

The Papakura Sentinel

Number 58



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Editorial

Greetings again to all our members and friends.

I don't seem to have a lot to say. I'm reminded of the 10-year old deaf=mute boy in the Australian outback who surprised his family one day by running inside and shouting, 'It's raining!' When his parents exclaimed, 'He can talk!', he explained simply, 'There's never been anything to talk about.'

But there is something! Members will be delighted to hear that Ione became the mother of a healthy 9 lb. son, William, on 20 March. Congratulations Ione and Cameron, worth waiting all that time for.

But to return to the sad lay. The March meeting had to be cancelled, the Museum has been closed off and on as staff or volunteers have either had Covid or been close contacts, the Executive met by Zoom. And we lost Rebecca Washer, Ione's stand-in, when her husband accepted a job in Australia. Her replacement till December is Alan Knowles who lives in Papatoetoe. He is continuing with her projects, cataloguing our photography collection and coordinating the next two exhibitions, Photographers and photographs of the Papakura District planned for June, and 50 years of the Museum (and 60 years of the PDHS) planned for September. Welcome Alan. So we continue in the confidence that crises pass. (We hope that is so for the people of Ukraine too!)

But now, Mighty Small Mighty Bright (from MOTAT) is here, in all its techno-whizz, and causing much interest in schools. Ann has circulated the news round town. Come yourself, especially if you have grandchildren or children.

Meetings: Rob stood in at short notice at the February meeting, and shared a presentation on Papakura's threatened heritage, which evoked a passionate response. The March meeting coincided with the peak of the Omicron pandemic in New Zealand, but at this stage we intend to have the April meeting, which will be a nostalgic look at 60 years of the Society with Wendy Deeming, but please watch the screen or look out for updated notices to

**PAPAKURA & DISTRICT
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Monthly Luncheon Meetings: 4th Thurs, 1pm – 3pm
Regular Saturday Bus Trips to places of interest

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confirm and to check on the venue.

In this issue of *Sentinel*, our focus is on Kirikiri in the late 19th Century as a mature farming district just outside Papakura. Terry has written about life in a colonial hotel. And we advertise our walking map.

A reminder, no subs for this financial year June 2021—July 2022, unless anyone would like to make a donation.

We hope you will enjoy your reading, and walking too—see below. Best wishes to you all

Rob, Ed

It's here! Papakura Heritage Walking Map and Booklet



It's taken a while with input from a lot of people, including the Papakura Local Board, but here it is, in time for 60 years of the Papakura and District Historical Society and 50 years of the Papakura Museum.

The walking (or touring) map is free, thanks to the Local Board; accompanying booklet costs a gold coin. Both can be picked up at the Museum. The trail can be done as one walk on easy surfaces (of about 3 hours) or in stages.

You are welcome to self-navigate, but once it is easier to tour in groups we will organise some tours. If you are interested in being part of a walk please contact Rob at pdhs@papakuramuseum.org.nz or through the Museum, and we will contact you when the time is right.

Walk Papakura's past

Kirikiri

Farming, timber and country town

Rob Finlay

In the 1880s, 15 years after settlement, and into the Twentieth Century, Kirikiri was a fertile and productive farming district between Papakura village and the Hunuas with well-established families on a mix of larger and smaller farms. Most of the older and middle-aged people spoke with the Scottish or Northern Irish accents they had come with on those two voyages on the *Viola* and the *Resolute* in 1864—1865; younger ones conformed to the New Zealand norm which they had absorbed in the public school on the other side of the railway tracks. This article, and the next, broadly covers the period between 1882 (when Papakura, including most of Kirikiri, became a Town District) and the end of World War 1. By 1919 few of the old-timers remained while their adult children and grandchildren were taking their place. It was grandsons who answered the call during World War 1 and served in Gallipoli or Europe.

The community had changed. Fewer families remained of the original 1865 *Viola* and *Resolute* settlers, with most on larger holdings. At the same time, those families were dispersed more broadly, through marriage (and with new surnames - eg Richardson, Hall, Henderson, Cossey) - and spreading beyond the original Kirikiri boundaries into areas around Papakura. Some of them, or their sons and daughters, lived in Ardmore, Opaheke, Hunua, Karaka or Papakura town. So this chapter broadens the boundaries socially and geographically while focussing on the Kirikiri heart of the community. Some families, like the McLeans, had moved from Wairoa to Papakura. (These changes are charted in the table on page 6.)

Kirikiri was a farming community, and most of the men named in Electoral Rolls or Directories described themselves as farmers. But not all farms were equal. Some had put all their energy into transforming or augmenting their original 10 forested, swampy or fern-covered acres to large and immaculate farms. Clark Smith and his family were the exemplars now that Everslie had been sold. For others, such as the Stewarts till the 1890s and absent Mulgrews, the original holding remained partly developed or covered in regenerating scrub and blackberry. Local and visiting gentry licensed to shoot game frequented some of these blocks. But many of the farmers and their sons and daughters made most of their income away from their land. Unmarried daughters had limited options and worked as housemaids, in shops or hotels.

Men had more options. To the north the Creamery on Wairoa Road from the 1880s was a regular rendezvous for dairy farmers as they made deliveries on their drays. In 1882, on the opposite side of Kirikiri, the Coulthard brothers built a sawmill where logs floated down the Hunua Gorge settled in Hays Creek. The Coulthards lived up Red Hill Road (Redmount survives as a gracious home), neighbours as well as employers of local men and boys. While some sons of Kirikiri, like William and Alexander Stewart, felled trees in the Hunuas, Coulthards employed quite a few others: Thomas Campbell was chief sawyer, and William Rhind was manager. Two sons died in tragic accidents – 16-year old William McLennan in 1886 and 20 year-old James McLean in 1893. William Richardson, married to the latter's older sister Eliza, built his steam joinery factory nearby, and Kirikiri became identified with these timber concerns: in 1892, a Papakura vs Kirikiri football game was posted as 'Grass vs Sawdust'. (Not very 'town and country'—more two versions of country. For the record, Sawdust won 5:0.) After the mill was destroyed by fire in 1901, a major source of employment was lost. For a few short years Coulthards ran a second sawmill in Ardmore. Alfred George Neallie was working there in 1904. After the fire and a flood that destroyed his factory, Richardson moved to the Great South Road. (I am indebted to Michelle Smith's books for information on these businesses.)

To the north in Papakura Valley, Hugh McLeod and his son Norman dug gum, always a boon during hard times, and daughter Mary 'became quite an expert at polishing and preparing the gum for sale'.

Then there was the railway station between Kirikiri and the village. Trains were the lifeblood of the district taking agricultural and timber produce and employing locals on the tracks and trains: William Neillie and James Croskery were platelayers, the latter for 28 years. Andrew Pitt worked for railways in the late 70s/early 80s. After Robert McCrae senior died in 1878, his son John described in an affidavit his living arrangements 'at work on the Auckland-Drury railway leaving home at an early hour in the morning and returning late in the evening'. His invalid father, mother and sister were entirely dependent on his income. When John McLennan died in 1909, one son, Peter, was an engine driver, living by then in Penrose, and another, Kenneth, was a railway employee locally. Mary, the eldest daughter of Thomas and Anne Campbell, married a railway man, Arthur Moody. Meanwhile others were dependent on trains for work, like Douglas Brown Stewart in the 1890s, enabling him to spend his weekend at home with the family while working in Auckland during the week; or like Andrew Pitt, for his carting business. And Duncan Livingstone, then a bushman living in Pukekohe, died after an accident at Papakura station.

Then there was the village itself. Thomas Galbraith McClymont added to his holdings and ended up with 30 acres, but his main income between the late 1880s and mid 1890s before he left Papakura was from a store near the corner of Great South Road and Wairoa Road (MA Smith). Some followed trades: John Carmichael was a bricklayer, James Walker a mason, James Rhind a shoemaker and later a builder.

Many of those named above were of the second generation: McClymont had been just old enough in 1865 to qualify for a 10 acre allotment, Douglas Brown Stewart was born soon after arrival, William Rhind a year later, Eliza McLean, wife of William Richardson, had been 7 and Thomas Duncan Campbell 8 in 1865, but a dwindling number of the original settlers were still active on their land and in the community.

Then there was the Public School. The writer Elsie Morton was not from a *Viola* or *Resolute* family, but part of her childhood was lived on the Rhind farm at the top of Red Hill. Speaking for her classmates about those days, at the School's Golden Jubilee in 1927, she spoke of:

Sons and daughters of the *Viola* settlers, who attended the school when it was opened in 1877, who made their way down miles of muddy track. . .

No memories have I to match those of the pioneers, yet I, too, have my dream of a Papakura unknown . . . to-day, the dream of a little girl running down the long road from the Red Hill, wandering over the fields, ready for all the joy and adventure of the road to school, as I knew it in the "nineties".

A team of bullocks plods slowly down the road that leads to the mill, bells jangling, clouds of yellow dust rolling up thick and heavy from beneath the trampling hoofs. A great kauri log is held by chains to the low waggon, and perched at the back, laughing, swinging bare heels in dare-devil delight, dodging the playful flick of the driver's long whip, is a little company of children with leather bags slung over their shoulders. The team swings round a corner. . .; they disappear, in a heavy pall of dust, the slow musical jangle of the bells waft back on the clear morning air, and the children continue their way afoot.

Morton went on to speak of the barefoot walk along the road, the occasional ride of three small children 'on a faithful white horse' and, two miles down the long Settlement Road, the playground that was the Railway Reserve plantation - magnificent bluegums and tall fern, then the rail tracks themselves, all before they got to school. She also talked of the joy of sale days at the stockyards. (*NZ Herald* 10/12/1927)

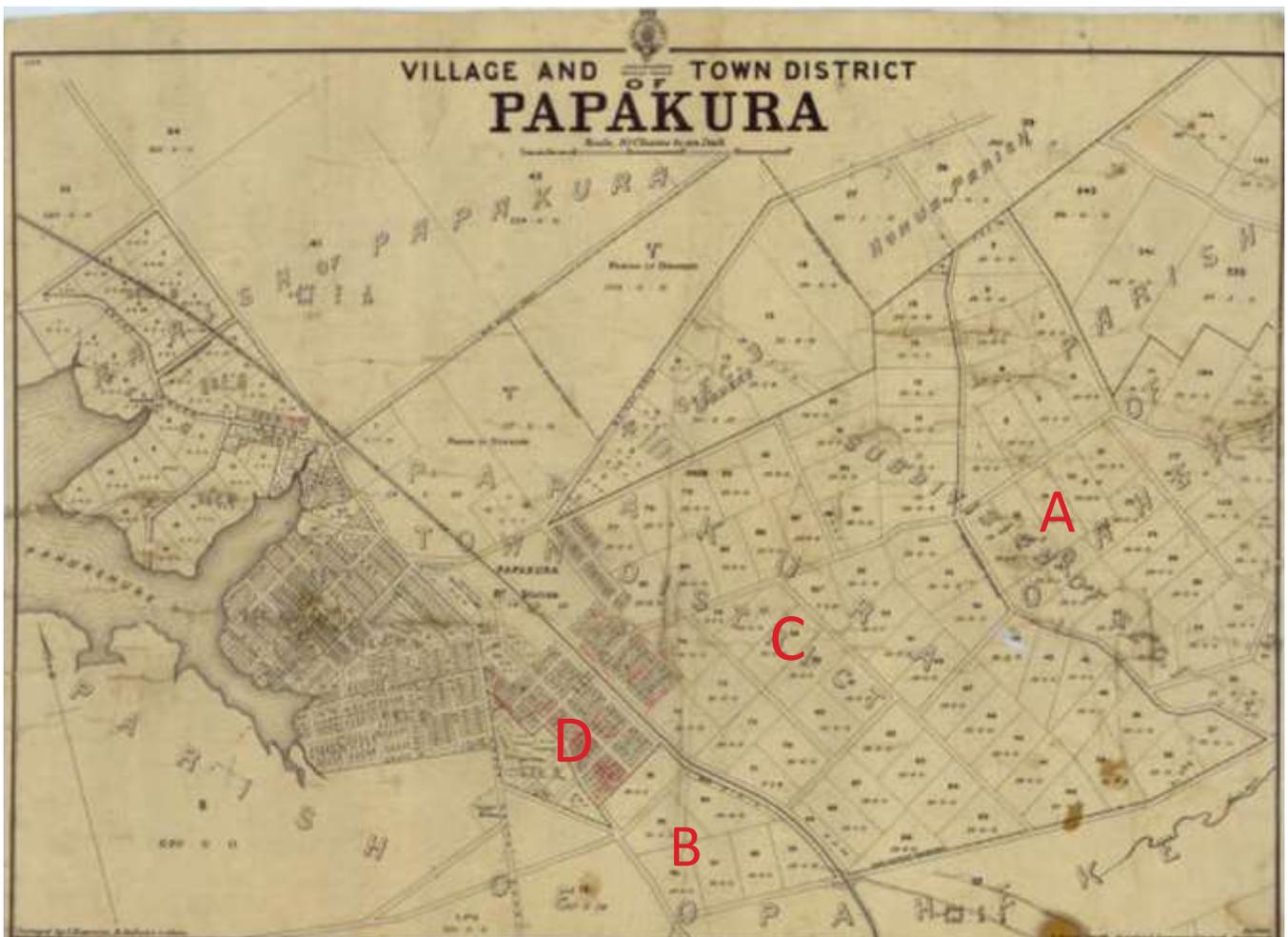
Some, like McLeods and Pitts, lived on the area of 1/4 acre sections allocated to the settlers which straddled the railway, a rustic buffer between village and farms. Others retired there, or leased or bought land.

By the 1880s the *Viola* and *Resolute* families had become very interconnected. Marriage links were strong. Some early marriages connections had been made before leaving Scotland, then came a spate of

marriages between *Viola* shipmates. Marital links within the community continued, and as the families became embedded in local community, early marriages were often with other Presbyterians—there were many of them, and then with other locals. They formed links with already established families: McKinstry and Cosseys of Drury repeatedly wed—6 marriages in two generations, a McCrae married a Middlemas, and a Brisbane a Bell. Thomas Campbell and Jane McCrae each married a Hall, and there were others involving Pollocks, Bates, Hutchinson and Richardson, all families that endured in the area. These connections affected other relationships as well. They witnessed each others' wills, contracted to develop each other's roads, met at church, Lodges, the saleyards and pubs, in sports and on committees and juries.

A boundary across Kirikiri

A line was drawn across Kirikiri in 1882. In that year the Papakura Town District was separated out from the Hunua Road Board of Manukau County. The boundary cut along Dominion Road, (known simply as the boundary road), which meant that some were outside the Town District though very much part of the community. This may not have affected them in many ways (but it causes difficulties for the researcher). The major issue they and their neighbours over the road faced was the neglect of boundary roads.



A firm line has been drawn round Papakura Town District, dividing two areas of Kirikiri from the rest along Dominion Road in the East (A) and in the south west between Opaheke Road and the railway tracks (B). C = Kirikiri in Papakura, D = Kirikiri 1/4 acre village sections. NZ Gazette 1882. Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections MJ_1167.

So by the nineteenth century some Kirikiri settlers were living outside the boundaries of the Town District. Others were living outside the original boundaries of Kirikiri Settlement (like the Campbells on Clevedon Road, and the Frederick McClymonts on Beach Road) and some were living on the Kirikiri quarter acre sections closer to town.

[Continued page 7]

Table tracking Kirikiri/ Papakura families from *Viola* and *Resolute*—1870s to Twentieth Century

Electoral Rolls 1871/1875	1887 Rates and 1891	Twentieth Century
1870s, early 80s	1880s—1900	
Colin/Susan Borthwick — to Auckland mid-1870s	-	-
Daniel/Jane Brisbane -----	<i>Drury, Ak, Maketu, Ararimu, Ardmore</i> ----	Daniel Alexander retired Papakura, d 1969
Robert/Euphemia Brydon . She d. 1879 -----	Robert in Kirikiri before d. 1900 T D & Anne Campbell —Papakura mid '80s —	- TD d 1948. Moody and Dunckley *
John/Helen Carmichael . She d. 1876. -----	John d. 1895	-
John/Janet Clarkson —John in Aust by 1880 -----	Janet left for Auckland 1892	-
William/Ellen Clarkson -----	In Kirikiri till he d. 1905.	-
George/Lucy Clarkson —left 1873	-	-
James/Ellen Croskery -----	James d 1919. William Croskery -----	William/Margaret, children. *
Robert English m Margaret McCrae. She d 1875.	?	-
William/Marion Fulton -----	Mary d 1908. Farm Dominion Rd -----	William m Rachael, d 1920. E Bates
Daniel/ Elizabeth Harrison (Daniel d 1875)	-	-
Archibald/Sarah Livingstone -----	Both died 1892	-
Alexander/Martha Lyon Left 1881	-	-
David/Isabella McClymont and TG McClymont ----	David d 1887, Fredk d 1998, Thomas G ----	<i>Thomas G/Janet d 1935, 1945</i>
Robert d78/Martha McCrae & John/Mary McCrae -	John (<i>and Robert jnr Hunua</i>) -----	John d. 1935
John/Christina McDonald . <i>To Hunua</i>	<i>Hunua Elizabeth Watson wid 1874</i>	Elizabeth Haresnape
Lee/Jane McKinstry . Lee d 1890 -----	James and other family -----	James d 1933
John/Jane McLennan -----	Farm Dominion Rd	John d 1911. Kenneth left
Hugh/Elizabeth McLeod -----	Hugh d 1882. Elizabeth m Derbyshire -----	E Derbyshire d 1962
Gavin/Mary Jane McMurray -----	Farm Dominion Rd -----	Gavin m 1930, aged 90. Hutchinson
Alexander/Isabella McNeil -----	Farmed . D 1898 and 1900	-
Hugh/Ann McWhinney Sold 1875	-	-
Malcolm/Mary Millar Sold 1875	<i>Wairoa</i>	-
Francis/Bridget Mulgrew —Francis d 1876	-	-
Thomas/Martha Neillie , Martha d 70, Thomas 77	-	-
William/Mary (Rhind) Neillie .	William d 1990. Mary widow	-
John/Agnes Nicol -----	<i>Ardmore in 1881</i>	<i>John d 1916</i>
Andrew/Elizabeth Pitt -----	Andrew d 1892. Elizabeth d.1899.	-
James/Mary Rhind -----	Rhinds Rosebrae on Red Hill -----	William/ Alfred Rhind
Edward/Jane Rogerson . Edward d 1875	-	-
Andrew/Mary Scotland Mary d 1874, Andrew left	-	-
Clark/Catherine Smith -----	Expanded farm to 90 ac, farms elsewhere ---	Sons and grandchildren Papakura*
Robert/Margaret Stewart -----	D 1893, 1884. Son Douglas Brown, others ---	DB Stewart d 1928. *
Thomas/Margaret Stewart . <i>Hunuas by 1876</i>	<i>Farm Hunuas</i>	<i>Hunua farms till 1976</i>
William /Sarah Veitch . She d 1880, <i>Wairoa</i>	<i>Wairoa, died 1991</i>	-
James/Jessie Walker -----	Enlarged farm Hunua Rd. James jnr -----	D 1907, 1910. <i>James Jnr Opaheke</i>
Charles/Sarah Williams -----	Farm Red Hill. Last known, sold 1887 Andrew/Catherine McLean ex Wairoa ----	- D 1931, 1934. Richardson descendants * Thomas Paton ex Wairoa John Peat McCall ex Wairoa, Moumoukai

Explanation: Initial 1865 allocation to about 100 families and single men not shown. By the 1870s (Column 1), there were 38-40, and over the decade some died or left. By 1890 (Col. 2) there were 22, with continuing decline. In the twentieth century (Col. 3) about 20 strands remain, including some who had come from Wairoa (although marriage with new surnames may hide the real numbers). In some cases several siblings remained in the area.

[* indicates local presence to recent times. *Italics* show neighbouring districts where families moved—but not too far; although no longer in Kirikiri they were still part of the Papakura community.]

[Continued from page 5]

Our Kirikiri settlers are highly visible in District Board records, along with prominent settlers such as Wallis and Cole. The first chairman was William P Gordon, gentleman farmer of Everslie, but he dropped out after a few meetings (along with William Richardson, *Viola* inlaw), and James Walker, Kirikiri farmer, took over as chairman. Another of the Kirikiri farmers, John McLennan stepped in for the term, and then in 1884 Robert Brydon was elected. So Kirikiri settlers were well represented from the beginnings of local self-government. A lot of the early business concerned the roads, bridges, drains and furze of Kirikiri. The minutes book is full of references to the roads adjacent to various Kirikiri settlers. Kirikiri men were prominent among those who won contracts to do that work. Gavin McMurray, in particular, was kept very busy in that period cutting away part of the hill by McNeils, providing metal and forming roads or creating timber bridges, and earning considerable sums. Frederick McClymont, son of David, won the tender as first clerk at £5, with 10% for rates and dog collars. He also tendered successfully for various road jobs. So did James Walker junior. A letter reminding people to register dogs was sent to 15 people including W Neillie, R Stewart, W St George (married to Emily Stewart), J Croskery, A Livingstone (2 dogs), H McLeod and A Pitt.

The line across the Settlement meant that McNeils, Fultons, McCraes, Williams and Rhinds remained in the Hunua Road Board outside the Town District. It created an issue that was never fully resolved. In 1883 a deputation from the Road Board wanted the Papakura District Board to alter their boundary 'to the centre of the dividing roads' sending the Board to investigate the Town Boards and Municipal Boards Acts. A meeting on 10 June 1884 agreed 'To write to the Hunua Road Board informing them of their intention of forming that part of the Road extending from McMurray's corner about 25 chains towards McLennan's at an estimated cost of 7 shillings per chain and 10 yards metal at £2, 'and to send their bill for work already done.' A year later a deputation of Messrs McNeil and McMurray requesting repairs to the boundary (Dominion) road prompted a letter to the Hunua Board asking them to contribute half the cost of £7.10.

Successful farmers

The farm at the centre of Kirikiri, Everslie (Everslie Grove by 1890), sold by George Clarkson to William P Gordon, had a continued relationship with the community, and probably employed Kirikiri neighbours. After Gordon died, his widow continued as landowner, and then married Irishman James Joseph Niblock. Dougal Cairns rented it for a while before James and Mary Black bought it. All were Presbyterian.

When the settlement was first established in 1865, Lot 52, Woodstock, belonged to William Hay, another Scot. Its 604 acres stretched along the full extent to the south of Kirikiri. Hay was a leading figure in the community and employed many of our settlers or their sons, such as James Walker junior, in early years. Hay bought part of Kuranui/ Everslie when Clarkson sold. But Everslie recovered it and expanded south to include 65 acres of the Hay land. Later, James Walker (40 acres in 1880), Andrew McLean (55 acres in 1881), McCormick, and the Coulthards (sawmill owners, over 88 acres from 1882), were part of the subdivision of Woodstock.

By the 1880s, Everslie was not the only farm of broad acres sprouted in Kirikiri soil. Several of our settlers had augmented their original 10 acres. Of those who stayed in Kirikiri, the Clarks and Rhinds built up the greatest acreage, one of them intensively farmed, the other, on the fringes of Kirikiri less so.

Clark and Catherine Smith's farm came to be known as 'The Oaks' and grew from 10 to 90 acres, but they also bought the 80 acre 'runoff' called Argyle just south of the village stretching towards Pahurehure on Clark and Manse roads, and a farm at Ardmore later gifted to Samuel by his parents.

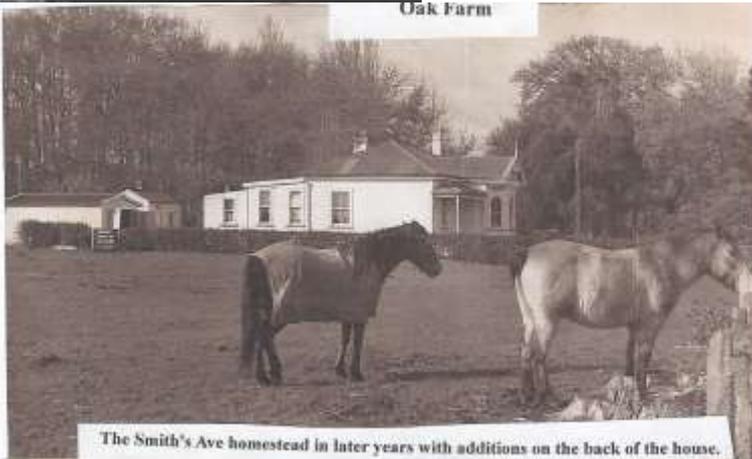
Clark and Catherine Smith (or Smyth) came from Antrim in Northern Ireland. He was 37 and called himself a farm labourer when he emigrated but was originally a weaver, probably connected with the linen industry. She was 29. The couple had arrived in Glasgow in December 1864 in time to sail on the *Viola*. They arrived

childless, but a daughter, Agnes (Nancy), was born in Wairoa South soon after arrival in 1865, and two sons were born in 1867 (Samuel) and 1874 (Alexander). Clark had set his heart on farming, and threw his energies—and his family's into their allotment. Like his former neighbour George Clarkson, but over a more sustained period, he built up his farm, buying out neighbours. He ended with Allots 57-61 adjoining Clarkson's Everslie, and expanding over Hunua Road Allots 50-53 reached to Dominion and Croskery roads – 90 acres in all, and the family retained this land until the 1930s. The homestead was on the original allotment 58, on Smith's Ave. The addition of land was a gradual process: in 1887, Livingstone was still paying rates on Allot 57. It was probably bought after he died five years later. Allotments 52 and 53 had been in the hands of Charles Williams before 1887.

I am indebted to Nancy Hawks, Smith descendant, for information and photos. She reports that 'he carried acorns in his pocket from Antrim and planted them in what is known today as Smiths Park on the corner of Smith's Ave'. Many of these trees are still standing today, dominating Smith's reserve, and with Te Koiwi Park retaining an open green rolling aspect, it is easier to visualise the farm that Smith owned than Everslie which is almost entirely covered by industrial lots or landscaped for flood control.



Oak Farm



Above Left: Catherine Soals Clark. Above Right: two widows and children at the Smiths Ave house.

Left: A later view of the Smith homestead, showing the oaks and settled pasture. Photos provided by Nancy Hawks.

Clark was a hard worker, rather dour and short at times, but public spirited. Nancy says he worked 'all hours of the day and night'. He was charged for the non-attendance of a son at school, but argued that his presence was needed more on the land. At the *Viola* reunion in

1894, Clark Smith declined to speak, but the comment was made that he had 'gained a good competency by diligent and honest industry, without ever leaving his land... The advantages afforded by this community as a good place for a home were most abundantly apparent.'

Clark died in 9 September 1902 at his Smiths Ave farm, leaving the land to his wife and on her death to Alexander. Samuel had already received the Ardmore land.

Both sons continued to farm in the area, but Samuel sold the Ardmore farm to farm in Hikutaia. Catherine remained in the house, with Alexander and his Southern Irish Catholic wife Katie. Nancy comments that Catherine being Northern Irish Presbyterian, the two women 'would have been like chalk and cheese'. Sadly Alexander

died suddenly in 1913 intestate. Catherine was 'not well educated and struggled to understand the paper-work'. She went to live with her daughter Nancy Stoupe and her husband in Pukekohe and then Onehunga, where he was a carpenter and became deputy mayor. She died in 1918. Katie was left in possession of the land. The story will be continued.

Rhind's 'Rosebrae' – of 174 acres, was mostly outside the original settlement. **James and Mary (Winchester) Rhind**, from Inverness, were both aged 34 when they came out on the *Viola* with 4 children, and had another seven children in New Zealand. James had been a bugler in the 76th Inverness Militia. He spent some time in Coromandel taking up a claim in Kennedy Bay in August 1869. He was recorded as a boot-maker between 1880 and 1886 and as a builder in 1894. The Rhinds sold their original 10 acre Allotment 43, but in 1875 applied for and received the 5 acre Allot 115 at the top of the hill and in 1882 he bought Allots 105, the site of Pukekiwiriki, and 154 outside Settlement bounds over the road. Rosebrae was the family homestead. 'What began as a simple double-gabled homestead on Allot 154 was transformed into an elegant villa. A farm cottage built by James Rhind in the late nineteenth century was never used by the family, but Elsie Morton the writer who spent some years in Papakura in her youth, used it as a retreat for many years until she died in 1968.

Mary, the oldest daughter, married William Neillie, and raised their children as a widow on the Neallie land at the corner of Settlement and Dominion roads after he died in 1890. James is the only Kirikiri offspring I know of whose wife, Sarah, was Maori, and their son Joseph had many descendants. Elizabeth married John McGill, a fellow Scot, who had immigrated on the *Helenslee*, the first of the three ships that departed from Glasgow. The marriage of their youngest daughter at Rosebrae received the attention of the *New Zealand Herald*, which reported in 1892:

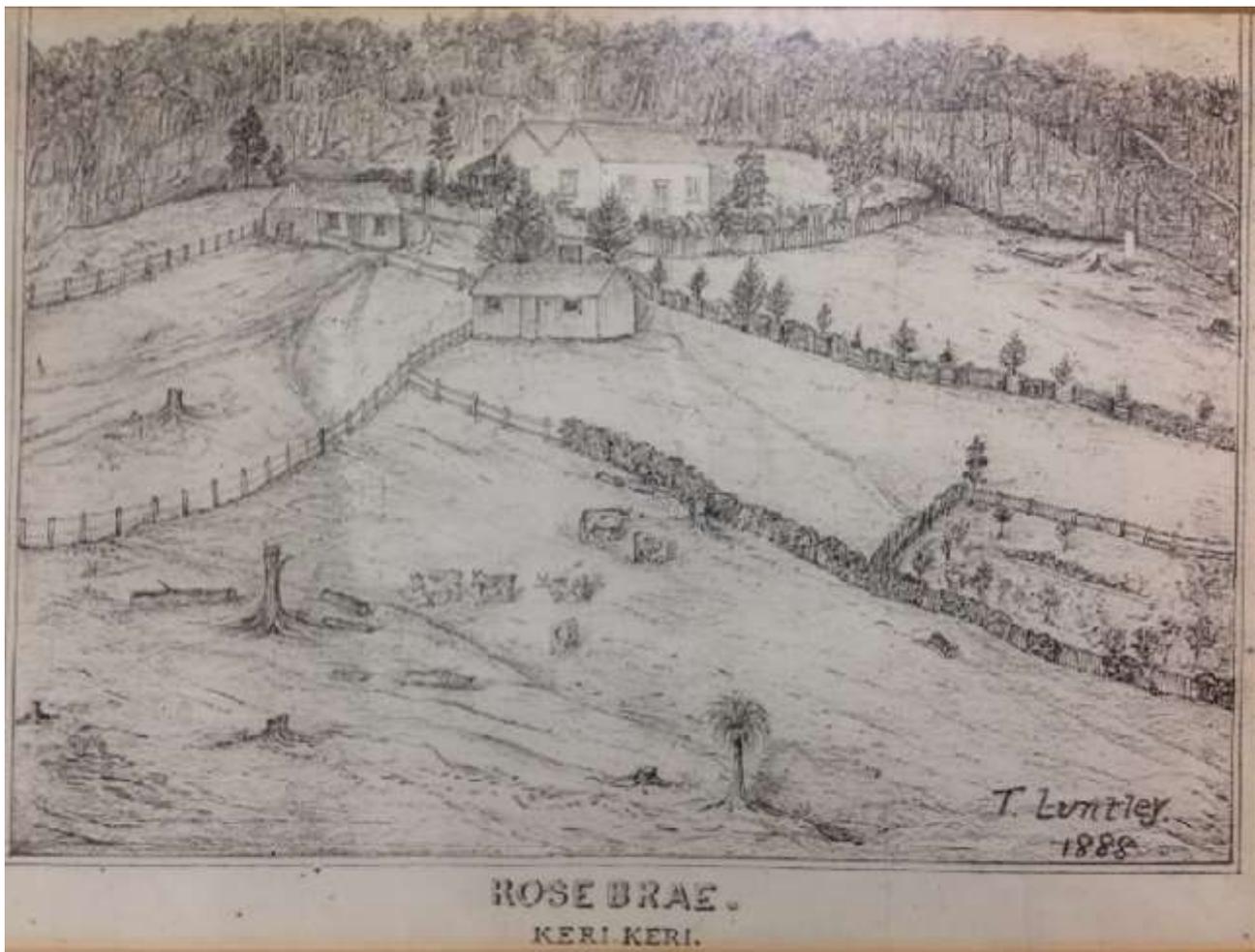
A large and well-dressed assemblage of about from 70 to 80 invited guests were gathered together at the commodious and commanding residence of Mr James Rhind, of Rosebrae Farm, Kerikeri Hill. The occasion of this gathering was the celebration of the wedding of the youngest daughter Annie, to Mr. Henry Lever, late of Kohekohe, but now settling in this neighbourhood. The officiating minister was the Rev. T. Norrie, and after the ceremony was duly performed, a sumptuous repast was partaken of by different relays of the large company. The usual toasts and sentiments followed, and the day being fine, groups were assembled out of doors, admiring the beautiful and most extensive views this fine position affords... Although some who had come in conveyances, and thus dared the giddy heights, departed before dark, the company continued to increase by the arrival of many young friends of this and surrounding districts, who joined in the congratulations and took part in the festivities which were prolonged until daylight of next morning. The presents were both numerous and valuable.'

(Henry and Annie Lever farmed on the Hunua Road into the mid 20th Century and raised a family of 7 children, some of whom remained part of Papakura's life.)

Reports like this were evidence of success. It is clear that the Rhind family enjoyed life. They enjoyed music, had a beautiful piano, and James often sang or played, for instance at a well-attended meeting of the Papakura Mystic Tie Lodge of Good Templars in 1891 and at the 29th *Viola* anniversary in 1894. He was one of the speakers at a Veteran's reunion in 1903 along with William Fulton and others.

James died in 1906 aged 76, and Mary two years later aged 78, but Rosebrae stayed in the family a further two generations.

Rosebrae (or Rose Brae) was never as intensively farmed as Oak Farm, and James and his son William Rhind (and later grandson Alfred J. (Jim) always worked off the farm. William Rhind worked in the sawmill for nearly 20 years, and became manager until it burned down in 1905. William Rhind went on to set up his own timber yard. In 1917 Alfred James Rhind, grandson, 'was managing a farm of 175 acres for his father, a timber merchant. The farm carried 15 cows, and only half of it was in grass.' (AS 15/3/1917)



Above: Sketch of Rosebrae in 1888, showing evidence of forest clearing, fencing and hedging. Below: the top of the valley below Pukekiwiriki. Vegetation has re-established itself round the peak. The road marked the edge of the Kirikiri settlement, and most of Rosebrae was beyond it. Permission Papakura Museum.



Other expanded farms within Kirikiri were the 50 acres of James Walker, which would adjoin land in the occupation of James junior (part of Hay's Woodstock); the 30 acres of John McLennan, Robert Brydon and of the Williams, T D McClymont, the McCraes (effectively, since they also farmed brother-in-law Robert English's estate); the 20 acres of James Croskery, William Fulton, William Clarkson, Douglas Brown Stewart in the 1890s. Gavin McMurray's holding was enlarged or supplemented by the purchase of several 1/4 acre sections. In addition, most of those who moved outside Kirikiri, like John Nicol, Thomas Stewart, Andrew McLean from Wairoa, and the McKinstrys took up bigger holdings. Those who held on to 10 acres were the Livingstones, John Carmichael, William Nealie and his widow Mary (Rhind), Andrew McNeil. Their stories and relationships will be taken up in the next issue.

Along the Kirikiri settlement road

The road into the settlement began with Onslow Road and fed into what is now Settlement Road by the Papakura Intermediate School. Some of those who lived on the 1/4 acre sections were the McLeods, Pitts, and further out on 10 acre sections were the Livingstones and John Carmichael who had been widowed in 1876.

We met Andrew and Elizabeth Pitt in the last issue. He was from Edinburgh aged 32 and she, aged 29, from Glasgow. They arrived on the *Resolute* with their 10 year old son Andrew, and he described himself as a labourer: in Scotland he had been a Iron moulder and then an engine man. He does not appear to have tried mining and, once they had sold their Boundary Road allotment, had focussed his holdings on the 1/4 acre sections, owning ten of them, two of them adjoining the school as well as the full 2 acre block between Chapel and Onslow Roads, enough to graze his horses. Andrew worked for railways but in the 1880s was a carrier and employer. In 1879 he pleaded guilty to breaking a railway fence: 'He believed that his employee had permission to open the fence when he did so' and was fined 10s, costs 15s, and damages. By his late 50s from about 1887, he was suffering from chronic rheumatism. After he died in 1892, his widow remained in Papakura for some time. When she died in 1899, their son Andrew was living in Australia.

Hugh McLeod was one of the older immigrants on the *Viola*, being 43 at the time, his Irish-born wife, Elizabeth Ann McGavin 29. They had married in Clonmel. He was a veteran of 17 years with the British army. Their oldest children had been born in Cork and the Cape – both had died in India in 1854, and their third was born in Aberdeen and died in Dundee; they were in Maidstone, England, in 1861 when Mary was born, and another son, Hugh junior had been born and died in Dundee In 1864. They arrived in the country with Mary Elizabeth and had four more children in New Zealand (John 1866 in Kirikiri, Norman 1869, Elizabeth 1871 and Francis 1873 in Papakura). The many deaths might explain his letter to the *Herald* in 1867 expressing his concern for provision of vaccination in the settlement. He was drill sergeant with the Papakura Rifle volunteers, and was employed by Drury School as drill instructor in 1871, at £10 a year. They were issued their town lot in 1870. He took up miner's rights in Karaka, Thames along with Andrew Hamilton in 1868, and the two friends sold their Kirikiri allotments to William Fulton in October 1872, receiving £20 for his lot, but he retained his town lot on Onslow Road, and returned to live on it. He and his son Norman are always described as labourers, and digging and polishing gum employed the family. 1883 was a significant year for the family. A prohibition order was granted to Globe Hotel against supplying Hugh McLeod for 12 months, and then, aged 61, he died. The wedding of Mary Elizabeth to Collins Woolly in October was at the house of Mrs Elizabeth McLeod who witnessed with a cross. Mrs Hugh McLeod paid rates for Lot 16 'and house' in 1887. She died in 1909, at the house of her daughter Mary Woolly in Mangere. aged 76. Both Hugh and Elizabeth are buried at Papakura, and two of their children, Norman and Elizabeth Derbyshire, remained in Papakura. We will meet them again.

Further out on the Settlement road, where Edmund Hillary School is today, were **Archibald and Sarah Livingstone**, similar in age to the Pitts. He was described as an agricultural labourer when they arrived on the *Viola* with 11 year old Duncan, a nephew. He farmed the 10 acres and perhaps provided experienced labour on larger farms. Duncan, then a bushman living in Pukekohe, had both legs amputated after a train ran over him at Papakura station in 1880. His aunt had been in Papakura village, and first heard that Duncan had been injured at about 8 in the evening and was in the waiting room at the station with injuries to arms and legs, being attended by Falwell the chemist while waiting for Dr Dalziel to arrive. Archibald went down to the station. Duncan was taken to Auckland hospital the next morning, but did not survive surgery.

John Carmichael had been 41 and Ellen 36 when they arrived on the *Viola*, with two young sons. Another three children were born in Kirikiri. He was a bricklayer, and probably found work locally in that trade: the wooden houses all had chimneys. Ellen, his wife, died suddenly in 1876, when the youngest son was 4. John remained in Papakura. The marriage of his daughter Jane Rose at his house in 1885 was witnessed by her sister Ellen. He described himself as a farmer in 1894 in Wisers Directory, and died in 1895, aged 84. His son William became a farmer at Manawaru south of Te Aroha.

FOR SALE, at Papakura, in the Estate of John Carmichael, deceased. Homestead, 10 acres of first-class land and Cottage, within half mile of railway and school.—Apply Willis Bros., Papakura.

Auckland Star 9/11/95

A precursor to the 1918 flu epidemic and Covid-19, there was a severe worldwide influenza epidemic in 1889-92. In the winter of 1892, the epidemic took a toll in Papakura, taking the lives of three Kirikiri settlers, both Livingstones and Andrew Pitt, in quick succession. Sarah Livingstone died on 24 June aged 62, Archibald died in Auckland Hospital nine days later in his 70th year, and Andrew Pitt died on 30 June in his 62nd year. All were buried in the Papakura Presbyterian Cemetery by Rev T Norrie. The *Auckland Star*, referring to the pressure these deaths had placed on the Papakura Cemetery, announced that to raise money for improvements, varied entertainments would be held in the Public Hall on 5 August. (28/7/1892).

Thus did some of our settlers live and die in the last years of the century. In the next issue we will look at the intersecting lives of clusters of neighbours in Kirikiri and just beyond the boundaries of Kirikiri in the same period and the toll exacted on the third generation of young men by World War 1; and in the following issue we will complete this series looking at the twentieth century,

[Note: Spelling of Neillie above is inconsistent. Earliest references give Nellie, then it was mainly Neillie and more recently Neallie. I have followed that pattern but refused to countenance the single 'l' variations.]

Sources

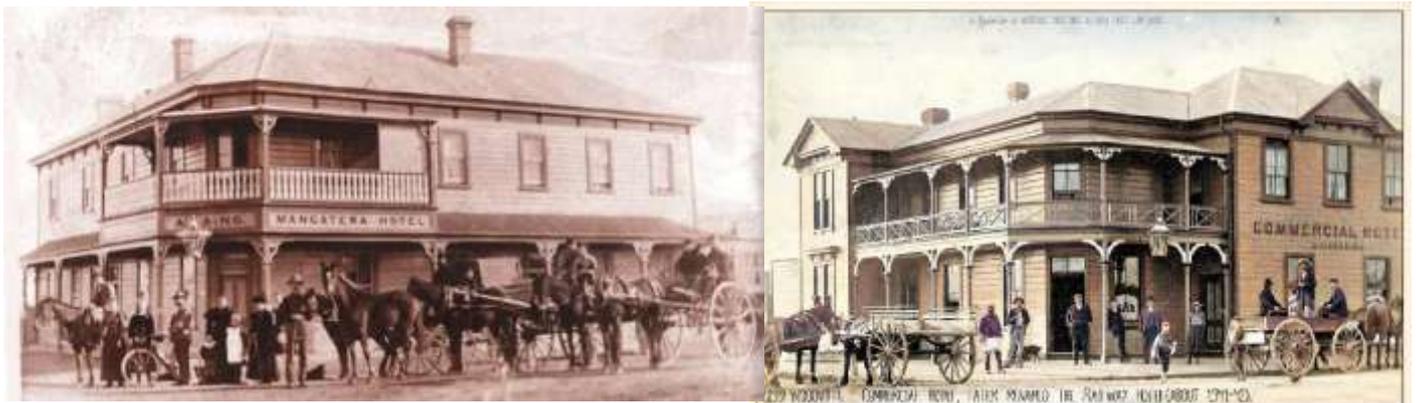
In addition to the newspapers and Papakura Museum and online archival sources referred to in previous articles, this article has relied on information provided by Nancy Hawks (Smith descendant), and on the research of Dr Michelle Anne Smith.

Citations provided on request.

At home in the Pub

Terry Carson

The story of early small town New Zealand seems tied up with churches and hotels. Often they were the only places in a small pioneer settlement large enough for their respective 'congregations' to meet in any numbers. I have written before of my great grandparents who both were publicans of the Papakura Hotel in the 1890s and, after my great grandfather's death, my great grandmother continued as a hotelkeeper both in Papakura and later Clevedon.



Photos on previous page show small town hotels from Hawkes Bay– Wairarapa, Mangatera Hotel and Woodville Commercial Hotel, with staff, customers and their horses. Permission Phil Bee, Pahiatua and District Pics Old and New. Commercial Hotel photo taken by R F Bell of Greymouth. The following information about the Woodville hotel was also volunteered: 'Later called Railway Hotel. this pub was colloquially known over the years as 'The Office' because the railway workers used to spend significant parts of their working days in the bar. By all accounts, the pot belly stove in the bar was usually white-hot from the free coke dropped off from passing trains! '

I do not intend in this article to repeat information about the general history of Papakura hotels as the basic details are in Michelle Smith's book 'Open all Hours—Main Street, Papakura.' Instead, I want to look at the life of a late nineteenth century/early 1900s hotelkeeper, and what running an hotel might have been like. Due to the influence and place of hotels in local communities you could hardly remain anonymous, and it was not a lifestyle for the faint hearted. I am partly motivated by the family story of my own paternal grandfather, who was born in an hotel in Thames during the 1870s gold rushes and who spent his childhood as a publican's kid: in his teens he could not wait to escape the life and had nothing further to do with hotels during the remainder of his lifetime. Neither did any of his siblings despite the undoubted success and popularity of their mother as a licensee.

In New Zealand, hotels quickly came onto the scene with European settlement: the first hotel is believed to have been opened in Horeke in Northland in about 1830. According to *Te Ara Encyclopedia*, Auckland's first hotel was the Royal built in 1841. In common with many early hotels, as one of the few places able to host a large number of people, the Royal in its relatively short life through to 1847 hosted extravagant dinners for the Governor, was a place where political meetings were held, was the venue of Auckland's first theatrical performance, as well as being a temporary barracks for troops during the war in the north, and was a transport centre for the coach service across to the Manukau.

Outside of the larger towns, hotels were often found at cross-roads and places where horses might need to be changed on long journeys, or where foot travellers might need a bed. Poor roads, unexpected delays, flooded rivers, and other difficulties often meant travellers needed somewhere to spend a night. As towns grew, hotels appeared frequently on prominent corner sites. Typical small town late 19th century hotels were, after the style seen in Papakura, two-storeyed structures with a veranda at the front, probably with a horse trough on the road. They usually had their own stabling for guests' horses and sometimes a horse paddock nearby. Generally, they had bars and dining rooms on the ground floor with bedroom accommodation upstairs. Bathroom facilities were usually communally shared. Larger hotels might have had billiards or games rooms, and sometimes rooms where travelling salesmen could meet potential customers and display their wares. Most New Zealand hotels had liquor licences. Up to the 1960s all hotels selling alcohol were also required to provide accommodation. Quite different rules about the sale of alcohol applied to house guests and casual drinkers.

It is not intended in this article to look at licensing laws in any detail, but it is worth noting that in 1881 Parliament passed a series of licensing laws that significantly changed the hotel landscape in New Zealand. Our lawmakers believed that having accommodation available on transport routes was important for the future development of the country, and all public houses selling liquor had to also provide meals and have at least six bedrooms for travellers. The result of this legislation, and the capital and financial obligations it imposed, led to the hotel industry throughout the country becoming dominated by large wealthy liquor industry interests. As most readers will be aware, the late 19th and early 20th century coincided with the huge influence of the temperance movement, and legislation was passed allowing local areas to hold polls and declare their areas 'dry', which could lead to the closing of many hotels and the reduction in the number of liquor licences. However, in 1894 there were still 1,719 hotels, which was equivalent to one hotel for every 420 people in the country.

Six hotel beds was a minimum number, and many hotels had much greater numbers of bedrooms, as well as bedrooms and facilities for the licensee and their family. By way of illustration in the 1890s the Papakura Hotel had 14 bedrooms, the Globe probably 13 bedrooms, Wairoa Hotel (Clevedon) 16 and the Mauku Inn at Patumahoe 13 bedrooms. Newspaper reports of large functions sometimes tell in a humorous manner of guests overflowing the bedrooms and sleeping on couches and sofas. There was a huge amount of cleaning and laundry work for the licensee and their family to carry out. Newspapers for the period are full of advertisements for maids, housekeepers, housemaids, 'useful girls,' bakers and cooks, as well as stablehands. It appears that servants working in hotels were paid better than those in private homes due to the demand for their services. Undoubtedly, the children of the licensee who were old enough would be expected to help in the running of the business. Family would have helped as much as possible to improve the bottom line of the balance sheet. Most licensees leased the hotel at an annual rent from the large brewery owners, such as Hancock and Co, or Campbell and Ehrenfried. The family had to meet the annual rent and all the expenses before making a profit, although having living quarters provided was a major appeal for running a hotel.

The reputation of a hotel often relied on the ability of the licensee's wife (or the licensee herself) to be able to turn out really good food on a regular basis. If your food was top class then you might capture the local market for all the weddings, club and other public functions where food was served. In smaller towns the weight of preparing food fell squarely on the shoulders of these ladies, whereas in larger places there would be cooks employed. As the quality of the food and the menu for large public events was frequently commented on in detail in the local newspapers it must have been a considerable responsibility.

Licensees ran the continual risk of losing their livelihood if they ran foul of the many laws and regulations relating to licensed premises. *Papers Past* is full of reports of court cases involving prosecutions. One gets the impression that if a hotel was generally well run the local policeman would turn a blind eye to minor infractions and some magistrates seemed ready to give licensees the benefit of the doubt. The 1900s was an era of prohibition orders where court orders could be obtained making it illegal to sell alcohol to persons regarded as 'habitual drunkards.' Publicans were expected to know all the people in their area who were subject to prohibition orders. In 1909 a hearing of the Manukau Licensing Tribunal to deal with routine renewals of the licences for the Papakura and Globe Hotels took an unexpected turn when a woman with baby in arms appeared and complained that the hotels were supplying both alcohol and credit to her husband who was subject to a prohibition order. At a subsequent hearing local Constable Lanigan confirmed that the man had been continuously drunk for the past three weeks but could not confirm from where he was getting his alcohol. The publicans of both hotels denied they were supplying him with alcohol.

The regular newspaper reports of the Magistrates Courts are full of cases of drunkenness and the making of prohibition orders. Women seemed to feature as often as men, and it seems the papers were more likely to feature reports of women behaving badly in unnecessarily spurious detail. Other offences involving hotel publicans ranged from the numerous possible breaches of the Licensing Acts, including serving people who were drunk, providing alcohol out of hours, allowing women to serve in bars outside of approved hours, illegal Sunday trading, and the publican not being on or in charge of the premises during opening hours. In a Christchurch case, a publican was prosecuted for not being in charge when his wife was looking after the premises while he was sick in bed. In 1904 when the owners of the Globe Hotel applied for a licence for a new hotel which they wanted to construct to replace one that had been burnt down, the police objected on the grounds that the previous hotel under the proposed licensee had many problems with drunken patrons and illegal Sunday trading. Despite what seemed compelling police evidence on reading the reports, a majority of the Licensing Commission approved the new licence.

All hotels had to have an outside light showing at night and there were numerous prosecutions against hotels where the light had gone out. Keeping the light glowing in pre-electricity times was not always easy. Prosecu-

tions for breach of revenue laws were also common. The Beer Duty Act of 1880 required a special revenue seal to be on beer barrels and when they were opened duty became payable. It was a requirement that the seal had to be destroyed so that the opening of the barrel was obvious, and the seal could not be reused. It is surprising how often when publicans were prosecuted they seemed to blame staff for not properly opening the barrels and destroying the seals.



Left: Beer duty stamp from 1901—1 shilling 3 pence (12 cents) for a 5 gallon barrel. Right: The light outside hotel door which needed to be lit at night.

In addition to providing drink and accommodation hotels were expected to fulfil other community functions. In towns where there was no courthouse it was not uncommon for court hearings to take place at hotels. Many inquests were held at hotels and the poor publican was expected to look after a body for a day or so. There were tales of a body being present during an inquest conducted by police and the coroner at one end of a bar, while locals continued drinking and socialising at the other end. In places where there were no hospitals or doctors' surgeries handy, people found ill or injured outdoors were usually taken to the nearest hotel, where first aid would be rendered, often by the publican's wife. Sometimes doctors ordered an ill or injured person to be taken to a hotel to be treated in the absence of a hospital.

It can be seen that running a hotel was a 24 hour a day affair and the publican or licensee had many legal and social responsibilities. Too many breaches of the laws could easily lead to loss of licences and income. In the latter part of the 19th century and early 20th century the temperance movement placed additional burdens on publicans. Often temperance supporters kept a watchful eye on their local hotels and constantly made complaints to the police and local licensing committee if they thought there were any breaches. In some areas active campaigns were undertaken against individual premises or publicans trying to drive them out of business. Sometimes malicious or questionable complaints were made. Ironically sometimes temperance meetings were held at hotels as there was nowhere else where the public could meet.

Both the Papakura and the Globe Hotels had a near brush with closure in 1909. A public poll in the Manukau Licensing District voted for the reduction of the number of hotels in the district. It had looked at first that there would be a close contest between those voting for continuance and those for prohibition. The prohibitionists became a little excited when it was discovered that the 'habitual drunkards' on Rotoroa

Island were able to vote. There was a clear majority for continuance from the Rotoroa Island polling booth. There was no breakdown of who voted but it seemed a reasonable assumption that the majority in favour of continuation were the inmates and the small minority who voted for prohibition were the Salvation Army workers.

The Manukau Licensing Commission had to look at all the hotels in its large district and decide which three would be closed. It seemed that the Commission largely took into account the record of the publicans as well as the need in the community for a hotel. It was finally decided that the Clevedon Hotel at South Wairoa, the Royal Oak at Onehunga and the Harp of Erin at Ellerslie would be declined their licenses. The application for the Harp of Erin to escape closure had the support of the local policeman, the local Church of England minister and Catholic parish priest. The community was outraged when the Commissioners decided to close their hotel and litigation dragged on for some time. The Railway Hotel (forerunner of the Jolly Farmer in Drury) seemed to escape because of evidence showing how important its accommodation was for railway travellers. At the hearing all hotels in the district were represented by lawyers and many local worthies were called as witnesses as to how well run and necessary the hotels were in the locality. Some witnesses were apparently able to keep a straight face while testifying that in the twenty years they had lived in a locality they had never seen drunks outside the hotel premises. Others testified they saw drunks outside every night.

As the twentieth century went on the importance of the old-style hotel diminished. In many small towns with improved transport there was little demand for accommodation and the bedrooms often remained empty for lengthy periods of time. The building of public halls gave the public other options for places to gather. Many of the older wooden hotels became poorly maintained and past their useful life, some burnt down. Economic depressions, wars and other events also took their toll. By the mid twentieth century, travellers by car looked for motels for accommodation and the advent of licensed restaurants changed the dining landscape. New hotels that were built were much more luxurious. The age of the small hotel had come to an end, apart from the few which managed to reinvent themselves as offering a heritage type experience or were in places where there was little more modern competition.

Perhaps the final word on what it was like to be a hotel publican in the 1900s can be left to Gisborne publican, brewer, photographer, shopkeeper, fire brigade superintendent, and one time mayor, William Fitzgerald Crawford, who in his journal recorded,

Life in a hotel from a Landlord's point of view is full of variety. Every class of man, every phase of character, passes in through our doors and out again, shewing their individuality freely. Visitors, customers, guests avail themselves of our accommodation as it suits their sweet will. Some are accommodated as lodgers, some as boarders, and the great majority seek amusement. The Landlord has to take every man in his humour, he has to control the turbulent, satisfy the pompous and please the epicure. They often clash, it is hard to harmonise all the contradictory elements.

Sources:

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A Man's Country – The Image of the Pakeha Male- A History, Jock Phillips, Penguin Books, (revised edition 1996)

Gisborne Exposed – The Photographs of William Crawford 1874- 1913. Shelia Robinson, Te Rau Press Limited, 1990

NOTICES

MEETINGS:

April meeting, 28 April at 1 pm. *Place to be notified.* It's an anniversary! Wendy Deeming will tell us about 60 years of the Papakura and District Historical Society. We'd love to see all our old friends.

May meeting, 26 May at 1 pm. Edward Bennett, social historian, on the Victorian way of death.

MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS:

Mighty Small, Mighty Bright (MOTAT) - till May. Come yourself and, even better, bring the children or grandchildren.

Photographers of Papakura district—June to August.

50 years of the Papakura Museum—September

Meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each month at the Library Meeting Rooms opposite the Museum, starting with the talk at 1 pm, continuing with business and afternoon tea (for a **\$2 gold coin** minimum). All are welcome. Phil Sai-Louie arranges our interesting speakers.

Events are advertised here, on the screen in the Museum window and on our blog and Facebook pages. Please check for updates and Museum news.

Trips are usually held on the fourth Saturday of each month two days after the meetings. The bus leaves from East Street behind the Access Point building at 10 am, unless otherwise stated. Cost is \$5 more for non-members, but anyone is welcome on a first come first aboard basis. Please register early and advise if unable to attend as numbers are limited.

To register for trips, please ring Dave
at (09) 2984507

Visit Papakura Museum on

Website: www.papakuramuseum.org.nz

Our blog: <https://papakuramuseumblog.wordpress.com>

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The Papakura Sentinel is a bimonthly magazine of the Papakura & Districts Historical Society. Your contributions are welcomed. Please send directly to Terry or Rob by email: pdhs@papakuramuseum.org.nz



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Map free, booklet Gold Coin, at Papakura Museum. Further information page 2.

Contact Rob at pdhs@papakuramuseum.org.nz if interested in a group tour, to be arranged.

Visit Mighty Small Mighty Bright—bring children—Papakura Museum

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