubb, the archetypal 'bottom dogger', accepted the boss's view and was kicked about by 'the system'. Ted wanted such people to use their political influence. Future Labour Premier Michael Joseph Savage, then a socialist foot soldier, ordered 20,000 copies of Henry Dubb material, took an unpaid holiday, and set out 'to place one in every home in Auckland, or have a big try, anyway.'

In World War I Ted collected money for the benefit of those who would not fight and, in 1919, wrote, in entertaining style, a book on his experiences, *The seditious prisoners' and conscientious objectors' fund*.

Ted retained 'the salt tang about him', serving on the Lyttelton Harbour Board and had the tribute paid him of being elected its chairman for the second year in succession. His political opponents took the initiative in the matter and spoke in glowing terms of his services

A city councillor, Ted was 'proud of his Christchurch and loved to show a visitor around ... and explain the historic background of some of Canterbury's fine old stone buildings'. He supported the retention of such structures, especially the Canterbury Provincial Council chambers, and, in 1938, succeeded in having the complex vested in a trust for the local people.

In England, Ettie Rout cared for the dying Bickerton and, in 1929, sent his ashes to Howard, a member of Canterbury University College's governing board. Bishop West-Watson did not want the ashes of the rationalist academic interred at the college. Howard secreted the ashes in the sandhills at Sumner and the railway station's left

luggage department, then threatened to send them to the bishop in a registered parcel. West-Watson now agreed that they could be placed in the wall of the university hall.

Scientific developments – ‘particularly on the technical side’ – appealed to Howard. He made and projected his own films; and built his own receiving set partly as a hobby, but also as a gesture to the world that New Zealanders had inventive and constructive abilities.

In the 1919 general election ‘Canterbury electors voted against the Liberal Party’ and for Labour. James McCombs retained Lyttelton and Ted and Dan Sullivan won Christchurch South and Avon respectively. The normally hostile *Press* commented:

.... The new member for Avon, Mr. Sullivan, and ...his colleague ... Mr. Howard ... possess a larger share of common sense than seems to have been allotted to other members of that party, and we believe they will do the province no discredit

Ted’s ‘inexhaustible fund of wit and good humour’ softened the asperities of controversy

.... He greeted every man as his ‘brother’ and, if they could not see or think alike, he only insisted more firmly on the fraternal relationship .... In the House he was looked upon as being an able and interesting speaker, and many a member has come off the worse in an encounter of wits with him. He was popular with members of all parties.

Clyde Carr thought Howard a man of strong likes and dislikes

... but the dislikes are the shorter lived and defy enmity on either side. He can be severely critical but his kindness prevails, though it does not obscure his judgement. He has his prejudices but, if he harbours a grudge, it is well founded. His good nature is not to be imposed upon.

Howard might

... talk and write discursively at times, but always interestingly, partly because the pageantry of life is ... interesting to himself, but ... largely because of his ... knowledge in so many fields of thought and endeavour .... [He] has the common touch ... is the despair of the highbrow ... sees everything from the point of view of the man in the street ....

Ted, a long-serving whip, was a 1924 delegate to the Empire Parliamentary Association’s South African conference and ‘visited that sorely-troubled territory, Samoa’, soon after control was granted to New Zealand. His understanding of the islanders’ problems was ‘due to a wonderful instinct and discernment based not only upon deep human sympathy but rare powers of observation’. In 1937 in Westminster Abbey, there came his proudest moment when he represented Parliament at the

coronation of King George VI.

Howard supported McCombs' efforts to unseat party leader, Harry Holland. McCombs' weakness was his opposition to alcohol; Holland's his dogmatic anti-capitalist outlook.

McCombs died in August 1933, Ted backing as his successor his widow, Elizabeth. In becoming New Zealand's first woman M. P., Elizabeth boosted her husband's majority from 32 to 2699. Ted's papers contain a newspaper scrapbook detailing Elizabeth's career which ended with her death, in 1935.

Harry Holland died in October 1933. M. J. Savage became first Labour Premier in 1935, two Christchurch men, Sullivan and Tim Armstrong, entering Cabinet. Ted, 67, the oldest caucus member, had high blood pressure, limited rapport with Savage and was excluded. In declining the post of administrator of Samoa, Ted told his constituents: "This was a very attractive offer... and I felt if I accepted, I would have let you down".

Selected chairman of committees and deputy-speaker, Ted was still disappointed at his comparatively minor postings and 'came out of the caucus with tears streaming down his face'. However, having 'always displayed rare gifts as presiding genius over the deliberations of ... august assemblies', he performed well at his new job. Clyde Carr wrote that he had been born in England but came early to the Antipodes.

He is almost a typical 'Aussie'. It was in the Island Continent that he gained his skill as a smelter and qualified as a metallurgist. But he has laid his rich gifts and gains at the feet of Zealandia. Zealandia bows her acknowledgements.

On good terms with maverick John A. Lee, Ted did not live to see the Auckland M. P.'s expulsion at the 1940 party conference. He fell ill in January 1939, recovered and, in April, at the Little Company of Mary Hospital, underwent an operation for a second complaint. His death, on 26 April, was unexpected.

Sullivan, who had known Ted for 35 years commented:

Humour was an outstanding feature of his mind and a thousand times he convulsed audiences ... including Parliament itself, with never-to-be-forgotten jests. That enabled him to score heavily without leaving ... any nasty sting in the mind of his victims. It was this quality, combined with his undeviating fairness, that made him perhaps the most popular chairman of committees that our Parliament has ... known. Mr. McCombs, Mr. Howard and myself used to foregather.... discuss ... national problems ... and issue manifestoes in connexion therewith. The youngest of the trio, they called me 'the boy' .... Ted Howard ... lived a life full of interest and ... usefulness to his adopted country – and particularly useful to the 'bottom doggers', whom he served ... and loved ..

Terence McCombs, who had succeeded his mother said:



He was 'Uncle Ted' to me when I was a small boy ...and I never failed to read his column in the old *Maoriland worker*. .... He assisted my father in his election to Parliament, later my mother in 1933, and then myself. He was one of the two who presented both my mother and myself to the Speaker after our elections .... His work as chairman of committees was a credit both to himself and to Parliament. The people have lost a vigilant guardian of their liberties, the Labour Party has lost a tried and trusted stalwart and I have lost a guide, philosopher and friend.

Howard's body was taken to the Manchester Street municipal chambers on Saturday 29 April and lay in the horseshoe of the central office until 11 a.m. when a civic funeral took place.

John A. Lee saw a friend drop a red tie on the coffin before the earth was filled in at the cemetery. "Was that the last red tie funeral to be held in New Zealand?"

For years Mabel took flowers to and washed down Ted's stone. She tried to contact her father during séances, joined the Rosicrucians but, later, became a member of the more orthodox Anglican Church

Very early Mabel supported her father's political aspirations.

She learned judo to ward off rowdies and stood below his platform, interrupting his speeches with such comments as "Bloody oath". She took a commercial course at Christchurch Technical College, worked for her father in the Canterbury General Labourers' Union, and, after Ted entered Parliament, became acting secretary. In 1933 she got her union superiors to have the members take a vote. They would allow her – and no other woman – to be secretary.

Secretary for 10 years, Mabel climbed stairs and ladders to reach men who refused to pay their union dues. She was a Christchurch City councillor and member of the Drainage and North Canterbury Hospital boards. Ted had inspired in her the desire to have a Parliamentary career. Mabel failed to gain the nomination for Christchurch South but, when Tim Armstrong died in 1942, won Christchurch East. When the Sydenham electorate was created in 1946, she won it.

Minister of Health and Child Welfare from 1947-49, Mabel was New Zealand's first woman Cabinet minister. In the 1957-60 government she was Social Security and Child Welfare minister. She stated that she 'worked like a slave' and travelled throughout the country.

I was in politics for a purpose – my very life was politics. I suppose this was because I was more manly than most women; that's why I never married.

Labour M. P.s dressed conservatively; Mabel did not. Short, big-boned and buxom, she would not improve her appearance. When shopping in New Brighton, she wore an old ill-fitting dress, men's shoes and beret. She walked, travelled by bus and used taxis only when the fare was paid for from her M. P.'s allowance. As a minister entitled to chauffeur-driven trips, she was not snobbish but would order her driver to give others a lift. She fed cheese and biscuits to the mice in the skirting board of her

ministerial suite but, in Christchurch, had several cats. She was active in the Canterbury S.P.C.A.

In 1954, in Parliament, Mabel waved aloft two pairs of bloomers, labelled OS, to show that, though clothing was supposed to be in standard sizes and correctly labelled, much variation existed; the undergarments were clearly of differing sizes. On another occasion she threw a stone onto the floor of the House to demonstrate what people had found in a bag of coal. She objected to the Parliamentary Library housing murder mysteries and 'salacious' novels. An institution in the House and country, she was affectionately known simply as 'Mabel'.

After 1960 Mabel contributed little to Parliament. Fearful of penury in the twilight of her career, she would work out her interest while debate flowed about her. A Labour Party rule, which meant that parliamentarians who were over 70 could not seek re-election, forced her into retirement in 1969. Subject to dementia, she died in 1972.

Ted Howard's black marble gravestone, erected by Mabel and Elsie, is, at six feet, the largest in the cemetery. The inscription records Ted as 1919-39 Christchurch South Member of Parliament and Chairman of Committees in the First Labour Government. Mabel's inscription states that she was the first woman Cabinet minister in the New Zealand Labour Government, being Minister of Health. She became Minister of Social Security in 1957. She died, at 78, on 23 June 1972.

Elsie Lamont, 93, died on 5 September 1993.

### ***Block 10***

#### ***Row D***

#### ***No. 3076***

#### ***Sandston***

Of German-Jewish background, Arthur Samuel Sandstein was born on 27 November 1879, the son of Lily and Marcus Sandstein, a founder of Christchurch's German church. His sibling, Alfred, became a physician.

Arthur went to Christchurch Boys' High School, practised dentistry at Christchurch, Ashburton and Kaikoura, and in 1902, at the University of Pennsylvania, became a Doctor of Dental Surgery. He returned to Christchurch in 1907.

On 14 April 1915, at St. Michael's church, Christchurch, Arthur Sanstein, 35, married Catherine Emma Gordon Cook, 29, daughter of Charles Cook, owner and head of Cook's School at Warwick House. It was World War I and, to conceal the family's Germanic connections, the Sansteins, soon after, changed their name to Sandston. Mrs. Sandston, 38, died at her residence, 400 Durham Street, on 16 December 1924.

A fine athlete in youth, the doctor played tennis till over sixty. From about 1910 he owned trotters. Outstanding horses of his younger day were 'Don Caesar' and 'Lord Roanchild'. Later, in partnership with his son, Dr. A. C. Sandston, he raced 'Thelma Globe', the champion race mare of her time. A member of the local trotting clubs, he was a steward of that at Canterbury Park and belonged to the Canterbury Jockey Club.

Sandston lived most of his life in Christchurch. Few citizens could equal his knowledge of the families and events of earlier times but, alas, he did not publish any recollections.

Sandston took patients of all ages, including some fortunate children whose parents' prosperity enabled them to avoid the 'murder house', the school dental clinic. One of the doctor's young patients recalls him as being kindly and having sweets on hand. "Drumming up more business", commented the annoyed mother. When he retired, at 75, in 1955, Sandston was New Zealand's oldest practising dentist. He died on 21 May 1969, being survived by two daughters and three sons.

The gravestone says of the doctor that he was

... Strong, true, compassionate, generous always in act  
and thought; his sympathy ... humour and love of sport, and ... wisdom  
endeared him to all. A loyal friend; a fighter for justice.

With Dr. Sandston there is buried his son, Arthur Michael Statham Sandston, 76, a retired law clerk, who was murdered on 1 June 1992.

***Block 10***  
***Row G***  
***No. 3183***  
***Grant***

The Scottish Grants came to New Zealand early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, settling in Millerton on the Buller coalfield. Mr. Grant was active in trade union affairs and, in 1912, Jeannie founded the Women's branch of the Socialist Party in Millerton, later joining Labour and campaigning on behalf of Harry Holland.

In the late '20s the Grants came to Christchurch to seek better opportunities for their children. Their hopes were blighted by the Depression. Jeannie was secretary of the Working Women's Council, president of the Women's branch of the Canterbury Unemployed Workers' Association and vice-president of the Christchurch Women's Unemployment Committee. She and her daughter trudged from firm to firm collecting donations for Christmas parties for the children of the unemployed. These parties were appreciated and remembered.

Jeannie gained notoriety by gathering other women about her and congregating in the street outside the Metropolitan Relief Depot and city council chambers, a deputation going in and, usually, emerging with a direct issue of rations.

During one demonstration Jeannie refused to leave the director's office when rations were denied. She was charged with trespass and convicted. Her behaviour was relatively mild; magistrate, E. D. Mosley, imposed neither a fine nor a period in jail. However, perhaps to deprive the women of their most vigorous advocate, he prohibited Jeannie from attending any open-air demonstrations for 12 months. Radical women's groups were enraged. Said the Working Women's Council:

It is the first open attack the capitalist class have made upon us. If allowed to pass, it will lead to further attacks ... we do not want to see such a courageous leader rendered useless.

The cause was taken up by a periodical, *Working women*, a deputation went to Parliament, and the ban was lifted.

On 13 November 1937 Jeannie Grant, 55, died at her home, 11 Jubilee Avenue. She was 'a faithful wife, loving mother, true friend.' Ferguson, 76, died in 1953.

## ***Block 11***

### ***Row A***

#### ***No. 3432***

##### ***Barr***

Born at Paisley, Scotland, on 1 January 1867, and educated at a public school, John Barr became a stonemason, worked as a mason and telegraph linesman in North America and, eventually, settled at Redcliffs, Christchurch.

A Sumner School committee member, Barr was chairman in 1906 when a school was established at Redcliffs. President of the Canterbury Trades and Labour Council and union secretary, he was a workers' advocate in the Arbitration Court and pushed for the building of the Trades Hall in Gloucester Street.

In 1907 the Liberal Government was keen to give tradesmen a voice in Parliament's Upper House, the Legislative Council. Three such men were appointed, one being John Barr.

Unionists became strident, the Labour Party took working class city electorates and Barr retreated to local body affairs. He was Sumner-Redcliffs representative on and chairman of the Tramway Board. Even here he was winkled out by Labour's Mrs. McCombs. Barr's fortress was the Sumner Borough Council. He became mayor in 1917 and, during a 1918 snowstorm kept open the tramline to Christchurch. In the Influenza Epidemic, Barr organised efforts to counter the visitation so successfully that there were no deaths in the borough.

Two of Barr's sons fought during the First World War. At Barr's instigation, a marble roll of honour was erected in the wall of the council chambers to commemorate the local men.

Two meetings supported, as a public war memorial, an open-air salt water pool where children could learn to swim, but Barr, with council backing, arranged that eleven peace memorial lamps be built along the Clifton Bay esplanade. Each consisted of a stone pillar five feet high with a base of three feet six inches, narrowing to two feet at the top, with a polished marble panel inscribed with the name of a battle. The lamps were lit with underground wiring. Barr set up, with his own hands, the bases of a number of the lamps, being assisted by gas and electrical engineer A. Cheshire. The inscriptions commemorate Egypt, Gallipoli, Palestine, Somme, Messines, Bapaume,

Armentieres, Passchendaele, Le Quesnoy, Jutland and the Falkland Islands. The work of the Council's Peace Memorial Committee was completed in March 1927.

A Freemason and first master of the local Masonic lodge, Barr was, with H. le Page, largely responsible for the erection of the lodge's fine building. During the construction work, he helped quarry the stone and did much of the stone work on the front wall of the building.

In 1923 Barr abandoned the mayoralty and concentrated on Legislative Council activities. The Liberal (now United) Party won the 1928 election but the country slipped into Depression. Barr's were of more value locally when, on a committee overseeing the restoration of the Provincial Council Buildings, he used his knowledge of stone masonry.

Barr died at his Redcliffs home on 7 December 1930. He had been, 'for 24 years, an esteemed member of the Legislative Council'. His wife, Helen, born at Stirling in 1867, died on 27 June 1952.

### ***Block 11***

#### ***Row A***

#### ***No. 3437***

#### ***Kerr***

A son of prominent east-of-Christchurch personalities Margaret and Peter Kerr, William Kerr was born in Christchurch in 1863. At her parents' house, on 23 March 1898 Elizabeth Gertrude Paterson ('Tottie' in the St. David's Presbyterian church marriage register) married William Kerr.

Trotting was now popular in New Zealand At Plumpton Park (later the Wigram air base), William won a three-mile trotting race. He joined his brother, Charles Fraser Kerr, and, in 1887, bought 50 acres on Wainoni Road and trained horses. M. and B. Edwards started training two years later. For a time the two partnerships dominated the industry.

In 1895 the Kerrs purchased trotters, notably 'Wildwood', from H. Richardson of New Plymouth who had imported them from America. 'Wildwood', an excellent racehorse, ended his career in a match with pacer 'Prince Imperial' and was retired to stud.

In 1897 the Kerrs bought 'Thelma'. She won several races but was more important in another area. In the 1950s she still rated 'as the greatest Colonial-bred brood mare of all time.' The mating of 'Thelma' and 'Wildwood' produced 'Wildwood Junior' who won the New Zealand Trotting Cup in 1909 and 1910 and himself became a successful sire.

When the partnership was dissolved, Charles worked as a public trainer and as a driver and jockey. On 16 May 1914 Charles, 53, drove 'Admiral Wood' to victory in the Derby event at New Brighton. At 11 p.m. that night he was driving a colt home

from the city when the wheel of his trap collided with a tramway pole and he was thrown out, sustaining severe head injuries. On 22 May he died.

The writer of Charles' obituary commented:

Despite his lengthy career on the tracks, Mr. Kerr was able up to the last to hold his own as a rider or driver .... He was ... popular in trotting circles and the confidence reposed in him by his clients was demonstrated by the fact that his stables were always full. He had a genial and cheerful nature, took his successes modestly and his reverses without grumbling.

William farmed and bred and trained his own horses. He was a severe taskmaster but a kind-hearted caretaker and feeder.

He ruled the young horses with an iron hand. There was no room for self-expression: it was either do as you were told or whip. His methods brought rich results for, when he took his horses to the races, they got to work from 'go to whoa' and were rarely beaten.

Elizabeth and William moved to 39 Chapter Street. Elizabeth, 57, died there on 22 June 1930 and William, 86, on 7 February 1951. Odie Rey Cummings Kerr, 80, died on 24 February 1980.

Kerrs Road and Kerrs Reach commemorate Peter Kerr. Odie Place recalls William's daughter and Wildwood Avenue William and Charles' horses.

***Block 11***  
***Row B***  
***No. 3463***  
***Gibb***

In 1859 William Menzies Gibb was born at Innellan, Firth of Clyde, Scotland 'with a palette in his hand'; his father was well-known marine and seascape painter John Gibb.

The family emigrated to Canterbury in 1876. William studied under his father, then at Melbourne's National Gallery School. He returned to teach and paint, exhibiting in leading galleries in Britain and the dominions. He married Robina Menzies in 1890 and the couple had two daughters.

For a period William concentrated on portraiture, at this time developing 'a striking capacity for making lightning sketches'. Later he established himself as a landscape painter, 'marshy and pastoral subjects being especially well treated by him with fine colour effects'.

Gibb 'belonged to ... the old school ... [and] could boast a ... faithful following'. At 50 he visited Great Britain, 'bringing back with him many examples of his work which found a ready sale'. In 1927, the Canterbury Society of Arts decided to hold occasional exhibitions of the works of well-known artists and chose Gibb as the first to be thus honoured. 'The collection shown was large and varied. Many of the

pictures were lent by private owners, making the exhibition in every way a representative one’.

The Canterbury Society of Arts bought four Gibb paintings for its permanent collection. Gibb spent ‘a long and unbroken period of activity’, from 1892, on the society’s council and one term as President. He was a founder of the Savage Club and was fond of golf and bowls.

William Menzies Gibb was able to handle a brush until a week before his death, at his home, 229 Worcester Street, on 26 July 1931. Robina Gibb died, at 70, in 1933.

## ***Block 12***

### ***Row C***

#### ***No. 3908***

##### ***Brand***

On the afternoon of Monday 16 June 1930 a Government five seater Austin was travelling towards the Templeton Farm Colony for Mentally Defective Children. In the vehicle were five people employed at Templeton or Sunnyside Mental Hospital who had spent the day on leave in Christchurch.

At 5.30, at the Sockburn railway crossing, the car collided with the inward bound Islington workers’ train. The car went under the engine, ‘being completely smashed and reduced to a heap of twisted iron-work’, hardly one portion remaining intact. It was carried a distance of about 40 yards along the line where the engine capsized and dug into an earthen embankment. Six sheep trucks immediately behind the engine were telescoped and piled on top of the engine and car. The wreckage caught fire but the blaze was extinguished so that willing people might endeavour to bring out the dead body of the train driver, Charles Smith, 59, who had driven locomotives for 29 years. The fireman, Stanley Carson, was thrown clear, suffering scalds and shock and being admitted to Christchurch Public Hospital. All those in the car died.

A morbid crowd pressed in on the workers but were dispersed when firemen turned a hose in their direction. Eventually the dead from the car were removed from the smouldering heap and laid out on stretchers beside the line.

Those in the car were Templeton institution officer Mary Cameron, 22, nurses Isabel Benfell and Jean Palmer, both aged 20, Ralph Smith, 19, a motor driver employed at Sunnyside Mental Hospital, and Templeton matron, Isabella Duncan Brand, 46.

Isabella Brand was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. In Great Britain she had extensive experience caring for children with mental disabilities, and, in New Zealand, served as matron at mental hospitals at Nelson, Avondale and Porirua before being chosen to be in charge at Templeton at the time of its opening.

The 17 June *Christchurch times* had the headlines:

Terrible crossing smash:  
Train crashes into motor-car:

Engine and six trucks derailed and catch fire:  
Driver buried in wreckage:  
Four nurses and driver of motor-car killed instantly

The following day the paper commented:

There seemed to be a hush in the life of the community yesterday .... Tragedy had cast a shadow over the individual and the collective life .... It was an appalling thing that the lives of six people, some of them just on the threshold of life, and all engaged in necessary services, should be thus suddenly ended ....

And further:

The modern vehicle has reduced the margin of time in which to think and act when a dangerous situation develops, and it would seem that the Dominion must ... address itself to the provision of safeguards, such as automatic gates, that have proved effective in other countries.

The gravestone has the information that Isabella was the matron of the Templeton Farm Colony for Mentally Defective Children.

***Block 13***

***Row A***

***No. 4235***

***Langford***

Langford, son of a coachman, attended Richmond Primary School and Christchurch West (now Hagley) High School and went to Temuka in 1911. He was president of the football club and played as a South Canterbury and South Island rugby representative. He was also a prominent swimmer and rower.

Langford served in World War I and was a member of the New Zealand Army rugby team in England. While in action, he suffered a serious leg wound.

Back in Temuka, Langford was on the South Canterbury Electric Power Board; secretary of the Masonic Lodge (English constitution); vice-president of the rugby union; Returned Servicemen's Association representative on the local unemployment committee; an executive member of the Geraldine Racing Club; and acting stipendiary steward of the New Zealand Trotting Conference.

Liberal candidate for the Temuka seat in 1922, 1928 and 1931, Langford narrowly missed election, in 1938, as Labour candidate for Riccarton. Langford never achieved his goal but, as a bureaucrat, carried out Labour policy.

In Christchurch in 1938 as No. 3 Licensing Authority, Langford oversaw Canterbury, Marlborough, Nelson, Buller and Westland. He was South Island zoning officer in 1942, his job being to eliminate vehicle wastage and effect running economies during World War II. In 1943 he was government nominee on the Goods Services Charges Tribunal.

*Bromley Cemetery Tour*  
2007



In 1946 Langford became Christchurch City Council's Public Relations Officer. He 'had a wide field of activity': helped reconstruct the city's milk zones; encouraged overseas businesses to establish new factories locally; worked with central government department to boost migration; supported the establishment of an international airport; helped organise the Canterbury Centennial celebrations, especially encouraging foreign athletes to take part in the Centennial Games; and advocated the putting through of a new watercourse at Kerrs Reach. This meant that Christchurch gained an excellent venue for rowing races.

At a prosaic level, Langford helped the Aged People's Welfare Council His work was to be recognised in 1956 when the former St. Helen's Hospital, a birthing unit in Sydenham, was reopened as a home for the elderly and named 'Langford House'. The home was demolished in the early 1980s.

On 29 December 1952, when swimming at Caroline Bay, Timaru, Langford died suddenly. His body was found floating in shallow water.

### ***Block 13***

#### ***Row A***

#### ***No. 4242***

#### ***Trethewey***

Born in 1851, Jabez Trethewey was the son of a Cornish tin mine assayer, received a solid primary school education, started his working life as a mine employee, became a carpenter who made lift shaft wheels and, eventually, gained a supervisory role.

Jabez and Sarah Trethewey sailed for New Plymouth where Jabez, a Methodist lay reader, taught Maori converts. In Christchurch, Sarah and a newborn child died and were buried in the Barbadoes Street Cemetery.

Jabez' second wife, Mary Wallace, was an illiterate native of St. Austell, Cornwall. The couple bought land at 601 Gloucester Street, at its eastern junction with Linwood Avenue, and built a single storey wooden house.

A clerk of works, Jabez helped build the Belfast freezing works; make a wooden circular staircase for the Bank of New Zealand; and restored the Cathedral spire which was damaged by a September 1888 earthquake.

A son, William Thomas, who was born in on 8 September 1892, left Christchurch East School at 13 and worked as a wood sculptor. He studied at the Canterbury College School of Art but was essentially self-taught. Eventually he abandoned wood carving for stone.

On 24 July 1914 William married Ivy Louisa Harper, the couple having four children. William avoided war service because of family and study commitments. He and partner, Dan Berry, established themselves as monumental masons on a triangular-shaped block at the apex of the junction between Victoria Street and Montreal Street. Capital came largely from Jabez Trethewey who raised a loan, using the family home as security. The firm imported Italian and Scottish angel figures and finished marble

and granite headstones. Working with hammer and chisel, William lettered the headstones. Often he enhanced the angels' faces 'to give them deeper expressions of grief, sorrow and hope for the after life'. A notable work was Bromley Cemetery's 'sad angel'. When the Trethewey-Barry partnership ceased, William ran the business, eventually moving to Linwood Avenue.

Waimate people asked Trethewey to create a life-sized statue of 1918 Influenza Epidemic heroine-victim Dr. Margaret Cruickshank. Trethewey drew a likeness from photographs and placed his model in a draper's shop for comment. The statue, situated in the town's central park, was unveiled on 25 January 1923 and remains an impressive work.

At Waikari Dr. Charles Little and his wife, Hephzibah, a nurse, perished in the 1918 epidemic. Memorial committee chairman Henry Saundercock commissioned Trethewey to produce a statue of the doctor. The body was carved in Italy, the head being blocked out in rough form for Trethewey to finish in his studio. The statue was unveiled in 1929.

In a 1928 competition funded by M. F. Barnett, Trethewey won the right to create a Victoria Square statue of Captain James Cook. The work, wrought out of a 12 ton piece of Italian marble, was unveiled in 1932 and brought Trethewey much publicity, including coverage on Movietone News.

At Christchurch Public Hospital Trethewey completed a bust of philanthropist Hyman Marks; and, at Waitara, a likeness of Sir Maui Pomare. In 1938-39, Trethewey created, in plaster, most of the statuary for the New Zealand Centennial Exhibition. This 'enormous body of work ... gave free rein to Trethewey's desire to mythologize New Zealand'. All was destroyed apart from the lions, 'which slowly melted away in the rain at the Newtown Zoo'; and the figure of Kupe at the prow of his canoe, which is housed in the Wellington Show and Sports Centre. In 1942, to commemorate the centenary of Nelson, Trethewey produced a small bas-relief on the cathedral steps.

For the Canterbury Society of Arts 1920 exhibition Trethewey created a statue, 'The Bomb-thrower', a realistic portrayal of a New Zealand soldier throwing a grenade. The man's face was lean and strained, his clothes dishevelled. Trethewey hoped communities would commission him to create similar figures as war memorials. A public subscription enabled the society to purchase the statue but it was lost or thrown out.

The early popularity of the 'Bomb-thrower' led to Trethewey's first public memorial, Elmwood School's 'unremarkable ... [and] not especially challenging' St. Andrews stone cross, which was unveiled in 1921. In 1925 architects designed a column surmounted by a Celtic cross; Trethewey made and erected the structure as a war memorial at St. Andrew's, South Canterbury.

At a Kaiapoi meeting in March 1920 the decision was taken that the local war memorial would be 'a statue of a ... private in field dress'. Trethewey was contracted to do the work, used a returned soldier as his model and the memorial was unveiled on

26 April 1922. The mayor described the statue as

... a soldier in full kit ... complete in every detail, even to the broken boot-lace. The soldier was resting after a desperate charge; the torn sleeve and wounded arm showed what he had been through. His attitude showed that he was alert, looking ahead, and prepared to face what was coming. The face ... was the face of a man who had looked into the face of hell and ... been undaunted .... There were indications of that tenderness shown to a wounded comrade or even ... a wounded enemy. It showed ... that unquenchable, unconquerable spirit that could not be beaten ... by the enemy ... by privations or ... suffering ....

Jock Phillips thought the Kaiapoi memorial and Devonport soldier 'the most authentic monuments of diggers that we have'.

Christchurch resident Lillian Irwin adapted a Japanese idea, 'the Bridge of Remembrance approaching the Island of Leave Taking'. She envisaged a bridge beside the King Edward Barracks where soldiers had enlisted and trained and where 'parents, wives and sweethearts waited ... to say goodbye' to those who set off for battle. This she thought an excellent way to commemorate the Great War dead. Farmer-businessman George Gould planned a column opposite Christchurch Cathedral. Both ideas were adopted and it was decided that money raised should be split between the two. The bridge was unveiled by Lord Jellicoe on Armistice Day 1924.

The city council considered that a column would be obscured by its proximity to the Cathedral, trams and picture theatres. Gould said that 'opposition came from half a dozen men who could not resist the unusual sensation of being able to defeat the hopes and desires of their betters.' In 1933 the Godley statue was returned to where it had originally stood opposite the Cathedral. Gould tried for the vacant spot on the north-east corner of the Cathedral grounds, the Chapter agreeing on condition that the memorial include a cross, a representation of high ideals. Gould agreed, promoting the memorial as 'an emblem of peace rather than ... war'. Manufacturers, wanting a local to do the work, citing Trethewey as a possibility – though the Returned Services' Association objected that he had not gone to war.

Architects Hart and Reese made a detailed design based on a Trethewey sketch. A 60 feet high central cross would, in the middle, have an angel breaking the sword of war. At the base would stand six figures – later reduced to five - representing Youth, Justice, Peace, Valour and Sacrifice. In 1933 the chapter – and Gould - accepted the plan. Trethewey carved the figures, full-size, in clay. Because each statue was modelled on a specific person – Peace was Trethewey's daughter, Pauline, Youth his workman, Bob Hampton – each figure had 'an intensely individual face'. Trethewey sent the boxed figures to Burton's London foundry for casting and travelled there to supervise the work. The memorial was unveiled in June 1937, just four years prior to Gould's death.

Jock Phillips comments:

The subtle variations of age, combined with the sexual dynamics that are played out, give an immediate feeling of a family group. When it was unveiled ... the Christchurch War Memorial was the country's last memorial to the Great War – and, arguably, the last was the best. A good case could be made for it being the finest public monument in the country.

Trethewey's monuments were enormous undertakings; the Cook statue involved the importation of a 12 tonne block of marble. There were at least seven processes - from sketching, small and plaster models, to the meticulous chipping away of the marble.

After World War II no-one sought realistic memorials. Chain-smoking and work amid stone dust led to Trethewey developing emphysema. He died on 4 May 1956. A son and grandchildren carried on the monumental masonry business.

Trethewey had 'worked with a sense of his place within the grand tradition of heroic sculpture'. However, academia scorned the self-taught artisan and the University of Canterbury turned down the offer of the Trethewey papers which are now held by Christchurch City Libraries.

The gravestone records the names of Jabez Trethewey, 1851-1935, his wife, Mary, 1855-1944, and their son and daughter-in-law, William, 1893-1956 and Ivy Louisa, 1893-1975.

### ***Block 13***

#### ***Row E***

#### ***No. 4352***

#### ***Nankivell***

Robert and Elizabeth Nankivell arrived in Wellington in 1840. A son, John, married Susannah Day. In 1849 the Nankivell and Day families moved to the embryonic Canterbury Settlement on the ship *Sisters*, becoming pre-Adamites, people who were here before the arrival of the First Four Ships.

George Henry, son of John and Susannah, was born in Christchurch about 1854. Annie Welch was born in England about 1859 and arrived in Lyttelton at 14. George, 23, and Annie, 19, were married at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on 24 April 1878.

George was a South Brighton labourer and fisherman. On 29 February 1896 Harry Hawker, 28, arrived at George's door. He had rolled through quicksand after the night-time capsizing of the yacht, *Waitangi* on the Estuary, bringing a tale of the loss of his contemporaries, James Murray, Francis Herbert Stewart and the older, well-known hotel keeper, William Francis Warner. Searchers combed the area and the bodies were found. The funerals were a big event in the small city and Premier R. J. Seddon sent flowers to decorate Warner's coffin.

A daughter, Alice, was domestic servant for New Brighton grocer, Alfred Henry Wyatt's. Later the Nankivells sent her to Cust where, on 8 April 1898, she gave birth to an ex-nuptial child, Reginald.

Entry #2172 in the Criminal Record Book at Archives New Zealand, Christchurch, dated 1 November 1898, concerns Alice Nankivell's charge of 'bastardy' against Wyatt. On 20 May 1899, the magistrate 'dismissed the charge on merits', this despite Wyatt's reputation for seducing his maids. There was no appeal - perhaps because, on 18 May, Alice had married Noah Clegg at All Saints' church, Burwood.

On 25 August 1899 Reginald was baptised at the Wesleyan church, Woolston. He believed that his grandparents were his parents and that his mother was his aunt. Not till he was 16 did he learn the truth.

Reginald went to the New Brighton Primary School. Overstating his age by two years and describing himself as a bookbinder, he enlisted in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in 1916. He worked at the New Zealand General Hospital, Brockenhurst, Hampshire, and the New Zealand Command Depot, Codford, Wiltshire. He was insolent, stole and masqueraded as an officer. He was discharged in England in 1919.

Calling himself Rex de Charembac Nan Kivell, Reginald claimed to belong to Canterbury's land-owning gentry, to have attended Christ's College and fought on the Western Front. He worked on archaeological excavations, visited galleries and exhibitions, became an art connoisseur and collected books, paintings, documents, manuscripts and artefacts relating to the history of New Zealand, Australia and the Pacific.

Rex joined the Redfern Gallery in 1925, became managing director in 1931 and promoted British, European and Australian artists, among the latter being Sidney Nolan. In 1946 he began discussions with the National Library of Australia about the loan of his pictures, books and other material. In 1959 he sold the collection to Australia for 70,000 pounds, a fraction of its true value, becoming one of the country's great cultural benefactors.

The Australian government recommended that he be appointed C.M.G. in 1966 and knighted in 1976. He died on 7 June 1977, leaving an estate worth 653,747 pounds. He left his gold watch and bracelet to his chauffeur and watercolours of natural history subjects to Queen Elizabeth II.

Rex lived an extraordinary life, shaped to his own exacting design.

An archetypal outsider – illegitimate, homosexual, self-educated and antipodean – he acquired a residence in London, a country house in Wiltshire and a villa in Morocco overlooking the Strait of Gibraltar ....

George and Annie did not see their grandson after he went to war; indeed, Rex never again visited New Zealand. George, 81, of 36 Bligh Street, New Brighton, died on 21 December 1934. Annie moved to Halswell where she died, at 77, on 28 April 1936.

***Block 14***  
***Row G***

*Bromley Cemetery Tour*  
2007

*No. 4787*

*Andrews*

Thomas Andrews, a stonemason, arrived in Nelson in 1842, coming south about 1874 to work on Christchurch Cathedral; his wife and children accompanied him. The second youngest of the 12 siblings, Ernest, was a few months old.

A teacher till 1907, Ernest was also a Canterbury representative cricketer, and, later, active in bowls and motoring. In 1900 he married Caroline Couzins. The couple had two sons and a daughter

In 1907, in Christchurch, Andrews took over a printing business in which he was 'indirectly interested'. He and J. W. Baty established the printing and publishing firm of Andrews and Baty which prospered and moved to large premises in Hereford Street.

A big success was the firm's publication of a motorists' road guide, one for the North Island and one for the South Island. Andrews was driven over unbridged rivers, creeks and bad roads, wrote up the information and made sketch maps. County clerks and the Automobile Association kept the firm posted about diversions and new bridges but Andrews made check trips when new editions were planned. When directional posts were introduced, the need for the guides ceased.

Sir Joseph Ward's 1928-30 ministry commissioned Andrews to interview farmers and producers throughout the country and write works 'to be sent abroad to show the extent and ... possibilities of primary production'. The South Island edition of *Productive New Zealand* was published but the Government abandoned the North Island volume. Andrews wrote Kaiapoi borough's 50<sup>th</sup> jubilee history; a centennial history of the St. Albans Methodist church; *Quaint characters*; and an autobiography, *Eventful years*.

While Andrews was on the St. Albans School Committee, the decision was made that, as he had been a teacher, he should be a representative on the North Canterbury Education Board, (later the Canterbury Education Board). Andrews served for 18 years and, from 1919-21, was chairman.

Andrews was on the Christchurch Fire Board, New Zealand Town Planning Board, Technical College Board of Governors and Christchurch Unemployment Committee. Chairman of the Christchurch Tramway Board in the Depression, he tried to reduce staff wages and conditions, becoming embroiled in the 1932 Tramway Strike. In the 1933 election he and other conservative members were dumped.

In 1922 Andrews stood as a conservative Parliamentary candidate. Liberal incumbent Leonard Isitt, Andrews and Labour's J. K. Archer questioned one another's right to the mantle of the famed 'Tommy' Taylor. The Reform Party, which might have supported Andrews, preferred the certainty of a Liberal rather than the possibility of a Labour representative, would not endorse him and he had had to defend himself against charges that his expenses were paid by anti-Catholic forces. In 1925 Andrews

*Bromley Cemetery Tour*  
2007

stood for United (formerly the Liberals), but was defeated by Reform candidate and ex-Mayor, Henry Holland.

In 1918 Andrews was elected to the Christchurch City Council. Andrews represented the conservative Citizens' Association. As the Depression approached, the Labour-controlled council went beyond supporting voluntary activity and raised loans for relief works, in the process suffering constant attacks from the *Press* and Ernest Andrews.

Andrews was committee chairman, acting mayor and deputy-mayor. As Citizens' candidate he won the 1941, '44 and '47 elections. Caroline Andrews had died in 1937 and Andrews Mayoresses were his wife's niece, Evelyn Couzins (who died in 1945) and was his daughter, Gwen (Mrs. Hardy Cookson).

The first half of Andrews' mayoralty was dominated by World War II. The Mayor was involved with the introduction of the Emergency Precautions Scheme as it related to his city.

An Anglican priest complained that, on Sundays, work was being done to protect the city from invasion; Andrews wrote pithily that the Japanese were well known for attacking on the Sabbath.

Andrews was associated with the planned visit of the royal family which was cancelled because of King George VI's illness. Andrews, president of the Canterbury Centennial Association, was active in the organisation of the 1950-51 celebrations. Foundation president of the South Island Local Bodies Association, he took, as his chief personal interest, the declaration of Harewood as an international airport and the piercing of the road tunnel to Lyttelton. He retained an interest in the association till his death.

Awarded the C.B.E. in 1946, Andrews was knighted in 1950, the first Christchurch serving mayor to be so honoured. He retired in October, having had been Mayor for longer than any other incumbent up to that time.

Andrews died on 9 November 1961. The funeral service took place at the Rugby Street Methodist church, with which Andrews had been long associated. The simple Andrews grave states that Caroline Andrews lived from 1872-1937 and Ernest Andrews from 1873-1961. Andrews was survived by his second wife, Florence May Emmett.

***Block 16***  
***Row A***  
***No. 5455***  
***Hunter***

Born in Victoria in 1883, George Hunter worked in the Kalgoorlie mines, associated with Michael Joseph Savage and, in New Zealand worked at the Blackball mine, before returning to Australia in 1909 to wed Adelaide Julia Spencer. Back on the West Coast he was secretary to the State Miners' Union and then, for 10 years, first town clerk of the Runanga Borough.

*Bromley Cemetery Tour*  
2007

A bitter opponent of trade unions, Reform Prime Minister W. F. Massey proposed setting up co-operative mining both in state mines and in small parties of men working seams too small for large state development.

George Hunter and his associates were granted the first leases under the new system. In 1923 he and partner Paddy Webb, aware of the difficulty of distributing coal, established, in Christchurch, the Point Elizabeth Co-operative Coalminers' Depot, Ltd. Hunter became manager.

Hunter, a Drainage Board member and Labour city councillor was among the Labour Government's first appointees to the Legislative Council, thus becoming the Hon. George Hunter. During and after World War II, he was involved with the reintegration of servicemen within civilian life, being involved in the Christchurch Rehabilitation Committee.

A member of the Canterbury and Metropolitan jockey clubs, Hunter was steward of the New Brighton Trotting Club and president of the Canterbury Owners' and Breeders' Association. His horses, 'Wino' and 'Nocturnus', won the Winter Cup and Grand National Steeplechase in 1936 and 1937 respectively. Another of Hunter's good gallopers was 'Merry Peel'. In 1939 'Cocksure', owned jointly by Hunter and Webb, won the Great Easter Handicap at Riccarton. Of Hunter's trotters, the best were 'Scottish Brogue' and 'Fransisco'.

On 23 October 1949 Hunter died after a long illness. He was survived by his wife, one son and two daughters. Prime Minister Peter Fraser stated that he and Hunter had been friends for about 37 years and that Hunter was a pioneer in the trade union movement and the Labour Party on the West Coast. He was 'always ready to put his ...business ability at the service of the party and of any deserving public cause'.

Adelaide Hunter died on 2 November 1979.

### ***Block 17***

#### ***Row F***

#### ***No 6003***

#### ***Clifford***

In August 1881 Wainui farmer John Woodill Thomas, 24, had about him his parents, siblings, two children and a loving wife, Eliza, who was pregnant once more. With 'the full possession of youth and health ... [and] an exceptionally fine constitution', he neglected a cold which led to rheumatic fever and 'succumbed to the foe whom we must all sooner or later encounter'. His funeral, which was conducted by the Rev. Harry Stocker, left the government jetty and travelled across to the Anglican cemetery at Akaroa.

About 6 p.m. four Maori who had attended the funeral – Charley Tikau, Big Jem, Billy Billy and Hipeh – left Akaroa for Wainui. The boat capsized, Big Jem and Billy were drowned while Maori women at Wainui rescued the others, taking them to the Red House where they were supplied with 'blankets, hot water, wine, beef tea and everything ... of use as a restorative. Akaroa residents, hearing the men's cries, failed



to realise what was happening. ‘Some thought them singing, others ... quarrelling, and others that they were holding a sort of impromptu tangi over the friend whose funeral they had just attended’.

John’s posthumous daughter Annette Mary Eleanor Jane, was born at Akaroa on 5 November 1881 and baptised by Harry Stocker on 15 January 1882. As a child she lived sometimes with her father’s family and sometimes with her mother and stepfather. Bound for domestic service when she left Wainui School, she nevertheless gained her L.T.C.L., taught music and purchased a Montreal Street property.

On 24 July 1915, at St. Paul’s Presbyterian church, Annette married Herbert Henry Clifford whose hobbies were gardening and the collection of period furniture. Since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century he had been a photographer, specialising in portraiture. ‘The artistic merit of his work soon made him widely known’ and several generations of Canterbury’s established families patronised his studio. At the 1925 British Empire Exhibition at Wembley he won a certificate and medal.

The Cliffords had three sons. Two are recorded on the gravestone at Bromley. Sergeant Pilot Henry Clifford R.N.Z.A.F., 24, died in England on active service on 23 August 1940. Allister Bertram, 21, died at Seacliff Mental Hospital on 17 November 1940. The gravestone records them as sons of H. H. and A. M. Clifford.

By the 1930s Annette was purchasing large pre-1920 wooden houses, dividing them into flats and letting them at modest rentals. Annette became the city’s best-known landlady and there were Clifford properties in Sydenham, Cashel Street, Hereford Street, Armagh Street, Worcester Street, Colombo Street, Montreal Street, Durham Street, Bealey Avenue and Avonside. A small woman, Annette cycled all over the city to inspect her houses and sat in a ticket-box window at her residence, 52 Worcester Street, collecting rents. Herbert died on 19 February 1949. Annette’s business partner was her remaining son, Ogilvie. In the ‘50s Annette owned or leased from her son 47 properties and was receiving rent from up to 550 tenants. Flats close to the university (now the Arts Centre of Christchurch) were popular with students.

In 1944 the Cliffords were accused of ‘undue aggregation’ and of potentially denying homes to returned servicemen. This case was brought under the terms of the Servicemen’s Settlement and Land Sales Act.

In 1962, in the Magistrate’s Court, Annette was charged with understating the amount of gross rents received by her from a considerable number of properties over the years 1950-58, the total discrepancy being 238,613 pounds. The sitting took place in the conciliation room of the Labour Department in the Majestic Theatre building. There were tables of documents covered with files, documents and reference books and that of the Clerk of the Court with documentary exhibits. Officials brought in the prosecution’s files in two suitcases and two leather carrying bags. Annette was dressed in a red winter coat with a high fur collar and a lime green hat. The magistrate thought Annette a person of average ability and able to undertake the day-to-day running of her business. Her correspondence with the Inland Revenue Department showed that she was well-versed in taxation matters.

The magistrate stated that ‘the amounts of income suppressed are such that I consider there is only one penalty ...the maximum allowed under the Land and Income Tax Act 1954’.

Annette was fined 100 pounds for each year a false return had been filed plus 193 pounds in costs. She appealed and, three years later, proceedings were still not completed.

Annette died on 28 April 1968. She and Herbert are buried at Bromley but their names do not appear on the gravestone.

### ***Block 18***

#### ***Row A***

#### ***No. 6318***

#### ***Amodeo***

Frank Amodeo emigrated from Trieste, was a popular master mariner and gave his name to Amodeo Bay on the Coromandel Peninsula. He and his wife, Jane, had 12 children.

One son, Peter Paul Justine, was born at Auckland on 29 June 1888. Educated at Sacred Heart College, Auckland, and Victoria University College, Wellington, Peter worked in the Palmerston North and Christchurch Magistrate’s Court and in law firms. Amodeo served in France during World War I, being wounded at Ypres. After the war he and Arthur Jacobson bought the practice of J. A. Cassidy. Thus was born the firm of Cassidy, Amodeo and Jacobson. For many years Amodeo’s secretary, Geraldine Campbell, kept the business ticking over efficiently.

There is a story of a client musing over the names on the brass plate outside the office: “The first is an Irishman, the second a Jew. But where the hell does the third come from?” In fact, it was the second name – Amodeo – which was confusing. ‘A good citizen to the point of being almost a city personality’, the ‘happy warrior’ belonged to the Tin Hat Club and Returned Services Association. He supported the Christchurch Workingmen’s, Canterbury, Marist Football and Elmwood Bowling clubs and religious, hospital and charitable organisations. Warmly regarded for his friendliness, he had ‘a fund of humour, much of it with an Irish, Italian and sporting flavour’. Those who recall him in old age speak of him as ‘plump, benign and beaming’. When asked when she would retire, Miss Campbell would reply: “When Mr. Amodeo does”. He never did; nor did he marry.

Amodeo was almost always polite. ‘The only spark of indignation that ever lighted in him was fired by any obscenity that reflected upon true womanhood’ – he abhorred the word ‘bastard’. A leading Catholic laymen, he was, both through the law and church, a friend of the avuncular Sir Arthur Donnelly. At a wedding a clerical acquaintance made the observation: “Oh, Mr. Amodeo is a great friend of the priests”. In Rome in the 1950s, Peter had a private audience with the Pope.

Amodeo was Christchurch's long-time vice-consul for Italy. The position was an unenviable one in the 1930s when Benito Mussolini invaded Haillie Selassie's kingdom of Abyssinia. A verse in the 1936 volume *In the public eye* reads:

Our young Italian consul,  
Amodeo by name,  
has telegraphed Selassie  
to say it is a shame  
that they can't meet together  
in some secluded spot  
to settle all the argument  
by ballot, dice or lot.  
This telegram we publish  
to let the whole world know  
that we could finish off the war  
with our Amodeo.

Later, during World War II, New Zealand declared war on and invaded Italy.

Peter Amodeo, 77, died on 19 January 1966.

## **Block 22**

### **Row A**

#### **No. 7147**

##### **Webb**

Patrick Charles, 'Paddy', Webb, son of vineyard owners, was born at Rutherglen, Victoria, Australia, on 30 November 1884. As a man he was of average height and build, partially bald from an early age, had an open friendly face and was charming, genial and generous. After working for a time in the vineyard, Paddy saw the family lose their business and the five sons went to work in the North Prentice coalmines. The family misfortune was compounded when their home was destroyed by fire.

A Rutherglen friend, Michael Joseph Savage, introduced Webb to a left-wing book club. A trade unionist and political activist, the youngster was blacklisted in 1905 and crossed the Tasman.

Drainlayer, freezing worker and threshing mills labourer, Webb became a West Coast miner, the mines being owned, in most cases, by private enterprise. A local rugby player, he gained prominence at Blackball, leading a 1908 strike which saw miners receive a half rather than quarter-hour lunch break.

In a by-election in 1913, Paddy was elected M. P. for Grey, being the first coalminer to enter Parliament. He stated: 'The banner of the Tory landlord party would never wave over a constituency which, for close on 30 years, was in the forefront of the progressive movement'. In 1916 Webb was one of the original M. P.s in the newly established Labour Party.

Paddy supported the coal miners' opposition to wartime conscription, was jailed for three months for seditious utterances, and then called up. Said the *Christchurch star-sun*:

*Bromley Cemetery Tour*  
2007

More than 30,000 trade unionists and 75 per cent of his constituents appealed for his exemption on the grounds that he was elected to Parliament to represent them, and that if they desired a young man to do so, that privilege should be theirs.

Webb resigned from the House, challenging the Reform Government to contest the seat with him. He stated that, if defeated, he would accept the will of the electorate and go to the front. If victorious, he would stand by the will of the people against the wish of the Government. The Government could not find a candidate and Webb was elected unopposed.

Webb was called up for non-combatant service, refused to serve, and gained the status of 'Labour saint' through being court-martialled, sentenced to two years' hard labour and losing his civil rights for 10 years. He was 'the only member of Parliament who lost his seat by absence without leave from a whole session because of a term in prison'. His vacant seat was won by fellow Australian immigrant, Harry Holland, who became party leader.

Webb served his sentence tree-planting on the Kaingaroa Plains. The prisoners were pleased to have him in their company. 'A murderer or two adds to a jail's quality. Paddy's presence made them all feel important ... an ex-politician' Bitter prisoners committed sabotage by cutting the tap roots as they planted the trees. Paddy delivered a speech:

Boys, why ...destroy the trees? Look at the lovely forests that other prisoners have planted. These trees do not belong to the jailer or ... jury. They belong to the people – you are the people. This is a State forest. Thirty years from now these trees will be big enough to cut down and use. And when that day comes, the trees will belong to you and your children. And in that day how proud you will be – how proud I shall be that we planted trees ... and planted them well. If we come back in 30 years and see blanks in the forest, we'll be ashamed of ourselves. And if we come back to see the trees going to the mill, we'll know we've done a good job.

Thereafter the prisoners ceased damaging the young trees and planted them industriously.

On his release Webb worked with Rutherglen associate and later fellow Cabinet colleague, Robert Semple in his 'famous tunnelling party at Orongorongo'. He went into co-operative mining with George Hunter. With him, he established the firm of Hunter and Webb.

While driving from Wellington to Auckland, Webb picked up an unemployed man whose poverty was leading him to plan a life of crime in the northern metropolis. Paddy said that he was going to Auckland to see a desperado.

I've been in jail ....I'm in a stolen car. I'm not sure I'm

a good driver .... I'm going to crack a safe. I'm an expert cracksman ....  
Crime has ruined my life. I had a good job  
and a career and, when I went to jail, I lost my wife and children .... When I  
went to jail for the third time, the disgrace killed my mother. Better to go  
straight.

At Newmarket Webb stopped and gave the man a pound in silver. He stated

Someone might recognise the numbers on the notes I have .... Go straight. It's  
too late for me. I'll be a crook till the police shoot me down.

The budding criminal fled the car determined to go straight.

Paddy was Labour candidate in the 1932 Motueka by-election, standing against  
Coalition Government candidate and future Prime Minister Keith Holyoake. 'It was a  
memorable contest in many ways, particularly in the number of big guns employed in  
support of the Coalition candidate'. The appearance of a vote-splitting candidate led  
to Paddy's defeat. When Harry Holland died, Paddy succeeded him as Buller M. P.

Clyde Carr wrote that Webb was once to many, and still was, to a decreasing few, the  
*bete noir* of their existence

...a sort of bogeyman to frighten quite big children .... Many of his newer  
friends refuse to believe that he is the same Paddy Webb who went to jail ...  
as a conscientious objector.

These friends, 'whose political views were poles apart from his own', were often  
people whom Paddy had met through the fact that he was a successful racehorse  
owner.

A 'good local member', Paddy had a 'spectacularly good memory for faces and  
names and must have known personally the majority of the electors in Buller'. So safe  
was his seat that, in general elections, he campaigned in other electorates. Under  
Prime Ministers M. J. Savage and Peter Fraser, Webb's portfolios included Mines,  
Labour and Postmaster-General.

Aging miners did little to maintain and increase production. World War II and its  
demand for vast amounts of coal gave Webb the opportunity to announce a policy of  
nationalising the mines. This was done through a process of piecemeal purchase. The  
miners would have preferred immediate nationalisation but, 'by a mixture of cajolery,  
concession and threat', Webb was able to keep on good terms with them throughout  
the war.

Webb, no workaholic, took time off during the shooting season with colleagues  
Semple and William Parry; the trio were photographed draped with braces of pheasant.  
Webb snuck off to go fishing. With Parry and Savage, he attended the Trentham races.  
During World War II Webb told New Zealanders to work harder. The same day he  
was seen at the races.

In 1936 Carr claimed of Webb's relationships with women:

... He has ... proved that platonic friendships are the sweetest in the world, the richest, the most stimulating, the most enduring, if not the most satisfying ....

John A. Lee painted a different picture:

An eligible M. P., racehorse-owner, a man of wealth, it was said he would hold out marriage prospects to any woman to get her into bed. The number of women he coaxed into compliance was extraordinary .... He could be generous ... up to the edge of marriage ....

Never did Labour saint become metamorphosed so rapidly into Labour play-boy. With his emotions he was loyal to women, racehorses, his business and the Labour Party. ... He entered Parliament an abstainer ... compromised with an occasional glass of wine, then with a regular glass at ... parties ... and while refusing to touch anything other than wine ... became ... a chain-boozer ... chain-lover [and] inveterate racehorse gambler.

When questioned about Webb's relationships with women, Savage commented: "Have you ever tried to lasso a kangaroo?"

In the late '30s Webb was treated for an eye complaint. After the war he was hospitalised. His health improved, he led a delegation to an International Labour Organisation conference, and, in Europe, underwent a major operation in which his eye – now cancerous - was removed. Paddy's 1946 valedictory speech included the comment: 'The people of New Zealand should take off their hats to the miners'. His party was defeated in 1949.

Webb died at Lewisham Hospital, Christchurch on 23 May 1950. His funeral left Adelaide Hunter's home, 87 Carlton Mill Road, at 9.45 a.m. on 25 May for a requiem mass at the Catholic Cathedral and the burial at Bromley Cemetery. The pallbearers included National Prime Minister Sidney Holland (who described Paddy as 'generosity personified'); and Peter Fraser. Fraser, was to die in December 1950.

The *Christchurch star-sun* called Webb 'one of the old guard of the Labour Party, and, in his younger day, the central figure in many a stormy scene'. The *Press* marvelled at his 'spectacular career' which brought him 'to the highest Cabinet posts short of Prime Minister'.

The Christchurch City Council's cemeteries database calls Webb a 'retired company director'. The gravestone states that he was Minister of Mines in the First Labour Government and that the memorial 'was erected by the United Mine Workers of New Zealand as a token of their appreciation of his untiring zeal and efforts in the interests of his fellow men.'

**Block 23a**

**Row A**

**No. 7435**

**Ward**

In 1883 Joseph Ward was Mayor of Bluff, head of J. G. Ward and Co., exporting and shipping agents, was an eligible bachelor. A Catholic, aged 27, he courted a Lutheran, Theresa Dorothea de Smidt, 17. 'Slight .... graceful ... tall', with a 'bright and clear' complexion and 'fair hair', Theresa had clear, soft, grey eyes and an 'exceedingly winning' smile.

A 4 December 1883 Catholic wedding was followed by a Protestant ceremony next day. The couple's first son, Cyril Rupert Joseph, was born at Bluff on 22 September 1884. In 1887 Joseph Ward became Awarua's Liberal M. P. He succeeded Richard John Seddon as Premier in 1906. When King George V was crowned in 1911 and honours doled out, Ward accepted a baronetcy, becoming Sir Joseph Ward.

In 1912 the Liberals were defeated by the conservative Reform Party. Ward was Deputy Prime Minister in the wartime coalition but lost Awarua in the 1919 general election. Returning to Parliament in 1925, he became Prime Minister in 1928. The onset of the Depression and his own ill-health rendered his premiership a failure. He died in 1930, shortly after handing power to George Forbes.

The elder Wards were not ambitious parents. Although the children were polite and possessed social skills, they were discouraged from working hard or seeking a profession and owed their employment to Sir Joseph or his business associates.

Cyril was educated at the Gladstone Public School, Invercargill, Catholic schools and St. Patrick's College, Wellington. In 1904 the family settled in Sir Julius Vogel's old Tinakori Road home and called it 'Awarua House'. Today it is Premier House. Cyril attended but did not graduate from Lincoln Agricultural College, worked for his father in Invercargill and as a shipping reporter for the *New Zealand times* in Wellington. In England he worked for the Manchester Ship Canal Company, returning to Invercargill as the company's representative. Within a year he had returned to J. G. Ward and Co.

On 5 December 1908, the elder Wards 25<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary, Cyril, 24, and Elinor Davidson, a Queensland grazier's daughter, married at Wellington's Hill Street Basilica. There was a reception on the senior Wards' tennis court under the shade of the giant horse-chestnut tree, M.P.s, Archbishop Redwood and Mrs. Seddon being present. Eleanor bore six children.

When J. G. Ward and Co. purchased Christchurch shipping agents J. Kinsey and Co. in 1913, Cyril and Elinor moved north and Cyril managed the business. The couple bought a house at 86 Merivale Lane and a North New Brighton bach, 'We-idle-a-while'. Sir Joseph and Lady Ward often stayed with their son as they passed from Wellington to Southland and considered the Christchurch property their second home.

On 7 February 1927 Theresa died. Her children, unaware that she was a Protestant, were surprised at her request for an Anglican funeral. Prime Minister and political

opponent J. G. Coates put a ministerial railway car at Sir Joseph's disposal for the cortege as it ran through the South Island to Bluff. When Sir Joseph Ward died on 8 July 1930, his five children shared his estate in equal parts except Cyril who inherited the baronetcy and an extra twenty thousand pounds.

Acting Belgian consul during World War I, Cyril conducted the Belgium Consul's War Relief Fund. He was appointed Vice-consul, and, in 1921, received the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II. In 1935 he became Consul and was decorated Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

A prominent golfer, Cyril 'played ... with success on a single figure handicap'. The 'genial captain' at the headquarters of the Christchurch Golf Club at Shirley was 'noted for the efficient but unobtrusive manner' in which he 'carried out 'the ...tasks that fall to the lot of a club captain'. Visitors found their stay at Shirley all the more enjoyable by the captain's outstanding ability as a host and excellence as referee at the nineteenth hole'. For many years he was the club's sole handicapper. Eventually he became president.

In the 1936 book *In the public eye* there appeared a verse concerning Cyril Ward:

A saturnine face  
when it's seen in repose  
- a bit mandarinish  
- especially the nose.  
A lover of ships,  
he wields a nice 'spoon',  
and arranges for trips  
round the world or the moon.  
A son of Sir Joseph,  
a bart. of the best,  
just give him a subsidy.  
He'll do the rest.

In 1940 Cyril was president of the Canterbury Club, chairman of the Christchurch branch of the Overseas Shipping Committee, and on the committee of the British Sailors' Society and the Canterbury Advisory Committee of the New Zealand Golf Council. On Saturday 9 November he was at Riccarton. He played golf the following afternoon and, that night, died suddenly at home. The funeral service, on Tuesday 12 November was held at St. Mary's Catholic church, Manchester Street.

Elinor Ward, 54, died on 12 October 1943. The gravestone refers to Cyril Rupert Josph Ward, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baronet of Wellington, and his wife, Elinor Angela. A feature of the gravestone is a crest with the motto 'Animo et Fide'. Cyril was succeeded as baronet by Lieutenant Joseph G. D. Ward.



**Block 25**  
**Row B**  
**No. 7657**  
**Armstrong**

Born at Bulls on 28 September 1875, the son of Irish Catholic migrants, Hubert Thomas Armstrong left school at 11 and became a flax-miller and miner. 'Strong and stocky, handy with his fists, gifted with a powerful voice ... [he] could read and write fluently'. He played rugby, later becoming 'a familiar figure on many a racecourse, with a soft spot in his heart for the much-maligned 'bookie'. At 24, he wed the 'kindly and bright' Alice Fox. His nickname, 'Tin', became 'Tim'.

Armstrong, a Waihi borough councillor, miner and conservative trade unionist, was dismissed from his job. At Rununga he was again a borough councillor, miner and unionist, though unemployment had given him a left-wing viewpoint. In trade union affairs and Labour political activities he was very much a pioneer, a prominent figure 'when the movement was ... small and by no means of popular appeal'.

Clyde Carr thought it appropriate that Tim had been born at Bulls.

If this looks like a cheap pun, I cannot help it. With that great, heavy jowl, those massive shoulders, to say nothing of the earth-shaking voice, we must label him with the 'full strength' brand of a famous 'national' product.

... Taking the chair at one of his open-air meetings ... I regarded the 'soap-box more than doubtfully, drawing the crowd's attention to the fact that he was a man of weight. But the reference was not only to his physique. He has always been a force to be reckoned with, a man of sound judgment, of bulldog tenacity, driving his points home with sledge-hammer blows'.

Carr commented of Tim that: 'As an open-air speaker, he makes the welkin ring'. Of his parliamentary presence, he said:

Sometimes ... the acoustic properties of the Parliamentary 'lower' chamber are adversely criticised; but Hansard and occupants of the press and public galleries never complain of an inability to hear Armstrong'.

John A. Lee stated that, when he spoke to the crowds, Tim 'always made the table jump'. His wife sat where she could

... follow her man's every movement, where she could share the applause that would be his. The husband who never got the last word in his own house could confer honour upon his wife at a public meeting. She insisted on his getting the last word here .... She trembled with possessive joy as ... he strode across the platform .... She even looked to right and left to see who were applauding half-heartedly so she could revise her visiting list.

Capitalism was Tim's personal enemy

... socialism the Messiah ... Capitalism was demolished with rhetoric plus a fist that pounded against a table. Socialism was erected in rhetoric out of the crumbling capitalistic ruins .... The cheers ... induced hypnosis, until the orator could see the citadels of big business crumbling and the socialist Jerusalem rising out of the ruins.

When Tim was asked what he would do if strike leaders were arrested, he stated that he go to Wellington, open the prison gates to set his comrades free. When strike leaders were arrested, Tim proposed a resolution that unless they were released, 'further action would be taken'. Nothing was done and Mrs. Tim was disillusioned with her husband.

In 1916, in Christchurch, Tim worked on the waterfront. The former supporter of compulsory military training opposed wartime conscription, stating that the measure aimed to control the workers rather than help defeat Germany. He said he had no quarrel with the Germans, nor did he believe that they had one with the people of New Zealand.

... Let those who have the quarrel ... do the fighting. I do not think it my duty to ... fight for a crowd of capitalistic despots who have been sucking the life's blood out of the workers in Britain, Germany, France and every other country for generations. Let the Kings and Kaisers ... murder one another ... but the working class have no quarrel one country with the other.

Tried for sedition, Tim spent a year in the Lyttelton Gaol. To his wife, Tim was restored to heroic proportions. In 1918, along with Fred Cooke and Walter Nash, Armstrong tried in vain in get pacifism adopted as an election policy.

Secretary of the Christchurch Tramway Union in 1919, a city councillor from 1919-25 and 1927-29, Armstrong became Christchurch East M. P. in 1922. His personal following increased and, in 1938, he had a majority of over 7000.

A vigorous party speaker, Mr. Armstrong ... attracted attention in the House, and, although he was a strong attacker of his political opponents, he was admired by them for his sincerity and personal friendliness.

In Wellington Tim was friendly with James O'Brien, Frank Langstone and John A. Lee. The quartet wanted to reshape society and also 'enjoyed weekend rambles in the hills around Wellington ... yarns ... jokes ... reminiscences and ... banter'.

At 60 Tim became a Cabinet minister in the First Labour Government, holding the portfolios of Labour and Immigration. Showing 'astonishing energy', he was responsible for the Industrial Conciliation Arbitration and Amendment Act 1936 which introduced the standard 40 hour week, established a statutory minimum wage and provided for compulsory trade union membership. It was later stated that this was 'the ... contribution to the social life of the country for which he will take his place in political history ... '

During the government's first term, Tim attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva where he explained New Zealand's industrial legislation. In May 1937 he was at the League of Nations where New Zealand opposed the policy of non-intervention in the Spanish Civil War. The League's viewpoint was not altered.

Tim lost the Labour portfolio in 1938 and, as Minister of Housing, took over an area where major state housing work had been initiated by Under-Secretary John A. Lee. Tim was happier as Minister of Housing than in any other portfolio, never tiring of visiting the new blocks under construction

... for, to him, they represented a dream becoming rapidly real, a concrete evidence of the amelioration of the condition of the people to whose interests his life was devoted with such rare singleness of purpose and with such complete unselfishness.

In 1940 Cabinet, Tim lost Immigration and, for a time, added Health to his portfolios. He conducted preliminary negotiations with British Medical Association representatives about the introduction of general practitioners' benefits.

Tim became Minister of Public Works in 1941 and oversaw the construction of defence establishments after Japan entered World War II. With 'the position of New Zealand more critical than ever it had been since the white man came here', he saw the department 'perform prodigies in furthering the Dominion's war effort'. In public he supported conscription; in Cabinet he is said to have opposed it.

Tim never forgot his roots. His desire to remain a working man caused dignity to sit awkwardly on his shoulders. He preferred to be called 'Tim' rather than 'Minister'. Clyde Carr put the situation well:

.... With Tim's bowler pulled well down over his ears, an officious cop from some alien sphere might well meet his claim to Cabinet rank with an almost offensive scepticism.

Carr commented on Armstrong's addiction to the 'evil-smelling weed', tobacco.

Once he decides ... the thing is done. How many a heavy smoker has vowed ... to 'cut it out'. And how many ... have failed. With him it 'stayed put'. Fellow-smokers will agree, for good or evil, that nothing can stand in his way.

Perhaps abstention came too late. In August 1941 Tim's health began to fail. In October 1942, with his condition serious, he was airlifted from Auckland to Lewisham Hospital in Wellington. He died on 8 November 1942.

A state funeral was held in Wellington, after which the coffin was shipped to Lyttelton and carried to the Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament by members of the Federation of Labour. A 'crowded assemblage' attended the requiem mass presided over by Matthew Brodie, Bishop of Christchurch and Waihi parish priest when the Armstrongs had lived there. The bishop stated that 'from humble beginnings and with

poor opportunities but by honesty of purpose and ... the strength of his convictions', Tim had risen to the position of Cabinet minister. 'Rightly do I say that he was a friend of the poor and needy and ... worked for the remedy of poverty and want in the community'

Federation of Labour members were pallbearers when the coffin was taken to the Civic Theatre. Uniformed members of the tramways union kept guard as the public filed past.

The cortege car was followed by four trucks which carried wreaths 'from all parts of the Dominion' which were variously described as 'beautiful' and 'glorious'. Private friends in their cars following the many official vehicles. Barbadoes Street, and the city streets along which the cortege passed to the Bromley Cemetery, were lined with citizens. In the suburbs thousands watched the funeral procession. A halt was made by for two minutes outside 363 Hereford Street, the residence of the Armstrong family for many years.

Political foes attended the funeral – and not only National Party members. John A. Lee, who had been expelled from the Labour Party, was present. Nobody noticed the animosity.

Armstrong's daughters, Hairini (Rini) married Harold Kemp, daughter of Frederick and Alice Kemp. Alice had long since married, as her second husband, Armstrong's colleague and eventual chief, Peter Fraser. An Armstrong-Fraser grand-daughter, Alice, was born in 1934.

The gravestone describes Tim as Christchurch East's 1922-42 M. P. and 1935-42 Minister of the Crown. Alice Armstrong, 91, died on 5 December 1970. Also buried here are the couple's son, Val, 15, who died on 30 August 1926, and daughter, Hairini, 'Rene', Kemp, 44, who died on 2 January 1952.

### ***Block 27***

#### ***Row E***

#### ***No. 8066***

#### ***Trolove***

Frederick Trolove emigrated in 1846, owned a Marlborough property between Kekerangu and the mouth of the Clarence River. He built 'Woodbank' at the river mouth. He returned to England where his son, Peter, was born.

Peter came to New Zealand at three, was educated at Nelson College and, after his father's death, took over 'Woodbank' and was associated with the adjoining Shades Station. He played tennis and cricket, shot with gun and rifle and, in 1887, married Amy Goulter, whose father, Cyrus, had been Superintendent of Marlborough Province.

In 1900 Peter Trolove came to Christchurch. Now middle aged, he became a familiar figure at the Shirley Golf Links. For 25 years he was a director of Booth Macdonald and Company, a firm of agricultural implement makers.

Amy Trolove, 61, died in 1925. In 1930 Peter married a widow, Mildred Hodgson of New Brighton, who, as Miss Peele, had been the first teacher at the North New Brighton School.

Trolove was well known for his letters to the editor of the *Press*.

These 'never contained a trace of bitterness or malice' and showed him to be 'a simple, kindly, friendly man'. The paper commented that, in many ways he was the ideal correspondent.

... He said what he had to say in as few words as possible and his words were generally happily chosen and appropriate to his theme.

Trolove had a deep interest in spiritualism was one which often brought him before the public. W. Mosdell recalled that he would often urge the principles of his belief but always in a quiet and friendly way.

He has left us but to mingle with those kindred spirits  
of fellowship whose companionship he so ardently  
believed in and desired while on earth.

In his final illness Trolove spent many months in Christchurch Public Hospital. . However, 'his sunny spirit and humorous outlook on life triumphed over his bodily frailty. To within a week of his death he was the *Press*'s most regular correspondent.

Peter Trolove, 72, died on 31 July 1937. He was survived by two sisters, three daughters from his first marriage, his widow and stepson. He was buried with his first wife. A word on the stone may refer to Peter's belief in Spiritualism: 'Vivat'.

### ***Block 28***

#### ***Row A***

#### ***No. 8189***

#### ***Mackie***

Born at Avonside, Christchurch on 30 April 1869, Charles Mackie belonged to Canterbury's runholder aristocracy. In 1884, for 10,043 pounds, his father sold his share in 'Lavington' and took the family to England. Charles returned to Christchurch in 1901. In 1914 he married Ethel Manttan, 33, a widow. Charles had independent means which allowed him to concentrate on good works.

Mackie was a foundation member of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children; President of the Howard League for Penal Reform; and a vice-president of the Workers' Educational Association. He was active in the Oxford Terrace Baptist Church and attended church conferences in India, Scotland and the United States.

The 1909 Defence Act introduced compulsory military training for men and boys. When the Government asked Mackie's church to provide names of young men for military training, Mackie, a convinced pacifist became disillusioned with institutional Christianity.

In 1911 Harry Atkinson and Charles Mackie formed the National Peace Council, which was modelled on its British namesake. As secretary Mackie meticulously handled all correspondence, wrote to newspapers and to public bodies and built a network of overseas links.

In World War I Mackie and fellow peace council members attended military service boards and courts martial. Mackie argued that their presence led such bodies to be less harsh on those who refused to fight than they might otherwise have been. After the war Mackie wrote *The Military defaulters list* arguing that recalcitrant men should retain their civil rights. The public despised 'shirkers' and the campaign was unsuccessful.

Between 1918-25 the National Peace Council was affiliated to the Labour Party. However, Labour eventually led New Zealand into World War II. On his deathbed Mackie's took his last action in support of the cause in which he believed; he refused to vote for the Labour Government. He died on 15 October 1943.

***Block 29***  
***Row D***  
***No. 8531***  
***Chapman***

Born in Tasmania in 1852, Joshua Reuben Chapman came to Dunedin as a boy, loved music but became a printer. He was with Ferguson and Mitchell and, when, in 1880, he came to Christchurch, he joined J. T. Smith, later Smith and Anthony. Joshua and his wife, Minnie, who had been born in Dublin about 1856, dwelt at 40 Nursery Road, Phillipstown.

Joshua was a member of the Musical Union and Christchurch Orchestral Society's orchestra. He was in the City Guards Band and later, the Christchurch Garrison Band; choirmaster of St. Peter's Presbyterian church, Linwood; and organised and was bandmaster of the St. Albans Drum and Fife Band.

When Minnie was 50, a woman friend introduced her to Spiritualism. Though a long-time adherent, she did not delve deeply into its teachings. A written message, which she kept, exhorted her to start drawing. She was not trained and the theories of light and shade, perspective and colour blending were foreign to her ...' Nevertheless, often at night and without spectacles (which she wore at other times) she created spirit-guided crayon drawings. For at the most three hours Minnie would sit without rest, her hand never tiring.

Minnie's talent did not become an obsession. She refused to sign the creations as she did not think of them as her own work. On one occasion she stopped, saying that there was an unbeliever in the room. Hilda Williamson, sister of a daughter-in-law, Florence, got up and left.

In 1930 *New Zealand truth* reported the case of a 'former resident of New Zealand', W. H. Atkinson, who had, involuntarily, started to draw.

Gripping the pencil hard in his hand he gazed about the room; his hand began to move; faster and faster it went, holding the pencil; and the beautiful design of an old Roman sword hilt was created.

Atkinson continued his work in England. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle told him that some old artist, long since dead, was guiding his hand. Believing this, Atkinson decided to 'deliberately cross the Great Divide, to find for himself the answer to the riddle that had puzzled him for so many months'.

A *Truth* reporter visited Minnie and found her to have no wish to commit suicide. He saw the 'phenomenon produced from the wrinkled hand of an unassuming, clear thinking woman' and wrote:

... With surprising speed the crayon literally careered over the paper describing fantastic curves and angles, the completed outline suggesting an early century floral design .... Her completed drawings all display an intricate and delicate blending of colour, while the light ... shade and perspective are ... flawless.

After each crayon has been used, the hand drops limply from the easel and, without any searching, another crayon is lifted – automatically it almost seems – from the box and it quickly commences its exercise over the paper with amazing effect.

When the drawings were submitted to art critics, they were left at a loss about their origin or the depth of their beauty. They did agree that the paintings represented early Grecian and Persian temples, martial pottery and floral designs

Joshua, 69, died on 9 June 1922. Minnie and daughter, Lil remained in Phillipstown, later moving to Stewart's Gully where Lil co-habited with a man. The army arrived in World War II. Considering that the presence of this couple would corrupt the young soldiers, the authorities forced them to get married.

Daughter-in-law, Florence Chapman, commented that she had an excellent relationship with Minnie. Another relative described her as 'a dear old lady' who wore a black velvet band round and a brooch at her neck. To supplement her income, she crocheted shawls and made coat hanger covers which had an attachment, a bag of camphor to ward off moths. She made milk jug covers; beads were crocheted round them. When these became scarce in wartime, she used shells instead.

Minnie Chapman, 92, died at 26 Effingham Street, New Brighton, on 5 March 1949. She is buried with her husband and a daughter, Christina Leaver Frankish, who had died, at 44, on 13 April 1938.

**Block 29**  
**Row G**  
**No. 8591-8592**  
**Beanland**

Born at Ballarat, Victoria, in 1866, John Walton Beanland spent his boyhood in Melbourne, attending Anglican church and state schools. He and his wife, Mary Anne, came to Christchurch, John worked as a builder and contractor and the family lived at 237 Edgeware Road, St. Albans.

Elected to the St. Albans School committee, John joined the Drainage Board in 1911 (serving till his death) and became a Christchurch City councillor. A member of the Citizens' Association, he stood for mayor in 1921 and 1925 and, in 1936, gained the coveted position. At the end of his mayoralty, in 1938, he served another term as a councillor but did not seek re-election in 1941.

Daisy Greenaway, once a clerk with Hardie and Thompson, timber merchants, recalls Beanland as a client. She found unpleasant his "I want" or "wint" (rhyming with pint).

Beanland's workers put down a concrete path and, before the path was dry, a Hardie and Thompson vehicle ran on to it. Beanland stormed into the office and Bill Thompson reacted with equal fury. Beanland stated that he would take his custom elsewhere. Thompson stood his ground but the office manager, Ted Sayers, rushed out, crawling, cringing, wringing his hands, pouring out promises - and returning without dignity but with the Beanland account intact.

The book *In the public eye* has a verse on John Beanland which, doubtless, refers to the mayor being the leader of the minority party on the city council:

The City Fathers show great glee  
in putting doggies' collars on.  
But even dogs must weep to see  
the chain they've put on Beanland John.

Mary Anne Beanland, 78, died on 8 August 1941 and John, 77, on 7 December 1943. He was survived by his sons, Walton and Arnold, and one grandson.

Also buried here are Walton's wife, Evelyn or 'Avie', who died, at 74, on 3 November 1967, and the couple's only child, John Walton, who died, aged three days, on 1 May 1924.

**Block 31**  
**Row A**  
**No. 8997**  
**Ward**

In 1844 there arrived in New Zealand Primitive Methodist Church missionary Robert Ward. Primitive Methodism was one of several offshoots of the Methodist Church. His third son, Charles Ebenezer was born in New Plymouth in 1846.

*Bromley Cemetery Tour*  
2007



Educated at the Wesley College, Auckland, Charles returned to New Plymouth. With his brothers, John and Frederick, he was a member of the Taranaki Bush Rangers under Major (afterwards Sir) Harry Atkinson and fought in the New Zealand Wars. In 1870 Ward entered the Primitive Methodist Church. He worked in New South Wales and married there. On returning to New Zealand, he served in Timaru, Invercargill, Dunedin, Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. He was twice president of the Primitive Methodist Church.

The Primitive Methodist Church merged with the Methodist Church and Ward continued on as a Methodist minister. After his retirement in 1910, he settled at 116 Canon Street, St. Albans, continuing to actively engage in church work till 1930, and attending services regularly till within a fortnight of his death. Charles' wife, Helen, who had been born in Sydney in 1856, died at her St. Albans home on 6 November 1928. Charles Ward died on 24 August 1935. Four sons and three daughters – two of whom were unmarried – survived him. Two sons, Charles and Robert Beecher, predeceased him.

Captain Charles Kay Ward of the New Zealand Dental Corps, First New Zealand Expeditionary Force. was born in 1882 and died on 18 January 1918. He is buried in the Walton on Thames Cemetery, England, and his name is recorded on the family gravestones at Bromley Cemetery.

Children recorded at Bromley include Pearl, 1888-1947; Areta M. 1878-1964; Ivan S., 1884-1959; Wilfred, husband of Kathleen, 1885-1963; and Robert Beecher, 'second son of C. E. ... Ward', who was born when his father at Timaru. A solicitor, he died, at 48, on 13 February 1929. Robert's wife, Ellen Graham, 64, died on 18 April 1944.

***Area 31***  
***Block I***  
***No. 9203***  
***Herbert***

Henry Frederick Herbert was born at Saltwater Creek on 19 July 1875, the son of Henry George Herbert, a labourer and contractor, and his wife, Anna Kennar . He completed his education at Christchurch Boys' High School and, in youth, was a conspicuous rower and hockey player. He was a founder and managing director of the Herbert Shoe Company, importers and retailers of high class footwear.

On 9 June 1897, at the Primitive Methodist church, Waddington, Henry married Annie Elizabeth Armstrong who had been born on 23 May 1877. Annie, a 'domestic assistant', and the daughter of James Armstrong, a blacksmith, and his wife, Helen Hight, had been born and spent her life at Waddington. The couple's only child, Lester, was killed in World War I.

President of the Canterbury Justices of the Peace Association, Henry was also chairman of the North Linwood School Committee, on the Crippled Children's Society executive, a member of the Technical College Board of Governors, and the

Canterbury Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A 1915-17 city councillor, he returned at a 1918 by-election, serving till 1923.

Annie was active in the East Belt Methodist church on the north-west corner of Worcester Street and FitzGerald Avenue (originally the 'East Belt'). A member of the church's Band of Hope, she developed 'very strong views on social questions'.

Annie advocated putting the education of children in the forefront of national interests; supported the Prison Gate Mission; and argued that all prisoners should be taught a trade, thus enabling them to earn a living when free. She championed the temperance movement; was a founder and long-time President of the Social Welfare Guild; a member of the Christchurch Technical College Board of Governors, the Social Hygiene Society, Society for the Protection of Women and Children and, until her death, a member of the Mayor's Coal and Blanket Fund Committee. Her charity work made her 'fully conversant with the city and its needs' and she placed before the city council details of the bad housing conditions which existed in many quarters of the metropolis. She supported all initiatives which would provide cheaper and better homes.

Annie was one of the first women appointed under the Child Welfare Act to officiate as a Justice of the Peace in the Christchurch Children's Court.

Annie sought election to the North Canterbury Hospital Board. In 1923, as first woman chair of the board's Benevolent Institutions Committee, she became involved with the work of the Burwood Girls' Home (now the Kingslea Resource Centre), the Jubilee Home for the Elderly, Essex Home which catered for unmarried mothers, orphanages and charitable aid.

From 1919 women could stand for office. In 1922, with the motto 'Service', Annie was Canterbury's first woman candidate, coming fourth in Avon, far behind the winner, Dan Sullivan.

Annie became a city councillor in 1927. During the winter of 1929 she managed the city's unemployed relief depot. Shortly afterwards ill-health forced her to retire from local body politics. There were few fears for her well-being till the evening of 13 September 1929. The following evening she died at her residence, 130 Tancred Street, Linwood.

The *Sun* stated that, with Annie's death, social welfare work in Christchurch has lost a valued worker. Unstintingly she had offered her time and energies for the alleviation of distress in the city, giving with ungrudging spirit even though the constant calls encroached considerably upon her private interests and few hours of leisure.

The *Press* stated that Annie's social work had endeared her to all with whom she had come in contact and that she was one of the greatest workers for the welfare of the poor in the Dominion.

Her death, at ... 52 ... removes one that the community can ill-afford to lose. First coming into public life about

1917, she has since then become almost an institution in the city and ... was seldom without people waiting at her door for the assistance she so seldom refused.

At St. Barnabas' church, Fendalton, on 5 December 1934, Henry Herbert, 56, widower, married Ellen Marjorie Barber, 35, a spinster. Henry died on 5 August 1943.

***Block 31***  
***Row K***  
***No. 9250***  
***Caygill***

Born at Bradford, Yorkshire, in 1862, Obed Caygill was an infant when he, his siblings and their parents emigrated to Lyttelton on the *Captain Cook*. In Christchurch his father, John, started business as a bootmaker.

Obed was educated at the Durham Street Wesleyan School and at Christ's College. He joined the Telegraph Service and then New Zealand Railways where he became chief clerk in the locomotive superintendent's office at Addington. In 1899 he joined the staff of meat exporters W. B. Clarkson and Sons, being in charge of the office till a month prior to his death.

The Caygills were Methodists and supporters of Prohibition; Obed was a member of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance Lodge. However, his major interest outside work and family – 'his sole hobby and recreation' – was cricket.

In 1877 Obed and his brother John Allott, joined the Hagley Oak Leaf Club, holding it together when it became the Addington Club and the Sydenham and Addington United Club which met at Sydenham Park. The club captain was the Hon. E. C. J. Stevens, notable players including J. Fowke, S. McMurray and leg break bowler T. Malone.

As a cricketer Obed was of average ability; his forte was administration. A member and chairman of the Management Committee of the Canterbury Cricket Association, he represented the province on the New Zealand Cricket Council, was a member of the New Zealand Selection Committee and the Lancaster Park Board of Control. An instigator of the Canterbury Umpires' Association, he became chairman. Of genial and kindly nature, he was always popular with players.

Obed, 68, died at his home, 30 Berwick Street, St. Albans, on the evening of 21 August 1930. A son, accountant Ernest Caygill was grandfather of the Labour M. P. and 1984-1990 Cabinet minister, David Caygill.

**Block 32**  
**Row J**  
**No. 9538**  
**Armour**

Amavimus                      amamus                      amabimus

The Rev. T. W. Armour was 'a well-known Christchurch minister and moderator of the Christchurch Presbytery'. He lived with his wife and children in the Knox Church manse at 173 Carlton Mill Road.

In November 1928 Mr. Armour was at the Presbyterian Conference in Auckland. On Saturday 24 November Mrs. Armour went by tram to Sumner, with her two sons, Kenneth, 15 1/2 and Cyril, 13. Cyril could easily be recognised as, since an operation on his ear, he wore a bandage about his head. A side-effect of the operation was that he was subject to occasional giddy spells. He was a strong boy, habitually took long walks, and, said Kenneth, was 'of rather a foolhardy nature'.

Cyril wandered off while his mother and brother sat on the beach. About 5 p.m. they began questioning friends, tramwaymen and townspeople as to whether they had seen him and, about 8 p.m. returned home, thinking that he had come home alone. Cyril was not at home and, at 9.30, Mrs. Armour notified the Sumner police. Early on Sunday morning search parties, numbering 60 people, went out and spent the whole day scouring the hills. Eventually a launch set out round Whitewash Head and, with the help of field glasses, the crew located the body on the rocks at the foot of the cliff. He had fallen from a narrow track.

The *Press* recorded:

One of the saddest events recorded in Sumner was witnessed about 7.30 p.m. last evening, when a silent crowd with bared heads watched as a small boat rowed to Boat harbour with the body of Cyril Thomas Armour.

The coroner ruled that Cyril had fallen off the cliffs on to the beach, commented:

It seems that, in a spirit of adventure, he essayed a task in itself extremely dangerous, in climbing on the cliffs at Whitewash Heads. We can only surmise that he slipped and fell down the cliffs on to the beach below and sustained injuries from which he could not hope to live.

The gravestone describes Cyril Armour as 'A lad o' pairts':

Ethel Mary, Cyril's sister, fell ill with scarlet fever and spent time at the scarlet fever hospital (now Burwood Hospital). A child much saddened by the death of her brother, she died, aged nine, after leaving the hospital, on 27 May 1929. Her memorial has the quote: 'The flower fadeth'.

**Block 33**  
**Row C**  
**No. 9637**  
**Cossgrove**

David Cossgrove was born David Crosgrove at Crosshill, Ayrshire, Scotland. In 1859 the family emigrated to Otago on the *Alpine* and, a year later, changed their name to Cossgrove.

A teacher, David was at Otago Peninsula's Sandymount School when he met Selina Robertson. On 11 February 1875 the couple married at the home of the bride's parents at Sandfly Bay; Selina bore eight children. Keen on natural history, Cossgrove had a class museum and wrote an *Otago witness* column, 'Natural history for the young'.

In Westport Selina helped establish a women's ward at the local hospital. She was more satisfied than was her husband who, having fought to establish a district high school, failed to gain the position of headmaster. He accepted a big drop in salary and took charge of the Kaiapoi Native School.

David was an excellent drill instructor and rifle shot. He was a keen member of the Volunteers; if he found that there was no corps in an area to which he moved, he started one. Although 48, he served in the Boer War as quartermaster and paymaster. In 1910 the army sweetened Cossgrove's placement on the retired list by giving him the title of lieutenant-colonel.

At Tuahiwi Selina trained Maori women in child care, hygiene and health, taught sewing at the school and, with David in South Africa, ran the institution with the help of daughters Catherina, Selina and Elfrida. In 1908 the school was renamed the Tuahiwi School, David finally being given the title of headmaster.

In 1908 David found a local, Ted Mallasche using Robert Baden-Powell Baden-Powell's *Scouting for boys* to instruct his sons and their friends. Cossgrove contacted the English general, whom he had known in South Africa and got permission to organise the Boy Scout movement in the Dominion. He wrote a constitution, swore in the existing patrols and, in letters to newspapers, explained the nature of the organisation. By December 1908, 36 troops had been enrolled, mainly in North Canterbury, and Cossgrove was Dominion Chief Scout (later Dominion Chief Commissioner). Small boys, too young to become scouts but whose ambition to emulate them was unbounded, were brought together as Wolf Cubs. Cossgrove wrote their handbook, *The story of a bull pup*. This was a great success, the education authorities including extracts in the *School journal* and making it a supplementary reader in schools.

Cossgrove's youngest daughter, Muriel persuaded 24 of her Rangiora schoolmates to form patrols and thus was born the Girls' Peace Camp Association which became the Girl Guides. Selina took charge of the new body. David and Selina co-authored *Peace scouting for girls*. It contained useful information on self-defence and the dangers of corsets and sold well in several countries including the United States and Japan.

David enjoyed scouting activities, especially telling camp-fire yarns, many of which appeared in a periodical, the *Dominion scout*. He liked the pomp associated with the movement and, when Baden-Powell visited New Zealand in 1912, arranged his itinerary and accompanied him on the tour. He excelled at administration and advocacy. When Parliament drew up the 1918 Military Decorations and Distinctive Badges Act, David ensured that it contained a clause ensuring that only those who belonged to the organisation could wear its uniform. He gave up teaching, became the scout movement's first paid organising secretary and moved into Christchurch to concentrate on the work which meant so much to the family.

David Cossgrove died of stomach cancer at his residence, 58 Gresford Street, on 9 September 1920. His military funeral attracted over 500 scouts and their leaders. Selina died on 23 October 1929. The pink gravestone was:

Erected by the Dominion Boy Scouts and Girl Peace  
Scouts in grateful remembrance of Lieutenant Colonel David Cossgrove V.D.,  
founder and first Dominion  
Chief Scout, died 9 September 1920, aged 68.  
Selina, wife of above and with him joint founder of the Girls' Peace Scouts  
and Boy Scouts, died 28 October  
1929, aged 80.

Muriel Victoria, youngest daughter, 1894-1938

No. 9635: Bertrand 1885-1943; Selina, 1877-1943; No. 9634 38633 Major D. C. W. Cossgrove, New Zealand Military Forces died 15 September 1951

### ***Block 34***

#### ***Row B***

#### ***No. 9937***

#### ***Baverstock***

Born in Norwich, England, in 1893, William Sykes Baverstock came to New Zealand with his parents in 1901, his father having been appointed to take charge of the lithographic department of the *Press*. From 1910-1917 he was trained in arts and crafts at Canterbury University College. His interests included painting, drawing, illuminated designs and caricatures. Baverstock was the longest-serving member of the Christchurch Savage Club and, for it, did many back-and-white caricatures. He was to become the longest-serving member of the Christchurch Savage Club, enjoy the company and humour of fellow 'savages' and draw back-and-white caricatures of its 'great chiefs'.

From 1910-1928 Baverstock worked with his father as a newspaper graphic designer and was then, for some years, a freelance designer, graphic artist and photographer. He and other like-minded artists came together as 'the Group'.

In 1943 the trustees of the Canterbury Society of Arts appointed Baverstock the society's paid secretary. A tribute would state: 'The minute books he kept constitute a history of art in Canterbury'. When the Canterbury Centennial Association asked the

society to administer two exhibitions, Baverstock persuaded owners to loan their precious paintings; showed the items to the public; and researched and wrote the catalogues. This was the high point of Baverstock's period with the society; he remained with it till 1959.

In 1949 Baverstock had accepted from the city council the honorary position of curator of the Robert MacDougall Art Gallery. He received no wages and no budget to maintain the gallery, purchase works or employ staff. He was exploited, albeit willingly, by the council till, in 1960, he became the first full-time director. Even then he worked hard for limited reward. He retired in 1969.

Baverstock was a lover of 19<sup>th</sup> century art. He believed that modern art was a 'con and deception' and operated in a covert manner to limit its presence in Christchurch. He opposed the gifting of Frances Hodgkins' 'Pleasure garden' to the MacDougall in 1949. Once it had been purchased by subscription for gift to the city, those who had paid for it wrote to the British Council, stating that they feared that Baverstock would secretly return the work to Great Britain. On another occasion Baverstock put part of a travelling exhibition in his office; one had to make an appointment if one wanted to see the offending items. Baverstock was, eventually, overtaken by the modern movement and, in his later years, he had few friends in the local art world.

The July 1969 *C.S.A. news* summed up Baverstock's career:

Mr. Baverstock's real contribution might never be measured, for, at the McDougall, he has been a one-man band, without staff or rich purchasing funds. He has worked long hours at the gallery and at his home, sometimes in poor health, sometimes in the face of extreme difficulties. Loyal devotion of these hours of unremitting labour to make the gallery a real asset to the city .... Very few cities can have been served by a man of such integrity and conscientiousness. In his retirement, we wish Mr. Baverstock well.

Baverstock was active outside the art world. He was a prominent member of the Sunlight League and, from its beginnings, a member of the Glenelg Health Camp committee.

He died, at 82, on 11 October 1975,

### ***Block 35***

#### ***Row C***

#### ***No. 10248***

#### ***Forbes***

Born about 1833, Robert Forbes worked on ships which took the troops to the scene of battle in the Crimean War he. He was then sailmaker on the *Lightning*, a clipper ship which carried mails and passengers between Melbourne and Liverpool and put up sailing records which were the pride of nautical men.

On 12 April 1859 a whaling ship, the *Terror*, captained by one McGrath, struck on the Okuwa Reef on the east coast of the Chatham Islands. In April 1860 Captain McGrath,

in charge of the barque *Sebastopol* and bound for Valparaiso, called at the Chathams to recover wreckage from the *Terror*. His new vessel was stranded at Horomaunga Beach. A total wreck, it was sold at auction for 17 pounds.

Forbes, a *Sebastopol* crewman, came to Lyttelton by schooner. In the port town he worked for a sailmaker and ship's chandler, Harry Dunsford. On 19 February 1863, at Holy Trinity, Lyttelton, he married Annie Adamson. Dunsford went bankrupt in 1867 and Robert bought the business.

In the great Lyttelton fire of October 1870 Forbes experienced losses estimated at 500 pounds, for which he was insured to the extent of 150 pounds. Fourteen years later fire gutted his brick and stone ship chandlery store causing a loss of between 1000 and 2000 pounds. Despite the fire menace, Forbes built up a large and successful business. In this he was assisted by George Laurenson whom he employed, as a 19 year old bookkeeper, in 1876. Laurenson, who became a partner in the business, was elected M. P. for Lyttelton in 1896 and died in 1913.

At the Christchurch Show in February 1873 Forbes judged the dressed flax, rope, twine and corn sacks. He worked till the time of his golden wedding which was celebrated in the company of his and Annie's daughter and six sons. Forbes sold out to the firm of Forbes Ltd. and retired to Linwood.

Robert Forbes, 89, died on 28 December 1922 and Annie Forbes, 87, on 9 October 1929. Robert Forbes junior, 48, died on 7 November 1913 and was buried at sea.

When the Cheviot estate was broken up in 1893, Robert's sons, Leonard and George, took up small holdings. George was, between 1931-35, New Zealand's Depression era Prime Minister.

***Block 36***

***Row B***

***No. 10452***

***Cook / Sandston***

Charles Cook is buried not here but at Addington. His widow, Kate, and daughter, Katherine Sandston, are.

Cook, a man of small stature, was born about 1841. He was an assistant master, and then headmaster, at the Christchurch High School or Christchurch Academy which was established by the Rev. Charles Fraser of St. Andrews Presbyterian church. Later it became Christchurch West High School and, more recently, Hagley Community College.

Cook then established a private school for boys at Melville House opposite the art gallery on Durham Street. Later the school was moved to the Armagh-Montreal Street corner opposite the old Christchurch Girls' High School and renamed Warwick House.



Cook had an excellent name as a teacher. Prominent Canterbury families sent their sons to his establishment despite the fact that the dominie was a firm believer in corporal punishment. That old boys did not hold against him his liberal use of the cane is borne out by the fact that, after his death, they subscribed a thousand pounds to perpetuate his memory in the form of a scholarship at Canterbury University College.

Warwick House eventually became a private hotel, being run by Cook's daughter and daughter-in-law till 1945.

Cook, who died in 1919, is buried at Addington. Kate Cook, 63, 'wife of Charles Cook, late Warwick House School', died on 7 November 1919. Their daughter, Katherine Emma Gordon, 38, wife of Arthur Samuel Sandston, died on 16 December 1924. They are buried at Bromley.

### ***Block 38***

#### ***Row I***

#### ***No. 11270***

#### ***Hawker***

On 24 July 1879, there took place the first marriage at All Saints' church, New Brighton (the church, now replaced and demolished, was to become All Saints' church, Burwood). The Rev. P. C. Anderson officiated at the wedding of Harriet Raine, 24, spinster, and Charles Hawker, 26, bachelor, farmer, of 'the Grove', New Brighton. The witnesses were Thomas Free, carpenter, of New Brighton; and the bride's parents, Alice Raine, New Brighton, and Thomas Raine, 'out of business' (retired businessman), New Brighton.

Harriet – or Harriott - was born in Yorkshire, England, and, when about three, came to Canterbury with her siblings and parents, Alice Vyse and Thomas Raine. Thomas, a soda water manufacturer, was to be immortalised in a Charles Thatcher song which played on the names of the business people of Christchurch and their occupations:

And strange as it may seem, from Raine  
we get good soda water.

Thomas owned substantial east-of-Christchurch properties. From one tract, the old Maori settlement 'Orua paeroa', Thomas removed all the native dwellings. This property would become the New Brighton Trotting Club grounds and then Queen Elizabeth II Park, site of the 1974 Commonwealth Games. A second property, 'Rainestown', had as its boundaries Seaview Road, Union Street and Owles Terrace. Within 'Rainestown' was Harriott Street, doubtless named after Thomas's daughter. In 1907 the New Brighton Borough Council decided to name streets after British sea captains, Harriott Street becoming Collingwood Street.

Harriet Raine, 85, died on 31 May 1907. Thomas Raine, 87, died two months later, on 31 July 1907.

Charles and Harriet Hawker had a large family but Charles deserted his wife. Harriet Hawker, 69, died at her home at Woolston on 11 August 1925. Two days later the Rev. H. O. Townsend Hanby took the funeral service at St. John's Anglican church, Woolston.

Harriet's daughter Harriet Elena, widow of John William Messervy, died on 9 June 1965. A Messervy descendant was the 1960s New Zealand cricket ace, Dick Motz.

### ***Block 39***

#### ***Row B***

#### ***No. 11434***

#### ***Bevan-Brown***

Born in Cornwall in 1854, the son of a Methodist minister, Charles Edmund Bevan-Brown was educated at Louth and Bristol Grammar schools and, at 19, won an open classical scholarship to Lincoln College, Oxford. He took a degree with second-class honours in 1878. At one stage he considered abandoning religion but, eventually, became a staunch Anglican.

In New Zealand, in 1881 Thomas Miller became first headmaster at Christchurch Boys' High School. A 'scholarly ... high-minded man who ... endeared himself to parents and pupils', Miller fell out with the board of governors and resigned. Many parents promptly sent their sons to Christ's College.

In England Bevan-Brown saw an advertisement for the headmastership of Christchurch Boys' High and dropped his application in a pillar-box, half hoping nothing would come of it. Summoned, with 20 others, for an interview at Balliol, Oxford, before Professor Jowett, Professor Sidgwick Mr. Wilson (head at Clifton) and New Zealand dignitary Sir Walter Kennaway, he received news of his selection on Christmas Eve 1883. With his wife, Annie, he sailed on the *Tongariro* via Naples and the Suez Canal, arriving in New Zealand in April 1884.

In 1886 there was still 'soreness and disquiet' at the school with but 70 pupils remaining. However, Bevan-Brown had a forceful personality, took a personal interest in all his pupils, gathered round him a group of outstanding teachers and saw the roll expand. He was fortunate in that, though the school became large for its day, it was small enough for the headmaster to know his pupils as individuals. Many of Canterbury's gentry families began to send their sons to Boys' High.

President of the Secondary Schools' Conference, Bevan-Brown declined the prestige position of Inspector-General of Schools in 1899, preferring to remain at Boys' High.

Bevan-Brown considered classics and Scripture of paramount importance and taught Scripture to senior pupils. Eight hundred ex-pupils fought in World War I, of whom 145 were killed. Bevan-Brown felt deeply for them, sending each a pocket Bible. He corresponded with many.

Bevan-Brown was affectionately known as 'Balbus' from an example he often used in his Latin classes. Although he stood on the Hagley Park sideline in all weathers encouraging his rugby teams, his was a frail, stooping figure. To recuperate from

illness, he made sea voyages to England in 1899 and 1911. Fond of the school's site in Worcester Street, he had no wish to be in charge when it moved to Riccarton. This sentiment and the fact that he was ill led him to retire in December 1920. The roll was 450, a large number at a time when secondary school education was far from universal. The old boys presented him with a silver trowel on which were inscribed the appropriate words *Balbus inurum aedificavit* ('Balbus has built his wall').

For a time Bevan-Brown continued to control the teaching of Scripture. H. S. Baverstock recalled a conference of Scripture teachers:

[Bevan-Brown] suddenly darted to the door and in a ... peremptory voice, shouted "Davis! Davis!" He required the immediate presence of Joe Davis, the caretaker, for some purpose unconnected ... with the Scriptural debate. Before Joe's arrival, he said ... "Do you know, I think I am still headmaster here," and grinned.

He wrote articles for the school magazine and, at old boys' annual gatherings, sang his favourite song 'Old Uncle Tom Cobley and all'. In 1925 illness forced him to decline his invitation and there was 'a vein of real sentiment' when his son sang the song.

Bevan-Brown's last official function at the school was on 31 January 1926 when he unveiled the memorial to former pupils killed in the war. He was visiting his son, Dr. Robin Bevan-Brown, in Dunedin, when he died, of pneumonia, on 14 June 1926. His wife, who was five years his senior, died on 20 January 1935.

### ***Block 39***

#### ***Row D***

#### **Row**

#### **No. 9123-9125**

#### **Booth**

George Thomas Booth was born at Monkwearmouth, County Durham, England, in 1858 and came to Christchurch with his parents in 1859. He was educated at Christchurch Boys' High School and Canterbury University College. One of the best breaststroke swimmers of his time, 'he had a fine physique and it was not until the introduction of the overarm stroke that he was surpassed in speed'. He was an excellent diver and enthusiastic rower.

In 1882 George became, with Ranald Macintosh Macdonald, founder of Booth, Macdonald and Co. By 1906 the firm employed over one hundred people. Booth was managing director until his retirement in 1925.

In August 1906 George and William Reece were appointed to the Executive Committee of the forthcoming 1906-1907 New Zealand International Exhibition. It was hoped that Booth and Reece would exercise a level of control over the unpopular Government-appointed chairman, G. S. Munro. They failed and threatened to resign. The Minister in charge of the Exhibition, William Hall-Jones took over responsibility for decision-making, downgrading Munro to the position of general manager.

Booth was a prominent member of the Methodist church. During the week he was active in employers' and businessmen's groups. He was Mayor of Sydenham from 1890-1891; on the Canterbury College board of governors from 1917-1923; and on the Arbitration Court. He was active in patriotic work in World War I. A member of the Christchurch Tramway Board from 1904 till 1927, he served another term from 1930 until defeated, with other conservative members, in the aftermath of the 1932 Tramway Strike.

In 1883 George married Margaret Jane Hall. They had three sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Bernhard, married Millicent, daughter of big real estate businessman Allan Hopkins. When Hopkins' business failed in 1921, Booth became one of the trustees of his property. An aggrieved creditor pushed Hopkins into humiliation, bankruptcy and imprisonment. Bernhard, Millicent and some other members of the Hopkins family left for Australia and Great Britain.

George Booth was a keen reader and public speaker and a regular contributor of articles to newspapers and magazines. His peers spoke of his 'experience and mature wisdom ... clear sight, broad character and wide knowledge; if he was going to say something, they suggested it would be worth listening to'.

Margaret Booth died in 1928. 456 Oxford Terrace George's unmarried daughter, Lyndall, kept house for him till he died on 28 December 1942. In his will, George left his entire estate in trust for her.

## **Sources**

### **Books**

Dictionary of Australian biography

*Dictionary of New Zealand biography, 1990-2000*

- Acland, L. G. D. *Early Canterbury runs*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., 1975  
Andersen, Johannes Carl *Old Christchurch : in picture and story*, 1949  
Andrews, Ernest *Eventful years : anecdotes and recollections of a busy life*, 1958  
Bassett, Michael *Sir Joseph Ward, a political biography*, 1993  
*Tomorrow comes the song: a life of Peter Fraser*, 2000  
Caldwell, Graham *Early Dallington*, 1991  
Carr, Clyde *Politicalities*, 1936  
Culliford, S. G. *New Zealand scouting : the first 50 Years, 1908-1958*, 1958  
De Their, Walter *Sumner to Ferrymead : a Christchurch history*, 1976  
Dunmore, John *Wild cards : eccentric characters from New Zealand's past*, 2006  
Ewen, J. M. *Runanga : home of champions : school and community centenary*, 2005  
Gee, D. G.,  
Gustafson, Barry *Our Mabel*, 1977  
*From the cradle to the grave : a biography of Michael Joseph Savage*, 1986  
*Historic buildings of New Zealand : South Island*, 1983  
*In the public eye*, 1936  
Jenner, Margaret *Small libraries of New Zealand*, 2005  
Lee, John A., *Simple on a soap box*, 1963  
*Rhetoric at the red dawn*, 1965  
Locke, Elsie *Peace people*, 1992  
McAloon, Jim, *Working class politics in Christchurch, 1905-1914*, 1986  
Maclean, Chris *Sorrow and the pride : New Zealand war memorials*, 1990  
Ogilvie, Gordon *Deans of Canterbury*  
Olssen, Erik *John A. Lee*, 1977  
Olssen, Erik *The red feds : revolutionary industrial unionism and the New Zealand Federation of Labour, 1908-1913*, 1988  
Pryor, Ted *Rising of the phoenix : a tribute to the life and works of William Thomas Trethewey, sculptor of Christchurch*, 2002  
Scott, Karl (ed.) *Turf-tufts and toe-weights*, 1954  
Scotter, W. H. (ed.) *History of Canterbury : Volume III*, 1965

*Bromley Cemetery Tour*  
2007

Tolerton, Jane,

*Ettie: a life of Ettie Rout*, 1992  
*The years between : Christchurch Boys' High School, 1881-1981*, 1981

### ***Newspapers***

*Akaroa mail*, 19 and 23 August 1881

*Christchurch star-sun* or *Christchurch star*, 26 August 1935, 27 April 1939, 11 November 1940, 9 November 1942, 8 December 1943, 22 February 1949, 24 October 1949, 30 December 1952, 10 November 1961, 19 January 1966

*Christchurch times*, 17 & 18 June 1930, 22 August 1930, 8 December 1930, 27 July 1931, 1 December 1932, 9 March 1935

*Lyttelton times*, 23 May 1914, 29 December 1922, 14 June 1926

*Press*, 29 December 1922, 15 June 1926, 16 September 1929, 22 August 1930, 8 December 1930, 26 August 1935, 2 August 1937, 11 November 1940, 9 & 13 November 1942, 30 December 1942, 6 August 1943, 16 October 1943, 27 March 1944, 27 April 1944, 22 February 1949, 24 October 1949, 24 March 1950, 30 December 1952, 22 September 1956 ('Some early schools for boys ... ' by J. L. Hewland), 16 November 1961, 23 February 1962, 20 January 1966, 15 October 1966, 25 May 1969, 2 June 1970, 13 October 1975

*New Zealand truth*, 24 April, 8 May 1930

*Star*, 18 May 1914

*Sun*, 15 June 1926, 15 September 1929, 27 July 1931

*Weekly press*, 26 August 1914

### ***Official publications***

*New Zealand Parliamentary debates*, 254 (30 June 1939), p. 74-5, 1946

### ***Periodicals***

*Art in New Zealand*, September 1931

*C.S.A. news*, July 1969

*Dallington community news*, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2006

*Girton gazette*, Summer 1912

*New Zealand alpine journal*, Vol. 5, 1932-34, p. 276-77

### ***Manuscripts and Archives***

Howard Papers, Hocken Library, University of Otago, Dunedin  
Northey Papers, Christchurch City Libraries

*Bromley Cemetery Tour*  
2007

Probates, divorce records and Criminal Record Books, Archives New Zealand, Christchurch

***On-line resources***

‘Archway’: <http://archway.archives.govt.nz>

Christchurch City Council’s cemeteries database

‘Public art in central Christchurch :

<http://www.christchurchartgallery.org.nz/Resources/PublicSculpture>

***Personal***

Information on the Lamport family from Shirley Cade, 37 Tui Street, Taupo.