

APPENDIX 4

Cockayne's Path Names

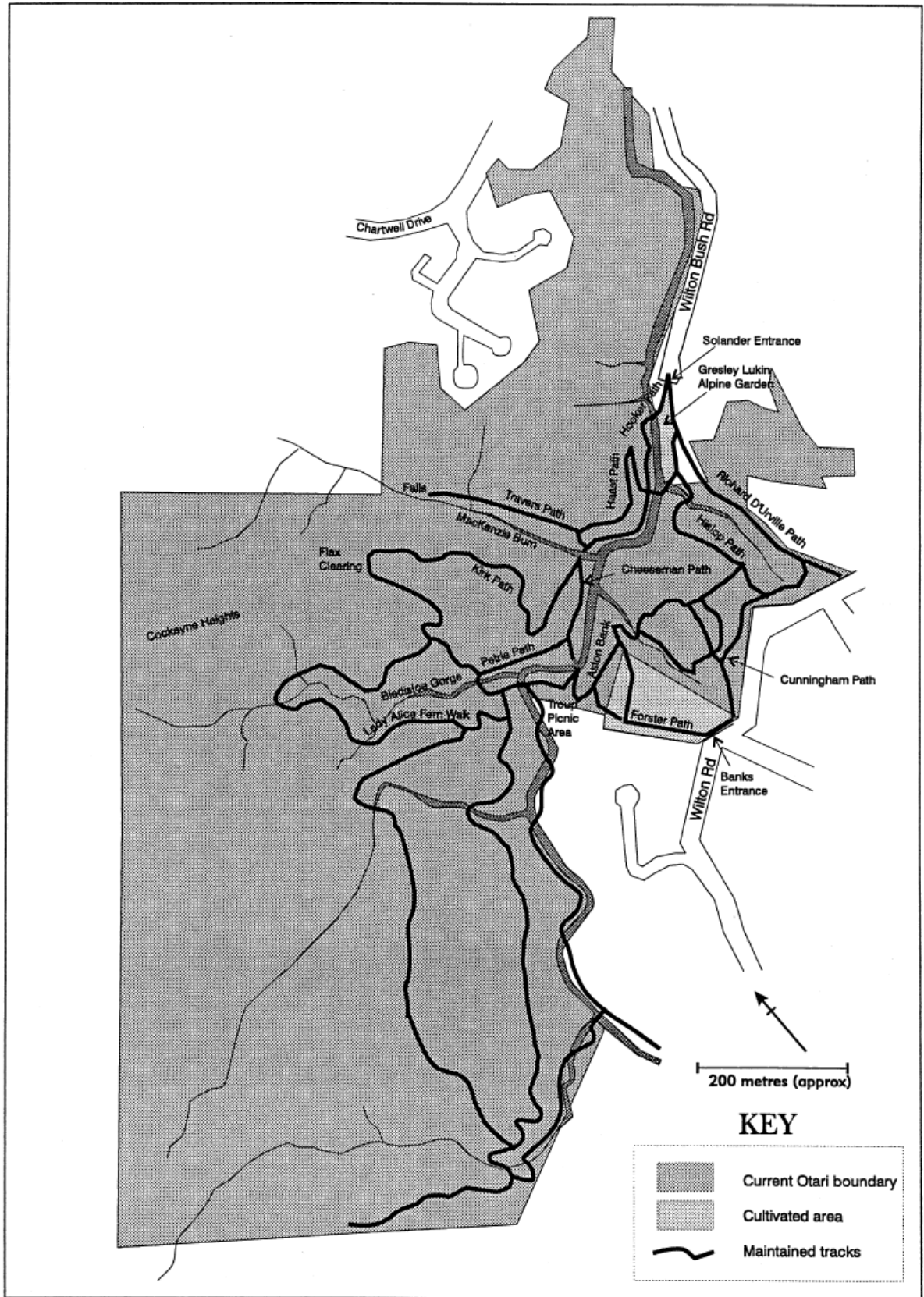


Figure showing **Track Development in 1934**. In 1934 spurs were still grassed and there was little need for tracks. *Source: Otari Native Botanic Garden Management Plan 1996.*

List of Cockayne's Path Names (as recalled by Stan Reid)

From: Otari Native Botanic Garden Management Plan 1996: 60-61

Banks Entrance (on Wilton Road): Sir Joseph Banks, 1743-1820, was an English naturalist who accompanied Captain Cook on his first voyage. He was President of the Royal Society from 1778-1820.

Solander Entrance (the Wilton Bush Road entrance at the bottom of the reserve): A Swedish botanist who accompanied Captain Cook on his first voyage.

Hooker Path: J.D. Hooker visited New Zealand in 1840 and is remembered for his comprehensive volumes on the New Zealand flora published 1852-1855.

Gresley Lukin Alpine Garden: Lukin was a nature lover and editor of the Evening Post in the early 1900s.

Darwin Rock: Named after the eminent scientist who theorised about species evolution – he had also visited New Zealand.

Haast Path: Sir Julius von Haast, 1822-1887, was a well-known geologist, explorer and botanical collector in New Zealand in the 1860s and 1870s. He founded the Canterbury Museum in 1869 and became its Director.

Cheeseman Path: T.F. Cheeseman (1846-1923) was a systematic botanist who published New Zealand's first comprehensive Flora in 1906. He was Curator of the Auckland Museum from 1874 to 1904.

Kirk Path: Thomas Kirk, 1828-1898 worked in the field of systematic botany from 1863 (when he emigrated to New Zealand) until 1888. He was Curator of the Auckland Institute and Museum from 1868 to 1873, then lectured at Wellington College from 1874 to 1880 in natural sciences, and Lincoln Agricultural College from 1881 to 1885. He was Chief Conservator of State Forests from 1885 and worked on the New Zealand flora – which remained unpublished when he died.

MacKenzie Burn: MacKenzie was the Director of Parks and Reserves, Wellington City Council and worked closely with Cockayne to establish the Otari Reserve as a botanic garden.

Travers Path: W.T. Travers is recognised for his active collection of alpine plants, especially in the Nelson district, from 1854 on.

Petrie Path: D. Petrie (1846-1925) published many papers relating to systematic botany.

Bledisloe Gorge/Lady Bledisloe Lookout: Governor-General and Lady Bledisloe were in office when the Open-air Native Plant Museum was created. They were advocates for native plant preservation and Lord Bledisloe was awarded the Loder Cup in 1934.

Troup Picnic Area: G.A. Troup was Mayor of Wellington from 1927-1931.

Hislop Path: T.C.A. Hislop was Mayor of Wellington in 1932 when Cockayne's scheme for the Museum was published.

Lady Alice Fern Walk: Lady Alice Fergusson was wife of Sir Charles Fergusson, Governor General from 1924-1930.

Aston Bank: B.C. Aston was an accomplished field botanist who helped Cockayne build up the first collections in the Museum.

Martin Fern Gully: Mrs M.M. Martin was also a colleague of Cockayne's who contributed greatly to the first collections in the Museum.

Forster Path: One of the botanists on Captain Cook's second voyage.

Cunningham Path: Allan Cunningham, from Sydney Botanical Gardens, and his brother collected a large amount of material from North Auckland from 1826 to 1838.

Richard d'Urville Path: Richard and d'Urville were two of the group of French collectors and botanists working during the period 1824 to 1842. D'Urville published a work in 1832 on New Zealand's flora. The Cunningham Path links the Richard d'Urville Path, symbolising Cunningham's recognition of d'Urville's work which he included in material prepared for publication.

Cockayne Heights: Dr Leonard Cockayne (1855-1934) often enjoyed the view from this site which overlooked the entire reserve.