

The Streets of Cambridge and Senior Citizens' Tales.

by RUTH WILKINSON

WITH this publication, Ruth Wilkinson makes a further valuable contribution to the historical Cambridge documents, which record the life and times of our town.

The author has given new interest and meaning to the metres of impersonal asphalt and concrete that stretch from boundary to boundary and within.

Strengthened today to take the pounding of thousands of vehicles, these streets once knew only the plodding of pedestrians and horses, with nothing more than the jingle of harness to disturb the residents.

The history of the streets of Cambridge, recalls anew the pioneers of New Zealand and allows us to reflect on their contributions to our history and progress.

Thank you, Ruth, for leading us, in these pages, along the tree-lined roads of our heritage to discover or re-discover, the hidden treasures which surround us.

*J. G. ALLAN,
Mayor of Cambridge.*

When the 3rd Regiment of the Waikato Militia landed at the junction of the Karapiro Creek and the Waikato River, 11th August, 1864, CHARLES HEAPHY had been here before them.

After surveying the land confiscated from the Maoris, Heaphy laid out Cambridge and Leamington as we know it today. His vision has provided us with our 10 chain wide 'Green Belt' with all our sports grounds, including the Trotting Club and Rugby fields, Polo, Soccer, Te Koutu Park, Leamington Domain, the Town Hall site, Victoria Square, our educational and hospital reserves. His signature, as Provincial Surveyor, is at the bottom of each 3rd Regiment man's land title, dated 13th February, 1865. Sir George Grey, Governor, is the other signatory.

Major Charles Heaphy, V.C., born in St. John's Wood, London in 1822, was the youngest son of Major Heaphy, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo. He came to New Zealand at the age of 17 years. He roamed the country with Sir William Fox, and in 1846 with Thomas Brunner, explored the West Coast for five months, the first Europeans to fight their way into the dense bush. The two arrived back in Nelson in rags.

As an artist, his water colours of early New Zealand life are historical treasures, jealously guarded in our Alexander Library and in the British Library.

On February 11th, 1864, the 40th Regiment was ambushed in the Waikato while swimming. As one soldier lay wounded and bleeding, Charles Heaphy rushed forward, ignoring the shots from the Maoris hidden in the fern, tied up the torn artery, and though wounded three times himself, helped carry the wounded man to safety. For this, special legislation was put through the Imperial Parliament, promoting him to major and awarding him with the Victoria Cross, 1867, the first Colonial to be so honoured.

His spartan way of exploring and soldiering, camping in all weathers with little cover and few changes of clothes, took its toll. He developed tuberculosis, and while on a health seeking trip, died in Brisbane 3rd August, 1881. On his grave, the Australian Government erected a War Service plaque.

Firstly 'Victoria' and 'Albert', then our early streets were named after Members of the Legislative Council and Members of Parliament prominent in the 1860's. Who named them is not definitely known.

References—Cyclopedia of New Zealand, Old Cambridge Independents, 'First Families of Cambridge', 'Just Roaming', both by Ruth Wilkinson.

General Cameron and his officers of the 3rd Regiment of the Waikato Militia named 'Cambridge' after George, William, Frederick, Charles, second Duke of Cambridge, first cousin of Queen Victoria, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army, later promoted to Field Marshal. He fell from grace when his fancy lightly turned to thoughts of chorus girls.

ALBERT STREET

... is the spine of that burgeoning industrial area known collectively as 'Carter's Flat'. The first land owner was Bishop George Augustus Selwyn, who, in 1864 was granted a military title to six acres, now occupied by the saleyard and by Messrs Moore, Levesque and Morriss. The street was named in honour of the Royal Consort, Prince Albert.

ALFRED BACK PLACE

Alfred Patrick Back began his working life in the Police Force, but came to Cambridge in 1927 as linesman for the P. & T., he was senior fault man when he retired in 1962.

In the Tory town of Cambridge, his strong Labour Party views delayed until 1947, his election to the Borough Council, of which he was a member for 23 years, twelve as Chairman of Works. He served under six mayors, for many of them as deputy mayor, but he was the stormy petrel of the Council. Local residents gleefully rushed the Independent the mornings after Council meetings to read for themselves the latest wordy battle between Alf and the presiding mayor. He was a gifted speaker. But he was a conscientious chairman of works and knew every pot-hole, unsealed street and open drain in the Borough, direct from complaining ratepayers. Alf was always accessible.

For 15 years, Alf Back was a member of the Cambridge Electric Power Board and opposed all suggestions of amalgamation. He was Government representative on the Fire Board since its formation in 1941 and was rewarded with the 15 years' service award.

Aged 72, Alfred Back died Friday, 13th July, 1973 and after Requiem Mass at St. Peter's Catholic Church, the cortage was led by the Cambridge Fire Brigade engine through the town he loved and served so well.

ALPHA STREET

... almost a town in itself — except for postage stamps and a bit of plumbing. A church for baptisms and burials, a school for the three 'R's' with its library and playing fields; hair-do's, garden needs, electrician, lawyer, surveyor, garage—Oh! count them for yourself—dentist, computer, hotel, bowls, clubs etc., etc.

The big supermarket on the corner with Anzac Street was begun 18th July, 1978. After the bulldozers had pushed aside a couple of houses, the trucks and workers moved in. Braving winter rains and storms, the men toiled throughout the daylight hours, Sundays included, allowing Mayor Jim Allan to cut the ribbon, 11th October, 1978. Eight weeks from start to finish, the complex was complete with seemingly acres of smooth tarsealed parking areas, a perfect set-up for wheelies and skate boarders. The first manager, Mr Noel Johnstone, welcomed the multitude with aisles of smiles.

ANZAC STREET

... began life as Chapel Street. Here Cambridge began to organize itself. The Methodists built the first church in Cambridge, 1867 on the Alpha Street corner. This was shared with the Church of England and the Presbyterians, while the Catholics heard Mass in Sergeant Newall's house which was also the Post Office. Mail service was by horseback from Ngaruawahia three days a week. In 1866 the post office was moved to a fencible cottage on the site of the present library. In 1876, the Catholics bought Sergeant Newall's section and built their first church in 1878 at a cost of £560.* The present church was built in 1926. The first trees in Cambridge were reputed to be planted behind the church — that last huge macrocarpa certainly looks as old as Cambridge.

The Masonic Lodge was established in 1864, but with the departure of so many men for the goldfields, the lodge lapsed and it was not until 1899 the Masons built their first lodge in Chapel Street. The first undertaker, Mr Lodder, was behind Sergeant Newall's house, while Thomas Gemmill opened the first blacksmith forge in the Waikato, 1866, where Wilkinson & Co's petrol station is now ... armed constabulary tied their horses to the hitching rail still across the street.

Chapel Street was renamed Anzac Street after the Gallipoli Landing, 25th April, 1915.

BATH STREET

... literally — at the end of a path from Wilson Street with a steep ladder to the Waikato River. This was through Major Wilson's property where the river had been fenced in for a swimming pool. Later it was closed after two children, swimming outside the safety fence, were drowned.

One Sunday morning, about the turn of the century, a group of young men dared one of their number to swim across the river and back. Urged on by the cheers of his mates, he dived in and swam across, and on returning, expected the plaudits of his friends. To his dismay, not only was there no one about, but his clothes and towel had disappeared as well! Reluctantly he decided there was nothing else to do but to climb the ladder and walk home. He arrived in the middle of Victoria Street just as people were answering the call of St. Andrew's bell to church. But he had a problem. In those days, young fellows never bothered to wear swimming togs—and so!!!

BELMONT PLACE

This was a joint sub-division between the Cambridge Council and Mr Murray Wootten. The venture was designed to give access to the Calvert property and to some back land fronted by Maclean Street. Thus opening up more housing sections. Mr Wootten named this new access 'Belmont' Place in honour of the Bombay (N.Z.) house in which he was born.

Murray Wootten came to Cambridge, 7th March, 1955 and was given a civic farewell in the Town Hall when he left Cambridge 22 years later, 28th July, 1977.

The general opinion expressed was that Murray was the best works superintendent Cambridge had ever had.

BOWEN STREET

... To honour Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G., who succeeded Sir George Grey as Governor of New Zealand in February, 1868. An Irishman born in 1821, he graduated B.A. from Trinity College, Oxford. After a brilliant

* Double these sterling amounts for present day dollar equivalents.

diplomatic career, including Governor in Chief of Queensland for seven or eight years, Sir George was promoted to his New Zealand position.

An author of several books himself, Sir George established the annual "Bowen Prize". He donated £100 to New Zealand Universities for the best essay connected with English history or on the "Destiny of British Colonies".

As the building industry had slumped during the 'hungry thirties' the Labour Government under the Rt. Hon. Michael Joseph Savage, in 1939, instituted the State Housing Scheme. This was to meet the increasing demands of the growing population for homes at a reasonable rental. The first in Cambridge were built in Bowen Street opposite the East School, and for a 976 square foot house the cost was £1,061.

BRYCE STREET

is to remember the Hon. John Bryce. He served through the three successive ministries of Hall, Whitaker and Atkinson, 1880-1884 as Minister of Native Affairs and Defence. During the Maori Wars, he was a Lieutenant in the Yeomanry Cavalry Volunteers and was present at the Hau-Hau advance on Wanganui, 1860. Mr G. W. Rusden in his book, 'History of New Zealand', accused Mr Bryce of "When in charge of a troop of cavalry dashed upon the women and children, cutting them down gleefully and with ease." In the libel suit which followed in England, the jury took exactly ten minutes to find for Mr Bryce, whereupon the judge, Baron Huddleston, stated the charge was completely baseless and awarded Mr Bryce £5,000 damages. Mr Bryce was leader of the Opposition in 1890 against the Ballance government. His grandson, Mr W. D. Bryce lives in Grey Street.

At the foot of Bryce Street was Souter's wharf where goods were winched up and down principally for Hally's flour mill across the river. The road was so rough that a driver was jerked from the seat of his six-horse waggon and run over by the heavy iron wheels. His widow sweated over washtubs and scrubbing floors to support their four children — no solo mothers', widows' pensions, workers' compensation or child allowances in those heartless days. The older houses around this area were probably connected with the wharf activities.

BUCKLAND PLACE

William Francis Buckland, Mayor of Cambridge, 1898-1903, 1905-1910. The most controversial and progressive Mayor Cambridge ever had. Against fierce opposition he converted us from an amenity lacking village into the nucleus of a cultured town.

He introduced improved saleyards, a reticulated water supply, tar sealed streets, gas works, the high level bridge, a new post office, a sewerage scheme, technical school and our present town hall. For more details of his life see "First Families of Cambridge", by Ruth Wilkinson.

In February, 1978, the Cambridge Historical Society was delighted to welcome, with a Mayoral reception, Mr Buckland's grand-daughter, Mary Richards and her husband, Frank, from Alaska. As well as renewing friendships with her cousins, Mrs Gordon Vosper and Mr Warwick Banks, Mrs Richards presented to Cambridge a handsome collection of silver cups and trophies on behalf of Mr Buckland's descendants now living in Canada, U.S.A. and Alaska. These gifts are on display in a special case in our Museum.

CARTER'S CRESCENT

It is good that William 'King' Carter's name has been given official recognition with that commercial area familiarly known as 'Carter's Flat'. Once again, consult 'First Families of Cambridge' and 'Just Roaming' for full accounts of his life and

work.

CHURCHILL PLACE

. . . a small street in a new sub-division off Richmond Street. One guess after whom it is named.

CLARE STREET

. . . For William Clare, adjutant in charge of Cambridge, 1872-75. Under his command, the armed constabulary built the Roto-o-rangi Redoubt, 1873, and the first Cambridge to Hamilton road "with speed and competence." When Timothy Sullivan was murdered by the Hau-Haus in the Pukekura Hills, 25th April, 1873, Major Clare it was who organised an armed party to hunt the culprits in the bush clad hills. Major Clare was also Government agent for the purchase of Maori lands. He once owned the whole of Duke Street South frontage from the turn-around to Fort Street.

COMMERCE STREET

This comparatively new sub-division is a commercial centre with entrances off Victoria, Duke and Fort Streets. Where once the 'Ten Star Redoubt' stood guard over the infant settlement, Railway buses deal with hundreds of passengers. The Senior Citizens' Club insures its members against a bored and lonely old age, and the Red Cross fulfills the ideals of its Society. Here, early horse sales were held in week long September fetes.

For years, the land flooded badly and it was quite an engineering problem to drain and seal the roads.

CONSTANCE PLACE

Once the property of the Johnson family who had an excellent reputation for training working dogs. They sold to Mr W. Foote, who after sub-dividing for housing sections named it 'Constance' Place.

CORONATION STREET

A fairly new sub-division off King Street—guess it all happened around June, 1953!

CORRIELEA STREET *Ramsay Stewart*

Major John Ramsay Richardson named his Cambridge property, "Corrielea", after his Scottish home town.

The Major belonged to one of Scotland's oldest hereditary titled families. About 1875 he came to New Zealand as a young clerk on the Gorton Estate of his uncle, Sir James Fergusson, Governor of New Zealand. He farmed extensively in Whitehall and in St. Kilda Road before building in King Street followed by another handsome home on the corner of Grosvenor and King Streets. His grandson, John Richardson lives in Cambridge.

Mr and Mrs Warwick Banks purchased Major Ramsay Richardson's original home and on sub-dividing the land, retained "Corrielea" for the new street thus created.

DALLINGER COURT

. . . to honour Nina Kathleen Dallinger, M.B.E., S.S.St. John, J.P.

On the 4th February, 1974, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II personally invested Mrs Dallinger with the decoration as a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Mrs Dallinger has been honorary Social Worker for many years and continued in this office during her twelve years as a Borough Councillor. She was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1954, and has been on the executive of the Girl Guides, the Red Cross and of the St. John Ambulance.

In March, 1977, Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to sanction Mrs Dallinger's admission as a Serving Sister of the Order of St. John. She was invested with this honour by His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Denis Blundell, Prior of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at a most impressive Investiture Service at Wanganui, 26th June, 1977.

Her name is perpetuated in 'Dallinger Court' the first pensioner flats built in Cambridge. These honours are but the culmination of a life devoted to "the good that she could do."

DICK STREET

. . . after the Hon. Thomas Dick who was born in Edinburgh. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Otago Provincial Council. Under the successive administrations of Hall, Whitaker and Atkinson—1879-1883, he held the portfolios of Colonial Secretary, Education, Justice, Postmaster General and Commissioner of Telegraph—that would keep him busy!

Dick Street is a street of large trees and of clubs. The 'Cambridge Club',—once grandly known as the 'Gentlemen's Club', 'The Lyceum Club', and the 'Federated Farmers' Club' in its short length of two blocks.

DOMINION AVENUE

. . . began life about 1880 as "Wharf Street", and curved from the wharf at the foot of Duke Street around to join Victoria Street. It is also known as 'Lovers' Lane'.

DONALD LANE

Donald Graeme Lane Taylor, pilot officer, R.N.Z.A.F., World War II. Donald, only son of Graeme and Enid Taylor, joined the staff of the Band of New Zealand, but at the age of eighteen years, enlisted in the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

Flying a Spitfire, he took part in many raids over Germany, but a few days after "D" Day, 6th June, 1944, was killed in action, aged 21 years. He is the only New Zealander buried in a small Dutch cemetery.

Donald Graeme Lane's name was given to the lane through the sub-divided land adjoining his parents' property. His father was a Cambridge dentist and his mother was the first woman Cambridge Borough Councillor, elected in 1947.

DR TOD COURT

Henry Charles Tod, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., came to Cambridge in 1923 and for the next 55 years was a much loved general practitioner to Cambridge people. He knew the days when a doctor was on call twenty-four hours a day, when babies were born at home, when curtained, hand cranked cars struggled over fascinated roads to isolated patients.

For complete details of his life and work, see a section of "First Families of Cambridge", also "Life Was Like That". He died in 1979.

DUKE STREET

Known as 'The Duke', Mr Andrew Robinson built the first house in Cambridge and in 1865, the first hotel, the 'Duke of Cambridge.' This storey and a half building, with a verandah opening on to the street was on the north side of Duke Street where Wilkinson & Co's used car lot is now (1980).

Around this area, Thomas Gemmill had the first smithy in the Waikato, and at the turn of the century Wilkinson & Co. the first motor repair shop in the Waikato.

In 1889, fifteen shops on the south side of the street went up in flames, while the men fought the fire with a bucket brigade and water hauled from Hally's Brewery Street well, the women saved much stock by running in and out of the threatened buildings, and filling their voluminous petticoats with any goods they could grab. Again, in 1928, a fire swept through the business area from the Independent office to Victoria Street. A decision was made to widen Duke Street, but its six feet extra width was not completed until 1945.

ELIZABETH STREET

Not quite the importance of the street named after her great, great grandmother, but it's home to many families. It's the site of a State housing complex sub-divided around the time of Queen Elizabeth 2nd's Coronation, 2nd June, 1953.

EMPIRE STREET, formerly "BREWERY STREET".

Here the Hally brothers, James, George and John, built a large brewery in the early 1870's. Its deep bricked well was the town's first emergency water supply. This brewery was burned down in 1950. James Hally had a general store on the corner of Duke and Brewery Streets, this was replaced by the 'Criterion' hotel, later known as the 'Central'. It was burned down in 1926 and replaced by the present building from which the hotel license has been transferred to the 'Tavern' in Leamington—10th November, 1976, and a shopping complex known as 'Central Court' with other businesses has changed the corner back to how it started—almost.

And of course the Returned Services' Club. Built in 1877, as the 'Farmers' Club' it was used to study scientific farming methods, improved cattle breeding, business management and debating. In 1881 it was bought by Mr Thomas Wells, a former Mayor of Cambridge and first Chairman of the Domain Board who developed our domain planted trees and brought in the ten chain wide green belt which surrounds our town. His home became the centre of district social life.

Messrs Speight, Pearce, Nicoll and Davies, building contractors, then bought the property, and in July, 1941, presented it to the R.S.A.

EVEREST LANE

. . . brings memories of New Zealand's Edmund Hillary, now Sir Edmund, and his victory over Mount Everest's 29,181 feet, the highest mountain in the world. The glad tidings were given to Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip as the crowds were gathering in London to witness her Coronation, 2nd June, 1953. The Royal couple were delighted while all England cheered. What a crowning epoch!

FLORIDA PLACE

'Swanee', 'Chicago', and 'Cincinnati', all carried the Blackie's racing colours of red, white and blue first past the winning post many times.

Mr and Mrs David Blackie Snr., named their thoroughbreds with American names in honour of U.S.A. servicemen for whom they had kept open house in their

Dunedin home during World War II.

When they bought Wallace Townsend's King Street racing stables in Cambridge, they reserved the name of 'Florida' for their new sub-division.

'Florida' was the dam of 'Tulloch' which in 1957 was the champion of champions of the Pacific, winning £110,000 for his Sydney owner, Mr Haley.

FORT STREET

... which is exactly what it says. Here the 'Ten Star Redoubt' was established in 1864. But before that, 1862, the lock-up had been built to punish the horse stealers, the drunks, the brawlers and the dog and cattle thieves. One night, the police raided and flushed out thirty blaspheming moonshiners.

Around this lock-up on its thirteen acres of land, began the infant town of Cambridge. On the 11th August, 1864, the headquarters of the 3rd Waikato Regiment was moved from Pukerimu and from the 'Crow's Nest' at Pukekura, and landed at the junction of the Karapiro Stream and the Waikato River, the head of navigation. Stores and goods were hauled by sheer manpower up the natural terraces running diagonally from the river wharf to Fort Street. Traces of this 'Barracks Street' may still be seen from the Centennial plaque in this street.

At first, the whole area was enclosed by sod walls, then two acres were fortified with thick palisades loopholed for cross fire. Into this fort, alarmed settlers brought their families into Cambridge every night during the Te Kooti scares in 1869 and in 1873 after the Sullivan Roto-o-rangi murder. The lock-up was eventually used to stable police horses, the present one being built in 1908.

In 1962, the Police Department, at the request of the Mayor, Mr Ken Wilkinson, transferred this historic land to Cambridge for sport and recreation only—NOT for commercial use.

GILLIES AVENUE

Thomas Bannatyne Gillies on arriving in Otago from Scotland in 1852, farmed until 1858 when he succeeded his father in a legal partnership with Mr John Harris.

In 1860, Thomas Gillies was elected M.P. for Dunedin Country Districts, and on moving to Auckland became M.P. for Auckland City West, 1871-1874. He was elected Superintendent of the Auckland Province, 1869-1875. Under the Domett and Whitaker-Fox Administration, 1863-64 he was Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary for Crown Lands and Colonial Treasurer—quite a busy man. In 1875, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court and held that office until his death in July, 1889.

Judge Gillies founded a science scholarship at the University of Auckland with a gift of £3,000.

GILCHRIST PLACE

After Alan Gilchrist Tizard who designed the lovely homes on the two acres subdivided in 1972 by his son and daughter-in-law, Blake and Diana Tizard.

GREY STREET

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., P.C., was the most prominent figure in New Zealand history, and perhaps the greatest man to shape the destiny of this country.

He was born in Lisbon three days after his father, Colonel Grey was killed in action at Badajoz, 1812. However, young George Grey went to Sandhurst Military College where he was commissioned lieutenant.

Sir George published 'Journals of Discovery in Australia'—1841; 'Polynesian

Mythology'—1855; and 'Proverbial Sayings of the Ancestors of the New Zealand Race' 1858—the results of his own extensive explorations.

He was appointed Governor of New Zealand, 18th November, 1846, until 31st December, 1854; Governor of Cape Colony, 1854-1861, then back to New Zealand again as Governor, 3rd October, 1861 until 5th February, 1867. He was Superintendent of Auckland 1875, then Prime Minister from 1877 to 8th October, 1879, when he was defeated by Sir John Hall.

Sir George died in London, 20th September, 1898 after being reconciled with his wife, from whom he had been estranged for many years.

For years, the Grey Street neighbourhood had complained they were kept awake by the croaking of thousands of frogs in McFarlane's swamp, on which the present Intermediate school was built. In 1884 Mr McFarlane told the Town Board he had paid for twelve dray loads of gravel tipped on his frontage, but it was still impassable in winter, the Board need spend only 30/- to complete a good job. Later his little daughter, aged 2½ years, was drowned in the 2ft. deep swamp.

GROSVENOR STREET

Maybe some homesick Londoner named this street 'Grosvenor' with its name linked to famous men of England, its mansions and its gardens.

Grosvenor Square, six acres in the heart of London was named after Sir Richard Grosvenor, who died in 1732. The estate was developed between 1720 and 1730, and retains its reputation as a centre of wealth and fashion. Both Lord Grenville and Lord North lived in the Square when they were Prime Ministers, the Italian Embassy was here as were the Duke of Portland and Lord Harrowby.

Much of the Square was rebuilt between the two World Wars, and wealthy families who previously resided in luxurious mansions, now live in new convenient flats.

During World War II, the U.S.A. Expeditionary Force took over the entire Square. In 1948, Eleanor Roosevelt unveiled a statue to her late husband, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, in gratitude from the British Nation. Right in the centre of Grosvenor Square, it cost £50,000 with a donation limit of five shillings from each person, reserved exclusively to British subscribers. The entire sum was contributed in less than twenty-four hours. The only leasehold U.S.A. Embassy in the world is in Grosvenor Square, London, today.

During 1914, Mr and Mrs S. Lewis built a handsome two storeyed house in Grosvenor Street — it staggered Cambridge people by breaking the £1,500 barrier.

In the early days, MacMillan's paddock occupied a big part of our Grosvenor Street, but in the 1940's the Government bought the land for the present State Housing settlement.

HALL STREET

The Hon. Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G., a Yorkshireman. For almost forty years, Sir John was a Member of Parliament—1856-1895, during which he fought hard for votes for women. Under the Fox Government he was Colonial Secretary from 1856, and with the Stafford and Atkinson Administrations, was Postmaster General, Commissioner of Telegraph and Colonial Treasurer. In 1879, he defeated Sir George Grey and became Prime Minister of New Zealand until 1882.

HALLY'S LANE

The three Hally brothers added much to the prosperity of Cambridge with their many business enterprises. John was a carpenter and lived near the present Hally's Lane car park. George was a soft drink manufacturer and brewer who lived in

Alpha Street on the site of the present Paramount Tyre factory. James was a lawyer and was Mayor of Cambridge, 1887-1888. He built 'Valmai' in 1901, now a motel in Victoria Street. The Hallys ran a general store near the Duke Street Wharf before moving to where the Allied Farmers' store is now. James was a land developer and the Messrs Watt and Hally bacon factory killed and processed as many as 5,000 pigs annually. In 1901 they sold to the newly formed Cambridge Co-operative Dairy Company. Hally's Flour Mill across the river from the end of Bryce Street, provided a profitable market for local farmers' wheat.

HAMILTON ROAD

In 1869, the newly formed Cambridge Road Board's first job was to make a passable road to Hamilton. The actual work was done by the Armed Constabulary under Major Clare. For years the road was merely three tracks through the long grass, but with the end of the horse and buggy days, the authorities had to engineer the surface to the scientific demands of high speed and heavy traffic. The trees along the verges were planted by unemployed ex-soldiers after World War I.

HAWORTH AVENUE

Mr Len Haworth sub-divided, roaded and serviced these acres and everything was going well until he died in 1956. From 1958 to 1968, the Ministry of Works clamped down on all section sales while they pondered the vexed question of whether or no the proposed Cambridge by-pass should run along the Waikato River, while the Haworth Estate patiently paid rates and maintenance on the unsold sections. At last the Ministry of Works abandoned the river by-pass idea — and we haven't a by-pass yet (1980).

The Haworth family in local politics, civic and sporting circles, have all served Cambridge well. Len Haworth left £500 for the beautification of Cambridge and the Council planted the cherry trees in Vogel Street in his memory. This family community service was continued by Len's son, Graeme. In November, 1979, 3rd Officer Graeme Haworth of the Cambridge Volunteer Fire Brigade was awarded the Gold Star of the United Fire Brigades Association for 25 years' service.

HURLEY PLACE

Major General Patrick Hurley, United States of America Marines.

On the 7th December, 1941, the Japanese Air Force shattered Pearl Harbour in a surprise attack, followed by triumphant sweeps through Malaya, Siam and Burma, sinking HMS Prince of Wales and Repulse on the way. In the Central Pacific, Midway, Wake Island, Guam, the Philippines, Corragidor all fell to the might of the Japanese forces, leaving Australia and New Zealand wide open, with their men with the Eighth Army, the Air Force or the Navy on the other side of the world.

On the 17th March, 1942, General MacArthur arrived in Australia and took command of the whole operations. He drew a line from Perth to Brisbane, declaring, "Behind this line, we will not retreat!" Remember the Brisbane Line?

On the 23rd March, 1942, New Zealand came under the United States Naval Command, and a very thankful people welcomed Major-General Patrick Hurley and his U.S. Marines in their thousands with their overwhelming supplies of stores and military equipment.

'Hurley' Place is in honour of these United States Marines.

JAMES STREET

... off Wilson Street. Edgar J. James, Mayor of Cambridge, 1938-1944. On the Mayor and Mayoress fell the full brunt of organizing a small town for war.

In 1939, Cambridge rallied to their call. Home defence units were formed, trenches dug in Victoria Square against air raids, an emergency precautions section covering supplies, health, finance, communications, transport, emergency accommodations etc. were set up as well as the formation of the Home Guard. The sadness of farewelling local men for overseas duties, comforting the bereaved and the joy of welcoming home the returning soldiers, were duties they both faithfully performed. The raising of Patriotic Funds, £5,000 in the first year, all these and Borough administration as well

Edgar James saw active service in World War I, returning with a commission and his English bride, Freda, who was a most conscientious and popular Mayoress. Edgar's son Ivor was killed in World War II.

KING STREET & KING'S CRESCENT

The significance of these two names cannot be found. King Street has eight new sub-divisions along its length.

KIRKWOOD STREET

James and Robert Kirkwood, two early Cambridge business men, built the 'Alpha' hotel ('National') in 1866. This hotel was burned down in 1912 and replaced with the present building.

The brothers were land dealers and builders, but Kirkwood Street became a foundation for the transport business. 'King' Carter had his depot here, later Messrs Crowther and Bell stabled their horses and coaches and the MacMillan brothers shod hundreds of farmers' horses and trotting stars for many years. Now Messrs Ross Todd administer a large garage with cars, farm equipment and tractors.

One of the Kirkwood cottages, on the top of Duke Street hill is still occupied and in good order. (1980)

LAKE STREET

Self explanatory. The street from Victoria Street to Lake Te Koutu in our Domain and the site of the first municipal offices under the jurisdiction of the Cambridge North Highway Board in 1871. They were two fencible cottages which were destroyed by fire in July, 1900 when all Borough records were lost. Cambridge became a borough in 1886.

MACKENZIE PLACE

... in honour of the Rev. Colin MacKenzie, E.D., B.A., who was inducted as minister of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Cambridge, on 22nd May, 1946 and served in this position until 9th March, 1966.

After completing his training at the Theological Hall, Knox College, Dunedin, the Rev. Colin MacKenzie was ordained as minister of Clutha Valley parish, South Otago on November 15th, 1933. Then he transferred to St David's, Patone, February 9th, 1939 from which parish he resigned on April 16th, 1941 to serve as Chaplain with the 2nd NZEF throughout the Middle East and Italy. After five years on active service he returned to New Zealand and accepted the call to Cambridge.

During his term in Cambridge, the Rev. Colin served as Moderator of the Presbytery of Waikato, Clerk of Presbytery for five years and a member of several committees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand.

He also continued his association with the Army in the Territorial Forces and was Chaplain to the 4th Medium Regiment, R.N.Z.A. (Waikato) from 1952 to 1957, being awarded the E.D. (Efficiency Decoration) in 1956.

Rev. MacKenzie and Mrs MacKenzie lived very full lives for the benefit of Cambridge. The Rev. Colin served as Padre to the Cambridge R.S.A., was on the School Committee and was first president of the High School Parent Teacher Association, a member of Rotary, Chairman of the Cambridge Corso Committee and was on the Housing Allocation Committee.

Mrs MacKenzie was President of the Cambridge Presbyterian Women's Union for 12 years and President of the Waikato Presbytery — the combined women's organisation of the Waikato Presbytery. Only another busy minister's wife would have any idea of the endless telephone calls and door bells she answered from those in need of help or advice as well as rearing four children, Ian, Margaret, William and Christine, two of whom were head prefects at the High School.

After nearly 20 years as minister of Trinity Church, the Rev. Colin MacKenzie accepted a call to St John's Parish, Whangarei, where he was inducted on March 9th, 1966. He has now retired and living at Tauranga.

After selling the first manse in Wilson Street for £600 the Church bought three acres and a manse in Alpha Street in 1878. In 1905 this manse and one acre of land was sold for £3375, and a year later a new manse was built costing £650. In 1966 the congregation gave the Board of Managers authority to erect a new manse. A tender of £13,721 was accepted and the building was handed over on October 18th, 1967.

MACLEAN STREET

The Hon. Thomas Every Maclean, M.L.C., part owner of 'Carbine', the first New Zealand horse to win the Melbourne Cup. In 1890 Carbine won carrying the record weight of 10 stone 5 lbs (65.77 kilos) in a recent field of 39 starters in a record time of 3 minutes 28½ seconds for the two miles (3,200 m). Further details of Every Maclean's career are in "First Families of Cambridge". P.S. It's in the library.

MILICICH PLACE

Vladimir Milicich, Mayor of Cambridge, 1962-1965 was born in Pogdara, Dalmatia in 1896. Filled with the spirit of adventure, 'Wally' came to New Zealand at the age of 14 years with his three brothers.

Working as a team digging drains through the Tauwhare swamp, young Wally wielded a shovel with the best of them—the Milicich brothers' cheques were always the biggest of the contractors.

He next bought a herd of cows and went sharemilking; then his own small farm, which was sold to be replaced by a larger farm, and so on up the ladder of achievements.

He came to Cambridge in 1921 and in later years established The Leamington Concrete Products Ltd. Walter Milicich has a wide and varied public service record: Chairman of the Leamington Town Council and of the Leamington Domain Board, both for two terms; Foundation Member and President of the Central Bowling Club; President of the Leamington Indoor Bowling Club; Vice-President of several sporting and public bodies; member of the Cambridge Beautifying Society, Karapiro Lake Domain Board, Maungakawa Scenic Reserve, and of the Boy Scout Management Committee etc.

Mr Milicich was chairman of the Leamington Town Board at the time of the amalgamation with the Cambridge Borough, 1958, and won a seat on the combined Council. In 1962, on the sudden death of the Mayor, Mr Ken Wilkinson, his fellow councillors unanimously elected him to fill the mayoralty.

A short time before the Cambridge Centennial, Wally's loved wife, Martha died. All their married life, Martha had supported and encouraged Wally in all his

endeavours, and now she was gone. But their daughter, Mrs Phil Hyde, took her mother's place as Mayoress, and all through the week long revelries, hid their grief, and joined with the people in celebrating Cambridge and its first 100 years.

Milicich Place is the centre of the most historical corner of Cambridge. To here, men of the 3rd Waikato Regiment manhandled ammunition stores up the steep 'Barracks' Street hill to begin the foundation of Cambridge, 1864.

MORRISS PLACE

Mr Jack Morriss began his working life with the Cambridge firm of Messrs Moore and Hardy, builders. Except for home service during World War II, he spent all his adult life with the firm, eventually becoming a partner in the company, now Messrs Moore, Levesque and Morriss.

He gave years of service to the Cambridge Volunteer Fire Brigade, and while Chief Fire Officer in charge of operations, died suddenly at a house fire, 25th November, 1965.

NGAIO CRESCENT

The only Maori named street in the whole of Cambridge. Perhaps the authorities were wary, remembering the names suggested by the Maoris for the streets of the newly named Leamington Township, 1907.

And not a single Ngaio tree in sight. The tree grows to about 20 feet; Maoris used to rub their limbs with the leaves to repel sand flies and mosquitoes. The old time vets bruised and warmed the leaves to release the natural oil, then packed horses legs for bruises and septic sores.

Ngaio Crescent was a State housing project, developed at the same time as Elizabeth Street.

OLIVER STREET

The Hon. Richard Oliver, M.L.C. From 1879 to 1881, under the Hall, Whitaker and Atkinson ministries, he held the portfolio of Public Works. In 1881, the Hon. Richard was appointed to the Executive Council.

Oliver Street is one of the obscure streets of Carter's Flat which has been pitch-forked into prominence with the increasing industrial activities of the area.

PRINCES STREET

Descendants of early families in this street swear solemnly, with tears in their eyes, that it was named after a Mr Prince, who was the first man to build a home in Princes Street. It was opposite the end of Weld Street. Sydney Prince was a builder.

QUEEN STREET

... was once dominated by the railway station. During World War I, the 8 a.m. train was full of Hamilton High School pupils, whose ambition was to matriculate. Cambridge High School didn't aspire to higher than Junior Civil Service. Many of the carriages had horsehair and leather covered benches for seats, while a natty row of brass spittoons decorated the centre of the floor and lighting was by acetylene lamps. The scholars arrived back on the 5 p.m. train, if they were lucky. Special trains of over 100 double decker waggons, with the accompanying barking dogs and shouting men loaded sheep for the Westfield freezing works—usually on a Sunday to avoid cluttering up the railway system.

Wirth's Circus train would arrive some time in the night, but by 6 a.m., the

whole town, father, mother, kids, would be at the railway yards to watch the elephants haul the lions' and tigers' cages to Victoria Square. The performing artists slept on behind the blind windows of their carriages.

The 2.30 p.m. passenger train brought in the Auckland Herald and was the event of the day; a hansom cab or a Model T Ford taxi awaited fares. The last passenger train left Cambridge September 9th, 1946.

Besides four hotels, Cambridge once had five large boarding houses, two of which, 'Kenilworth' and 'Waimarie' were in Queen Street, opposite S.P.N.D., a large building firm. This riot of accommodation was to cope with the influxes of visitors for the Maori Land Courts and for the September week long horse sales when two or three thousand horses would be auctioned to buyers from all over New Zealand, and Australia with Indian Army Officers after polo ponies.

The Town Hall with its fourth Municipal Offices, then Victoria Square, first known as the Government Acre with its surrounds of sixty glorious English trees, oaks, sycamores, elms, cedars, birches, once the rugby, hockey, bike-polo and athletic centre of the district.

At the turn of the century, substantial family homes on their quarter acre sections, filled the western end of Queen Street, many of them still nestling behind their venerable hedges and trees. Dr Edward Waddington, our first doctor, with the Crimean War behind him, occupied the site of Mrs Helen Willis' home on 31 Queen Street. Sir Bernard Ashwin, later to become Secretary of the Treasury, spent his boyhood at 25 Queen Street at the same time as Mr Edward Fussell, the future Governor of the Reserve Bank lived right opposite in 28 Queen Street.

Contrasting in architecture is the Primary School headmaster's house built in 1881, with a still older immigrant's 1860 cottage pre-fabbed in England behind it, while across the street is the latest Methodist-Presbyterian Union Parish of Cambridge Church, consecrated November 24th, 1979.

RICHMOND STREET

The Hon. James Crowe Richmond, M.L.C., was Colonial Secretary in the Weld Government in 1865, and Commissioner of Customs under the second Stafford Ministry from 1865 to 1869.

An engineer by profession, he farmed in Taranaki where his land and home was destroyed during the Maori Wars. He was strongly opposed to Sir Julius Vogel's borrowing policies and unsuccessfully contested Wellington and Nelson seats in 1870. However he was called to the Legislative Council in 1883, but resigned in 1890 due to ill-health. He was a talented artist and his water colours were much treasured.

ROBINSON STREET

The Hon. William Robinson, M.L.C. Known as 'Ready Money' Robinson, he landed in Adelaide, Australia from Lancashire in 1839, and within five years, he owned 10,000 sheep.

In February, 1865, with his wife and four daughters—his only son died as a child—arrived in New Zealand and negotiated with the Nelson Provincial Government to buy Cheviot and much of the surrounding country. Here Mr Robinson developed the finest estate in the Empire, 84,000 acres which ran 60,000 sheep and hundreds of horses and cattle. He built Mansion House, and with its 40 rooms and over 300 windows, was one of the largest private homes in New Zealand.

At Robinson's town house in Christchurch, his Panamanian valet, Cedeno, in 1871, murdered the cook and stabbed a housemaid. Under the title of "The Park Terrace Murder," this tragedy was re-enacted in a T.V.2 play in 1977.

Mr Robinson was a very successful racehorse owner. At Ascot in 1865, his

horse 'Eltham' won the Queen's Vase and his 'Gratitude' won the Royal Hunting Cup at the same meeting.

In 1868, the Hon. William used ferrets to exterminate rabbits.

Once a business firm refused to accept his cheque, so returning later, tipped a wheelbarrow load of pennies on to the floor, saying "Here's your ready money!" Thus earning for himself the nickname of 'Ready Money' Robinson.

SCHOOL PLACE

Was once a surveyed road running from Williams Street through to Clare Street. Now the Intermediate School spreads its pleasant green playing fields over most of the southern end, leaving a few homes on a short, quiet street.

STAFFORD STREET

The Hon. Sir Edward William Stafford, G.C.M.G. was one of New Zealand's first and ablest statesmen. By the way, he was a brother-in-law of the Hon. William Robinson, M.L.C.

Sir Edward was born in Edinburgh in 1820, and after graduating from Trinity College, Dublin, sailed for Nelson, New Zealand in 1843, where he was appointed manager of the New Zealand Company.

In 1853, he was elected Superintendent of the Province of Nelson. One of his first acts was to appoint a Commission to enquire into the conditions of education in New Zealand. This led to the better organisation of education and became the basis of the national education system today as The Nelson System.

In the same year, he introduced the creation of Roads Boards which was so successful, road boards soon became general throughout New Zealand—with the ensuing blessing of passable roads.

He became Premier of the first Parliament of the Constituted Act, 1856 and held office until 1861; among his colleagues were the Hon. James Richmond and Sir Francis Weld. He resigned after his Government was defeated by one vote, 1861, but regained the Premier office in 1865, and for the third time in 1872.

TAYLOR STREET

James Taylor, second son of William Taylor and grandson of Lieutenant-General Taylor of H.M. Indian Army, was born at Glen Innes in 1856. His father also owned and named Glen Orchard and Glendowie. At the age of 19 years, with ten golden sovereigns in his pocket, James Taylor arrived in Cambridge to develop 500 acres of land on the outskirts of the garrison town. He called the estate, 'Bardowie' after the family home in Perthshire, Scotland.

Baching in a tin shed, he cut and burned the scrub and fern covered acres, dug ditch and bank paddock dividers, planted hundreds of trees with the help of casual labour from men discharged from the Army.

James Taylor built a beautiful home and married Miranda, daughter of the Reverend J. Whewell and Mrs Whewell. Their 'Bardowie' became the social and sporting centre of the district. The first Waikato Hunt was held there in 1880, when Mr Tom Brown brought a pack of Pakuranga hounds to Cambridge. The first game of polo was played there at the turn of the century, and part of the farm was used for the first trotting permit in the district. The Te Koutu Golf Club was formed in 1930.

He once had 300 acres in turnips on a 12,000 acre property he managed at Te Miro, which he later bought for himself and in turn sold to the Government for the Returned Soldier Settlement after World War I. He also farmed 'Gwynnelands', now St. Peter's School.

James Taylor was one of the founders of the Cambridge Co-operative Dairy

Company which bought out Messrs Watt and Hally's bacon factory in 1901 for £2,068.

More details of his life and works are in 'First Families of Cambridge'.

THORNTON ROAD

To remember Daniel Thornton, a wealthy businessman who was a very early colonist and founder of Thornton, Smith and Firth, flourmillers, who later became known as the Northern Flour Mills Ltd.

Whilst on the way to inspect Firth's Matamata wheat fields, in 1868, he fell in love with the view from the top of Maungakawa Hills and vowed to build a home in keeping with the surroundings. The same year he bought 6,000 acres from the Maori owners and called them 'Maungakawa Estate'. Unfortunately he died in Russia in 1881, and the estate passed to his son, Bateman, who with business interests in St. Petersburg, made only fleeting visits to Maungakawa, Cambridge, New Zealand, so his younger brother, William took over.

Mrs Daniel Thornton, with her family, had travelled the world but returned to fulfill her late husband's wish — to build a mansion of style and grace on the top of Maungakawa. The lavishly furnished home was finished by 1890, and became the social centre for music and art.

In 1903 the Government bought the house and grounds for a Consumptive (Tb) Sanatorium, but in 1917, soldiers from World War I suffering from the effects of German gas and those with pulmonary complaints were sent there for treatment. Hundreds of Tb. shelters were spread around the main buildings. But the soldier patients found the sanatorium too isolated and the authorities, the transport costs too expensive, so it was, the patients and stores were transferred to Waipukurau and Otaki.

Thornton's beautiful home was pulled down and the surroundings declared a National Park. All that remains of the impact of this progressive family made on Cambridge is 'Thornton' Road which leads to 'Gudex Park'.

The Thomas Wells entrance gates to our Domain commemorates the first Chairman of the Domain Board, 1880. Under his leadership acres of town rubbish dumps, disused gravel pits, gorse, blackberries were transformed into smooth bowling greens, tennis court, footpaths, tailored lawns and trees. Lake Te Koutu was the first aquatic centre of Cambridge. Here King Tawhaio swam and rested, he called it 'Okokoro' the wash basin, his name for our town. The militia swam, boated and played water polo, dressing sheds and a diving board were just below the present children's playground. These playgrounds were once a Maori food pa where the Maoris gathered to catch eels and rats for food. Remnants of the earthworks still remain overlooking the lower bowling greens.

VICTORIA ROAD/STREET

Formerly known as 'Taupire' Road, it was renamed by Miss Runciman in a ceremony to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign, 1897. The road ran from Queen Street to the Borough boundary. Its most prominent home was James Hally's 'Valmai'. While it was being built, the Hallys lived in the Colonial Bank building, now the site of the Bank of New South Wales. The Colonial Bank opened in 1878, but closed its doors during the depression of the 80's. The gazebo in the 'Valmai' grounds was moved from Major Wilson's former home a few years ago.

VICTORIA STREET

... ran from Queen Street to the High Level Bridge, but both came under the one name in recent times. The extra wide street was to provide for a railway

line to Rotorua, but stronger political influence took the line through Morrinsville. Cattle sales were held in the Jubilee Gardens (War Memorial Gardens). Trees donated by Major Wilson were put in from Duke Street to the Church of England. The present round-about was called 'Arnold's Lagoon'. Water from the hill by the Jubilee Gardens ran down and formed a deep pool over which men held rowing races in the round wooden wash tubs of the day. John Arnold's butcher shop was on the Triangle corner. Mrs Maria Arnold must have been the first woman butcher in New Zealand. Wearing her hair drawn back in a snood, a neat frock and a white apron, she could quarter a beast with the best of men. The first Town Hall was on the site of Mr Vaile's shoe shop, the second library was a fencible cottage where the present library is. There was a round concrete horse trough with a gas street light at the intersection of Duke and Victoria Streets erected in 1903 in memory of the late Queen Victoria. The first permanent office for the Bank of New Zealand, with its manager's live-in quarters, built in 1875, is still there and has been declared an Historic place.

VOGEL STREET

The Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., was born in London 1835, and educated at London University School. In his 18th year, he immigrated to Australia before coming to Otago in 1861 when the gold diggings were at their height.

After buying a half share in the 'Otago Witness', he pioneered 'The Otago Daily Times', the first daily paper in the Colony, and was editor of both papers. He took a leading part in Provincial politics and in 1866 was appointed head of the Provincial Government.

He took his seat in Parliament with Sir William Fox in 1869, holding the portfolios of Commissioner of Stamps, Postmaster General, Commissioner of Customs and of Electric Telegraph Commissioner. Sir Julius was unpopular for his peaceful policies in dealing with the Maoris in contrast to the aggressive attitude of the reigning Government.

He advocated the spending of £10,000,000 in ten years on railways, roads and telegraph, as well as a vigorous immigration policy to supply the labour, giving people immediate work and wages with which to buy their own land. He forced his ideas through a reluctant Parliament and went off to England to borrow his £10,000,000, returning triumphantly in 1871.

Attracted by the advantages of life in New Zealand as painted in glowing colours in a handbook written and published by Julius Vogel himself immigrants poured into New Zealand, over 32,000 in 1874. Some came for free, but were paid a just wage, others brought money with them, so as roads and railways crept out across the country, the back-blocks produced their wealth and New Zealand advanced in giant strides.

Sir Julius became Premier in April, 1873 until July 1875, again in 1876, and with Robert Stout from August 1884 until October 1887. During his term of office, the Government Life Assurance and the Public Trust were founded.

For those infant times, he borrowed heavily but gave value for money; he encouraged private enterprise by every legal means. His name is remembered in 'Vogel House', the official residence of New Zealand's prime ministers.

WALLACE COURT

... was named to honour of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Craig Wallace, Q.S.M., E.D., J.P.

Captain Wallace of the Divisional Cavalry was the first member of the 2nd N.Z.E.F. to go into action in the Western Desert, August 1940 for which action he received the first 2nd N.Z.E.F. 'Mentioned in Despatches'.

At this time he was seconded to the 3rd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards. He also served in Greece and in the Pacific, returning to New Zealand in 1945 with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and many campaign stars and ribbons. He continued to serve in the Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps eventually being posted to the retired list with his rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Thus he had served from Junior Cadet Corps through the ranks and commissioned into the regiment in 1932.

Tom Wallace joined the R.S.A. in 1946 and has held many executive positions and is now an elected Life Member. In 1979, he was the first Cambridge World War II serviceman to be awarded the Gold Star by the New Zealand Returned Services Association for both R.S.A. and community service. He will be remembered for his more than thirty years of voluntary welfare work, his special care being distressed servicemen and their families and the re-establishment of disabled servicemen and the administration of Patriotic funds. Colonel Tom was made an honorary life member of the South African War Veterans' Association after years on the executive and the French Nation made him an Honorary Member of the French Foreign Legion.

Cultural: Lieut.-Colonel Wallace is a co-founder of the Cambridge Caledonian Society and of the Cambridge and District Highland Pipe Band, foundation member of the Waikato Art Museum, executive of the Cambridge Historical Society and an ex-executive of the Royal Numismatic Society and a foundation member of the Resthaven Trust Board.

In all Lieut.-Colonel Tom Wallace has served on executive positions in over twenty military, welfare and cultural associations. Thus the Queen's Service Medal, 1979, the Efficiency Decoration and the Justice of Peace honours were all faithfully earned during a lifetime of service to others.

WELD STREET

Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, G.C.M.G., was Premier from November 24th, 1864 to 16th October, 1865. He came to New Zealand in 1844 and was a member of the first New Zealand Parliament which was assembled in Auckland, 1854. Sir Frederick was a member of the Executive Council and Minister of Native Affairs in 1860. He strengthened New Zealand's military forces by sending 'Home' for more troops.

WHITAKER TERRACE

... often mis-called Crescent or Street.

The Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., M.P. was born in Oxfordshire, 1812, and called to the Bar in 1839. In 1840, he landed at Kororaraka, Bay of Islands, then the seat of Government. When this was moved to Auckland in 1841, he went with it and lived there all his life. He was made a country judge and in 1845, appointed as a senior member of the Legislative Council under the Fox Government and also in the first Government of Sir George Grey. He was a major in the New Zealand Militia when the Maoris threatened to annihilate all Europeans.

Sir Frederick was Attorney General from 1855 to 1861 and also Premier from 1863 to 1864 and again from 1882 to 1883. In 1874, with Captain Steele and Every Maclean, he formed a company to drain and road the Piako swamp. They bought this swamp at 5/- an acre.

He was M.P. for Waikato from 1876 to 1879, when he was re-appointed to the Upper House.

The Whitaker Terrace by-pass, 1978—which avoids the previously dangerous intersection of Hamilton and Thornton Roads with Victoria Street was originally proposed by Mr Jim Wilkinson while Chairman of the Town Planning Committee.

Whitaker Terrace is the site of the 'Runciman Oak', planted in the Presbyterian grounds in 1878 to mark the opening of the new Church. Captain James Runciman

was the first elder of the Church, 1873-1885.

WILKINSON PLACE

Honours Kenneth Louis Wilkinson, C.M., J.P., Mayor of Cambridge 1947-1953; 1956-1962.

During his term of office, Ken Wilkinson never missed a Council meeting, in spite of many overseas trips. In 1958, the morning after the August council meeting, he and Mrs Wilkinson took off for America, Canada, over the North Pole down to London. Up to Halifax, where Ken's father was born, over to Dublin, the birthplace of Mrs Wilkinson's mother, across to Paris, a short flight for a few days at the Brussel's Fair; a look in at Zurich, Rome's fountains and St. Peter's; a low flying trip along the Mediterranean to Madrid, Lisbon, a dainty city, Boston, New York. Because they both loved the musical comedy, a visit to Oklahoma and Kansas City, Los Angeles, Honolulu and home for the September council meeting—30 days in all.

This flying tour, combined with Ken's 1931 Auckland-Wellington record of 10½ hours in a model "A" Ford coupe, sealed in top gear, must surely make him the fastest Mayor Cambridge ever had. See also 'First Families of Cambridge'.

WILLIAMS STREET

... after William Louis Campbell Williams who was born on board the sailing ship, 'Louisa Campbell' on the voyage to New Zealand in 1842.

His father bought land from the Maoris, which he developed into 'Penrose' farm. When Lou, as he was called, was 16, his father sent him and his brother John to break in 778 acres of wild turbulent land at Kaipara Flats.

Josiah Firth was Lou's brother-in-law, and Lou managed the Firth Matamata estate until retiring in Williams Street, Cambridge. He built a fine two storeyed house on the land which later had the sub-division street named 'Hurley Place'. See also 'First Families'.

WILLIAMSON STREET

To remember the Hon. James Williamson, M.L.C. was born in Belfast, Ireland, 1814. As a young boy, he went to sea and was ship-wrecked several times. In 1840, 1840 as chief mate on a ship, he arrived at the Bay of Islands where he left the sea, and on going to Auckland bought land in Shortland Street. He built an hotel and a store and became one of the best known businessmen in the town.

Mr Williamson was one of the originators of the Bank of New Zealand and of The New Zealand Insurance Company and was a leading director of both institutions for many years. He died at his 'Pa' estate, Onehunga in 1888. His 'Pa' was one of the most beautiful homes in Auckland, and became Mount Cecilia Convent.

WILSON STREET

Major John Wilson in 1886, built a splendid home in the street which bears his name. He planted the grounds with English trees and a variety of nut trees. He terraced the banks down to the river, establishing a large orchard and gardens. Many garden fetes were held with the Cambridge Band adding to the gaieties of the festivities. For years, the last remnants of a once gracious life at 'Waterside' was the ballroom struggling against the encroaching trucks of the transport firm which had bought the land.

Major Wilson married a daughter of a Ngati-haua chief, and on her death, married the governess of his children. He took an active part in the development of the infant town, acting as a conciliator in differences with the Maoris, a land developer and a founder of the Farmers' Club.

Streets of Leamington

Before I took a deep breath and plunged into the origin of Leamington street names with its poets and authors, I had always looked on poetry as writing that didn't reach the edge of the page.

However, as I plodded along, I became very intrigued with the diversity of the different poet's character. Some were of the noblest works of God; others were of Satan's brew; while some were worse—just dull.

Of necessity, this account of their lives is almost a series of telegrams, but I do hope it will remind future administrators of our Borough, that we have a classical and hereditary system of naming Leamington streets which must not be abandoned lightly.

RUTH WILKINSON

References: Consolidated Encyclopaedia; Famous New Zealanders; Benham's Book of Quotations; Who's Who in New Zealand; N.Z. Federation of Historical Societies Journal.

Leamington Street Names

by Ruth Wilkinson

Cousins, neighbours, friends fought fierce fights around the village pump over the renaming of Cambridge West after its release from the control of the Pukekura Road Board in 1907.

James Keeley wanted 'Leamington' after his English birthplace, while others insisted on the choice of two Maori names. In the midst of the argument, along came Sir James Carroll, a Maori as well as a Cabinet Minister. His raucous laughter at the mention of the Maori names aroused deep suspicions in the minds of the Pakehas that the Maoris were having them on, so they hastily settled for 'Leamington'. Psst! Does anyone know the suggested Maori names?

When it came to street names, James Keeley had no trouble on having them named after English poets, assisted by Hugh Fitzgerald who put in a few Scottish ones for the country of his birth. Naturally, 'Shakespeare' is the main street.

Where flowers now herald the seasons and home lights welcome the stranger, fear once darkened the land.

Mothers of the 1870's, on seeing Maoris coming, would thrust their children into holes under the floorboards and hastily set about making scones—which the Maoris loved.

The natives would gravely accept the gifts and move on.

ADDISON STREET

Joseph Addison was born in Milton, England, 1672. At Oxford he was a distinguished Latin scholar and with the help of influential friends won an appointment which entailed travelling in France and Italy and meeting brilliant politicians and writers. He married the widowed Countess of Warwick who lived in style in Holland House, but Addison delighted to spend hours with his friends smoking, drinking and telling stories.

Although one of the most popular men of his day, he had no executive ability and was retired on a pension of £1,500* a year. He wrote for the 'Tatler', and the 'Spectator', while his lampooning of the mashers and of the flirts of London, was talked and laughed over in the fashionable courts of London until, under the fear of ridicule, London manners improved considerably.

He died June 17th, 1719 and was buried at the dead of night in Westminster Abbey. "A life prosperous and beautiful, a calm death, immense fame and affection for his spotless name," wrote Thackeray.

Addison preached, "It is not necessary to be wicked in order to have a good time, well-doing and happiness go hand in hand."

ARNOLD STREET

Matthew Arnold, 1822-1888, brilliant son of a famous father, Dr Thomas Arnold, headmaster of Rugby College.

After Oxford, Matthew taught at his father's school before being appointed inspector of schools, a position he held until 1883, when he retired on a pension of £250 a year. He lectured at Oxford and delivered popular critical lectures in the principal cities of the U.S.A. He is responsible for that well known description of Oxford, "That sweet city with her dreaming spires."

He declared, "Conduct is three fourths of our life and its largest concern."

AUSTEN PLACE

Jane Austen, 1775-1817, an English novelist, whose rector father gave her the best education he could afford.

Her novels, beloved by ladies' literary circles the world over, indicate an amiable, refined and prosy mind. She wrote, "Pride and Prejudice", "Sense of Sensibility", and others.

Jane thought that, "Where an opinion is general, it is usually correct."¹

BELLOC STREET

Jean Pierre Hilaire Belloc, 1870-1953, British historian and essayist. He is best known for his "The Path to Rome", and "The Hills and the Sea".

Four of his great uncles were generals under Napoleon, and he himself, was a driver in the French Artillery. He was educated at Birmingham and Oxford and became president of the Union, 1893. In 1934, the Pope conferred on him the rank of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. He also received honorary degrees from Glasgow and Dublin Universities. From 1906 until 1910, he was Liberal Member of Parliament for South Salford.

He said, "Courtesy! It is much less than courage of heart and holiness, yet in my walks, it seems to me that the Grace of God is in Courtesy."

BLAIRGOWRIE STREET

John Nicoll, grandson of Arthur Nicoll, sub-divided this land for housing and named it "Blairgowrie" after the Nicoll's Scottish home town. However all is in accord with the naming of Leamington streets.

A cousin, George Nicoll also from Blairgowrie, during the nineteenth century wrote, "Travels in the Pacific" and other books as the result of his extensive travelling.

Arthur Nicoll was a partner in Messrs Speight, Pearce, Nicoll and Davys, the firm which with other generousities, gave the R.S.A. their club rooms. Arthur formed one of the new fairways on the untamed 'Hams' in 1922, the present course. Mrs Nicoll, in 1930, gave the 'K. Nicoll Cup' for annual competition amongst the women golfers, and in 1962, their son, Warwick donated the 'A. H. Nicoll Cup', which was won in 1979 by his son, John.

BRACKEN STREET

Thomas Bracken, 1843-1898, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, but was sent to Australia on the death of his parents. In 1869, he arrived in New Zealand as a journalist, to be promoted to editor. Later he was an elected Member of Parliament for some years, and startled Wellington by singing during sessions in the House.

He wrote dozens of books of extremely sentimental verses, including that sob poem, "Not Understood". But his name will never be forgotten in our land, for he left us the priceless legacy of "God Defend New Zealand", our proud National Anthem.

* N.B. Double for dollars.

BROOKE TERRACE

Rupert Brooke, 1887-1915, poet born at Rugby and educated at Rugby School, where his father was a housemaster, and at King's College, Cambridge. In 1913, he toured America, Canada, Hawaii, Fiji and New Zealand, returning to England just before the outbreak of World War I.

He was commissioned in the Royal Navy and saw active service at Antwerp, and at the Dardanelles, where at Lemnos he developed sun stroke and blood poisoning, dying on the island of Scyros in the Aegean Sea. A portrait memorial was unveiled in the Rugby School Chapel, March 4th, 1919.

Besides his poems, Brooke wrote, "John Webster and the Elizabethan Drama", but is best remembered for his:

"If I should die think only this of me,
That there is some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England."

BROWNING STREET

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 1809-1861; Robert Browning, 1812-1889—"and they lived happily ever after."

In 1864, Robert Browning rescued Elizabeth from the isolated life of a bothouse invalid in the home of her wealthy merchant father.

Edward Moulton-Barrett of Wimpole Street, objected bitterly to his daughter's marriage to Robert, and never really forgave her for her defiance of his decree.

Mr Barrett had given Elizabeth a splendid education. She was a natural student, writing poems before she was eight years of age. In 1838, her health failed, and when her brother Edward while taking her for a health seeking trip to Torquay, was drowned, her breakdown was complete—until along came Robert!

In spite of her illness, she continued writing, and in 1844 her "Lady Geraldine Courtship", with her complimentary reference to Browning led to his meeting her. She was known as the greatest woman poet who has written in the English language.

Robert Browning was born at Camberwell, a suburb of London where his father was a clerk in the Bank of England. He was educated at home and in the University of London. His people were against the theological views of Oxford and Cambridge and Robert grew up with the idea that all was not well with the world and its low morals.

Robert and Elizabeth lived in Florence, but during their fifteen years of marriage, travelled widely on the promotion of their combined publishing interests.

In 1867, Oxford and Cambridge Universities bestowed honorary degrees on Robert Browning. He died in Venice, and was buried in Westminster Abbey between Chaucer and Cowley.

He wrote many poems but perhaps best remembered are his lyrics for children, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin", "How They Bought the Good News from Ghent to Aix".

Quotes: Elizabeth, "The devil's most devilish when respectable";
and: "Two human loves make one divine."

Robert: "God's in His Heaven,
All's right with the World."
and: "Oh! To be in England,
Now that April's here!"

BURNS STREET

'The Ploughman Poet', Robert Burns, 1759-1796. If he had been an educated man his earthy poems of the people may never have been written.

His father, an intelligent tenant farmer, had his children taught the rudiments of the three R's, a little geometry and less Latin and French.

Robert's father's health failed, and only a boy, he had to support the family. He slaved at the plough, sowing seeds and reaping to climb into his garret at night recording his thoughts as he followed the plough such as "To a Mountain Daisy,"

'Wee modest crimson-tipped flower,
Thou's met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush among the stoure
The slender stem;
To spare thee now is past my power,
Thou bonny gem.'

Burns was handsome, vain and weak. He was attracted to many women, some of whom he treated badly and others well. As his poems sold he spent more time at convivial parties, and with tavern cronies, as his drink habit grew. He tilted with the elders of the Presbyterian Church, and wrote uncomplimentary poems, accusing them of hypocrisy. Many of his statues have been placed facing the pub with his back to the Church. He was avoided by respectable people in his home town of Dumfries, and in spite of selling his poems well, he was never free of debt. With his health undermined by debts, worry and drink, he died July 21st, 1796.

No one would ever dream of referring to 'Joe' Addison or of 'Alf' Tennyson, but Robert Burns is 'Robby' Burns the world over.

Quotes: "Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

and: "Oh; Wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us." . . . just some of his hundreds of well loved verses.

BYRON STREET

Lord George Gordon Byron, 1788-1824. His mother was a Gordon of Aberdeenshire, his father, though of a good family was a drunken sea captain and deserted his wife just after George's birth. His mother would at one moment shower him with affection, and in the next throw things at him and shriek 'lame brat,' in allusion to his club foot.

In 1798, George inherited the title of Lord Byron from his grand uncle but little else. However it did allow him to be educated at Harrow and at Cambridge University where he paid little attention to his studies, but read widely and published his first poem, 'Hours of Idleness'.

He was quite amoral and like Burns, fell easily in evil company. When he did marry in 1815, he treated his wife brutally, and she him with contempt. When she left him, he wrote a most tender poem, "Fare Thee Well."

Byron roamed over Europe, and in 1823 went to Greece to help with their struggle for independence. He was welcomed enthusiastically and given a commission in the army, but died of fever, April 9th, 1824.

The Greeks wanted to bury him, but his body was taken to England where burial at Westminster was refused on the charge of irreverence. He was interred in the village churchyard at Hucknall.

In 1809, he published the first two cantos of 'Childe Harold', and although he denied all connection with the work, awoke one morning, "To find myself famous."

Quotes: "All who joy would win,
Must share it—happiness was born a twin."

and: "But Hush! Hark; a deep sound strikes like a rising knell—
—On with the dance; let joy be unconfined,
No sleep till morn, when Youth and Pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

CAMPBELL STREET

Thomas Campbell, 1777-1844. A Scottish poet who turned from law to literature. He contributed to the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia and edited the "New Monthly Magazine".

For such a prolific author of stanzas, sonnets and poems extremely little has been written about his life.

Quotes: "Tis distance leads enchantment to the view
and robes the mountains in its azure hue."

and: "Better be courted and jilted
Than never be courted at all."

CARLYLE STREET

Thomas Carlyle, 1795-1881, was born with a brilliant brain, son of a very intelligent stonemason. Young Carlyle was a great book lover and couldn't remember when he was unable to read. He walked from Dumfriesshire to Edinburgh University, where he lived on oatmeal and cheese sent from home. He studied theology and read and taught law, and hated both.

He became tutor to two wealthy boys, earning enough money to live comfortably and to help his parents. He married Jane Welsh, a superior woman who was a tactful and clever companion. She smoothed away much of his roughness, and he owed much of his success to her. They lived at her small estate known as "Craigenputtock", where he made an unlikely, but lifelong friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Carlyle was a crabbed, bitter, dyspeptic man of inflexible honesty. He was an earnest advocate of duty, hard work and economy. He stated that leaders of society and of Government should be of good character and completely unselfish, whose ability and management would bring implicit confidence.

He wrote "Heroes and Hero Worship", while his "History of the French Revolution" is known as one of the most vivid pieces of writing in existence.

Quotes: "Genius is an immense capacity for taking trouble."

and: "Work is the grand cure of all maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind."

CHAUCER STREET

Geoffrey Chaucer, 1340-1400, was the first great English poet; the 'Flower of Poets'. His famous 'Canterbury Tales' was inspired by his twenty-nine merry companions riding on the pilgrimage to the shrine of Thomas a Beckett at Canterbury. Some of the stories are coarse, but Chaucer pleads that he wrote them as told.

Son of a London wine merchant, Chaucer was brought up at Court as a lady's page. In 1359 he went to France in the army of Edward 3rd and was taken prisoner, then ransomed. He was foreign ambassador and learned Latin literature before the day of the printing press. He became a collector of customs, but in 1386 was dismissed to a life of poverty. In the end he received a pension and at