

WARRIORS WALK

KARORI CEMETERY



WARRIORS WALK, KARORI CEMETERY

This walk is in two parts (which should each take about 45 minutes) with 13 graves outside the Servicemen's Section and 22 within. It works better to take the longer outer walk before the Servicemen's Section.



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Wellington City Council is a member of the Heritage Trails Foundation.

Brochures for other Council walks are available at the Visitor Information Office 101 Wakefield Street. You can also visit the Wellington City Council on-line at www.wellington.govt.nz

Cover image: Members of the Alexandra Mounted Rifles, part of the 1st Contingent to leave for the South African War in 1899, at the camp on Campbell's Farm, Campbell Street, Karori, on the site of what is now Ben Burn Park. (ATL F-24517-1/2)

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WARRIOR'S WALK

KARORI CEMETERY HERITAGE TRAIL

- TRAIL

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Introduction

Karori Cemetery Servicemen's Section

Karori Serviceman's Cemetery was established in 1916 by the Wellington City Council, the first and largest such cemetery to be established in New Zealand.

Other local councils followed suit, setting aside specific areas so that each of the dead would be commemorated individually, the memorial would be permanent and uniform, and there would be no distinction made on the basis of military or civil rank, race or creed. Unlike other countries, interment is not restricted to those who died on active service but is open to all war veterans.

*First contingent leaving Karori for the
South African War in 1899.
(ATL F-0915-1/4-MNZ)*



The Impact of Wars on New Zealand

The first major external conflict in which New Zealand was involved was the South African War, when New Zealand forces fought alongside British troops in South Africa between 1899 and 1902.

In the first decades of the 20th century, the majority of New Zealand's population of about one million was of British descent. They identified themselves as Britons and spoke of Britain as the 'Motherland' or 'Home'.

New Zealand sent an expeditionary force to the aid of the 'Mother Country' at the outbreak of war on 4 August 1914. About 150,000 New Zealand men and women served in the First World War, with 68,000 casualties and 18,166 deaths. Most were buried overseas, a significant proportion with no known grave.

New Zealanders Killed in Action

South African War	1899–1902	230
World War I	1914–1918	18,166
World War II	1939–1945	11,625

New Zealanders Died in Operational Services

Korean War	1950–1953	43
Malaya/Malaysia	1948–1966	20
Vietnam War	1964–1972	40
Peacekeeping operations	1990–2002	6

*Soldiers' graves at Karori Cemetery, 1920.
(ATL G-6691-1/2)*



Warriors Walk I

- ▶ The walk starts at the centre path facing the Memorial marble steps in the circular section of the Servicemen's Section. The first two graves are on either side of the steps. Follow directional markers to the rows above.

1. Sir Howard Karl Kippenberger (1897–1957)

Major General, KBE, CB, DSO and Bar, ED, mid, Legion of Merit (USA)

Howard Kippenberger served in both World Wars. In the First World War, he was in the ranks of the New Zealand Division in France and Belgium 1916–1917 and the Territorial Force from 1924. In the Second World War, he served as Commanding Officer of the 20th New Zealand Infantry Battalion, of the 10th Composite Brigade during the Battle of Crete in 1941, and of the 5th NZ Infantry Brigade until 1944. He also temporarily commanded the 2nd NZ Division.

He was wounded in 1944 when he stepped on a mine on the slopes of Mount Trocchio and, in his own words, "... had one foot blown off, the other mangled and my thumb ripped up."

He was Editor in Chief of the New Zealand War History Branch 1946–1957, but also made a name as a solicitor, Rangiora Borough Councillor and RSA Dominion President.

2. Charles William Melvill (1878–1925)

Major General, CB, CMG, DSO, mid, Belgian Croix de Guerre, Belgian Ordre de la Couronne, psc

Born in England, Charles Melvill served as a Lieutenant in the British Army, including in the South African War, before being attached to the New Zealand Military Forces in 1911. When the First World War broke out, he served with his old British regiment on the Western Front, then joined the NZ Expeditionary Force (NZEF) and commanded the 4th Battalion the NZ Rifle Brigade in 1916–1917 and in 1918 the 1st NZ Infantry Brigade.

On his return to New Zealand, Melvill was appointed Commander Central Command at Palmerston North in 1921. In 1924, he was appointed General Officer Commanding (GOC) and Commandant NZ Military Forces, posts he held until his death. The son of a VC winner, Melvill was a soldier from age 19 until his death.

Left: Sir Howard Kippenberger and Charles Upham, 1941. (ATL F-2149-B-DA)

Centre: Grave of Major General Melvill.

Right: Major General Charles William Melvill, 1914–1918. (ATL PAColl-8457)



3. William James Hardham (1876–1928) Major, VC

Born in Wellington, William Hardham was educated at Mount Cook School. He became a blacksmith and skilled rugby forward, playing for Petone and Wellington. He joined the Wellington – and then the Petone – Naval Artillery Volunteers, who manned Fort Buckley, Kaiwharawhara and Fort Kelburne, Ngauranga, respectively.

As an NCO Hardham served in the 4th Contingent NZ Mounted Rifles (the Rough Riders) in the South African War during 1900–1901. He was awarded the Victoria Cross (VC) for the rescue of a wounded comrade, who was shot and fell from his horse when his troop were supporting the 14th Hussars. He galloped back to his comrade, placed him on his own horse, took hold of the stirrup leather and ran alongside until clear of danger. In 1902, he was promoted to Lieutenant, in the 9th Contingent, and represented New Zealand at the Coronation of King Edward VII, when he was presented with NZ's only VC from that war.

In the First World War Hardham served as a Captain in the Wellington Mounted Rifles regiment NZEF in Egypt and at Gallipoli, where he was severely wounded in 1915. He was evacuated to New Zealand and made Commandant of Queen Mary Military Hospital in 1916–1917.

He then served in the Sinai and Palestine campaign. Having gone to war four times, Hardham was later active in Wellington's Rugby Football Union, Returned Services Association (RSA) and Citizens War Memorial Committee.

*Major William Hardham, 1899.
(ATL F-80174-1/2)*

4. Hester Maclean (1859–1932) Matron-in-Chief, NZANS, RRC, Florence Nightingale Medal

The redoubtable mother of New Zealand military nursing, Hester Maclean was born in Australia and trained as a nurse at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney. From 1906 she came to New Zealand as an Assistant Inspector of Hospitals and Editor of the NZ Nurses Journal from 1908. In 1911 she was appointed Matron-in-Chief of a nursing reserve which was not formed until 1915, as the NZ Army Nursing Service (NZANS). As head nurse, she accompanied the first 50 nurses to serve with the NZEF in Egypt in 1915, and remained Matron-in-Chief until 1923. She was Chief Health Officer during the 1918 influenza epidemic and later Director of the Health Department's Nursing Division until retiring in 1923. Involved in nursing from 1893 until 1923, she was a published authority on nursing topics.



5. William Ferguson (1885–1933) Private 2nd Battalion, NZ Rifle Brigade, DCM

Born in Lawrence, New Zealand, William Ferguson fought in France, where he was wounded in 1917 and 1918. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry in front of Le Quesnoy. He was attached to the 3rd Light Trench Mortar Battery, which fired 3-inch Stokes mortars in support of the Rifle Brigade's actions. In the battle to take the town, he kept his mortar in action under heavy fire and frustrated an enemy raid on an advanced post. He also destroyed an enemy machine gun so that the advance could continue.

- ▶ **Walk across to Section 2 and up the hill towards the Columbarium Wall following directional markers.**

*French memorial to World War 1, Le Quesnoy, France, 1923.
(ATL F-53836-1/2)*



6. Boris Merlin (1873–1949) Major General, Russian Imperial Army

Boris Merlin was born in St Petersburg, Russia and educated at the Imperial Corps of Pages. He served as a Staff Captain during the Russo-Japanese War 1904–1905 and was later appointed Officer in Charge of the British-Indian section of the Grand General Staff at St Petersburg. He was Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy in London and Tokyo. In 1914, he was posted to Bucharest, Rumania to monitor the German and Austro-Hungarian alliance, which was using Rumanian ports to communicate with its allies in Turkey.

He served in the Tsar's Army until the Revolution in 1917, when he went to Siberia to serve under Admiral Kolchak fighting the Bolsheviks in the Urals and Siberia. General Merlin was then appointed Governor of Eastern Siberia, but as the Bolsheviks gained ascendancy he, his wife and staff escaped Russia with the help of the Japanese.

In 1920, Merlin and his wife arrived in New Zealand. He worked with the General Post Office in Wellington as a translator, interpreter and statistical officer because of his knowledge of 15 languages.

7. David Paton (1867–1950) Regimental Sergeant Major, Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment, DCM and two bars, Croix de Guerre, French and Belgian

David Paton was born in Scotland and joined the Black Watch in 1885. He served on the North-West Frontier of India, Burma and South Africa. In the British Army during the First World War, he was awarded The Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM) and two bars, as well as both French and Belgian Croix de Guerre.

In the Second World War, Paton enlisted in the RNZAF as a Sergeant at the age of 73 and served at Harewood and Rongotai. His obituary states that "he made every effort during the war to be posted overseas".

8. Lord Porritt (Sir Arthur Espie Porritt) (1900–1994)

**Governor General, Brigadier, GCMG, GCVO, CBE,
KJSTJ, mid, Legion of Merit (USA)**

Born in Wanganui, Porritt was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship in 1923 and studied medicine 1924–1926 at Magdalen College, Oxford. Starting out at St Mary's Hospital, London, he was a consulting surgeon until the mid 1960s. In 1924 he represented New Zealand at the Olympic Games in Paris, winning a bronze medal in the 100 metres, a race immortalised in the film *Chariots of Fire* (the character 'Tom Watson' portraying a modest Porritt). He was captain of the New Zealand team at the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam and managed the team at the Olympic Games in Berlin, 1936. He held three Olympic records.

In the Second World War Porritt was a brigadier in the Royal Army Medical Corps, serving in France until after the evacuation from Dunkirk, then in Egypt, later landing in Normandy on D-Day. He was twice mentioned in dispatches.

Porritt was surgeon to King George VI from 1946 and sergeant surgeon to Queen Elizabeth II from 1952 to 1967. He became president in 1960 of both the British Medical Association and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the first person to hold the two positions simultaneously. In 1963 he was made a baronet and in 1967 returned to New Zealand as 11th governor general, and the first born in New Zealand. He returned to England in 1972 and in 1973 was created a life peer, Baron Porritt of Wanganui and Hampstead, including in his coat of arms two fern fronds and a tui.

In his own words, Arthur Porritt became a 'complete Pommy', but 'never ceased to be a New Zealander'.



*Sir Arthur Porritt, 1923.
(ATL F-18584-1/1)*

9. Frederick Baker (1908–1958)

Lieutenant Colonel, DSO, mid

Of Nga Puhī descent, Frederick Baker was born in Hokianga. He was six feet tall and played rugby for Waikato and the Bay of Plenty. He had a varied career, as accountant, military leader, rehabilitation officer and public servant and was successful in each.

A Territorial soldier since 1926, in November 1939 Baker was posted to the 28th (Maori) Battalion as its intelligence officer. He organised the battalion's embarkation from UK to Egypt in 1941 and later commanded the Reinforcement Company, which took heavy casualties in defending Greece from the German invasion. He was captured, but managed to escape.

After rejoining the battalion in Crete, he commanded A Company. Although he was wounded in heavy fighting there, he still led others in the retreat. In 1942, Baker was made temporary colonel and given command of the battalion in Egypt, where he conducted a model operation. During the planning for the battle of El Alamein, he contributed to planning in the British brigade to which the Maori Battalion was attached, and persuaded the other battalion commanders to move into correct positions. He was seriously wounded half an hour into the assault, appointed an immediate DSO for his aggressive leadership and invalided home.

In 1943, Baker was appointed director of the Rehabilitation Department to ensure that Maori and Pakeha ex-servicemen were treated equally. In 1954 he was appointed to the Public Service Commission.

10. John Anderson (1890–1945)

Lieutenant Colonel, RE, OBE, MC and Bar, Croix de Guerre avec Palme (France)

John Anderson was born in New Zealand, but was studying railway construction and bridging in Canada when the First World War broke out. He served with the Royal Engineers in France, rising to command the engineers in a Canadian Division, and was awarded the Military Cross (MC) and Croix de Guerre.

After the war, he worked in Mesopotamia and as resident engineer for Public Works in Christchurch. He was Commanding Officer New Zealand Railway Construction and Maintenance Group in Egypt 1940–1942 which achieved significant engineering success building a vital railway across the Western Desert. He later served with the Royal Engineers.

- ▶ Follow the directional markers down the side path almost to the bottom of Section 2.

11. Mario Dessaules (1889–1936)

Major, Silver Military Medal for Valour (Italy)

Born in Treviso, Mario Dessaules served in the 115th Infantry Regiment of the Italian Army in the First World War and was awarded the Italian Silver Military Medal for Valour. He was Italian Consul to New Zealand until his death in 1936.

- ▶ Walk down grassy path past the Arch of Remembrance.



New Zealand officers at Ships Headquarters, 1945, Colonel Frederick Baker (front right). (ATL War History Collection F-14215-1/4-DA)

12. Duncan Colquhoun (1879–1938) Lieutenant Colonel, DSO, mid, VD

A lieutenant in the former Tapanui Rifles, in 1914 the medical practitioner Captain Colquhoun joined the NZEF and served in Egypt, Gallipoli, France and Belgium. He was promoted to Lt Colonel in 1917 as the Officer Commanding the 3rd Battalion, the Otago Infantry Regiment. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) for his role in the fighting at Gravenstafel in 1917, and twice mentioned in dispatches. After the war he rose through Government ranks as an investigating accountant.

- ▶ **Retrace your steps uphill and turn between the two chapels and walk up steps.**

13. Sydney George Sandle (1884–1936) Major

As a lieutenant, Sydney Sandle went with the 9th Contingent as an instructor to the South African War in 1902, arriving just as peace was signed. On his return, he was posted to the Royal NZ Artillery at Mount Cook Barracks, Wellington. In 1904, the career soldier was Gun Group Commander of the 12pdr quick firing battery at Fort Ballance when a fatal explosion killed Gunner Palmer.

He went to France with the final draft of reinforcements in 1918, arriving just before the war ended. He became the officer in charge of Harbour Defence Auckland 1921–1923 and then Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General at Headquarters Central Command, Palmerston North 1924–1930.

- ▶ **Turn right to the ash plots in a gravel bed against the new chapel wall.**



Lieutenant Colonel Sydney Sandle, Sergeant-at-Arms during the Forbes Ministry, 1935. (ATL F-18635-1/1)

14. Bernard Victor Livingstone (1895–1968) Sergeant, DCM, MM

Bernard Livingstone, a drover, went to France with the 4th Reinforcement of the 1st and 2nd Battalions the NZ Rifle Brigade in 1916. By 1918, he was serving with the 2nd Bn, Canterbury Regiment. The citation for the Distinguished Conduct Medal said that from 4–6 September 1918 he was continuously out mending wire near Ruyaulcourt and that "he again and again faced almost certain death, and continued to maintain telephonic communications between units ... His coolness under fire and disregard for his own personal safety were an inspiring example to all ranks." He served again in the army, from 1941–48.

▶ **Walk forward to north facing ash plots.**

15. Sir Keith Lindsay Stewart (1896–1972) Major General, KBE, CB, DSO, mid, MC (Greek), Legion of Merit (USA)

Keith Stewart was born in Timaru and served in both World Wars, excelling in both administrative and field appointments. After graduating from the military college at Duntroon, he was mounted rifles instructor at Featherston Camp until his posting to Egypt 1917–1919. He spent four years in the Indian Army in the 1930s. At the outbreak of the Second World War, he was appointed Staff Officer with the 2nd NZ Division, serving in Greece and Crete (where he won the DSO). Ill health saw him sent home, only to be appointed Deputy Chief of General Staff 1941–1943. In 1943, he returned to active service to command the 5th NZ Infantry Brigade in Italy. He was captured in 1944. After the war ended he commanded Jayforce in Japan 1945–1946. He was appointed Chief of General Staff in 1949 and retired in 1952.

Major-General Sir Keith Lindsay Stewart, 1939–1945 .
(ATL F-10164-35mm-DA)

16. Barbara Louise Basham (1915–2002) Nurse

Barbara Basham served as a nurse with the 2nd NZEF in the Middle East from 1943. She was one of 900 women sent overseas as members of the NZ Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC), formed in 1942. Barbara served at the 2nd General Hospital in Egypt and on the hospital ship *Oranje*. Other WAACs served in servicemen's clubs or filled clerical roles. Her mother Maude was the popular radio personality Aunt Daisy and Barbara later also achieved renown as a broadcaster in her own right. She ended her 30-year career in radio as an editor in 1979.

▶ **Walk to the chapel wall.**



17. John Winton (1947–1971) Lieutenant

John Winton graduated from the Officer Cadet School, Portsea, Australia as a Lieutenant in 1968. He served in Singapore with the 1st Battalion Royal NZ Infantry Regiment in 1970 and was killed in action in March 1971 while serving in Victor 5 Company in South Vietnam. He was brought home to New Zealand at the request of his family.

- ▶ **Walk round the chapel wall and up steps to the west side of the wall next to the flagpole.**

18. Robert Maxwell McKay (1917–1996) Wing Commander, OBE, AFC

Robert (Bob) McKay was born in Wellington and joined the RNZAF in 1939 as a flying instructor. He trained in the UK twice during the war. In 1944, while taking part in a mock dog-fight over Gisborne, his Kittyhawk was forced to crash land because the other plane was unintentionally loaded with live ammunition. He brought the first jet aircraft to New Zealand in 1946, a Gloster Meteor, and also ferried Mosquito aircraft from Australia and Britain to New Zealand.

McKay held various appointments, including Director of Flying Training. On his retirement in 1965, he was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, New Zealand Parliament as well as Secretary to the Speaker of the House and retired in 1985. His duties are reported to have been carried out with "dedication and in a gentlemanly manner".

- ▶ **Walk back down steps and follow directional markers down the grassy area on your left.**

Wing Commander Robert Maxwell McKay, Sergeant-at-Arms (centre), the Speaker of Parliament Stanley Whitehead (left), the acting Speaker Jonathan Hunt (right), 1975. (ATL F-22840-1/4)

19. George Edward Restelic Bastin (1902–1960) Major General, CB, OBE

George Bastin was born in England and graduated from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich in 1923. He was seconded to the Union Defence Forces South Africa as General Staff Officer from 1938–1940. He was Commander 29th Infantry Brigade in Burma in 1945 and then Brigadier General Staff. He commanded the 65th Anti-Aircraft Brigade from 1951–1953 and was UK representative on the Armistice Commission, Korea. By 1957 he was an associate member of the Ordnance Board and Director of Weapons Development at the War Office. He died suddenly in Wellington while on a work trip to New Zealand.



20. Janet Annie Moore (1880–1968)

Principal Matron, ARRC, MBE, mid

Janet Moore was born in England and travelled to New Zealand as a child. She trained as a nurse at Dunedin Hospital from 1904 to 1907. In 1915, she served as a staff nurse at the NZ General Hospitals in Egypt and England. At the NZ hospital at Brockenhurst she treated men wounded in the Somme, Messines and Passchendaele battles on the Western Front. She was promoted to Sister NZANS in 1921 and was Principal Matron 1933–1940.

Janet Moore was prominent in civil nursing as Matron of Waikato Hospital 1921–1924 and Deputy Director of the Health Department's Nursing Division 1925–1928. She worked with Mary Lambie from 1928 to organise a new post graduate course for trained nurses at Victoria University College. She was awarded an MBE for services to nursing in 1939 but continued to serve the profession during the Second World War in a casualty clearing station.

21. Ivon Tatham Standish (1883–1967)

Colonel, CMG, DSO, mid

Ivon Standish served with the last New Zealand Contingent sent to South Africa in 1902. He then became a regular soldier, representing New Zealand at the 1911 coronation in London. He served with the NZ Field Artillery throughout WWI, commanding a battery at Gallipoli and commanding at brigade level 1916–1918. After the war he held a series of appointments culminating in Officer Commanding, Central Military District, Buckle Street, Wellington in 1935–38. He retired in 1945.

Left: Janet Annie Moore (front right), Balmer Lawn Section, No 1 New Zealand General Hospital, Brockenhurst, England 1915–1919. (ATL F-72017-1/2)

Right: Colonel Ivon Standish, 1939–1945. (ATL PAColl-5547-073)



22. Sir William LH Sinclair-Burgess

(1880–1964)

Major General, KBE, CB, CMG, DSO,
Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre,
DSM (USA), mid

William Sinclair-Burgess was born in England and came to New Zealand as a child (he hyphenated the names of his father and step-father respectively). He worked as a carpenter and engineer, became a volunteer soldier in 1900 and joined the NZ Staff Corps in 1911 and was appointed Officer Commanding No 4 Group at Hamilton. In 1913 he was seconded on Exchange to the Australian Commonwealth Forces. He continued to serve with the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) in Egypt, Gallipoli, France and Belgium as a Battery Commander and was eventually promoted to temporary Command of the artillery in the 4th Australian Division.

Sinclair-Burgess returned to New Zealand in 1919 and was quickly promoted, eventually appointed Chief of the General Staff and Director of Military Training and Intelligence. He was appointed General Officer Commanding (GOC) NZ Military Forces in 1931. In this role he started New Zealand's rearmament (including the formation of the RNZAF) in the face of rising world militarism. He is believed to have worked for the security services during World War 2.

He was a tall, dark man with flashing eyes and a striking appearance who loved to wear full-dress uniform to cabinet meetings. He was also a practical man who built his own house at Mahina Bay. He was the most decorated and longest-serving head of the army.



*Major-General Sir William Sinclair-Burgess, 1940–1944.
(ATL F-13283-1/i)*

Graves outside the Servicemen's Section

- ▶ **Starting from the Lych Gate, take the first path to your left and follow directional markers.**

1. John Falconer (1844–1919) Captain

John Falconer was born in Glasgow and joined the Royal Engineers at Chatham in 1867. As a Quarter Master Sergeant Instructor, he was selected from the staff of the School of Submarine Mining at Chatham, where he had been an instructor for seven years, to assist with the defence of Hobart, Tasmania. In 1886, he applied to join the New Zealand Defences as a submarine mining instructor and was appointed Lieutenant in the New Zealand Militia as the torpedo instructor in Wellington.

In 1888, he was promoted to Captain and inspector of submarine mining, including search lights and signal communications. He held that position until he retired in 1902, after establishing the Submarine Mining Depot at Shelly Bay. He was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Bronze and Silver Medals for saving nine lives during his service.

2. Stuart Newall (1843–1919) Colonel, CB, mid

Born in Scotland, Stuart Newall arrived in New Zealand in 1863. After unsuccessfully seeking gold on the West Taieri diggings, he enlisted in the 3rd Waikato Regiment. In 1868 he joined the Armed Constabulary as a Sergeant and served with Colonel Whitmore's Forces in campaigns on the West and East Coasts.

He rapidly achieved positions of responsibility, in 1870 commanding a unit engaged in operations against Te Kooti. Newall was one of the two officers responsible for arresting Te Whiti, Tohu Kakahi and Hiroki during the occupation of Parihaka in 1881. He commanded various military districts in the 1890s.

Newall commanded the expedition of Permanent Militia sent to the Hokianga in 1898 to enforce dog taxes. At the last minute, the hapu of Nga Puhi decided to refrain from violent opposition to Newall's force.

He served in the South African War from 1899–1900, leading the 5th Contingent, and retired in 1903. Newall commanded the force of mounted special constables in Wellington during the general strike of October–December 1913 and in 1915 he was appointed commandant of King George V Hospital in Rotorua, retiring three years later.

Newall held Maori in high regard, remarking that had he been born Maori he would have been a 'turbulent rebel'. His capable career with the NZ military covered 40 years.

- ▶ **Walk back down the hill to the main drive and turn left to the marble boulder headstone above the path.**

Officers of the New Zealand Armed Constabulary and Militia at Parihaka, 1881. Lieutenant Colonel Stuart Newall is in the back row, second to right. (ATL PAColl-3032)



3. William Warren (1825–1894) Colour Sergeant, NZ Medal

Colour Sergeant Warren, 65th Regiment of Foot, arrived in New Zealand in 1846 from Sydney. He was among the 140-man regiment that arrived in Wellington aboard the barque *Levant* in response to a request by Governor Grey for reinforcements. They were stationed at Paremata Redoubt and took part in the action at Horokiwi in August. Later, they garrisoned the Hutt forts and stockades and occupied the Mount Cook Barracks in Buckle Street in 1847.

Warren saw service in Wellington, New Plymouth, Bay of Islands, Napier and the Waikato during the regiment's 20-year stay in New Zealand.

- ▶ Follow directional markers down the main drive and turn right up the hill past the Underwood vault with a large angel on the roof.

4. Hon Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, (1831–1892) KCMG, mid

Harry Atkinson was born in Cheshire. He arrived in New Zealand in 1853 and bought bush land in Taranaki. He joined the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers in 1858 and in 1860 commanded No 2 Company at Waireka and at Mahoetahi. In 1863, he and 50 men from his Company formed the first Bush Rangers to fight Maori and they patrolled the surrounding forest and tracks daily. In 1864 they fought with other companies of the Taranaki Military Settlers against the Pai-marire at Te Ahu Ahu.

Atkinson was elected to the Taranaki Provincial Council in 1857 and became an MP and also Deputy Superintendent of Taranaki in 1861. In 1864 he became Minister of Defence and was elected Premier from September 1876–1877, and for two further terms in 1883 and from 1887 to 1891. He became Speaker of the Legislative Council in 1891.



Sir Harry Atkinson, 1870s–1880s. (ATL F-23108-1/2)

5. Sir Patrick Alphonsus Buckley, (1840–1896) KCMG

Patrick Buckley was born in Castle Townsend, County Cork, Ireland and educated at Queens College Cork and in Paris, before attending the University of Louvain in Belgium. He was commissioned by the Private Chaplain to the Pope to fight with the Irish Papal Brigade against the Piedmontese in 1860, when he was twice wounded and taken prisoner.

In 1862, he sailed for Queensland, where he was admitted to the Bar. He moved to New Zealand in 1865 and in 1872 was elected to the Provincial Council. He was a member of Wellington City Council 1871–73, and a member of the Legislative Council in 1878. Six years later he became the Colonial Secretary in the Stout/Vogel Ministry and from 1891 was Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary as well as Minister of Marine.

He was a keen volunteer and captain of D Battery. The fort at Kaiwharawhara is named in his honour.

6. Sergeant Toby Olive and Sapper William Teague (d.1899) NZ Permanent Force

On 7 August 1899, No 2 Service Company at the Shelly Bay Submarine Mining Depot was ordered by Captain Falconer to demolish the concrete seesaw search light on Point Gordon and recover the mounting socket.

While Sergeant Olive was tamping the explosives into place, they exploded and threw him and Sapper Teague out of the pit. The two men and Corporal Blick, who is buried near Captain Falconer, were killed instantly.



Top: Sir Patrick Buckley, ca 1894. (ATL PAColl-0838)

Bottom: Gravestone of Sapper William Teague.



7. John Smith (1821–1899)

Captain

John Smith was born in England and served in the 4th Regiment of Foot, now the Royal Regiment of Wales. He saw action in the Crimean War at Alma, Inkerman and Sebastapol and was later appointed Adjutant of the North Mayo Militia. He retired to New Zealand in 1875 with his family, one of very many Crimean War veterans to settle here.

8. Thomas William Rose Porter

(1843–1920)

Colonel, CB, TD

Thomas Porter was born in England and served as a midshipman in the Royal Navy from 1857 to 1859.

He served in the New Zealand Wars of 1860–72 and commanded Maori contingents in the Armed Constabulary Force from 1866–1871, notably in the last engagement of the war at Te Hapua in the Urewera. After a spell as land purchase officer, he commanded the field force in 1889 raised in the Bay of Plenty to prevent Te Kooti and his followers from returning to Gisborne. He commanded both the seventh and ninth NZ Contingents in the South African War 1901–1902, earning praise for his role in the battle of Bothasberg. He commanded various military districts and even acted as Under Secretary of Defence. Brought out of retirement during the First World War, he was Dominion Commandant of the National Reserve and later Inspector of Recruiting Services. This remarkable military career spanned 1857 until 1919, when he retired.



*Colonel Thomas Porter.
(J Buick Collection, ATL PAColl-2236)*

9. Henry Schaw (1829–1902)

Major General, CB, Crimea Medal,
Royal Engineers

Henry Schaw was born in England and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, where he won prizes for mathematics and fortifications. In 1847, he was commissioned into the Royal Engineers as a Second Lieutenant. He was stationed at Ceylon, Chatham, Ireland and Woolwich and then posted to the Crimea. He later commanded the Royal Engineers in Gosport and was Inspector General of Fortifications and Secretary of the Royal Defence Committee.

In 1887 Schaw retired from the British Army and on his arrival in New Zealand was appointed adviser to the government on the harbour defence programme. In Wellington, he gave advice on military architecture and the construction of batteries at Kau Point, Point Halswell and Fort Gordon. He was also an adviser to the governments of Victoria and New South Wales, and a prominent member of the New Zealand Institute.

Left: Gravestone of Major General Henry Schaw.

Right: Captain Westrup's Camp, Kohangarearea, near Manutuke, Poverty Bay, 1864. (ATL F-110532-1/2)



10. Charles Westrup (1830–1903)

Major

Charles Westrup joined the Forest Rangers in 1863 and fought throughout the North Island. In 1865, Captain Westrup was sent to Wanganui to advise Forest Rangers refusing to go to the East Coast because their pay had been reduced from five shillings to 3/6d that the new rate would be a little over four shillings. He took to Wellington those not prepared to accept the daily rate and go to Napier. They were all court-martialled at Thorndon Barracks (where the American Embassy now stands) but later returned to duty.

The Forest Rangers were disbanded in October 1867 and Charles Westrup settled in Poverty Bay, where he became a Volunteer Officer in the Poverty Bay Mounted Rifles. When Te Kooti and his 190 Hauhau party escaped from the Chatham Islands and landed at Whareongaonga, South Poverty Bay, Westrup was involved in operations against him. Following the murder of Major Biggs, he was promoted to Major and placed in command of the Poverty Bay District. He later retired to become a sheep farmer in the district. He achieved renown for his coolness and intrepidity in action.

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11. John Amos Palmer (1878–1904) Gunner, Royal New Zealand Artillery (RNZA)

On 2 November 1904, the RNZA held its second big gun practice at Point Gordon on the Miramar Peninsula. The eight-inch gun went first and then the two 12 pounder quick firing guns under the command of Lieutenant Sandle. On the 13th round the breech blew out of the A1 Gun, blowing Gunner Palmer backwards up the bank. His injuries were so severe that he died within half an hour.

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12. Sir Alfred William Robin (1860–1935) Major General, KCMG, CB, KSTJ, mid, VD, Legion d'Honneur (France)

Australian by birth, Alfred Robin's fascination for the military led to his resignation from his family's Dunedin coach and carriage building business. A volunteer soldier since 1878, he commanded the Otago Hussars from 1891–98 and was known as the 'smartest Commanding Officer in the Colony'. After leading the mounted Diamond Jubilee contingent in London, he commanded the 1st NZ Contingent in the South African War between 1899 and 1901 and, after commanding the Otago Military District, was appointed Chief of General Staff in 1907 and Adjutant and Quartermaster General, NZ Staff Corps in 1910. He favoured conscription which was introduced in 1910. At the beginning of the First World War he was appointed Commandant and Quartermaster General, a post he retained until his retirement in December 1919.

He was an accomplished artist and won popular acclaim for his military accomplishments.

- ▶ Retrace steps to the main drive and follow directional markers up the hill.



Top: Gravestone of Gunner John Palmer.

Bottom: Sir Alfred Robin, 1914–1918. (ATL F-13286-1/1)



13. Thomas Farr (1879–1941) Major, DSO, MC, MID

Farr enlisted as a Gunner in the New Zealand Permanent Force in 1900. In the First World War he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant and served in Egypt and Gallipoli, where he was awarded the Military Cross. He then served in France, where he was ultimately appointed the Officer Commanding 13th Field Battery of the 3rd NZ Artillery Brigade. In November 1918 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for conspicuous gallantry in action. Under heavy enemy fire, he walked up and down behind the guns encouraging his men and directing their fire with great coolness and composure. He served in the RNZA until 1938, commanding the RNZA in Central Military District and finished his career as Assistant Adjutant General.

Graves in the Serviceman's Section, Karori Cemetery.



20. Janet Annie Moore (1880–1968) Principal Matron, ARRC, MBE, mid

Janet Moore was born in England and travelled to New Zealand as a child. She trained as a nurse at Dunedin Hospital from 1904 to 1907. In 1915, she served as a staff nurse at the NZ General Hospitals in Egypt and England. At the NZ hospital at Brockenhurst she treated men wounded in the Somme, Messines and Passchendaele battles on the Western Front. She was promoted to Sister NZANS in 1921 and was Principal Matron 1933–1940.

Janet Moore was prominent in civil nursing as Matron of Waikato Hospital 1921–1924 and Deputy Director of the Health Department's Nursing Division 1925–1928. She worked with Mary Lambie from 1928 to organise a new post graduate course for trained nurses at Victoria University College. She was awarded an MBE for services to nursing in 1939 but continued to serve the profession during the Second World War in a casualty clearing station.



21. Ivon Tatham Standish (1883–1967) Colonel, CMG, DSO, mid

Ivon Standish served with the last New Zealand Contingent sent to South Africa in 1902. He then became a regular soldier, representing New Zealand at the 1911 coronation in London. He served with the NZ Field Artillery throughout WWI, commanding a battery at Gallipoli and commanding at brigade level 1916–1918. After the war he held a series of appointments culminating in Officer Commanding, Central Military District, Buckle Street, Wellington in 1935–38. He retired in 1945.

Left: Janet Annie Moore (front right), Balmer Lawn Section, No 1 New Zealand General Hospital, Brockenhurst, England 1915–1919. (ATL F-72017-1/2)

Right: Colonel Ivon Standish, 1939–1945. (ATL PAColl-5547-073)



22. Sir William LH Sinclair-Burgess

(1880–1964)

**Major General, KBE, KB, CB, CMG, DSO,
Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre,
DSM (USA), mid**

William Sinclair-Burgess was born in England and came to New Zealand as a child (he hyphenated the names of his father and step-father respectively). He worked as a carpenter and engineer, became a volunteer soldier in 1900 and joined the NZ Staff Corps in 1911 and was appointed Officer Commanding No 4 Group at Hamilton. In 1913 he was seconded on Exchange to the Australian Commonwealth Forces. He continued to serve with the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) in Egypt, Gallipoli, France and Belgium as a Battery Commander and was eventually promoted to temporary Command of the artillery in the 4th Australian Division.

Sinclair-Burgess returned to New Zealand in 1919 and was quickly promoted, eventually appointed Chief of the General Staff and Director of Military Training and Intelligence. He was appointed General Officer Commanding (GOC) NZ Military Forces in 1931. In this role he started New Zealand's rearmament (including the formation of the RNZAF) in the face of rising world militarism. He is believed to have worked for the security services during World War 2.

He was a tall, dark man with flashing eyes and a striking appearance who loved to wear full-dress uniform to cabinet meetings. He was also a practical man who built his own house at Mahina Bay. He was the most decorated and longest-serving head of the army.

*Major-General Sir William Sinclair-Burgess, 1940–1944.
(ATL F-13283-1/1)*



Graves outside the Servicemen's Section

▶ **Starting from the Lych Gate, take the first path to your left and follow directional markers.**

1. John Falconer (1844–1919) Captain

John Falconer was born in Glasgow and joined the Royal Engineers at Chatham in 1867. As a Quarter Master Sergeant Instructor, he was selected from the staff of the School of Submarine Mining at Chatham, where he had been an instructor for seven years, to assist with the defence of Hobart, Tasmania. In 1886, he applied to join the New Zealand Defences as a submarine mining instructor and was appointed Lieutenant in the New Zealand Militia as the torpedo instructor in Wellington.

In 1888, he was promoted to Captain and inspector of submarine mining, including search lights and signal communications. He held that position until he retired in 1902, after establishing the Submarine Mining Depot at Shelly Bay. He was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Bronze and Silver Medals for saving nine lives during his service.

*Officers of the
New Zealand Armed
Constabulary and Militia
at Parihaka, 1881.
Lieutenant Colonel
Stuart Newall is in the
back row, second to right.
(ATL PAColl-3032)*



2. Stuart Newall (1843–1919) Colonel, CB, mid

Born in Scotland, Stuart Newall arrived in New Zealand in 1863. After unsuccessfully seeking gold on the West Taieri diggings, he enlisted in the 3rd Waikato Regiment. In 1868 he joined the Armed Constabulary as a Sergeant and served with Colonel Whitmore's Forces in campaigns on the West and East Coasts.

He rapidly achieved positions of responsibility, in 1870 commanding a unit engaged in operations against Te Kooti. Newall was one of the two officers responsible for arresting Te Whiti, Tohu Kakahi and Hiroki during the occupation of Parihaka in 1881. He commanded various military districts in the 1890s.

Newall commanded the expedition of Permanent Militia sent to the Hokianga in 1898 to enforce dog taxes. At the last minute, the hapu of Nga Puhi decided to refrain from violent opposition to Newall's force.

He served in the South African War from 1899–1900, leading the 5th Contingent, and retired in 1903. Newall commanded the force of mounted special constables in Wellington during the general strike of October–December 1913 and in 1915 he was appointed commandant of King George V Hospital in Rotorua, retiring three years later.

Newall held Maori in high regard, remarking that had he been born Maori he would have been a 'turbulent rebel'. His capable career with the NZ military covered 40 years.

- ▶ **Walk back down the hill to the main drive and turn left to the marble boulder headstone above the path.**



3. William Warren (1825–1894) Colour Sergeant, NZ Medal

Colour Sergeant Warren, 65th Regiment of Foot, arrived in New Zealand in 1846 from Sydney. He was among the 140-man regiment that arrived in Wellington aboard the barque *Levant* in response to a request by Governor Grey for reinforcements. They were stationed at Paremata Redoubt and took part in the action at Horokiwi in August. Later, they garrisoned the Hutt forts and stockades and occupied the Mount Cook Barracks in Buckle Street in 1847.

Warren saw service in Wellington, New Plymouth, Bay of Islands, Napier and the Waikato during the regiment's 20-year stay in New Zealand.

- ▶ **Follow directional markers down the main drive and turn right up the hill past the Underwood vault with a large angel on the roof.**

4. Hon Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, (1831–1892) KCMG, mid

Harry Atkinson was born in Cheshire. He arrived in New Zealand in 1853 and bought bush land in Taranaki. He joined the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers in 1858 and in 1860 commanded No 2 Company at Waireka and at Mahoetahi. In 1863, he and 50 men from his Company formed the first Bush Rangers to fight Maori and they patrolled the surrounding forest and tracks daily. In 1864 they fought with other companies of the Taranaki Military Settlers against the Pai-marire at Te Ahu Ahu.

Atkinson was elected to the Taranaki Provincial Council in 1857 and became an MP and also Deputy Superintendent of Taranaki in 1861. In 1864 he became Minister of Defence and was elected Premier from September 1876–1877, and for two further terms in 1883 and from 1887 to 1891. He became Speaker of the Legislative Council in 1891.



5. Sir Patrick Alphonsus Buckley, (1840–1896) KCMG

Patrick Buckley was born in Castle Townsend, County Cork, Ireland and educated at Queens College Cork and in Paris, before attending the University of Louvain in Belgium. He was commissioned by the Private Chaplain to the Pope to fight with the Irish Papal Brigade against the Piedmontese in 1860, when he was twice wounded and taken prisoner.

In 1862, he sailed for Queensland, where he was admitted to the Bar. He moved to New Zealand in 1865 and in 1872 was elected to the Provincial Council. He was a member of Wellington City Council 1871–73, and a member of the Legislative Council in 1878. Six years later he became the Colonial Secretary in the Stout/Vogel Ministry and from 1891 was Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary as well as Minister of Marine.

He was a keen volunteer and captain of D Battery. The fort at Kaiwharawhara is named in his honour.

6. Sergeant Toby Olive and Sapper William Teague (d.1899) NZ Permanent Force

On 7 August 1899, No 2 Service Company at the Shelly Bay Submarine Mining Depot was ordered by Captain Falconer to demolish the concrete seesaw search light on Point Gordon and recover the mounting socket.

While Sergeant Olive was tamping the explosives into place, they exploded and threw him and Sapper Teague out of the pit. The two men and Corporal Blick, who is buried near Captain Falconer, were killed instantly.



Top: Sir Patrick Buckley, ca 1894. (ATL PAColl-0838)

Bottom: Gravestone of Sapper William Teague



7. John Smith (1821–1899) Captain

John Smith was born in England and served in the 41st Regiment of Foot, now the Royal Regiment of Wales. He saw action in the Crimean War at Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol and was later appointed Adjutant of the North Mayo Militia. He retired to New Zealand in 1875 with his family, one of very many Crimean War veterans to settle here.

8. Thomas William Rose Porter (1843–1920) Colonel, CB, TD

Thomas Porter was born in England and served as a midshipman in the Royal Navy from 1857 to 1859.

He served in the New Zealand Wars of 1860–72 and commanded Maori contingents in the Armed Constabulary Force from 1866–1871, notably in the last engagement of the war at Te Hapua in the Urewera. After a spell as land purchase officer, he commanded the field force in 1889 raised in the Bay of Plenty to prevent Te Kooti and his followers from returning to Gisborne. He commanded both the seventh and ninth NZ Contingents in the South African War 1901–1902, earning praise for his role in the battle of Bothasberg. He commanded various military districts and even acted as Under Secretary of Defence. Brought out of retirement during the First World War, he was Dominion Commandant of the National Reserve and later Inspector of Recruiting Services. This remarkable military career spanned 1857 until 1919, when he retired.



9. Henry Schaw (1829–1902) Major General, CB, Crimea Medal, Royal Engineers

Henry Schaw was born in England and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, where he won prizes for mathematics and fortifications. In 1847, he was commissioned into the Royal Engineers as a Second Lieutenant. He was stationed at Ceylon, Chatham, Ireland and Woolwich and then posted to the Crimea. He later commanded the Royal Engineers in Gosport and was Inspector General of Fortifications and Secretary of the Royal Defence Committee.

In 1887 Schaw retired from the British Army and on his arrival in New Zealand was appointed adviser to the government on the harbour defence programme. In Wellington, he gave advice on military architecture and the construction of batteries at Kau Point, Point Halswell and Fort Gordon. He was also an adviser to the governments of Victoria and New South Wales, and a prominent member of the New Zealand Institute.

Left: Gravestone of Major General Henry Schaw

Right: Captain Westrup's Camp, Kohangarearea, near Manutuke, Poverty Bay, 1864. (ATL F-110532-1/2)



10. Charles Westrup (1830–1903) Major

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