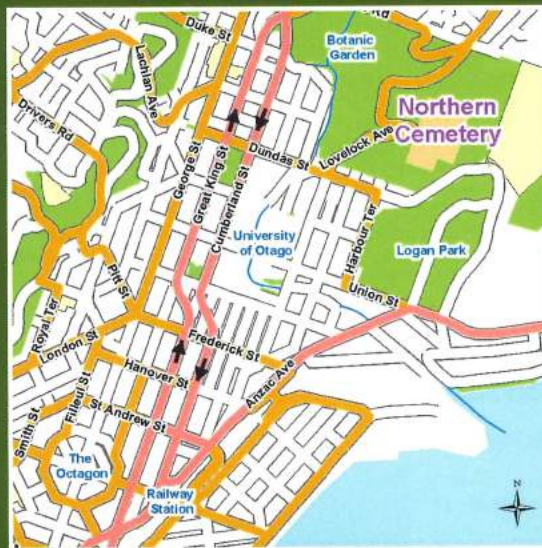


# Memorial Roses

Take a walk around the Northern Cemetery, enjoying the beauty of these original memorial rose plantings.

1. Walk out from the Sexton's Cottage. On your left against the hedge you will see two yew trees with a rose cascading out. This is John Thom's memorial.
2. Continue up this path. Turn right and go up the path towards the Larnach tomb. Take the first left. Go up the right hand side of Block 105. Near the top on the right hand side of the path is the Crawford family plot.
3. Turn left at the end of the block, and walk to the end of the row. Follow the path up towards the second entrance to the cemetery. Take a right hand turn towards the memorial with the hand pointing upwards. Turn right. On your left at the end of the block is the Judge family plot.
4. Walk to the other end of this row, and towards the open grassy area. On your right, heading down the hill, is the Daniels' plot.
5. Turn left and head towards the main path. Slightly down the hill on the main path is the memorial to Robert Mackay.
6. Remaining on the main path but going up the hill, on the right hand side you can see a short box hedge. This is the Hogg family memorial.
7. On the main path, walk around past the rhododendrons on the left, and through the avenue of trees. Take the small path to the left leading up the hill. On your left there is an unmarked plot with a tree stump at the head. This is the plot for Mary Ann Harris.
8. Return to the main path. On the left hand side before the triangular block, and before the bend, is the memorial rose for James Daly.
9. Continue down the hill, enjoying the view. On the right hand side at the southern end of Block 73, take the small path to the right. Turn left, then take the first right. At the end of the row you will see two yew trees. This is the Mitchell plot.
10. Return to the main path by going down the hill. Follow the path around until you come to the Frew memorial on your left hand side. Take the small path going down the hill. Three plots down, amongst the yew trees, you will see the memorial to Francis Milman.
11. On the main path again, along to the right, between the Martin and Somerville plots, is the rose planted as a memorial to the Stout Babies.
12. Heading towards the south-western corner of the cemetery, you will find the Darling family plot facing west, just around the corner heading up towards the Sextons' Cottage.
13. Return to the main path. Take the path opposite the Sextons' Cottage on the right, then the second right, and the first left. On the left hand side, about halfway down, is the memorial rose for James Campbell.
14. Going back to the main path walk up the hill to the end of the right hand row. You will see the memorial and rose for Christina Gunn.



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If you are interested in Heritage Roses, or would like to discuss planting a memorial rose on the grave of a loved one, please contact Otago Heritage Roses at [Otago@HeritageRoses.org.nz](mailto:Otago@HeritageRoses.org.nz)



## Memorial Rose Trail



Why are so many graves in the Northern Cemetery adorned with roses? This trail describes some of the original memorial roses and their symbolism to Victorian mourners.





## John Thom

1849-1888

Block 193, Plot 24

Félicité Perpétue

John Thom was a Scottish confectioner, who had lived in New Zealand for 10 years at the relatively young age of 39 years. Like most Dunedinites at that time, John died at home, at *Gouldie's Cottage* in MacLaggan St. We believe that John's widow, Margaret planted the Irish yew trees and the climbing white rose *Félicité Perpétue* on John's grave. Margaret would have tended John's grave for 46 years, until she died in 1932, aged 77 years, and was buried beside him.



The planting of a white rose with yew was a popular choice for memorial planting in the Northern Cemetery. While most of us associate black with funerals, white and purple are two other colours that are strongly linked to death and mourning, and white roses were suitable for planting on the graves of men, women, and children. The yew tree is also symbolic: as one of only five species of evergreen English trees, yews have long been symbols of rebirth and resurrection. The placement of the plantings at either side of the head of the plot had practical value, as it allowed for the placement of a headstone and for further interments at later dates.

## William Crawford

1832-1884

Old Blush

Block 106, Plot 4



William Crawford, a carpenter of Opoho, died of a liver complaint. He had lived in New Zealand for twenty years, having arrived from South-Muirhead, Cumbernauld, Glasgow, Scotland. He was married to Elizabeth, who was the second daughter of Elizabeth and George Pow. Elizabeth Crawford had a tragic two years as her daughter, son-in-law, mother, and father all died within two years. Members of five generations of the Crawford and Pow families are buried here.

There are two other *Old Blush* memorial roses in the Northern Cemetery: Annie Gartly's rose, just across from John Thom's grave, underplanted with spring flowering bluebells, and Caroline George's rose, in the south-east corner of the cemetery.

## baby Jane Judge

1882

Block 123, Plot 15

Madame Plantier

This white rose was very popular in early New Zealand, particularly for weddings, and in many areas it was simply known as "the Brides' Rose". *Madame Plantier* is easily propagated by cuttings, and often travelled between home gardens and the cemetery to create memorial plantings of particular significance and comfort to families. This rose was also planted for Jane Greenfield, on the northern edge of the cemetery; Block 195, plot 65.

Jane Stuart Judge died aged just 4 weeks from croup. There are four people buried in this double plot: baby Jane, her mother and father: Alexander and Margaret, and Margaret Richards, possibly Jane's aunt. Also mentioned on the headstone is Jane's sister Susan Hampton Judge, who was buried in Glasgow. The mention of family members who were buried elsewhere is not uncommon in the cemetery.



## the Daniels Babies

1875-1881

Block 118, Plot 3

Félicité Perpétue

While the grave surround, enclosure, and planting could be established soon after the first burial in the family plot, it was quite usual to wait until the death of a senior member of the family before erecting a headstone in permanent materials.

The Daniels family headstone, with its clasped hands motif representing the enduring affection of marriage, was erected by Harriet Daniels following the death of her husband in 1903. Also commemorated on the headstone are their daughter, Ethel Daniels, who was returned to her family for burial two years after marrying Herbert Smith, and their son George, who died during World War I "somewhere in France", aged 40 years. There is no mention on the headstone of Clara Georgina Daniels, who died of bronchitis when 2 years old in 1875; Lillian, dead at three months in 1880; and Florence, dead at five months, in 1881. We believe *Félicité Perpétue* with their small white roses was planted on this grave to commemorate these three short innocent lives.



## James Campbell

1865-1880

The Bishop

Block 10, Plot 17A



William Mills of Hanover St, Dunedin bought two adjacent plots in the Northern Cemetery when his stepson James Campbell died aged just 15 years and 8 months. James was buried in 1880, while his mother Bethia, and William were buried beside him in the other plot in 1918 and 1931 respectively.

There are several mature bushes of the dark red *The Bishop* rose in this part of the Northern Cemetery – further along this block can be seen this rose planted for 10 year old Frederick Gee.

## Robert Mackay

1832-1886

Indica Major

Block 138, Plot 7



Robert Mackay was certainly a character in old Dunedin, and lived to the ripe old age of 76 years. Before settling down to open a tailor and clothier establishment in 'the Cutting' in Princes St in 1860, Robert first walked to Invercargill and later to Oamaru to have a look around. During the height of the gold rush Robert frequently walked out to Gabriel's Gully, making the journey in just one day. Robert was also very involved with the Presbyterian Church in Dunedin, having taken an active part in the establishment of the Free Church of Scotland in 1843.

We do not know what rose was originally planted as a memorial on Robert Mackay's grave, but we do know that the rose was grafted onto *Indica Major* rootstock. At some stage the grafted rose died, and the rootstock began to grow on its own account. *Indica Major* is one of the first roses to flower in spring, and carpets the plot with its fallen pale pink and white petals. There are four instances where this rose arrived in the cemetery as rootstock for a memorial rose.

## James Daly

1827-1888

Unknown Bourbon rose

Block 172, Plot 3



While we do not know the true name of this deep pink Bourbon rose, we do know that it was a popular choice for planting with evergreens on the graves of Dunedin men. Originally James Daly's rose was planted together with a yew tree, whose stump is still just visible, as was George Gillies' rose (Block 188, plot 22). On Edward Houghton's grave (Block 126, plot 17) this rose is partnered with evergreen viburnums.

James Daly was the publisher of the *White Horse Hotel* in Princes St, although he had spent some time around the Nevis in Central Otago, where he married Annie Maria, who was also a native of Carlow, Ireland. Following the practice of the times, it is likely that this plot was purchased as a family plot in 1886, on the death of James and Annie's son, also named James. In addition to Annie and her two James, two daughters, Catherine and Anne, and their respective husbands are also buried in this plot.

## Henry Hogg

1827-1892

Block 194, Plot 21

Souvenir de la Malmaison

Henry Hogg and his wife Isabella lie together in this plot, marked by a very small headstone and a mature planting of box and this beautiful pale pink rose, *Souvenir de la Malmaison*. Described as New Zealand's favourite old rose, this was a popular memorial rose, particularly for young children.

Isabella Hogg came to New Zealand from Ireland aged 26 years, and we believe it was she who planted the box hedge and rose, and tended them for the 36 years of her widowhood. Henry Hogg stood against the incumbent Henry Driver and John Alexander Barr as the "working man's candidate" to represent the Roslyn District in the House of Representatives in 1879. Henry lost in spectacular fashion, having gained only 11 votes to Driver's 553 and Barr's 344. This result he put down to a lack of money, as both Driver and Barr were quite wealthy and had provided transport to take their supporters to the polling booths.



## Francis Milman

1869-1891

Block 52, Plot 28

de la Griffierie

Francis Robert Everard Milman died at sea aged 22, on the ship *Waimate*, and was buried in Dunedin two days later. The *Waimate* was a clipper ship that made eight trips to Port Chalmers. Francis was a saloon passenger who fell ill with tuberculosis soon after leaving England, and died shortly before the ship arrived in Port Chalmers. Francis was the eldest son of Lt Colonel E. S. Milman, who was the well-regarded governor of Holloway and Newgate prisons in London. There are no records as to how this monument was funded or who tended the rose and trees as they were established.



## Christina Gunn

1860-1891

Block 1, Plot 1B

Unidentified Gallica rose

Although this is a large and imposing plot, only Christina Gunn is buried here, after she died at her Dunedin home *Drumadain*, aged 31 years old. Christina's husband Captain John Gunn, a long-time President of the Dunedin Gaelic Society, eventually remarried Bella Downie, and moved to Australia with their daughters, where he died aged 57 years and was buried in Victoria.

This rose is a member of the Gallica family of roses, and has survived the passage of time in part due to its habit of suckering – sending up new branches from underground stems. This habit has ensured the continuing survival of many of the memorial Gallica roses, including the deep red *Charles de Mills* and the mauve *Anais Segalas* in New Zealand cemeteries.



## Alexander Darling

1827-1878

Block 42, Plot 4

Sweet Briar

There are seven members of the Darling family buried in this Class 1 plot: Alexander Darling, his wife, and five of their children. Alexander and Agnes moved to Dunedin from Scotland via Australia, where the younger Agnes had been born. Alexander, their son, whom the rose was probably planted for, was an engineer who had lived in New Zealand, both in Nelson and Dunedin, for 4½ years at the time of his death aged 23. Annie Darling, his younger sister, died of "phthisis" – consumption or tuberculosis. Alexander may have come to New Zealand to join his father, who was also an engineer.



*Sweet Briar* was a popular memorial rose in early New Zealand, and was treasured as much for the scented foliage as for the small five-petalled blooms and the rich red hips that followed. This rose can also be found on the graves of John Barclay (Block 43, plot 12) and Margaret McDonald (Block 186, plot 8).

*Sweet Briar* is the rose used to make Rosehip Syrup, and is the rose that blankets the hills in Central Otago. The Department of Conservation has placed this rose on the noxious plants list, meaning *this rose must not be propagated by cuttings or by seed*. The memorial *Sweet Briar* roses in the cemetery are closely monitored to prevent their spread into the surrounding area.

## the Stout babies

1881

Block 3, Plot 22

Blanc double de Coubert

This double white *Rugosa* rose is a particularly fitting rose to commemorate the stillborn twin boys born on 6 July 1881.

The twins' parents were Sir Robert and Lady Anna Stout, both prominent public political figures in early New Zealand: Sir Robert was twice the Premier of New Zealand, and later our Chief Justice – the only man to have ever held both offices – and also served a term as New Zealand's Attorney General. The range and duration of Sir Robert's contribution to the law, education, women's rights, and the temperance movement, have rarely been equalled. Lady Anna began life in Fernree Cottage in Royal Terrace, and following her marriage became a political force in her own right, campaigning for equality of pay, rights, and legal status for women, and for suffrage, prohibition, education for women, and for the Plunket Society.

Maia Stout, the twins' sister, and George Smith Stout, the twins' uncle, are buried here alongside the twin boys. These four are the less fortunate members of one of New Zealand's most illustrious families.



## Mary Ann Harris

1847-1890

Block 160, Plot 9

Rosa pimpinellifolia Double Cream

Mary Ann Harris did not have an easy life. With her husband and three children, she arrived in Dunedin on the *Waimate* in 1875, and lived here for 14 years before she died at her Russell St home. We believe her husband Alexander Harris, a carpenter originally from Cornwall, who was buried here in 1907, established the planting on this grave. While only the little *Rosa pimpinellifolia*, a double cream Scots Rose, remains today, the stump of a memorial purple rhododendron can still be seen. While there is presently no headstone or fence around the grave, it is highly likely that the original grave surround, and perhaps headstone, were crafted in wood by Alexander. Early photographs of this cemetery clearly show these finely crafted colonial grave surrounds, many of which were replaced with more permanent materials as the family's finances improved.



## Richard Mitchell

1844-1882

Block 83, Plot 1

William Lobb

Richard Mitchell was a carpenter who came to New Zealand from Dublin, Ireland, aged 26 years. Richard died aged 37 years at his Ravensbourne home, following a "tedious and painful illness" as noted in his death notice. Also buried here are Richard's 18 year old son Charles, and his wife Ann Frances, a second son, and daughter-in-law, all of whom lived to a ripe old age.

Together with black, grey, and white, purple is one of the principle colours of mourning, though thought more suitable for men than for women given the richness of the colour. As a deep purple Moss rose, *William Lobb* was often the first choice for a memorial rose for a Victorian man, and in the Northern Cemetery there are six instances of this memorial rose, all of them planted on the graves of men, often with holly or yew trees. *William Lobb* was also planted for Arnold Collet (Block 126, plot 9), William Gage (Block 160, plot 7), Murray Aston (Block 164, plot 12), James Graham (Block 5, plot 5), and Richard Mill (Block 126, plot 11).

Late November is the best time to view the fragrant purple flowers, which are extremely spectacular when seen cascading down from the trees. Take time to touch and smell these roses, and note the resinous scent of the soft Moss on the buds.







James Daly

Mary Ann Harris

Richard Mitchell

Francis Milman

Henry Hogg

Robert Mackay

James Campbell

Stout Babies

Christina Gunn

William Crawford

Daniels Babies

Jane Judge

John Thom

Alexander Darling

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Metres

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