



TERRACE END
CEMETERY WALK



Palmerston North

TERRACE END NAPIER ROAD CEMETERY

*'A cemetery is a community
institution linking the past to the present, and
linking both to the indefinite future' - from a Cemetery
Planning Manual produced by the New Zealand Master
Monumental Masons' Association.*



To complete this walk takes between one and one and a half hours.

The Friends of the Terrace End Cemetery ask that those who follow the walk show the respect usual in a graveyard. The hours that the cemetery is open are: 8am to 5pm from April to September and 8am to 8pm for the rest of the year.

Cemeteries are for the living. It is merely the remains of the dead that lie in graves, but for the living the cemetery is the repository of memories, a place for grieving and healing and a constant memorial to the years of living that came before this resting place was reached.

The Palmerston Public Cemetery, or Terrace End Cemetery as it is most commonly known today, contains the remains of those who died here from the earliest years of European settlement in the 1870s through to 1927 when the Kelvin Grove Cemetery in James Line was opened. After that date many were still buried here, particularly in family plots that had

already been purchased. Today no further plots are for sale, but very occasionally a burial will take place here in one of those family plots or more commonly ashes will be placed here after cremation. The total number of recorded burials in the cemetery is around 9,500, but because some records were destroyed by fire in August, 1885 and records were not always well kept before 1910 it is thought that probably the number of people whose remains lie here would be nearer to 10,000.

The township of Palmerston was laid out by surveyors in 1866 and by the beginning of 1871 the first Europeans had arrived to start establishing a settlement here.

Friendship between the local Rangitane Maori people and the settlers was always a feature of Palmerston North perhaps because this was a community made up of many races and nations. The new arrivals came not only from the British Isles, but half the infant community also originated from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Germany.

As a new way of life was carved out of the bush and swamp, death took its toll on the community. In 1871 the first public cemetery was established in Palmerston North on the site of the present Showgrounds, in Cuba Street. By 1875, when it is thought that at least 12 people would have been buried there, a decision was made to move the cemetery to Napier Road, because the Cuba Street site was too wet. All those buried at Cuba Street were disinterred and removed to the new site.

The Palmerston Cemetery was surveyed into denominational divisions c.1880, with 'public reserves' being set aside at that time for the burial of stillborn babies and 'poor persons' whose estates or relatives were unable to pay for the purchase of a plot.

A plan of the divisions of the cemetery can be found on the cemetery chapel.

The Palmerston Cemetery was at first administered by a Board of Trustees made up of representatives from the main religious denominations in the settlement, but in 1902 it became the responsibility of the Palmerston North Borough Council.

The walk begins at the oldest part of the cemetery, Public Reserve Number One.

A. PUBLIC RESERVE NUMBER ONE

Only a few headstones remain in this reserve where it is thought that the majority of early burials took place. After 1880 this was the area of interment of 'poor persons' and stillborn babies. Stillborn children were buried here until 1960. The number of recorded burials in Public Reserve No 1 is 1,844, but the actual total could be nearer to 2,000. Because the area was not surveyed into numbered plots the exact location of the graves without headstones cannot be established.



The first trustees for the cemetery
were appointed on September 30, 1875.

They were George Snelson, Henry Phillips, John Dalrymple,
James Linton and Jacob Nannestad.

1. The oldest headstone in the cemetery is that on the grave of **Charles Adam MacKenzie** (Block 1, plot 14) who died in June, 1872. The burial would have taken place at Cuba Street and this is the only identified grave of a person whose remains are known to have been removed to Napier Road in 1875.

Palmerston North was a frontier town at the time of this young man's death. A Wellington newspaper report of the day tells us Charles MacKenzie was an assistant surveyor working with his brother George. He became dangerously ill with 'brain fever' and had to be carried out of the surveyors' camp. The men who carried McKenzie out on a litter 'had to wade knee deep through mud and water for a distance of three miles before reaching Palmerston flat,' says the report.



Bushfelling in the Pohangina Valley in about 1904.

2. Another headstone in this reserve that tells us about the dangers of pioneering life in Palmerston North is that of **William Harrington** (Block 1, plot 18). This young man was only 26 when he was killed in a bush felling accident. His headstone is the only one in the cemetery that records this mode of death, but there are accounts of a number of other people meeting an untimely and often grisly death while employed in felling the dense totara and kahikatea bush. One such death was that of **William Aldridge**, whose remains are also buried in this section of the cemetery. Aldridge was killed by a falling tree on

December 18, 1875. He left a widow, eight months pregnant with their seventh child. Such tragedies left women in terrible circumstances financially, but community spirit was not lacking in Palmerston North. The 'Manawatu Times' on more than one occasion, acted as collecting point for public donations to funds for widows and families. The easiest solution for widows, and probably the solution that society of that time expected, was to remarry.

No headstone for William Aldridge will be found in this section, but it is known that his remains were originally interred at Cuba Street then removed to this reserve a few months later.

3. The oldest Maori headstone in the cemetery is that of **Meritini Te Panau** (Block 1, plot 12). The inscription on the stone 'i mate i te 10 Mei 1888' translates as 'Died 10 May, 1888'. Meritini Te Panau was a member of the Te Awe Awe family, the principal family of the Rangitane people who occupied the Palmerston North district in the mid 19th century. Meritini (Mary Jane) married Kerei (Grey) Te Panau and they lived at the village of Hokowhitu near the end of present day Fitzroy Street. This village was part of an 890 acre block which was kept by the Rangitane people at the time of the sale of the 250,000 acre Upper Manawatu, Te Ahu-a-Turanga block in 1864. The Hokowhitu Block encompassed much of the modern suburb of Hokowhitu, extending from the Manawatu River to what is now College Street, and from Fitzroy Street to Jickell Street. Kerei Te Panau, who was a kaumatua (elder) of the Rangitane, lived until 1908, when it is thought he was about 103 years old. Kerei Te Panau is also buried in the Terrace End Cemetery, but in another part and in an unmarked grave (Block 15, plot 2).

4. There was a small Chinese presence in Palmerston North from the earliest years of European settlement. By 1870 there were about 5,000 Chinese people living in New Zealand, only two of them women. The majority of men who immigrated from China intended to return home after working in the goldfields of



Otago and elsewhere. However, some, like those in Palmerston North, moved into other occupations such as market gardening, cooking and running laundries. The grave of **Hui Fee Tak** (Block 1, plot 17) is a reminder of these men. The 'Manawatu Times' of 29 December, 1883 noted that a 'Chinese market gardener died a day or two ago and his fellow countrymen are burning his personal effects and apparel.' Early the next year the 'Times' reported that a 'handsome memorial' was to be erected by Hui Fee Tak's compatriots on his gravesite.

Although no comment was made by the paper on this occasion about the sadness of dying in a land far from family and among people ignorant of the traditions of the culture of the deceased, the death of a man called Ah-Yung during October, 1884, throws light on this aspect of the event. The 'Times' reported that Ah-Yung was cared for during his illness by his fellowcountrymen who were 'upset at his death in a strange land.' A further report noted that the 'Chinese of Palmerston North have had a funeral for the man who died last week. They let off crackers and provided food for the dead man.' An early Palmerston North taxi driver also recalled that when he was in business during the 1920s he would once a year take a car load of Chinese people to the cemetery to conduct a ceremony for their fellowcountrymen buried there. Rice, nuts, fruit, sweets and flowers would be placed on the graves.



The Skunk, on the new iron railway C. 1876.

5. For Palmerston North residents the completion of the wooden tramway from Foxton to Palmerston North in April, 1873, was a great event, improving the access to inland Manawatu. By 1876 the route had become an iron railway and the horses that had drawn the wagons were replaced by steam engines known locally as 'The Skunk' and 'The Wallaby'. The death of **Frederick Spear Greaves** (Block 1, plot 49) resulted from a disastrous trip on that railway. Although the headstone

Prior to 1893

according to the sexton, Mr Person,
who was appointed that year, the cemetery was
'a paddock, a wilderness, a disgrace to civilisation and
a shame to any community as a burying place.'
(*Manawatu Evening Standard*, 22 March, 1901.)

records simply that Greaves died 'by accident' on April 1, 1880, the 'Times' gave gruesome detail of the method of his demise. Greaves, a married man with one son from Nelson, was coming to Palmerston North to visit his brother. When he arrived at Foxton he found that there was no passenger train leaving for Palmerston North until the next day. He got permission to ride on top of one of the laden trucks on a ballast train working on the Foxton-Palmerston North line. As the train started up after a stop at Karere there was a jerk and Greaves fell under the train's wheels, suffering terrible injuries, and died the same night.

6. Education was always a top priority for European settlers coming to a new land. One of their most ardent desires was to see their children benefiting from the advantages of sound schooling. The first public school in Palmerston North opened on the corner of Main and Princess Streets in 1873 and Mr R N Keeling, was employed as schoolmaster at a salary of 100 pounds per annum. When he left to become secretary to the Palmerston North Town Board in 1875 he was replaced by **Henry Watkin Waite** (Block 1, plot 22). Mr Waite died suddenly on November 25 1877, then aged only 28. An obituary in the 'Manawatu Times' (November 28, 1877) praised his 'personal qualities' and 'integrity of character' and noted that during the time he had been in Palmerston North he had 'gained the confidence and respect of all'.



Palmerston North's first school at which Henry Waite taught.



B. CATHOLIC DIVISION

In the Catholic Division of the cemetery the earliest recorded burial took place in 1882. There are many people of Irish descent buried here, along with some whose ancestors were from the European continent, including France, Italy, Greece and Lebanon.

7. Among the early burials in this section was that of **John Boulger Dungan** (Block 79, plot 41). Dungan was an Irishman from Dublin. In 1878 he became editor and proprietor of the 'Manawatu Times', the first newspaper published in Palmerston North (first published on October 23, 1875.). Dungan, a hotheaded man, had an ongoing feud with his Protestant fellow countryman, Alexander McMinn, who established the rival 'Manawatu Standard' newspaper in 1880. In a town with a population then less than 1000, it is not surprising that there was rivalry between the two newspapers, but Dungan and McMinn used the editorial columns of their papers to publicly hurl abuse at one another. Dungan accused McMinn of pirating his news telegrams and regularly wrote in highly derogatory terms of his competitor. Dungan wrote of McMinn, 'There are some men who would prefer to reign in hell rather than serve in heaven, while others find it generally impossible to speak a word of truth and glory in their pre-eminence in falsehood.'

This tirade, along with other extravagant expressions such as naming the enemy editor 'a reptile contemporary' and accusing him of 'wallowing in low notoriety' resulted in Dungan being successfully taken to court for libel by McMinn in 1881. McMinn was awarded damages of 25 pounds, having sought 300 pounds. It should, however, be noted that McMinn gave as good as

The Cemetery Board minutes reveal that in the early days one of the 'perks' of the sexton's job was to sell any hay he managed to make from grass at the cemetery.

he got in the feud and had also previously been sued for libel himself. Dungan was a keen supporter of the establishment of a public library in Palmerston North. The 'Times' campaigned for the donation of books and money for the library which was founded in 1879. From 1880 until his death in 1882, Dungan was also a Palmerston North Borough Councillor.



The office of 'The Times' can be seen to the far left of this photograph of a Maori feast in The Square, taken in 1884.

8. The death of **John David Kelly** (Block 61, plot 33) on July 12, 1904 resulted from a horrendous industrial accident. Kelly was employed by Ike Fake, a local bricklayer. On the day he died, at the age of 22, he was working on the construction of a baker's oven in Main Street. The 'Evening Standard' reported that Kelly had been inside the new oven taking away loose boards and sand used in its construction when the whole structure collapsed, crushing him to death before he could be rescued.

At the inquest held into the death, it emerged that the oven had not been built to the architect's specifications as a verbal agreement had been reached between Mr Fake and the builder that wooden bracings would be replaced by iron bracings. Fake admitted that the iron anchors were not as strong as they should have been. Although the inquest jury returned a verdict of 'accidental death with no blame attached to anyone' the



impressive monument erected by Fake suggests that Ike Fake may have felt some remorse over the tragic accident and its cause.

9. Agnes Mary Kearns

(Block 47, plot 11) was Palmerston North's first Plunket nurse, appointed in 1921. Although Nurse Kearns retired in 1942 she continued to work as a relief nurse for the Plunket Society for many years after that. She died on March 27, 1962, aged 76. Agnes Kearns was awarded the MBE for her dedication to the care of the mothers and babies of Palmerston North.



The founding of the Plunket Society, or the Royal Society for the Health of Women and Children, in 1907, was a major factor in maintaining New Zealand's infant mortality rate as the lowest in the world, at 39 per 1000 live births, by 1937. The society's founder, Sir Truby King, advocated the education of mothers in infant care and strongly supported breast feeding. It was the work of nurses like Agnes Kearns that turned Truby King's theories into reality.

10. The focus of life in any Catholic community is the clergy who minister to them and teach their children. Here in the Palmerston Cemetery the priests and nuns who had served their flock were laid to rest in the centre of the Catholic designated section. The three priests whose mortal remains lie here all ministered at St Patrick's Church in Broadway Avenue, while the eleven nuns belonged to the order of the Sisters of Mercy, who were active in the town from 1885. The octagonal shape of the monument has the same significance as that of the Cemetery Chapel, symbolising regeneration and eternal life.

*'A tender of 94 pounds
and 17 shillings was accepted from Mr Griggs
for the building of a mortuary chapel with the amendment
that the windows be filled in with stained glass instead of lattice work'
(Cemetery Board Minutes, 9 March, 1894)*

11. The monument to the **Hickey Family** (Block 76, plots 66-68) originally featured fine stained glass panels. Unfortunately these have suffered at the hands of vandals.

John Joseph Hickey, who died in 1920, was a bricklayer, Joseph Timothy (1950) was a clerk, Maurice (died 1921) was pound keeper for the Palmerston North Borough Council while Michael (died 1963) was an undertaker. He would have prepared many of the bodies in this section for burial and supervised their laying to rest here.

12. The headstone of **Timothy Ring** (Block 85) reminds us of another of the dangers of living in a new settlement. On May 2, 1887, at the age of 26, Ring was drowned in the Manawatu Gorge. Drowning was a common form of accidental death in 19th century New Zealand. Not only were many immigrants unable to swim, since they had never had the opportunity to learn, but settlers were often dependent on river transport until roads and bridges were constructed.



The Hickey Family monument.

C. PRESBYTERIAN DIVISION

13. Among the earliest of the European settlers who farmed round Palmerston North were **Robert Milson and his wife Annie** (Block 13, plots 43 and 45). They took up land on what is now the Kairanga-Bunnythorpe Road in 1874 and became prominent sheepfarmers in the district. Milson Line is named for them.

A reminder of the toils of the first farmers in a new district that lacked good roads and other facilities is gained through the following story about Robert Milson. After harvesting his first crop of wheat with a scythe and threshing it with a flail, Robert carried the wheat in a sack on his back to Bulls so that the mill there could make it into flour.

Robert and Annie Milson's only child, a daughter, married Joseph Linklater, also a well known farmer in the district. Linklater was Member of Parliament for Manawatu from 1922 until 1935. There are still many Linklater descendants in the district and the family has continued to contribute to the community through involvement in local body politics.



Robert Milson



Annie Milson

14. While the Milson headstone depicts the occupation of the deceased, the grave of **George Grant** (Block 13, plot 79) is marked with a headstone that focuses on the tragedy of early death. Grant took up duties as the first headmaster of the newly opened College Street School in 1893. On October 12, 1901, he died suddenly at the age of 42. The pillar shaped monument erected to mark his gravesite, was deliberately made with a broken top, to symbolise a life unexpectedly cut short.

15. **Clark Dunn and Henry McNeil** (Block 13, plots 95 and 99) were two men who made travelling in the new district round Palmerston much easier. Both were contractors involved in road and bridge construction during the first two decades of European settlement of the area. Dunn's best known contract was the construction of the first road through the Manawatu Gorge in 1871-72. McNeil was responsible for the construction of the first bridge over the Manawatu River at Woodville in 1874-75.

The Manawatu Gorge road was a tortuous, one way road that had to be hewn or blasted from solid rock for most of the route. The whole project cost 5000 pounds. When Henry McNeil built the first bridge at the Woodville end of the Gorge, the contract price for the structure was 12,000 pounds. When McNeil purchased a house at 80 Bryant Street, Palmerston North, in 1878, he was described as a 'gentleman' on the certificate of title, so perhaps he had some years of well earned retirement before his death in 1889.



The Manawatu Gorge road in about 1880.

Both these graves are notable for the wrought iron railings that surround them. Unusual these days, such ironwork was popular on gravesites in the Victorian and Edwardian eras. In New Zealand the coal range manufacturing firm of Henry E Shacklock in Dunedin produced graveyard ironwork that was used all over the country, but foundries in other centres also made similar wrought iron grave surrounds.

16. The construction of a mausoleum is now not only so costly that few could even contemplate it, but the popularity of cremation has rendered the mausoleum something of an anachronism. This mausoleum was constructed to house the mortal remains of the **Wilson family** (Block 12, plots 29, 30



The first car in Palmerston North was owned by Doctor George Wilson.



*Tree planting for beautification
of the cemetery was carried out from around 1888.
By 1900 some trees on the Public Reserve were well grown,
but these were felled, causing the Cemetery Board to express concern
over this action. (Cemetery Board Minutes, 4 June, 1900)*

and 31). The first body to be laid to rest in the mausoleum was that of 23 year old David Scott, who died in 1904. Scott was the son of Katherine Wilson by her first marriage. In 1912, Katherine's husband George died at the age of 48 and his coffin was also placed in the mausoleum. Wilson was a Glaswegian by birth, who qualified as a doctor of medicine and a surgeon after study at Edinburgh, Berlin and Prague. He practised in Palmerston North from 1892. One of his claims to fame locally was the fact that he owned the first motorcar in the town. In 1902 he purchased an Oldsmobile with tiller steering.

For some years before her death in 1935, Katherine Wilson used to spend time each day sitting in this mausoleum and is even known to have taken her Christmas dinner up to the cemetery to eat in the building! It is satisfying to surmise that she was pleased to be reunited with her loved ones when her remains were finally placed in the mausoleum.

17. The Palmerston North suburb of Kelvin Grove is named for a well known park in Glasgow, on the banks of the Kelvin River. The original Kelvingrove Park was the site of important exhibitions during the late nineteenth century and also featured in a popular song of the times. Kelvin Grove was thus a natural choice for a Scotsman from that area to make when naming his new sawmill in Palmerston North. Robert Gillies and his compatriot Robert Henderson established the Kelvin Grove sawmill in mid 1879. Buried here are **Robert Gillies and his wife Ellen** (Block 12, plots 3 and 5). Gillies died in December, 1891 at the age of 51. By this time the mill had long since closed and he was working as a roading contractor.

18. Death during childhood was much commoner one hundred years ago than it is today. During the 1870's 10% of all children born died before their first birthday of such illnesses as croup, pneumonia, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, whooping cough or diphtheria and from febrile convulsions and other complications caused by these illnesses. The availability of vaccines for many of those killer diseases of yesteryear, along with better sewage disposal systems and water supply and the development

'The practice of visitors to the cemetery taking their dogs with them has proved a great source of annoyance to the caretaker..... It appears that cyclists are also in the habit of riding through the cemetery on their machines, and these objectionable practices will be dealt with by the Cemetery Committee'
(Manawatu Evening Standard, 5 May, 1902)

of antibiotics and other 'miracle medicines' has dramatically reduced the death rate of infants and children. Now, the death rate for the same age group is around 11 per 1000 live births. **Margaret Lucy Walton** (Block 13, plots 5 and 6) died at the age of seven, on July 10, 1883. The causes of death given on the certificate are 'enteric fever and tubercular meningitis'. The loss of a beloved child is hard for parents to bear, but Palmerston North storekeeper Thomas Walton had more tragedy to deal with the following year, when his wife Lucy also died at the age of 33.

19. One of New Zealand's early Victoria Cross recipients lies here. **Edward McKenna** (Block 11, plot 65) came to New Zealand from England with the 65th regiment during the Land Wars of the 1860s. On September 3, 1863 he was awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery during fighting at the Alexandra Redoubt near Tuakau in Waikato. When Ensign McKenna retired from the army in 1867 he joined the New Zealand Railways and served as stationmaster at a number of towns, including Palmerston North. He retired to Palmerston North in 1903 and lived here until his death on June 8, 1908, when he was 79.



Edward McKenna, VC.



James Nash, CBE 1872 - 1952.



20. The Nash family has played an important part in the development of the Palmerston North community. The 'Manawatu Evening Standard' was owned by the Nash family until 1980, but **James Alfred Nash** (Block 12, plot 104), who is buried here, did not join his brother Norman Henry in the publishing business when N H Nash purchased the paper in 1906. James Nash was a storekeeper when he came to Palmerston North and later moved into the real estate business. He became Mayor of Palmerston North in 1908 and held that position until 1923. From 1918 until 1935 he was Member of Parliament for Palmerston North. He also served on many important community committees. Norman Nash subdivided Margaret and Alfred Street for housing in 1912 and named Alfred Street for his brother. Both families lived in that area.

21. **William Moffatt, O B E**, (Block 10, plot 1) rests here with his wife and son, his grand mother Ereni Te Awe Awe and his cousin Henare Apatari. Moffatt, or Rangi Mawhete, was born in the Palmerston North district c. 1876, the only child of William Moffatt, a Scottish trader, and his wife Emiri Te Awe Awe. William Moffatt senior died in 1880 and his son was brought up at the Awapuni marae in the home of his grandmother Ereni Te Awe Awe. As detailed above, the Te Awe Awe family was the principal family among the Rangitane Maori and Ereni was a leader of her people.



*The Hon Rangi Mawhete (William Moffatt) in 1937.
(Photograph, Alexander Turnbull Library, S P Andrew Collection,
reference number 18199).*

After completing his education at Te Aute College William Moffatt worked in Palmerston North, eventually becoming a



The Terrace End Cemetery in about 1896. The sexton's cottage, built in 1893, can be seen on the hill.

real estate and commission agent and a licensed interpreter of the Maori language. In this capacity he acted as agent for Maori people from all over the southern part of the North Island pursuing claims in the Maori Land Court. From the 1920s Moffatt became involved in politics and twice stood unsuccessfully for the Western Maori seat in Parliament.

During the 1930s Moffatt assisted in bringing the Labour Party into a formal alliance with the Ratana Church, an important religious movement among the Maori people. The result of this move was that all four Maori seats in Parliament were captured by Labour Party representatives. In 1936, after the election of the first Labour Government, Moffatt was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council, Parliament's upper house. He held this office until the abolition of the Council in 1950. William Moffatt was awarded an O B E for his services to the Maori people and died in Palmerston North in 1961.

22. Robert Reaburn (Block 8, plot 17) lies safely in his bunker surrounded by sandbags. Reaburn had served in World War I, but his death was not a result of battle injuries. Robert Reaburn was one of those terribly unlucky young men who, having survived the war, arrived home only to succumb to the 1918 influenza epidemic. Reaburn, a plumber by trade, was just 27 and still a single man when he died of pneumonia as a complication of influenza at Palmerston North Hospital on November 28, 1918. Of those whose death is recorded on the same page of the Palmerston North register as that of Reaburn, all, except one, died of influenza. All Saints Anglican Church parish magazine records that during a 20 day period in November, 1918, that church alone conducted 60 funerals, many of them for people, like Reaburn, who were in their twenties and thirties. Normally the vicar would be called on to officiate at about eight funerals per month at that time. Writing at the beginning of December, the Vicar, The Rev H.G. Blackburne, told his parishioners 'I am still engaged all day long in ministry to the sick and bereaved.'



Terrace End Cemetery, taken in the 1920s.

By the time of the influenza epidemic the Palmerston North Borough Council had begun to look for a site for a new cemetery. The pressure put on this burial ground by the 'abnormal demand for plots' brought about by the epidemic caused the Ministers' Association to write to the Borough Council pointing out that another such epidemic could cause a serious situation at the Napier Road Cemetery.

23. There are two family groups buried in the cemetery who were the victims of tragic events. The **Wright family** (Block 2, plot 78) perished in a farmhouse fire at Himatangi on September 6, 1929. The Wright family, consisting of Thomas aged 47, his wife, Catherine, 36 and their four children Joyce, 11, Brian, 8, (named as Bryne on the headstone) Aileen, 6, (misnamed as Alice Mary on the headstone) and Prudence, 3, perished in the flames, along with Samuel Thomson and John Westlake. Wright was a sharemilker, working for Westlake and Thomson was a farm worker on the property. What was first taken to be a tragic accidental fire soon became the topic of much speculation after an empty double barrelled gun was found in pieces, in Westlake's bedroom, and lead, believed to be conglomerate shot, was found in his skull. Murder was rumoured and tales of financial difficulties, marital arguments and other intrigue and scandal circulated. No solution or conclusion was ever reached, and the unfortunate family now lies together in peace. Sam Thomson is buried in another part of the cemetery (Block 12, plot 42), while Westlake's body was interred at the new Kelvin Grove Cemetery.

D. ANGLICAN DIVISION

24. Happier circumstances preceded the tragic death by drowning of members of the **Grove and Robert families** (Block 18, plots 55, 57, 59 and 61). A holiday at Foxton Beach was being enjoyed by the two families. One can imagine the excitement as Eugene and Agnes Grove with their sons Rex and Jackie, and Percy and Fanny Robert, with Dennis and Douglas, looked forward to an excursion in a motor launch with family



friends. The launch was moored some 100 yards offshore and the group was to row out in a small boat. Sea conditions were choppy that day, and as all ten people were on board the 18 foot flat bottomed boat on their way to the launch, the rowboat capsized. Only the two adult men in the party were able to struggle to shore.

Mr Percy Robert was a member of a French family which had come to Manawatu in 1877 to take up land in what is now Roberts Line. He himself ran an embroidery business in Main Street, making military and naval uniforms, lodge regalia and flags. Mr Eugene Grove was employed as a motor mechanic in Palmerston North.

25. The 'Father and Mother of Palmerston North' lie here. **George Mathew and Louisa Matilda Snelson** (Block 30, plots 60 and 62) came to Palmerston from Wellington to open the first store in The Square in 1871. They were among the very first settlers in the new township. Their subsequent service to the infant community earned them the titles of 'father' and 'mother'. George Snelson was the first mayor of the borough in 1878 and was elected to the position six more times before dying in office in 1901. He served his community in a number of other roles, as postmaster and registrar of births, deaths and marriages, as first chairman of the Manawatu Highways Board,



George and Louisa Snelson pictured here with Kerei Te Panau (see Meritini Te Panau, 3 above).

'The extensive and imposing alterations at the entrance to the cemetery are now...rapidly approaching completion. They comprise four large ornamental concrete pillars, twenty inches square and most impressive in their solidity, and an ornamental concrete wall extending to the road line and terminating in pillars of a smaller design... The gates are iron and of massive construction.'
(*'Manawatu Evening Standard'*, 3 July, 1903.)

the Palmerston North School Committee, the Cemetery Board, and the Palmerston North Hospital Fundraising Committee and subsequently the Hospital and Charitable Aid Board. He was also a member of the Wanganui Education Board, the Foresters' Lodge, the first two Masonic Lodges in town, the Manawatu County Council, the Palmerston North Rifle Volunteers and the Palmerston North Volunteer Fire Brigade. Snelson also served as a borough councillor during the years he was not mayor.

Mrs Snelson was actively involved in many aspects of community life alongside her husband. She was tireless in raising funds for the establishment of the public hospital and in the work of All Saints Parish.

The Snelson gravesite was restored by the Palmerston North City Council in 1982.

26. The brick vault was intended as the resting place of **Thomas Fairhurst**, (Block 30, plot 61) who died in 1906, aged 51. Thomas's wife, Zilla, purchased the plot, on May 30 that year, but the body was subsequently removed from the vault for reinterment in Christchurch.

27. The Baker Mausoleum (Block 30B, plots 1 to 8) was built in 1919. **Henry Baker** was a victim of the 1918 influenza epidemic. Baker was a hotel proprietor, who owned the Clarendon Hotel on the corner of Rangitikei Street and The Square, opposite the Bank of New Zealand. His sons Newett and Douglas owned the Standard Brewery in Featherston Street from 1919 to 1953, when the business was sold to New Zealand Breweries. Production ceased at what became the Lion Brewery in 1985 and the building has since been demolished.

The 1918 influenza pandemic caused the death of 6,700 people in New Zealand. Hundreds of other deaths were caused directly by influenza but were not recorded as such. The total population was then just over 1,000,000. Coming on top of the loss of 17,000 New Zealand soldiers in World War I, the influenza deaths were a terrible blow for the whole country.



Henry Baker's Clarendon Hotel.

E. PUBLIC RESERVES 2, 3 AND 4

Coming down the hill from the Baker Mausoleum to the right of the path is an open grassed area which comprises Public Reserves 2 and 3. From 1910 to 1927 this area was set aside for the burial of the poor, stillborn babies and infants. There were 355 burials here. To the left of the path is Public Reserve 4. From 1924 to 1927 this land was used for the burial of 31 infant children. By 1921 48 children out of every 1,000 born would not reach their first birthday.

F. JEWISH DIVISION

The Jewish population of Palmerston North has always been small and only 28 burials have taken place in this section of the cemetery. However, in proportion to their numbers in the community those of the Jewish faith have contributed their share to the advancement of the town and district.

28. Solomon Abrahams (Block 65, plot 1), who died in 1932, was the first Jew to reside in Palmerston North. Abrahams was born in London and migrated to New Zealand in 1866. He moved to Palmerston North from Wellington in 1872, to open the third general store in the settlement. Later he became a pawnbroker. Solomon Abrahams served on the Palmerston North Borough Council for several years and was Mayor in 1887 and 1889.

29. Frederick Joseph Nathan (Block 66, plot 12) died in 1938 after a successful business career that ran alongside a commitment to the community he lived in. Nathan's father



Solomon Abrahams



Frederick Nathan

Joseph worked for Jacob Joseph in the latter's import business from the time of his arrival in Wellington from London in 1856. Later Joseph Nathan bought the business and became prosperous. Joseph Nathan invested in land and by 1867 was one of the biggest landowners in Manawatu. Frederick, along with his brothers, joined his father in business and moved to Palmerston North. Joseph was one of the promoters and investors in the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company which built the Wellington-Longburn line in the 1880s and later the family became very involved in the dairy industry,



(Block 25, Plot 57).

The text on this headstone reads:

*To the Memory of George Slater
"Gypsy King",
Died Dec 17 1897 Aged 32.
"The Race is Now Over,
And Well It Was Run
Though Death Be the Verdict,
the Favourite has won,
Twas a straight race, a fair
race, and noble the fight,
May the Great Clerk of Scales,
Give the Verdict All Right".*

George Slater was a racing journalist who wrote under the penname 'Gypsy King', a well known racehorse of the period.

The Te Awe Awe Troop of Boy Scouts recently advised the R S A that they were prepared to undertake the work of caring for the graves of soldiers who lie buried in the Palmerston North cemetery... Over 20 members of the N Z E F are buried in the cemetery... Unfortunately, no actual soldier plot was arranged for and, as a result, the graves are dotted over the cemetery.
(*Manawatu Evening Standard*, 29 April, 1926.)

owning several butter and cheese factories in the area. It was the Nathans who built the first dried milk processing plant in New Zealand at Bunnythorpe in 1904. When they began marketing the product as an infant food they called it 'Glaxo' babyfood', a trade name they later extended to a range of food and pharmaceutical products.

Frederick Nathan was Mayor of Palmerston North from 1923 - 27. During that period he vigorously advocated Palmerston North as the best site for the planned New Zealand Agricultural College (later Massey College). Nathan Place in the Savage Crescent area of Palmerston North, is named for Frederick Nathan.

WESLEYAN DIVISION

30. The gravesite of **Stephen Charles Hartley** (Block 57, plot 35) was restored by the Palmerston North City Council in 1960. Hartley is believed to have been the first European to have visited the Papaioea clearing which later became the central area in the site of Palmerston township.



A cortege travelling to the Terrace End Cemetery c. 1900-1908. This photograph of the funeral processsion of what is thought to be a member of the Manawatu Mounted Rifle Volunteers was taken in Main Street. The picture was taken looking south, so that to the left can be seen the edge of the metal pit that is now Memorial Park, and the street behind that is Fitzroy Street.

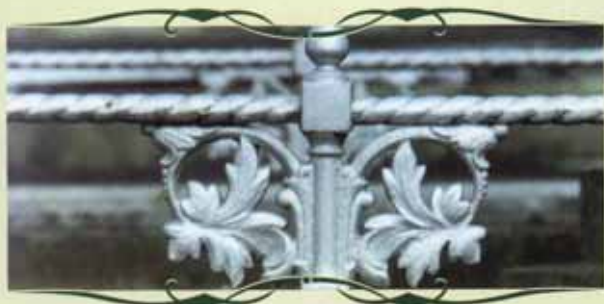
*The iron gates for the
Catholic portion of the cemetery have arrived.
(Manawatu Evening Standard, 13 April, 1905.)*

Hartley was born in Falworth, England, in 1825 and emigrated to New Zealand with his parents in 1840 on the 'Duke of Roxburgh'. The family settled in Wellington and in 1846 Hartley married Dinah Mace Howe there. He probably moved to Manawatu shortly after this date, as from 1847 he was in business as a trader and rope maker at Pohuetangi, near the site of present day Shannon on the banks of the Manawatu River. It was at some time between 1846 and 1859 that the visit to the clearing took place, but a definite date is not known. The words 'in 1846' were inscribed on the stone at the time of restoration.

In about 1876 Hartley moved downriver and lived near the town of Foxton until he came to live in Palmerston North in about 1880. Tradition has it that he lived very near the actual spot where he had landed years before. In Palmerston North Hartley worked as a Maori interpreter and land agent until his death in 1897.

31. The marriage of **Mary Alice and John Stubbs** (Block 56, plot 32) became a business partnership after they emigrated from England and settled at Kairanga in 1880. To supplement





their farm income Mary Alice Stubbs began manufacturing socks, using a specially imported machine which she mounted on a fence post. The venture proved successful and by 1889 the couple had moved to Main Street, Palmerston North, where they began manufacturing and selling a variety of garments from a small wooden building that they used as both home and workplace. In 1905 they were selected as the manufacturers of the team rugby jerseys for the All Black Tour of Great Britain.

When John Stubbs died in 1912, Mary Alice carried on running the mill as joint owner with their son Percy until 1919 when the business was sold to Macky, Logan and Caldwell Limited to operate as the Manawatu Hosiery Factory. Another change of ownership in 1934 saw the name altered to the Manawatu Knitting Mills. The business still operates today under that title in Bennett Street. Mary Alice Stubbs died in 1935.



The building in Main Street that was both home and workplace for Mary and John Stubbs.

H. LUTHERAN DIVISION

Those buried in this division of the cemetery are mainly from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, along with a few of German descent.

Scandinavians played an important part in the early history of Palmerston North. In 1871 two groups of immigrants from



Denmark, Norway and Sweden were brought to New Zealand under the first of the special settlement schemes organised by the New Zealand Government. On February 5, 1871 the ship 'Celaeno' reached Wellington bringing 18 Norwegian married couples and their children. On March 19 the 'England' berthed at Wellington with 77 immigrants from Denmark and Sweden aboard.


Under the settlement scheme both groups were allocated small blocks of land at Awapuni and Stoney Creek (now Whakarongo) and worked for the Government on the construction of roads and railways while paying off their land. During the early years of European settlement in Palmerston Scandinavians made up the majority of Pakeha arrivals in the district. The presence of Scandinavians in Manawatu attracted others who emigrated from that area to settle in this district during the 1871-1900 period, along with a number of German settlers fleeing the 'iron and blood' policies of Bismarck's German Empire.

32. The brewing industry in Palmerston North benefited from the expertise of **Joachim Gattsche** (Block 41, plot 45) when he settled here. Gattsche's brewery was situated in Rangitikei Street.

33. Among the married couples on the ship 'Celaeno' were **Neils and Bertha Pedersen**. (Block 41, plots 31 and 33) Like



Neils and Bertha Pedersen with their children.



'Considerable damage was done to tombstones at the old cemetery on Napier Road in Sunday's hurricane, the wind in several cases breaking off tombstones at their foundations. A large section of the roof of a neighbouring dwelling was torn from its position and hurled... into the cemetery, snapping off six monuments.'
(*Manawatu Evening Standard*, 6 February, 1936.)

a number of others on board Neils and Bertha were married in Norway two days before departing for New Zealand. They were allocated a forty acre section at Awapuni and Neils worked preparing timber for the Foxton-Palmerston North tramway. They gradually paid for their farm and were debt free by 1876. Later they also purchased the neighbouring forty acres. The first of their nine children, a son called Ole Peton, was the first baby entered on Palmerston North's birth register.

The Pedersens prospered in New Zealand and at the time of his death Neils owned property at Whakarongo, Shannon and Bunnythorpe. Bertha Pedersen died on July 8, 1900 at the age of 52 and in 1904 Neils moved to the property he had purchased at Whakarongo. There he built a two storied house and was joined by his son Albert and daughter in law Nellie. Albert and Nellie were away for a night when Neils went to milk his two cows as usual on March 10, 1910. He had suffered from a heart condition for some time and upon his return the following day Albert found Neils dead in the cowshed.

34. Anders Christian Clausen (Block 41, plots 21 and 23) emigrated from Denmark in 1875. He farmed at Awapuni near the corner of present day Monrad Street. A street in the city is named for this family who still have a number of descendants living in Manawatu. Other Clausen graves are nearby, on the other side of Block 41. Wooden fences surrounding graves were common in the early years, but this is the last remaining example. Fences would have been useful then as protection from 'pigs, cattle and even horses, [that] made themselves at home in the [cemetery] bush....' (Burr, p138).

35. Peter Johan and Maja Cajs Anderson (Block 41, plots 9 and 11) left Sweden on the 'England'. At that time they had two children, Johan, aged 3 and Gustav Emil, 18 months. Little Gustav was the only passenger to die during that voyage, of diarrhoea. The couple were allocated a 33 acre section at Whakarongo on Roberts Line, and Peter took on work clearing bush for roads as well as breaking in his own bush covered property and building a house on it. Later he did ploughing



contracts and is known to have ploughed Palmerston North's Square for the first time with his son Johan (Jack). In New Zealand the Andersons had five more children and one son, Edward, who died at the age of 14, is buried with them here. The majority of the homes built on the Scandinavian blocks last century have long since been demolished or destroyed by fire, but the Anderson cottage remains as one of the heritage treasures of Palmerston North. Lived in by succeeding generations of the family until the 1950s it was in a derelict state by 1983. At that time the new owners of the land wanted to build a new house and the pioneer home seemed doomed for demolition. Instead it was purchased by a couple keen to restore it and removed to a new site at 51 Clifton Terrace, Palmerston North.



Peter and Maja Anderson's home at Whakarongo in about 1895.

36. Anton Ewald Koehler (Block 41, plot 1) came to New Zealand in 1875 and farmed at Palmerston North and Bunnythorpe. Koehler was born in Sorau, Prussia but later lived in Guben. He had fought in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and won the Iron Cross. The family still has this medal. He died in 1917 at the age of 80. His son Georg Ewald Woldemar Koehler also farmed at Palmerston North on a property just opposite the cemetery, milking cows for town supply. The homestead, built in 1907, is still there. The area was farmed by the third generation of the family until it was subdivided in the 1960s. Kristine Koehler, Georg's wife, was a Dane. She

There has been a recurring tale told in Palmerston North over the years in connection with bad weather that has often dogged the A and P Association's annual November showday. Claims were made that bad weather could be expected when the site of a Maori burial ground was being used for the event.

had come to New Zealand in 1883. Kristine, then 18, worked as a domestic servant in Palmerston North until her marriage to Georg in 1887.

37. The grave sites of members of the **Monrad Family** (Block 40, plots 9 to 13 and Block 41 opposite these plots) take us back to the first Scandinavian settlers in Manawatu. Bishop Ditlev Gothard Monrad was Prime Minister of Denmark in 1864. By 1866 he was purchasing land at Karere, Manawatu, New Zealand, having left his native land under a cloud following a war between Denmark and Germany in which Denmark suffered crushing defeat. Monrad was a well educated and cultured man, who is said to have brought a great number of books with him to the modest home he built at Karere along with a grand piano which he transported up the Manawatu River in a small boat. By 1869 Monrad had returned to Denmark to take up his old life there, but members of his family remained in Manawatu. It is said that Bishop Monrad was involved in encouraging his fellow countrymen to emigrate to New Zealand when the special schemes were set up. Both Monrad and his son Johannes, who returned to Denmark with his father, are known to have had contact with the New Zealand Commissioner, Isaac Featherston during the time that he was organising the recruitment and selection of emigrants in Denmark in 1870 (Burr, p22).



'Kaingahou'



In fact the Showgrounds site was not used for this purpose by the Rangitane people before European settlement. It was only the pakeha settlers who were foolish enough to select such a swampy site for the burial of the dead. Local stories abound of how coffins even floated up to the surface at the Showgrounds site because of the very wet land they were buried in.

Members of the Monrad family buried here include Olga Marie, who was the wife of Bishop Monrad's son Viggo, Ditlev, the eldest son of Viggo and Olga and Little Viggo the fourth child of Ditlev and his wife Kamma. The Danish inscription for Olga translates as follows: 'Olga Marie Monrad, born October 12, 1843. Married Viggo Monrad, November 27, 1865. Died November 28, 1884.'

Olga's husband Viggo Monrad returned to Denmark in 1885 after his wife's death and Ditlev, who is buried here, went with his father. However, Ditlev returned to New Zealand in 1886 and farmed at Karere until 1905 when he became ill with tuberculosis. At that time he and his wife Kamma retired to 'town' and built the house called 'Kaingahou' which still stands at 642 Pioneer Highway. Ditlev died there in 1908. Monrad Street is named after this family and was subdivided by Ditlev and his brother Oscar.

38. Reference has been made to the danger of pioneer life for the young and for those employed in the various occupations available in early Palmerston North. At the centre of the family, nursing them through illness and injury was the woman of the house. Often the only medical help readily available was a handbook on home remedies. Life was fraught with difficulties and worries. For the woman herself further concerns centred round the dangers of constant childbearing. Marriage was the norm during the early years of European settlement in New Zealand. In 1876 83 per cent of women aged 25 - 29 were married. Contraceptive methods were rudimentary and abortion was illegal. Women then bore, on average, six or more children during their lifetime. Death of the newborn or the young baby was one danger, the other was death of the mother herself. Even by the turn of the century the rate of maternal death was 5.3 per 1000 confinements. Today in New Zealand there is an average of just over one maternal death per 10,000 live births.

The life story of one young woman of that era is typical of many more. **Mary Ann Charles** (Block 27, plot 46) was the wife of Enoch Frederick Charles (Carlson?) born in Sweden in 1843 By

Lydia Burr in 1876 holding one of her children who died at the age of two months. It is thought that Lydia is photographed here with the baby after its death. While posing for a photograph with a dead child might seem strange in the 1990s this was not unusual in Victorian times.



1871 Enoch owned a section at Whakarongo and was working on the construction of the Manawatu Gorge roadway. Mary Ann Collins was one of a large family brought up in Foxton, the daughter of a labourer of Irish Catholic extraction named Patrick and his wife Sarah.

When Mary and Enoch were married in 1874 she was just 16. The couple first lived at Whakarongo, subsequently moving to Awapuni then to Ashhurst. Between 1875 and 1897 Mary bore thirteen children, including twins who were stillborn. Mary died of complications on the day her last child, a daughter named Mary Ann, was born. She was just 39 years old.

39. Lydia Harris Burr (Block 37, plot 6), was one of the first European women to visit the Papaioea clearing which became the site of Palmerston North. Lydia Hoskins had arrived in Nelson with her parents in 1850. In 1855, when she was 17 the family arranged for her to marry Amos Burr, a man fifteen years her senior, who had lost both arms in a much publicised accident on board the 'Cuba' in Wellington in January, 1840. Burr was detailed to fire a salute to welcome the 'Aurora' arriving with the first emigrants for the new settlement.

The cannon misfired and went off as he withdrew the charge. Burr was fitted with two hooks after recovering from the dreadful injuries he sustained, but suffered a lot of pain for the rest of his life.

Lydia and Amos initially lived at Whirokino, near Foxton, where Amos owned a farm. In 1862 their house burnt down and by the next year

Amos was declared bankrupt and the farm sold. By 1865 Amos was working in the Palmerston district overseeing Maori labourers on road formation work, while Lydia managed the





*'The new cemetery,
situated in James's Line, will be ready for
burial purposes in January, 1927.... The necessary steps
are being taken to close the present cemetery at the end of the year.'
(Manawatu Evening Standard, 27 April, 1926.)*

Adelaide Hotel at Foxton along with the nearby ferry that crossed the Manawatu River. Amos built a modest boarding house in Palmerston's Main Street with a view to installing his wife there as manager, but Lydia refused to uproot the family from Foxton to live in the unpopulated wilds of inland Manawatu. It was during this period that she, along with Lady Sarah Fox, visited the site of the planned township of Palmerston, a visit that was no doubt the crucial factor in her decision not to move. From this period Amos and Lydia lived apart more than together and their relationship deteriorated. Amos also found life more and more stressful as his advancing years added to the difficulty of finding employment as a man without arms.

By the 1870s Lydia was the main breadwinner in the family, supporting their ten children by taking in dressmaking. Lydia and Amos finally separated in the late 1870s. Although Lydia worked long hours dressmaking she was declared bankrupt in 1880. However, she managed to work her way out of debt and continued to make clothing and hats in Foxton until 1896. At this time she moved to Palmerston North to take up a position as head of the dressmaking department in a large drapery shop in The Square. After her retirement Lydia spent time travelling to stay at the homes of her children, but in 1910 she had a severe stroke which confined her to a wheelchair until her death on August 23, 1930. Her estranged husband Amos had died in 1906 and is buried in the Karori Cemetery in Wellington.

40. One section of the cemetery which is now occupied primarily by those of the Anglican denomination was originally set down as part of the Lutheran block. Buried in that area are **Max Bufe and August Dammler** (Block 35, plots 13 and 15). Both men were suffocated while down a well in Roberts Line in 1886. Bufe and Dammler had come to New Zealand from Breslau and Schleswig respectively, in 1875 and purchased land in the 'Scandinavian Block'. Bufe (pronounced 'boughvay') was on his way home from town on the day of the fatal accident, when he saw his neighbour working on the digging of his well and stopped to talk to him. Dammler had detected a gas seepage

earlier in the day and Bufe insisted on going down to check this out. Soon after being lowered into the 35 foot deep well his pipe was seen to go out and he did not answer when called. Realising the danger Bufe was in, Dammler got his wife and son to lower him into the well on a swing like seat connected to the windlass. At the bottom, Dammler immediately realised that he too was in danger and called to be pulled up. However, he had not tied himself to the seat in his haste to help Bufe and fell off as he was being hauled up.

The German inscription on the headstone reads 'Max Bufe, born 27 July, 1845. August Dammler, born 24 November, 1834. Found together in the well. Died through stuffy air on 4 February, 1886. Deeply mourned by their surviving widows and orphans. Softly rest your ashes. Donated by your German comrades.'

The difficult circumstances many widows with young families found themselves in has been referred to above. Evidence of this is the fact that both Mrs Bufe and Mrs Dammler had remarried within a year of the accident that killed their husbands.



August Dammler's widow, Wilhelmina, taken shortly after the death of her husband, wearing her black mourning dress and cap.

TERRACE END CEMETERY BURIALS

Though Terrace End Cemetery is closed, where families own plots they still have the right to inter family members or bury their ashes where sufficient space exists.



The grave of Kate Watchorn, wife of Palmerston North draper John Watchorn, who died on April 25, 1915. This view of the Terrace End Cemetery is taken from Block 17. The shed shown was demolished c.1936 and plots 50-56 in Block 5 took its place. It is likely that the cypress trees lining the main entrance from Napier Road to the cemetery chapel (see photo p. 19) were also removed then as there are graves dating from this period alongside the path.

Records of all known burials and headstone inscriptions in this cemetery are available at both the Palmerston North City Council offices and the Palmerston North Public Library. Enquiries about the Terrace End Cemetery can be made to the Office, Kelvin Grove Cemetery, phone 358 5445, 9.00am to 12 noon Monday to Friday.

The Friends of the Terrace End Cemetery would like any information families could provide about those who are buried here, to add to their file. Nothing is known about some of those interred here, apart from their name. In some cases, even the date of death is not known. This information, along with any data on the life of the deceased would be welcomed by the Friends. Contact address is:-

The Friends of the Terrace End Cemetery,
c/o Palmerston North City Council, P B 11034, Palmerston North.

Those who have family members buried here may wish to fill in the details below for their own records.

Name or names of deceased:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Block Number/s:

Plot Number/s:

- for the growing good of
the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts;
and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have
been, is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life,
and rest in unvisited tombs.

- George Eliot. The final words in 'Middlemarch'



Looking over the Catholic Section of Terrace End Cemetery from the corner of Main and Vogel Sts. The main trunk railway is in the foreground while the cemetery is obscured by the macrocarpa hedge. Taken mid 1930's.

This walk was first researched and compiled by the Palmerston North City Archivist, Ian Matheson, in 1986. This adaptation was prepared for the Friends of the Terrace End Cemetery by Dorothy Pilkington in 1995.

Other sources of information used include:

'Mosquitoes and Sawdust - a history of Scandinavians in early Palmerston North and surrounding districts, Skandia II' by Val A Burr, The New Zealand Official Year Book, 'The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography', Volume II (Alexander McMinn, p 299), 'The Book of New Zealand Women', Ed. Charlotte Macdonald, Merimeri Penfold and Bridget Williams, (Lydia Burr, pp 109-111), 'Women's Place' a heritage trail prepared by Gaynor Whyte in 1993 and other Palmerston North Heritage Trails. The assistance of Val Burr is also gratefully acknowledged.

Colour Photography: Graeme Brown.

