

Memorial Avenues In New Zealand

Les allées mémorielles en Nouvelle-Zélande

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This paper gives an overview and examples: more research and central coordination is required. Soldiers or Memorial Avenues were planted across this small country, far from battlefields.



*The longest: Memorial Avenue, Oamaru, planted in August 1918 by the Oamaru Beautification Society and comprising, aptly, European (*Quercus robur*) and Turkey oaks (*Q.cerris*) commemorating c400 dead men and one woman from the region (S.Read, 16/4/18).*

New Zealand's 1914 population was 1 million. World War 1 saw 10% of its people, some 103,000 troops and nurses head overseas. Some 18,277 died and another 41,317 (65,000: Mike Roche, pers. comm., 17/10/2018) were wounded (Watters, 2016). 1000 more died within 5 years of 1918 (wiki). This had huge impact, reshaping the country's perception of itself (ibid, 2016). Avenues were a positive way to remember and honour the losses. Far more common were public monuments or single tree plantings. Morgan (2008, 147) cites 0.3% of the country's war memorials were 'parks or avenues'.

New Zealand lacks a single, comprehensive list of avenues. It has a useful national website of war memorials, <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/culture/the-memorials-register> which includes some plantings. It also has books and active researchers. This paper was compiled with their help, in particular that of historian, John P. Adam.

The Australian Garden History Society (AGHS) has had a long interest in memorial avenues. Inspired by Treenet's *Avenues of Honour* (Australian) project, I convinced AGHS to publish a list of avenues from 2010. This is at www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au/advocacy. Slowly this list widened to include ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) plantings on both sides of the Tasman Sea, i.e. in New Zealand. These reflect strong links between the countries forged before 1914 and strengthened by war.

AGHS's lists distinguish between **seven** eras and 'types' of plantings, one of which is Honour Avenues. October 2018 figures show AGHS has identified **23** Honour Avenues in New Zealand to date. Morgan (2008, 148) lists 18 avenues for all conflicts: WW1, WW2 and other wars. Further research is needed on some. Also evident are one additional ex-avenue, now reduced to a single tree and three 'lost avenues'. More common are individual memorial trees, pairs or groves of trees, usually oaks: a number have been identified in both main islands.

One 'trigger' was Beautification Societies, such as Oamaru's. Active from 1908 it raised funds and did plantings, including in the *Public Gardens (Botanic Garden)* (Tritenbach, 1987, 124). A Dunedin and Suburban Reserves Conservation Society and Amenities Society planted trees from 1887. Taranaki Scenery Preservation Society beautified *Pukekura Park* from the 1880s (Adam, 1995, 111). Christchurch had one from 1897 and most towns followed (Edmunds, 2013). Auckland, first capital, had a Scenery Preservation Society from 1899 beautifying *Albert Park* and *The Auckland Domain* and *Symonds Street Cemetery* (John P. Adam, pers. comm., 17/10/2018). To some extent regional newspapers played influential roles: the *Otago Daily Times* and *Oamaru Mail* (Morgan, 2008, 146).

While often not avenues, another trigger was Arbor Day (an American imported idea). That of c.12/7/1915 focused on the first national WW1 commemorative tree planting. Arbor Day plantings were taken up by many schools, some including war memorial avenues. Auckland examples are *Titirangi Park*, with 80 trees, Pukekohe Primary School, Onehunga and Point Chevalier Public Schools. Memorial trees were given special WW1 associated names (ibid, 2016). John P. Adam notes heritage studies on New Lynn and Hobsonville suggested that primary schools became hubs of semi-rural communities, who managed their associated landscapes in ways yet little-studied. He suggests this could be extrapolated across the Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Northland pre-1940, noting that other community hubs linked to schools were Agricultural & Pastoral Association showgrounds, where war memorials were often sited, and where some memorial avenues survive.

Adam cites Lynn Lochhead's 1990s Canterbury University thesis '*The Brownies Portion....*', described the NZ Scenery Preservation movement pre-1910 and that Phillip Simpson was first to research Arbor Day in the 1980s in a NZ *Nature Conservation Council* pamphlet on the day's centennial c1995-96. Adam recalls Lochhead's thesis was poor on post-1910 and 'progressive era' groups including women's societies such as the Maori Welfare League. e.g.: Auckland Civic League (all-female preservation society who planted *Belleview Park*, Mt Eden in 1913). Wellington and New Plymouth had active progressive leagues recording historic places. He suggests that nearly 30% of all memorial plantings in Auckland province would be on public open space. Including schools, that figure would be nearer 80% (John P. Adam, pers. comm., 17/10/2018).

NZ's largest and it seems, earliest Honour Avenue is in North Otago's Oamaru, on State Highway 1 (main street) and adjacent streets and roads. It comprised 400 European (*Quercus robur*), Turkey (*Q.cerris*) and hybrid oaks planted in 1918 and 1919 by the Oamaru Beautification Society to commemorate 400 district men and one female nurse killed.

This society (particularly Dr Alexander Douglas, president, who proposed it to Waitaki County Council in a letter received 28/10/1918) are credited with the idea. The *Oamaru Mail* (5/11/1918) in support, ran an excerpt from a Victorian newspaper on Ballarat's Avenue of Honour (ibid, 2008, 1434-5).

A County Council committee convinced Oamaru Borough Council to co-fund it, plus donations. Lack of next-of-kin volunteers turned the committee into participants (Ross, 1994, 33). Oaks were selected for hardiness, longevity and symbolism (ibid, 2008, 159).

The plan took a year to effect. It arranged trees in a radial pattern around the junction of Towey and Wansbeck Streets (ibid, 2008, 178), Severn Street, Awamoa Road, Wansbeck Street and Orwell Street in the north. Spokes radiate from town into countryside, planted at one-mile intervals on then-bare roads. Where possible, trees were placed near homes of servicemen commemorated (NZH). Each had a post, bronze plate and fence.

Most plantings by the Beautification Society occurred prior to the dedication ceremony, which lacked the display and public involvement of Ballarat's. The 11/9/1919 ceremony was short, almost devoid of war rhetoric and centred on Viscount Jellicoe, Lord of the Admiralty (ibid, 2008, 176, 179), who planted the first two oaks (*Christchurch Press*, 12/9/1919, c/o John Adam, pers. comm., 5/10/2018) for Sergeant D.F. Brown (awarded a Victoria Cross for his bravery at High Wood, on the Somme). The second, a scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*) commemorates Nurse Isobel Clark, drowned when the *Marquette* was torpedoed in the Aegean in 1915 (Pawson, 2004, 124; Ross, 1994, 33 notes the latter is gone, but a plaque remains, near the centre of the radiating avenues). Also planted were 15 elms, a chestnut and 3 groves of mixed species in 1919.



Above) Left: Oamaru Memorial Avenue, State Highway 1 looking north towards town and (right): leaves of its constituent Turkey oaks (Quercus cerris)[upper] and European / 'English' oaks (Q. robur)[lower](S. Read).



Two examples of white concrete replacement crosses installed by Oamaru volunteers since the early 1990s – the original crosses were timber. Left-hand image shows two brothers, jointly commemorated (NZH). Central image is a single commemorative cross (S. Read). Right-hand image is a plaque at what is likely the first-planted tree, downtown, noting the dedication date of 11/9/1919 (NZH).

By 1994 117 oaks had survived disease, road works, crashes. In the 1990s volunteers began replacing wooden markers with concrete crosses (NZH). In the 1990s Waitaki District Council, urged by NZ Historic Places Trust, did a study of its memorial oaks. A committee is replacing plaques and replanting lost trees (RB).

Auckland city's *Anzac Avenue* was a mix of native, Australian and European trees planted on 20/9/1918 by school children. The Mayor and Governor-General inaugurated it (John P. Adam, pers. comm., 13/5/2016) the

Governor-General planting two puriris (*Vitex lucens*) at the corner of Waterloo Quadrant and Lower Symonds Street (NZH). A *NZ Herald* article of 29/8/1918 notes the Mayor had secured replies from most city (school) headmasters agreeing to cooperate in the planting – nominating boys to represent each in operations.

Mention is made of improving the setting of the Supreme Court and of removing the Old University Building, to extend the avenue across it, linking the present completed portion with Lower Symonds Street (John P. Adam, pers. comm., 5/10/2018). There is no record of its formal consecration as a war memorial. While the main appearance today is of buildings, some plantings survive: Adam (pers. comm., 12/10/2018) notes a totara (*Podocarpus totara*) died in 2017 and was removed, adding that dominant remaining trees are Australian lily pillies (*Syzygium paniculatum*) (many), karaka or NZ laurel (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), a funeral cypress (*Cupressus funebris*) and two Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*).

Further research is needed to clarify the exact location and condition of some avenues.

In the North Island Wairarapa town of Greytown, two committees (men and women) of the Borough Council fund-raised to acquire 20 acres with native bush for a *Soldiers' Memorial Park*. Council signed the deeds on 10/11/1920. A scarlet oak was planted in 1919 in memory of Cr. W. Humphries, secretary of the men's committee, who died before the park's completion. This tree survives within the gates.

Christchurch landscape designer Alfred Buxton prepared the layout, with memorial gates unveiled 25/4/1923 by MP, Brig. Sir H.E. Hart and Mayor Mr. Hutton. The ladies' committee organised an *Avenue of Remembrance* of limes (*Tilia cordata*) at 1 pound each, 117 in all. Each had a wooden plaque, over time deteriorated and removed. The original planting had trees on the south and west of the playing field, plus a row down the middle from east to west. The latter was later removed and replanted on the south, making an avenue on that side (Bull, 1986, 63-65; (Morgan, 2008, 155, 156 although that refers to Masterton (cf Greytown), but quotes Bull (who wrote on Greytown); Morgan, pers. comm., 4 & 17/10/2018).

Gareth Winter, public archivist for Wairarapa Archives published a book on the district's many memorials that was thorough and included the first Arbor Day roadside planting (John P. Adam, pers. comm., 17/10/2018).

Several Waitaki district towns had 1919 avenues of honour, with trees donated by affected families (pers. comm. to Stuart Read, 15/4/2018). (Morgan (2008) cites Geraldine, Temuka, Waimate and Dunedin for commemorative tree plantings, not all for war dead, but notes that memorial trees were removed for road widening as early as the 1920s and others severely pruned back from power lines.

In the South Island Mackenzie district's Fairlie, Cricklewood-Kimbell Road has a *Peace Avenue* of some 500 oaks commemorating the Peace Treaty signature of 1919 (NZH; Morgan, 2008, 111). Pawson (2004, 125) notes that Fairlie took up the North Otago county challenge, but its avenue was significant as a whole – individual trees do not represent single (or groups) of individual dead soldiers. Te Ara (NZ Encyclopaedia) adds that the avenue was intended to stretch from Cricklewood to Tekapo, but only the Fairlie trees were planted.

Many plantings with time were lost, their crosses were stolen or broken. In the 1950s, surveyor Jack Horner agitated for establishment of alternative replacement tree groves. Many original brass plates were found in road berms, collected at the North Otago Museum. Since the 1990s, a committee has replaced wooden crosses and these oaks and new groves have become a better-recognised part of the landscape. Young groves are at Ardgowan School, Alma, Glencoe Domain, Hampden, Kakanui and Maheno (NZH).

In Westland's Greymouth, Mr T. Seddon MP (returned soldier, and son of NZ Prime Minister RJ 'Dick' Seddon) (Mike Roche, pers. comm., 17/10/2018) presented to the town 260 young oaks to be planted in an avenue as a war memorial. Each was to have an attached brass tablet with the name, rank and place of death of local soldiers (*Manawatu Herald*, 22/7/1920 – c/o John Adam, pers. comm., 5/10/2018 who wonders if brass plaques were a government policy of the day).



Fairlie Peace Avenue, Mackenzie, South Island, some 500 oak trees line the main road celebrating peace (NZH)

While not an avenue, Timaru's c1902 *South African (Boer) War Memorial* had an additional honour roll panel added for WW1 dead on 25/4/1926. Around its surrounding lawn are what appear formal plantings of *Photinia x serrulata* which are now trees – these could be 1922 plantings (NZH). Few other Timaru war memorials have plantings, e.g. one tree beside the Timaru Main School memorial (NZH). Mike Roche instead suggests the street going downhill from the front of the war memorial, shown in a 2011 photograph of an avenue of European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) (Roche, pers. comm. and photo, 8, 9 & 11/10/2018). Yet another is the Waitaki town of Temuka, where Morgan (2008, 111) cites commemorative plantings. These could be Himalayan cedars behind semi-circular gardens around the Cenotaph in the *Domain and Public Gardens* (unveiled by the Governor-General Viscount Jellicoe on 10/8/1922 (NZH).

Dunedin's Upper Junction School has native beech (*Nothofagus sp.*) trees planted (1919/20s) in an avenue alongside the playing field in the grounds, representing multiple losses for several school families (Morgan, 2008, 154, 156, 252).

Anzac Park in Nelson (formerly *Milton/Millton's Acre*) was bought by Nelson City Council in 1897 and by 1912, much-reclaimed land was added to the reserve's area. It was renamed Anzac Park after WW1 (www.theprow.org.nz) and contains very mature (i.e. likely 1920s-planted) Canary Island date palms in an avenue to the central monument (SR; www.theprow.org.nz). Its War Memorial monument was relocated into the park. The memorial's plans were agreed to by the Returned Services Association (RSA) in 2/1955 and in 1957 names were finalised for the plaques (NCC) to WW1, WW2 dead and other wars (NZH).

Auckland's Waitakere Ranges, at Titirangi, contain an intriguing avenue from c.1917/20s. *Soldiers' Memorial Walk*, now a bush 'tunnel', includes Australian (one old cypress pine (*Callitris sp.*) and *Eucalyptus spp.* and regenerating New Zealand trees. It leads to the original location of a 1917 memorial obelisk erected by Mr Henry Atkinson (subsequently moved twice: in 1965 to the *Titirangi War Memorial Reserve*, South Titirangi Road, coinciding with construction of the War Memorial Hall and greater numbers attending Anzac commemorations. A second move in 2010 put it in a more visible, central spot, outside Titirangi Library and War Memorial Hall (Auckland Council interpretive sign, c/o John Adam, 5/10/2018).

Auckland's Howick has a *Stockade Hill War Memorial* monument built in 1920, unveiled 13/1/1921, commemorating 6 WW1 servicemen lost; and 19 WW2 ones, from the district. Its site is open but, on axis is an

impressive avenue of pin oaks (*Quercus palustris*) (Wilcox, 2012, 209) possibly planted in 1921. In 1936 a trig station was installed, after a 1929 water reservoir (CFG). The oaks may date from c1929-36.

Takapuna in Auckland's *Potters Park*, Anzac Road has an avenue of totaras (Adam, *ibid*). The park was donated by farmer Frederick Potter in 1916, opening in 1921 (Wilcox, 2012, 144), suggesting a planting date.

In the South Island Canterbury town of Timaru, the street going downhill from the front of the war memorial was planted in 1922 – in memory (Morgan, *ibid*, 111) with an avenue of European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) (Mike Roche, pers. comm. and photo, 8, 9 & 11/10/2018).

The North's Waikato town of Cambridge, the suburb of Otane's Higgins Street has 1920s memorial plantings (Morgan, 2008, 257).

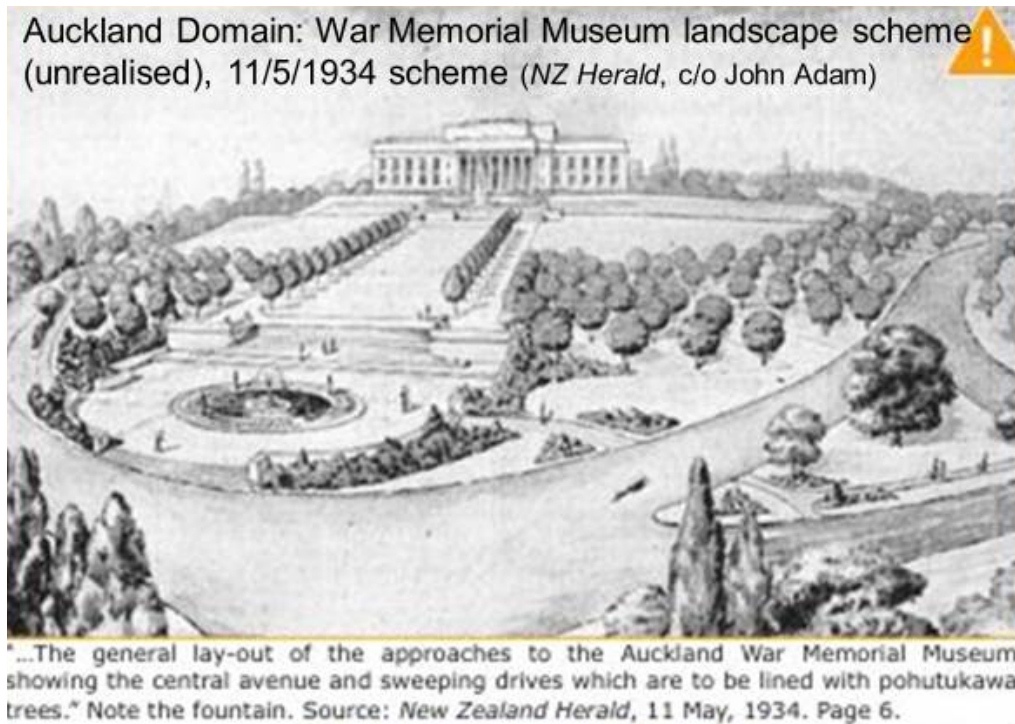
Dunedin's *Anzac Avenue* of European oaks was planted in 1925 as part of the Dunedin Exhibition that year (Mike Roche, pers. comm., 8/10/2018). Adam, pers. comm., 5/10/2018 notes he has read that this avenue, of horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and elm was 'plaqued' in WW1 and the plaques were later removed.

In 1924 in South Auckland's Pukekohe a unique avenue of shrubs was planted in the Primary School. A 25/4/1925 Anzac Day ceremony saw headmaster Mr. E.F. Snell dedicate 27 *Camellia* (*C. japonica* cv.) trees (shrubs) planted 'last winter' (i.e. 6-7/1924) in memory of 27 old boys who died in WW1, assisted by staff and pupils. He appealed to relatives and the public to pay for a stone slab at the base of each, similar to one under a holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) tree in front of the school. School Committee Chair, Mr J. Patterson reported in the *Franklin Times* of 28/4/1926 that 14 marble slabs and two metal plaques were in place, with 11 outstanding. He appealed to relatives to fill the gaps. A year later that all 27 plaques were in place. A c1931 photograph shows school children tending the stones in the avenue. The stones were moved twice: once following building of a swimming pool, later onto a bank near Queen Street. Neglect was followed by 'rediscovery' and research, which led to a 22/4/2006 re-dedication of the stones, on a low concrete wall near Queen Street, attended by c250 past pupils and descendants. The local Lions Club and Keep Pukekohe Beautiful contributed, under direction of former student, Ray Golding, with donations from many sources (Miller, 2005, 6-9). Today the original buildings are gone, but the plantings remain (John P. Adam, pers. comm., 16/10/2018).

Sefton in the South Island's North Canterbury has memorial plantings, needing more research (Morgan, pers. comm., 3/10/2018).

Auckland's Point Chevalier Public School held a 14/9/1927 plane (*Platanus sp.*) tree planting ceremony to name each tree after soldiers from the district lost in WW1. The plantings were by school children, in front of a large gathering of parents. An address was first made by School Committee Chairman, Mr. F.G. Rose (*Auckland Star*, 14/9/1927, c/o John P. Adam, 16/10/2018). A *NZ Herald* letter to the editor from Robert Wright reacted to a previous letter of Mr George Green, Dominion Organiser of the NZ Institute of Horticulture, who questioned why planes were chosen instead of native kauri, rimu, kahikatea, taraire, mangaheo, etc. Mr Wright challenged whether any of these forest trees would survive in a cleared, exposed school grounds site such as this. He noted that tougher natives such as pohutukawa, karaka, pittosporums or rata might survive: others would not. Mr Wright noted when in charge of street tree plantings in city streets, notes he fielded the same question, and the same answer. (*NZ Herald*, 21/9/1927, c/o John P. Adam, 16/10/2018).

In August 1929 an ambitious scheme was hotly debated in Auckland's Domain, in front of the new War Memorial Museum, over what kind of trees (native or exotic) to plant in an avenue before its 11/1929 opening. Parties in debate were the City Council's Parks department versus the Auckland Branch of the Institute of Horticulture, Horticultural Trades Association, National Council of Women, Returned Soldiers' Association and Museum authorities. Parks Committee plans for plantings had been adopted in 1927 noted the *New Zealand Herald*. These included Himalayan cedars (*Cedrus deodara*), at the Maunsell Road entrance.



1934 avenue planting scheme at the Auckland War Memorial Museum (John Adam, 1996).

In front of the museum Council proposed 2 rows of *Phoenix canariensis* palms 200 feet apart on the slope. NZ pohutukawa / Christmas tree (*Metrosideros excelsa*) and puriri (*Vitex lucens*) were the main alternatives suggested. A long letter in the *NZ Herald* from solicitor, W. Beattie, extolled natives as eminently suited, quoting the former Prime Minister’s use of a Maori quote (at funerals): *A great totara has fallen*.

Beattie suggested totara / brown pine (*Podocarpus totara*), golden tainui (*Pomaderris kumeraho*), pohutukawa or climbing rata (*Metrosideros excelsa* or *M. robusta*), houhere / lacebark (*Hoheria sp.*) or whau / cork tree (*Entelia arborescens*), appealing to nationalism and noting the need for follow up care of trees (John P. Adam, 1996). Adam, pers. comm., 5/10/2018 noted there still some pohutukawa in situ from the eventual 1934 native planting, some cedars on the museum’s south and *Phoenix* palms near the Wintergarden, to its west. Most were lost when American military accommodation was built in front of the museum, then later removed. The Atlas cedars that were not used in front of the museum were planted in *Western Springs Park* and *Walker Park*, Point Chevalier (John P. Adam, pers. comm., 17/10/2018).

The North Island’s Bay of Plenty, Whangarei, Whangarei High School’s main drive to the sports fields saw a 6/1934 avenue of pohutukawa trees planted as memorial to 30 old-pupils who died in or subsequent to WW1, organised by the Old Pupils’ Association. Each was planted by a next-of-kin or a deputy, except for one, planted by OPA President, Mr. D.W. Baird (NZ Herald, 30/6/1934, c/o John P. Adam, 16/10/2018).

Oamaru’s memorial oaks were not the only significant national length of avenue plantings. As late as 1936, a 1919 scheme was in motion to plant all the main road between the North Island’s first (former) capital, Auckland and its younger one, Wellington. A letter to the editor of the *Wanganui Chronicle*, 31/1/1919 responded to an article of 10/1/1919 about building memorials to Dominion (NZ) soldiers in WW1. It proposed a great *Memorial Highway* be built between Wellington and Auckland, via Palmerston (North), Fielding, Marton, Wanganui, Raetihi, Taumararui, Te Kuiti and on to Auckland. This would give access to the Tongariro National Park and Waitomo Caves. It called for the best road engineers could provide, electrically lit, with each city and town perhaps having an ‘Arc de Triomphe’ and called for planting suitable trees along its sides to make an avenue from Wellington to Auckland. It proposed people become associated with the movement, to beautify by tree planting (*Wanganui Chronicle*, 31/1/1919, c/o John Adam, pers. comm., 5/10/2018). This had some impact, but not until 1936. Samuel Hurst Seager CBE, leading architect and town planning advocate, the official architect of many overseas New Zealand battlefield memorials, was behind the memorial highway (Mike Roche, pers. comm., 17/10/2018; <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/3s8/seager-samuel-hurst/>).

In Taranaki's Waitotara County, a *Stratford Evening Post* article of 23/5/1935 noted Governor (General) Lord (aka Viscount) Galway planting the first tree at Wanganui – of a scheme 'recently propounded by Mr Hope Gibbons, Wanganui to plant a memorial avenue of native and English trees along the main highway from Auckland and Wellington in memory of the Anzac campaign and to mark the King's silver jubilee',

A 27/8/1935 newspaper article noted work progressing planting the Great South Road, including in 1934 a start being made along the 33 ½ miles of highway between Patea and Turakina. In Waitotara County 2 ½ miles of that road have been planted with red gums (presumably Western Australian *Corymbia ficifolia*), ash and beech trees. Along another 3 ½ miles hundreds of flowering cherries and shrubs were noted. In Wanganui County avenues of poplars have been planted in wet localities, elsewhere wattles (*Acacia spp.*), cherries, rhododendrons and flowering shrubs. The assistance of the Wanganui City (Council) and the Wanganui Beautifying Society was noted (*Wanganui Chronicle*, 27/8/1935). All c/o John Adam, pers. comm., 5/10/2018).

A further article in 2/1938 noted the unveiling of a memorial 'shell rock seat with inset tablet' in memory of all the men of the NZ Rifle Brigade, by Brigadier-Gen. A. Stewart CMG, DSO. Rev. Archdeacon J. Young noted the avenue of trees planted in memory of NZ men, made a perfect, permanent and growing memorial. The article also noted that 'the cairn forms part of an island-wide scheme to plant the main road from Wellington to Auckland (now State Highway 1) with trees on one side in commemoration of the silver jubilee of King George V and on the other to commemorate deeds and traditions of the NZ Division in the Great War. It added that 'Already 20 miles of the proposed avenue ... has been planted, extending from Wanganui to Waitotara. It is hoped to get schools along the route right through the island to undertake planting of their portion of the main road.' (*Evening Post* special, 21 & another *Evening Post* article, 22/2/1938, c/o John P. Adam, pers. comm., 5/10/2018, who wonders if Wanganui's Somme Parade may have been the former Great North Road). 1920 and 1923 Whanganui Herald articles note vandalism of Wanganui Beautifying Society-planted cabbage trees along Somme Parade being cut down, the 1923 inauguration of Somme Parade by the Mayor and a talk in the town extolling the merits of planting trees (by *Dunedin Botanic Gardens* Director, David Tannock).

Adam, pers. comm., 5/10/2018 notes that a section of avenue remains clearly visible in Wanganui on the Great North Road just east of Montgomery Road near the *Winter Gardens* and *Virginia Lake*.

The North Island Otaki district town of Paraparaumu's *Memorial Avenue*, a 1939 newspaper article noted that the local branch of the RSA had started planting trees and hoped to complete the avenue the following season. A 31/12/1940 article noted establishment of a Paraparaumu Beautifying Society. It added that a vacant ¼ acre of land in the town had been placed at its disposal until needed for a future community hall. The society ploughed and fenced it for a nursery site for 500 yearling pohutukawas given by the Wellington Beautifying Society to the district. The society appealed for gifts of seeds or seedlings: its idea was to plant each side of a stretch of the highway (State Highway 1) between Shepherd's Store and the Domain. The RSA would help with plantings, to form an avenue commemorating WW1 soldiers and leading up to the soldiers' memorial gates at the entry to the Domain. A new ramp and bridge in construction to replace a level (railway) crossing) would leave a large area of vacant land, between the Domain's southern boundary and ramp. The Society aimed to extend avenue plantings over this up to the Domain's gates (11/3/1938; 7/6/1939 and 31/12/1940 *Otaki Mail*, c/o John P. Adam, pers. comm., 8/10/2018). It seems the planting was mostly in 1937-38;

Finally, Auckland's suburb of Takapuna at Campbells Bay's *Takapuna Reserve/ Centennial Park, Avenue of Remembrance*, had 25 chains of pohutukawa trees (*Metrosideros excelsa*) forming an 'Avenue of Remembrance' planted as an initial step in providing a pleasure park in the reserve. Each was planted by a member of Campbell's Bay Progressive Association (which is transforming the reserve into two public parks) or by a representative of a body interested in the project. The avenue will represent a (NZ) Centennial gift and memorial (*NZ Herald*, 24/8/1939, c/o John Adam, 5/10/2018).

Conclusion

New Zealand's avenues are fewer in number and scale than Australia's. More widespread are single or grove plantings, still more so are stone monuments. But it planted avenues to honour World War 1 dead and survivors. Patriotic spirit was strong, losses felt keenly in a small, thinly-spread, populace. They lack coordination and heritage listing and need better recognition and management to ensure their future.

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Stuart Read is a landscape architect, bureaucrat and educator on landscapes. He helps the New South Wales Heritage Council identify, list, assess and manage key places and sites. Stuart has worked for the Australian Heritage Commission and Environment Australia's world heritage & biodiversity units. He has studied gardens in Australasia, Asia, the Middle East and Europe, including a 2005 Pratt Foundation overseas fellowship study tour of, then in 2010 he led a tour of Spanish historic gardens. Stuart has been an expert member of ICOMOS-IFLA's international scientific committee on cultural landscapes since 2008. He contributed to the National Trust (NSW) book *Interwar Gardens: a guide to the history, conservation and management of gardens of 1915-1940* (2003), *The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens* (2002) and *Gardens of History & Imagination: Growing New South Wales* (2016). Stuart wrote *Spanish lessons for Australian Gardens...* (2005) and contributes to *Garden Drum* and *Australian Garden History*.

Stuart Read travaille sur les questions de paysage, que ce soit comme architecte paysagiste, fonctionnaire ou enseignant. Au New South Wales Heritage Council, il contribue à identifier, protéger, évaluer et gérer des lieux et des sites clés. Stuart a travaillé pour l'Australian Heritage Commission et pour les services du patrimoine mondial et de la biodiversité du ministère australien de l'Environnement et du Patrimoine. Il a étudié divers jardins en Australasie, en Asie, au Moyen-Orient et en Europe. En 2005, il a effectué un voyage d'études à l'étranger comme boursier de la Fondation Pratt, puis, en 2010, il a animé une tournée des jardins historiques d'Espagne. Stuart est depuis 2008 membre expert du comité scientifique international ICOMOS-IFLA sur les paysages culturels. Il a contribué à l'ouvrage *Interwar Gardens : a guide to the history, conservation and management of gardens of 1915-1940* (2003) publié par le National Trust de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud. Il a également contribué à *The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens* (2002) et à *Gardens of History & Imagination: Growing New South Wales* (2016). Stuart est l'auteur de *Spanish lessons for Australian Gardens...* (2005) et il écrit pour le site *Garden Drum* et la revue *Australian Garden History*.