

TE ARIKI



Sir James Carroll K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

**An exhibition on the life of
Wairoa's most prominent son**

Sir James Carroll

4th November 2010 - 7th February 2011

Joan Prebble Gallery

Wairoa Museum Kopututanga Taonga o Te Wairoa



JAMES CARROLL

James and the kouka tree he was born under

Framed picture loaned by the Carroll Family, Huramua

This booklet is a record of the Te Ariki exhibition hosted at the Wairoa Museum Kopututanga Taonga O Te Wairoa. The booklet contains cropped copies of the portraits, photographs and other items which were displayed in the exhibition along with the full text. Planned to finish on the 15th January 2011, the exhibition ran an extra three weeks due to unforeseen circumstances. For the entire exhibition period there were 1,661 visitors.

The exhibition itself was not on the museum exhibition schedule and was undertaken in haste to coincide with the return of a korowai from Canada. The korowai was once in the possession of Sir James Carroll. The exhibition brief was simple - to honour Sir James Carroll and highlight his strong ties with Wairoa.

Collating the exhibition text was done over a three week period from the How Whakapapa Collection, the Wairoa Museum archives, other external archives and published histories. The internet provided valuable information - in particular Papers Past which unlocked the reason for why Sir James Carroll was in Canada. The team at the Wairoa Museum - Jill Grooby, Jim Samson and I were all involved in various aspects of the research.

The Carroll Family of Huramua, Wairoa added from their own archive six pieces which greatly enhanced the exhibition. Lena Kauhi assisted a great deal with information which was included in the exhibition text. To them the Wairoa Museum is very thankful for their support and generosity.

This is only a brief biography of Sir James Carroll, with much information left out and much more research to undertake.

Nigel William How
Te Ariki Exhibition Curator

JAMES CARROLL

James Carroll was born on the northern bank of the Wairoa River under a kouka tree on the 20th August 1857. This tree was situated behind his parent's house at Awatere and the birth of James was accompanied by traditional Maori ritual. His mother, Tapuke, was an aristocrat of the Ngati Kahungunu nation who belonged to the Ngai Tapuwae clan of Hikawai. His father, Joseph Carroll, was an Irish settler who undertook whaling, trading and farming in the Wairoa District.

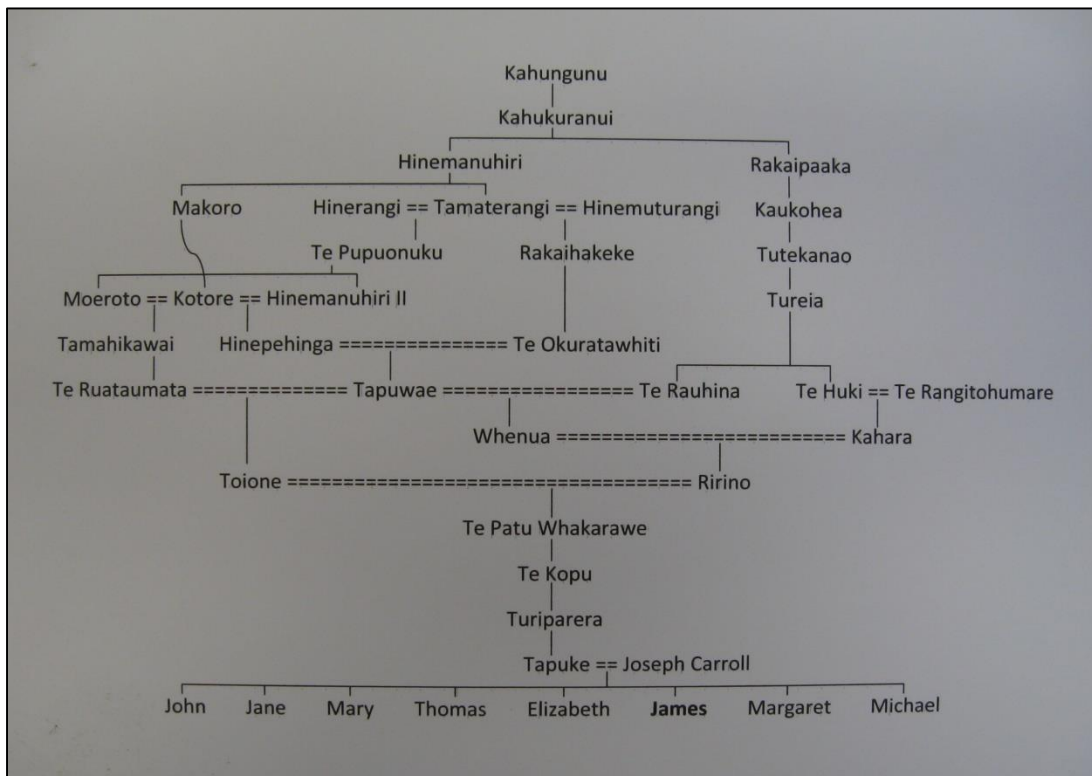
James Carroll became a much loved son of this district and an important figure in the history of New Zealand. The purpose of this exhibition is to remember the life of James Carroll and remind us of the special connections he had to this district and the people he loved and spent his life serving.



JAMES CARROLL

Standing next to the kouka tree he was born under

Framed copy of photograph from the Wairoa Museum Collection - 96/115/86

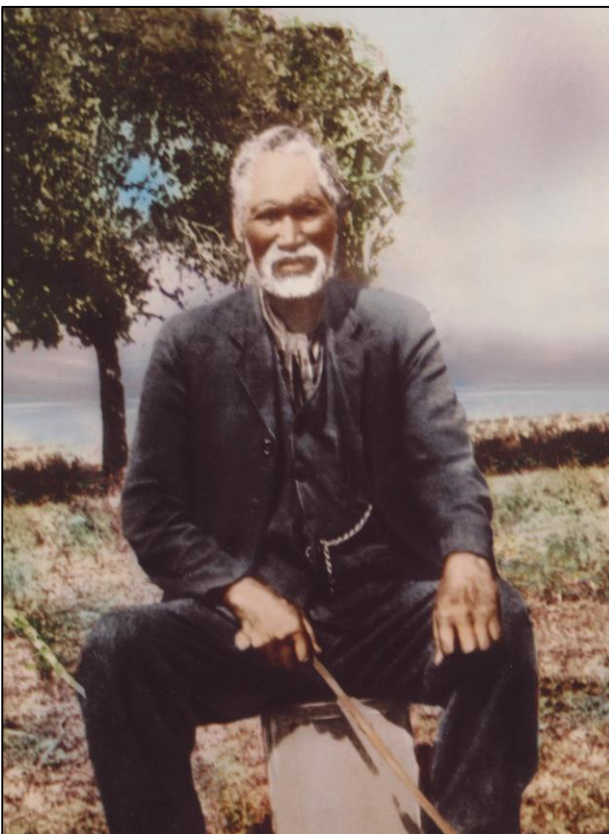


TIMI KARA

Around the age of three James Carroll, now known as Timi Kara, was adopted by an elderly relative called Ngarangimataeo. Ngarangimataeo was one of the monarchs of the seven royal families of Ngati Kahungunu and was an influential leader in the politics of this district in his time. Ngarangimataeo was a firm ruler of his domains and the lives of his people and was a strong role-model in the formative years of Timi.

During this time the young Timi lived at Matiti Pa and Hikawai Pa where was he immersed in the teachings of the Takitimu tohunga. One of these tohunga was Haora Rangimataeo and it is thought that Haora was one of the teachers of Timi. Timi was surrounded by his extended family including Rewai Rangimataeo. Rewai had been raised by a grand-aunt of Timi and during his time with the Rangimataeo household Rewai was a motherly influence on him. Rewai and her husband were heavily involved in tribal life, politics and land issues and it was in this environment that the young Timi began to formulate his thoughts on these matters.

When Ngarangimataeo died in 1863, Timi was five years old and eventually his parents were able to have him return to their care.



HAORA RANGIMATAEO

Tohunga of the Takitimu Traditions

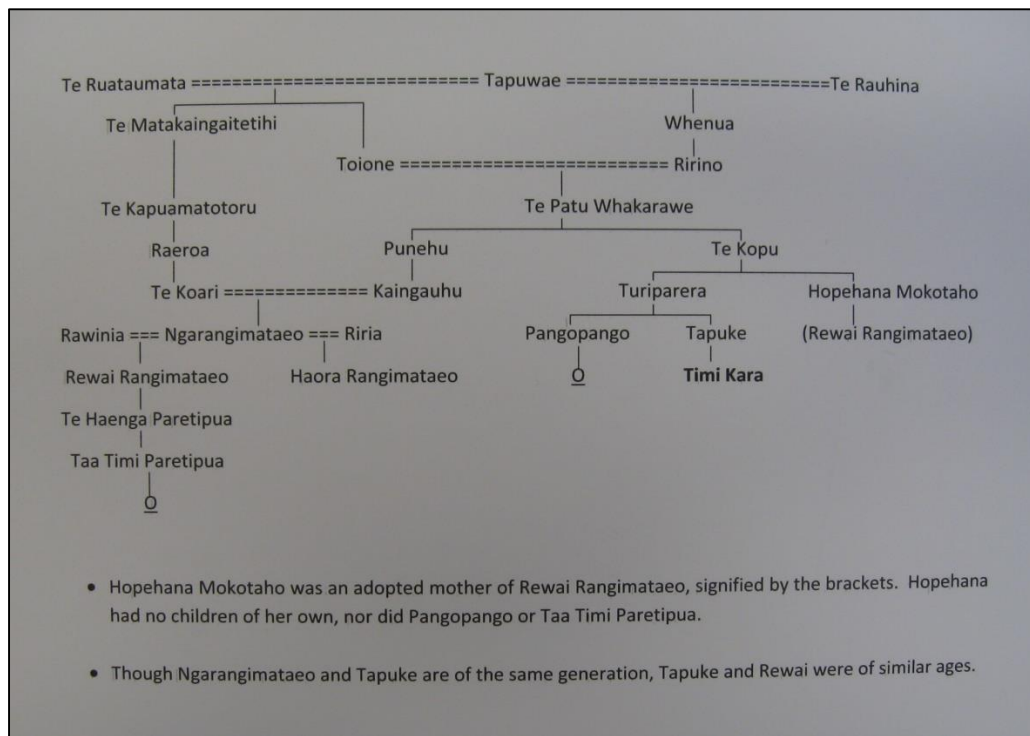
Framed portrait loaned from the How Collection, Wairoa



REWAI RANGIMATAEO

Adopted aunt of Timi Kara

Framed portrait loaned from the How Collection, Wairoa



RELATIVE, FRIEND AND MENTOR

The lives of Timi Kara and Te Haenga Paretipua were intertwined from birth. They were blood relatives. Timi was adopted by Haenga's grandfather, taught the same Takitimu traditions held by Haenga's uncle and Haenga's mother was an adopted aunt of Timi. The strong-bonds and leadership-influence of the older members of the Rangimataeo family continued for Timi where Haenga mentored him in his teenage years. Timi supported Haenga later in life in family, political, financial and land matters.

Around the time Timi died in 1926, Haenga in his older years sired a son whom he named Taa Timi Paretipua, alias Sir James Tuturu, Taa Timi Haenga. This child was one of Timi's namesakes. Taa Timi Paretipua did not live a long life and died as an infant child not long after the featured portrait was taken of him sitting in the lap of one of his older sisters.



TE HAENGA PARETIPUA

Relative, friend and mentor of Timi Kara

Framed portrait loaned from the How Collection, Wairoa



TARAIPINE PARETIPUA & TAA TIMI PARETIPUA

Taa Timi Paretipua was a namesake of Timi Kara

Framed portrait loaned from the How Collection, Wairoa

CHILDHOOD FRIENDSHIP

Mrs. Charlotte Torr was a life-long friend of Timi Kara. The following memoirs are from her granddaughter, Muriel Aitcheson.

"Charlotte was brought up with James Carroll - later to be Sir James, a noted parliamentarian, scholar and orator. When the Wairoa school was first opened Mr. Joe Carroll collected all his children and as many others as he could gather and enrolled them under his own name. He had eight children of his own and the school roll shows eleven. Their schooling was of grave importance to Mr. Carroll who would only accept the gravest excuse for absence.

One of the extra children he took to school was Charlotte. This childhood friendship lasted their lifetime. My mother recalled when she herself attended that same school, and on the occasion of a visit by Sir James Carroll (in an official capacity) he placed his hand on her head and said 'you must be Charlotte's child.' "



MRS. CHARLOTTE TORR

Lifetime friend of Timi Kara

Framed portrait loaned from the How Collection, Wairoa

TIMI & SCHOOL

Timi attended mission school in Wairoa and was then sent to boarding school in Napier. Timi did not like the confines of school life and spent approximately five years in total at both, never having passed standard four in primary education. Timi left formal education to work on his father's farm to mind stock and here he conversed and debated with the other musterers. Much later in life when Timi was in the United Kingdom, he was asked by a lady at which University he was educated, to which he modestly replied *"the University of Nature"*.



JAMES CARROLL

Framed portrait loaned by the Carroll Family, Huramua

MILITARY EXPERIENCE

In 1871 at the age of thirteen Timi volunteered for the Waikaremoana military campaign against Te Kooti, where he served for five months. He was mentioned in dispatches for being courageous under fire, was awarded the New Zealand Medal (M.L.C.) and was given a gratuity of fifty pounds.

TIMI & WORK

After the Waikaremoana campaign Timi's father secured a cadetship for him in the office of Mr. Locke, the Native Commissioner for Hawke's Bay. Here Timi began to learn more about land transactions. When later visiting the East Coast with the Minister of Native Affairs the Hon. Donald Mclean, the Minister was impressed by Timi's abilities and transferred him to the Native Department in Wellington.

In 1875 Timi took a break from this work, returning to farming life on stations in the Hawke's Bay and Gisborne areas. During this time his interest in reading grew and he was influenced by the university-educated sons of the English-gentry. Timi enjoyed horse-riding, boxing, wrestling, athletics, tennis and bowls - both as a spectator and as a lively participant. Like most people of his time Timi also smoked a pipe.

Timi returned to work in Wellington in 1879 where he became an Interpreter to the House of Representatives. Timi became thoroughly familiar with parliamentary procedure and his natural gifts of tact and mediation grew in his service of the Maori members.

During this time Timi was visiting Gisborne on a regular basis becoming increasingly involved in the complex land issues on the East Coast, where he was proving to be an effective mediator. It was during this time he met Heni Materoa and the couple fell in love. Their match was not approved of by her mother and the couple eloped to Wellington.



MR. & MRS. CARROLL

Framed double portrait loaned from the How Collection, Wairoa

MR. & MRS. CARROLL

On the 4th July 1881 James Carroll and Heni Materoa were married at a Wellington registry office. They later made their home in Gisborne where they built a large house in Kahutia Street. Heni Materoa (alias Te Huinga, Lady Carroll) was the daughter of Riperata Kahutia and Mikaera Turangi. She was born at Makauri near Gisborne. Together she and her husband adopted three children - Whare, Toki and Tuahae (Joss) Carroll - and they looked after numerous other children throughout their lives.



LADY CARROLL O.B.E.

Framed copy of portrait, copy courtesy of the Alexander Turnbull Library

HENI MATEROA CARROLL

During World War I Heni Materoa, who became more well-known as Lady Carroll, joined Ngata in canvassing for support for the Maori soldiers of the New Zealand Pioneer Battalion (Te Hokowhitu a Tu), and was noted for being the Mother of the Maori Soldiers and her goodness and generosity to the European Soldiers was proverbial in the history of the Gisborne district's war efforts. She supported Ngata politically and in 1914 she was lady-chairman of his electoral committee in Gisborne.

Lady Carroll became a leader of Maori women in the Gisborne district and tended to the welfare of her people at Awapuni Pa. As well as adopting children she raised and cared for many others. She and her brother Pare Keiha gave land for various public buildings and churches in Gisborne and she fundraised for the Anglican Church.

James supported and acknowledged his wife - one example of this was in 1924 when he presented a carved archway for the entrance of the Kahutia Bowling Club in Gisborne saying *'Kahutia was a name of which I am proud, because of its association with Lady Carroll's ancestors, and the archway will serve as a monument to the name'*. Lady Carroll accompanied her husband on several occasions - in 1912 they both attended the opening of the 'Kahungunu' bridge in Nuhaka where Lady Carroll cut the ribbon. Lady Carroll work tirelessly alongside her husband and amongst her people, notably during the influenza epidemic of 1918 in Gisborne.

In 1918 Lady Carroll was awarded the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) for her orphanage work and fundraising during World War I. When she travelled to Wellington to receive her O.B.E. at the hands of the Governor-General, it was noted by Chief Judge R. N. Jones of the Maori Land Court that:

'...she stood out among the recipients of honours as one of the most stately and gracious women present. Her outstanding feature, so far as the pakeha were concerned, was her extreme loyalty through all times of stress, her recognition and ready support for all that was for the good of woman-kind, without respect to creed or colour, and above all her great love and loyalty for her own race.'



JAMES CARROLL

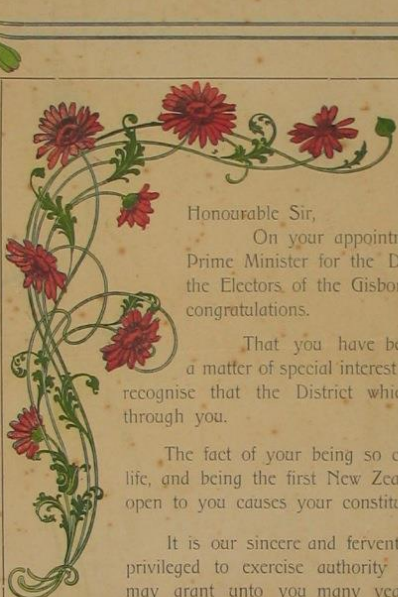
Framed portrait loaned from the How Collection, Wairoa

CAREER OF MANY FIRSTS

After his failed attempt in 1884 to contest the Eastern Maori Seat for Parliament, James Carroll continued to work as an interpreter. He remained so until 1887 when he was elected as a Member of Parliament. The following is a list of dates prominent in his parliamentary career.

- 1887 - Elected to Parliament as representative of the Eastern Maori Seat.
- 1891 - Appointed to Commission of Inquiry into Native Land Laws.
- 1892 - Appointed a Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio representing Maori, becoming the **first Maori Cabinet Minister**.
- 1893 - Contested and elected to Parliament in the Waiapu (European) Seat. Became the **first Maori to be the ex-holder of a Maori seat and secure election to a European seat**. Held this seat till 1908.
- 1896 - Appointed as the Commissioner of Stamp Duties, becoming the **first Maori to hold a ministerial portfolio**.
- 1899 - Appointed Minister of Native Affairs. Held this position until 1912 and was the **first Maori Minister of Native Affairs**.
- 1901 - Led Kahungunu warriors in the welcoming of the Duke of Cornwall.
- 1901 - Accompanied Premier J. Seddon to the Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth.
- 1908 - Contested and won the Gisborne Seat. Held this seat until 1919.
- 1909 - Acting-Premier for 3 months while the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward was in England, thus becoming the **first Maori to run the country**.
- 1911 - Acting-Premier for 7 months while the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward was in England.
- 1912 - Held the record of serving in Cabinet office in the British Empire of 20 years service.
- 1916 - Parliamentary representative at the British Empire Parliamentary Conference in England.
- 1918 - Parliamentary representative to visit the battle front of WWI in France and Belgium.
- 1919 - Addressed soldiers returning from WWI on the ship 'Westmoreland'.
- 1921 - Appointed to the Legislative Council where he served until his death.

To
The Honourable James Carroll,
Representative for the Gisborne Electoral District
Acting Prime Minister for the Dominion of New Zealand.



Honourable Sir,

On your appointment to the distinguished position of Acting Prime Minister for the Dominion of New Zealand, we, on behalf of the Electors of the Gisborne District, desire to offer you our heartfelt congratulations.

That you have been honoured with such an appointment is a matter of special interest and pleasure to us, who, as your constituents, recognise that the District which you represent has itself been honoured through you.

The fact of your being so closely identified with this District all your life, and being the first New Zealander to achieve the very highest position open to you causes your constituents the very greatest pleasure.

It is our sincere and fervent hope that He, by Whose Grace Rulers are privileged to exercise authority and Governments are alone maintainable, may grant unto you many years of usefulness to this Dominion and its people, and that He may keep you in perfect health and strength to perform the duties from time to time assigned unto you, and to enjoy the privileges bestowed upon you.

W. J. Jackson
Mayor of Borough of Gisborne.

W. J. Jackson
Chairman of Cook County Council.

John Lowrey
Chairman of Gisborne Harbour Board.

Gisborne, 17th August, 1909.

Printed at the H. & A. Co. Office, Gisborne.

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Presented by the city of Gisborne on the appointment of the Honourable James Carroll as Acting Prime Minister

Loaned by the Carroll Family, Huramua

LEGAL GROUNDS FOR LOFTY AIMS

The Hon. James Carroll aimed to use Parliament to empower Maori within modern economic life, improve Maori health and secure equality with Pakeha. He was well grounded in both of the differing worlds of his parents which gave him a unique position in Parliament. This list is a summary of some of the work he was involved with.

- 1886 - Native Land Administration Act. Carroll voiced Maori opposition to this Act.
- 1887 - Carroll put forward resolutions that all unnecessary distinctions in law and administration on the basis of race should be removed. This was to be used against him throughout his political career.
- 1888 - Native Land Act. Did not go far enough to meet Maori aspirations put forward by Carroll.
- 1893 - Native Land Purchase and Acquisition Act. Supported by Carroll in regards to leasing of Maori land.
- 1893 - Electoral Act (Female Suffrage Bill). Initially opposed by Carroll in 1891 but then he supported it in 1893 after a change in political allegiances.
- 1893 - Private Member's Bill regarding Mangatu No 1. The Bill was part-developed by Carroll which led to the incorporation style of farming for large Maori-owned land-blocks.
- 1894 - Native Rights Bill. Created a sense of crisis over the land issue where Carroll worked to settle these matters.
- 1896 - Urewera District Native Reserve Act. Carroll's mediation skills were employed to implement this Act.
- 1900 - Maori Councils Act. Carroll travelled the country extensively to implement this Act.
- 1900 - Maori Lands Administration Act. Carroll travelled the country extensively to implement this Act.
- 1905 - Maori Land Settlement Act. Sought to end Carroll's work to slow and halt the sale of Maori Land.
- 1907 - Tohunga Suppression Act. Intended by Carroll to improve Maori health.
- 1907 - Native Land Settlement Act. Saw land dealings done through public tender, ending private deals and low prices.
- 1909 - Native Land Act. Intended by Carroll to halt Maori land sales and facilitate the development of Maori land by Maori.

Throughout his parliamentary career the Hon. James Carroll was criticised by his political adversaries for the way in which he slowed the sale of Maori land. He was also criticised by Maori for not doing enough to protect Maori land interests.



PRESS PORTRAIT 1889

The Honourable James Carroll

Framed picture from the Wairoa Museum Collection - 2001/2/1

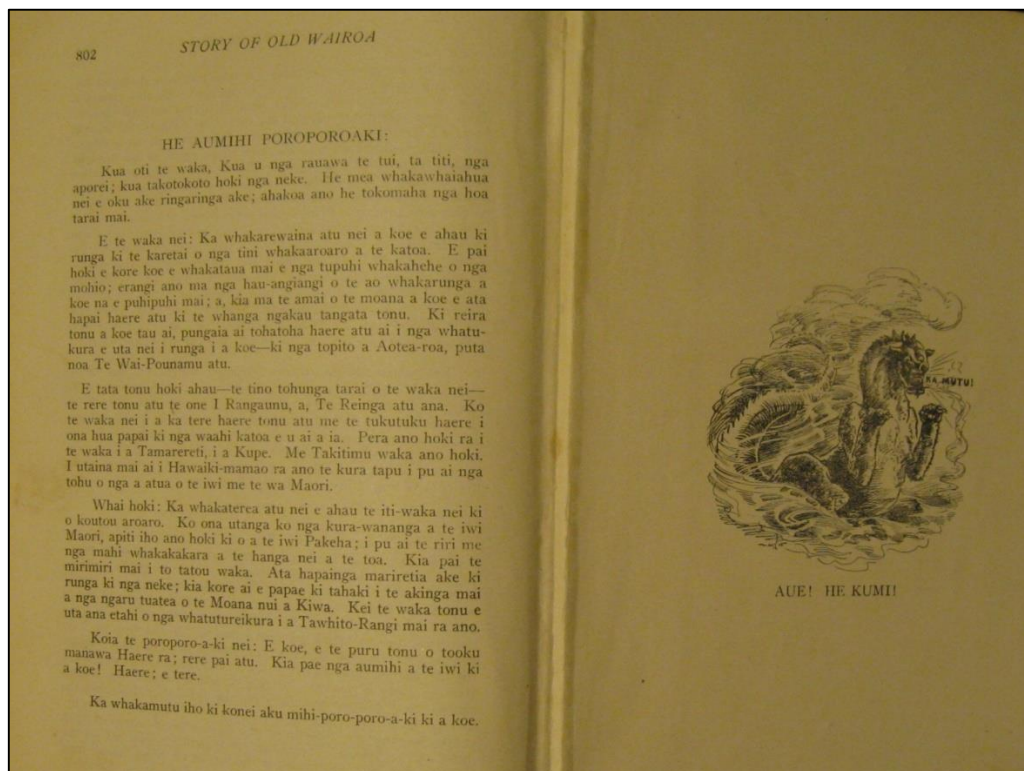


THE HONOURABLE JAMES CARROLL

Framed copy of portrait, copy courtesy of the Alexander Turnbull Library

TAIHOA TIMI

The Hon. James Carroll was never known to hurry, hence the nick-name of "Taihoa Timi" bestowed upon him by his political opponents. This title was made the most of by a section of the news media of the time describing him as "Taihoa Jimmy". In his speeches he often used the word 'taihoa' which to him meant the desire to carefully and thoroughly examine any political or local proposal before putting it into effect. Another of his favourite phrases was "tatau tatau" which signified unity.



'OLD WAIROA' BY THOMAS LAMBERT

English to Maori translation on this page done by James Carroll

Book from the Wairoa Museum Collection - 2010/29/1

ELOQUENT SPEAKER

The Hon. James Carroll was noted for being an eloquent, emotional, picturesque and thoughtful speaker who had a great command of both the Maori and English languages. He gave many compelling speeches throughout his lifetime. One of the most famous of these in Parliament was on the floor of the House of Representatives after Carroll had defended his administration of native affairs against a scathing and seemingly unanswerable attack by the Hon. William Herries. While Herries was speaking Carroll sat slumped in his seat alongside the Premier apparently half asleep. As Herries sat down even Carroll's fellow Liberal Party members felt daunted. Carroll rose and speaking without notes answered each charge to the satisfaction of his own party and the opposition alike. In the triumphant moment when Carroll concluded his speech, Herries walked across the floor of the House to congratulate him on his reply. It has been noted by recent historians that the Hon. James Carroll remains the finest orator New Zealand Parliament has known.

In later years Carroll spoke at the unveiling of the memorial to his old friend and political opponent the Hon. Sir William Herries where he said:

"Standing by this memorial...my mind is a hive to which are homing a hundred honeyed memories."

BUSY DAY IN WAIROA

The Hon. James Carroll worked for and travelled back to his home town of Wairoa on a regular basis. One such occasion was Friday 22nd April 1910 when Carroll, the Hon. R. McKenzie Minister of Public Works and colleagues travelled to Frasertown to the official opening of the new bridge. The bridge was inspected by the Ministers before the ribbon was cut by Mrs. O'Neill - wife of Mr. D.E. O'Neill a settler who advocated the Government for the bridge to be built. The bridge cost 6750 pounds at the expense of the Government, where Carroll had also put pressure on McKenzie to have the bridge constructed. At the opening McKenzie announced the name of the bridge, which had been suggested by Carroll. He named it 'Tamaterangi' after an illustrious ancestor of the Waiau people.

That same evening the Carroll and McKenzie met with local deputations at the County offices to discuss flooding, transport and electrical matters. They then attended a County Ball to farewell Mr. and Mrs. D. E. O'Neill, where Carroll was called upon to present them with gifts to remind them of Wairoa. In doing so Carroll said:

'...I have known Mr. O'Neill for many years and recognise his true value as a public and a private citizen. Mr. O'Neill has given much of his time and attention to assist in the welfare of the district. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have borne the burden of the life of the early days and they have borne it nobly and well. Their hospitality has been proverbial and I am sure that wherever they go they will carry with them the good wishes of the community for their prosperity and happiness.'



TAMATERANGI BRIDGE, FRASERTOWN

Named by the Hon. James Carroll

Framed copy of photograph from the Wairoa Museum Collection - 2001/30/202

FIRST MAORI TO BE KNIGHTED

On the 20th June 1911 it was publically announced that a knighthood had been conferred upon the Hon. James Carroll - Native Minister, Acting-Premier and M.P. for Gisborne. At this time it was believed that Sir James Carroll would look upon the King's mark of favour as one bestowed upon the Maori people and in honouring Sir James, distinction had also being conferred on the Wairoa district and its people. During the Wairoa Coronation Day celebrations for George V on the 22nd June 1911 the Mayor Joseph Corkill said:

"I would like to offer my congratulations to the Native race on the fact that the King had been pleased to honour one of themselves - a Wairoa boy, born and bred in the place. But Sir James Carroll does not belong altogether to the Natives - they only hold half interest in him, and in honouring him thus the Europeans have also been honoured. Sir James is a man who has arisen from the ranks to the top of the tree, and all Britishers liked to see that and to honour it."

The initials K.C.M.G. stand for Knight Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George.



SIR JAMES CARROLL

Seated third from right at the investiture of his knighthood

Framed copy of photograph, copy courtesy of the Alexander Turnbull Library



SIR JAMES CARROLL

Framed portrait from the Wairoa Museum Collection - 95/92/15

DRIVING THE FIRST PILE

Sir James and Lady Heni Carroll were amongst a large group of dignitaries and locals who attended the driving of the first pile in the Wairoa harbour works scheme. After attending a large powhiri at Kihitu on the eastern side of the river, the people gathered on the western side of the river at a platform erected along Kopu Road for the occasion which had been decorated with greenery and a banner, beneath which was decorated with the colours of Sir James.

Many speeches were made throughout the course of the afternoon and Sir James was called upon to drive the first pile which was partially in-place. Sir James took hold of a rope attached to a large weight called a monkey and to the pile he gave three blows. Sir James called on local Maori representatives to deliver the last blow, after which Sir James declared the pile well and truly driven.

Sir James was then presented with a memento of the occasion by the Mayor's daughter - a fob-watch pendant in the shape of a gold monkey (a miniature of the weight which drove the pile). It was inscribed:

Memento
Wairoa Harbour Board
First Pile Driven by
SIR JAMES CARROLL
May 20th, 1912

Sir James was also called upon to cut the ribbon to the project and both he and Lady Carroll were thanked by Mr. Britnell, Deputy Chairman of the Harbour Board, for their presence and also for the manner in which Sir James had pushed the Government to financially support the project.



SIR JAMES CARROLL

Pictured with the Wairoa Harbour Board

Framed copy of photograph from the Wairoa Museum Collection - 2001/7/21

SINCERE GRATITUDE

Joseph Corkill, Chairman of the Wairoa Harbour Board and Mayor of Wairoa, wrote an address which was read out in his absence at the pile driving ceremony on the 20th May 1912. The following is part of that address and gives a glimpse at the amount of behind the scenes work Sir James undertook for his home town.

'...I hope you will extend a warm welcome to Sir James Carroll who will be amongst you, and treat him well, as you have many reasons to be grateful to him for many benefits you are enjoying today. And I have no hesitation in giving that it is only the few who have been in close touch with him, and who have had a glimpse at the back of the scenes, that really know, or will ever know how his influences and power were used with his colleagues as Minister and Acting-Premier in our interests. And as time goes on people will fully appreciate what Sir James has done for us. I thank him for the cheerful kind welcome he always extended to me whenever I had to approach him in the interests of Wairoa and at all times. I know that important business was set aside while Wairoa deputations and requests were being attended to...'

At this time the East Coast Railway was under construction and improvements to the Wairoa-Rotorua road being undertaken - two other projects being pushed by Sir James Carroll which were to benefit Wairoa.

BANQUET OF RECOGNITION

Following the pile-driving ceremony on the 20th May 1912 a banquet was held in honour of Sir James Carroll. It was hosted at the Royal Albert Hall which was decorated with flags, Sir James Carroll's colours and the tables were set to receive 140 people. In his speech during the evening the Deputy Mayor Mr. John Hunter Brown stated:

'...Sir James has worked himself from the bottom of the ladder to be Acting-Premier of New Zealand in his chief's absence. He is esteemed and liked by all, whatever their political creed might be - always cool, sensible and level-headed. He has a difficult position to fill, between the oncoming of the Pakeha and the conservative Maori, and many of the Pakehas have been, and still are still inclined to blame him for what were called his "Taihoa" and dilatory native law - they ought always to remember that they, the Pakehas, are looking at the laws from one point of view, there is the other side, the Maori side, which Sir James Carroll knows perfectly well, and they only indifferently. One thing they do know, and that is he has been a good member to the district...'

After his speech the Deputy Mayor presented a solid gold watch and chain to Sir James which was inscribed:

Presented to
SIR JAMES CARROLL
By
Friends and Admirers
in the
District of his Birth
For
Many Valuable Services Rendered
20th May, 1912

TICK IN TIME

The official opening of the Wairoa Post Office took place on the 23rd Jan 1913, though it had been in use for 15 months prior. The honour of opening the facility fell to the Member of Parliament for the area the Hon. Mr. Campbell, who was accompanied by Sir James Carroll. After a speech from Mr. Campbell, the Mayor Mr. Joseph Corkill stated *"the Natives have most liberally contributed to the clock and chimes fund, and I believe they would like to give it a Maori name."* He then called upon Sir James who spoke the following.

"...Wairoa was tick in history, even before the white migrants came, and two chiefs of importance ruled where I now stand - Tapuwae and Te Maha of Ngati Kahungunu of Te Wairoa, where a huge community had been built up that extended even to the Wairarapa. Tapuwae and Te Maha had evidently formed themselves into a harbour board with Tapuwae being sole chairman - with no one to rule him out, had everything his own way. When he wanted the bar blocked it was blocked and when he wanted it opened it was opened. I will name the clock Tapuwae, and hope it will be always on time and that its melody would have a soothing effect on the people when they grieve or are sorrowful, or when they don't want to get up, or when they have to meet a bill..."



WAIROA POST OFFICE

The clock was named Tapuwae by Sir James Carroll

Framed copy of photograph from the Wairoa Museum Collection - 2001/30/341

INTERNATIONAL DELEGATE

Sir James Carroll was one of four chosen to represent New Zealand at a conference of Parliamentary representatives from around the British Empire hosted in England in 1916. The delegation travelled to England via Canada in June and upon arrival in Canada they were met by a party of dignitaries, including Colonel George Ham who worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway. While in Vancouver Sir James Carroll addressed a gathering of the Canadian Club held in the Hotel Vancouver, one of those present being the same Colonel George Ham.

GIFT OF HONOUR

From research it is deduced that while Sir James Carroll was in Vancouver in 1916, he gifted the korowai displayed here to Mrs. Alice Helen Burley Grimmett, the granddaughter of Colonel George Ham. The korowai was in turn donated to the Vancouver Museum in 1986 by the daughter of Mrs. Grimmett, Mrs. Joan Myers. In 1990 an artist of Wairoa origins was at Vancouver Museum where she saw the cloak. In 2009 at a hui hosted at the Sir James Carroll Memorial–Takitimu Hall, Wairoa, the artist was able to relate its existence to Carroll family members. After a combined effort the Vancouver Museum agreed to repatriate the korowai to the birthplace of Sir James Carroll and gift it to the Wairoa Museum, where it arrived in September 2010.

The return of this taonga-tuku-iho has been the driving force behind this exhibition.



Korowai on display in the Joan Prebble Gallery. The whariki was made by Bana Beattie for the official ceremonies for the korowai held 6th November 2010

BETS ARE ON

Sir James Carroll was a keen horseman, fond of horse-racing and kept his own stables. He was honoured to be asked to name the new Wairoa race-course in 1920, the following being his speech on the day.

"Ladies and gentlemen: The Wairoa Racing Club has given me the honour of naming this racecourse. In doing so, it gives me the greatest pleasure in naming it Te Kupenga. In our pakeha language Te Kupenga is 'the net'. To give its full name, it is Te Kupenga-a-Te Huki, or 'The net of Te Huki.' Figuratively it is a human net, meaning a league of people. About eight generations back from the present generation of the Maori people, and before even the European nations thought or knew of forming a League of Nations, which has now been done, Te Huki, one of the principal ancestors of the Maori people of this district, formed a league of people extending from Porangahau to Whangara, along near the sea coast....."

Today we are being hauled in and mingling in the human net of sport, and judging by the happy expressions on the face of the Patron, the net of finance must have had a very successful haul."

A voice from the crowd was heard "You must have your pockets full too, Jimmy."

"No," replied Sir James, "unfortunately my pockets were not made to hold money, though I came into the course with pockets full, it has been hauled in to the net."

In conclusion, I hope and pray that the net in future will continue in its successful hauling."



SIR JAMES CARROLL

Seated on the left at the Gisborne Races 1923

Framed portrait loaned by the Carroll Family, Huramua

TAPPING ENERGY RESOURCES

In March 1918 eight members of Parliament and thirty members of various other bodies were sponsored by the Waikaremoana Hydro-Electric League to visit the Waikaremoana region. Sir James Carroll was one of those on this trip and he acted as one of the guides. The purpose of this trip was to discuss hydro-electric proposals, of which Sir James supported and petitioned the Government to invest in, which they did as a result of this visit.

During the trip it rained very hard and one night there was no room at the hostel they stopped at for Sir James Carroll and others so they spent that night in a stable. While the party dried their clothes by the fire, Sir James delivered a passionate speech which lasted well into the night putting forward his ideas for reconstructing society into a perfect existence. The next morning as his colleagues started waking, they opened their eyes to the sight of Sir James with a bucket between his knees peeling potatoes.



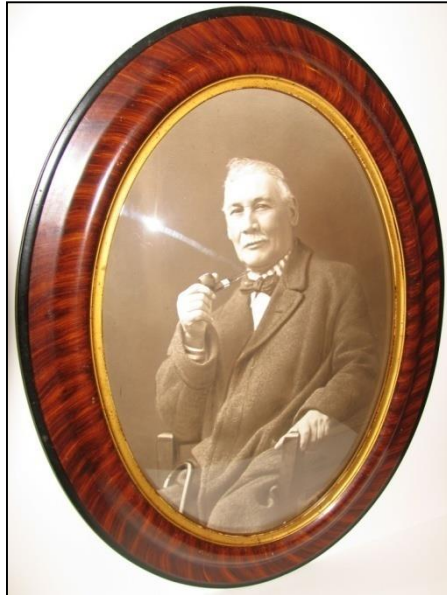
SIR JAMES CARROLL

Seated in front passenger seat, Waikaremoana trip 1918

Framed copy of photograph, copy from the Wairoa Museum Collection - 2003/33/1

TASK ACCOMPLISHED

The opening of the first power-house at Tuai was attended by the Hon. J. G. Coates, Minister of Public Works and Sir James Carroll on the 9th March 1923. This was a small beginning to the larger power stations which were to follow in the district. Sir James interpreted for the other speakers at this occasion, as well as delivering a very emotional speech of his own in which he spoke of the days that were gone, when the Maori people owned all of New Zealand. As he cast his eyes on the Waikaremoana hills he sang an ancient waiata and it was noted that he had tears rolling down his cheeks.



SIR JAMES CARROLL

Framed portrait loaned by the Carroll Family, Huramua

TE ARIKI

The life of Sir James Carroll was marked with accomplishment, dedication and a sense of doing what was best. The Maori world of his mother and the Pakeha world of his father united in him, creating a sense of loyalty and duty for the country he loved – he was the first bi-cultural person of great influence the young nation of New Zealand had nurtured. In his later years he was acknowledged not only as a son of Wairoa and a traditionally trained tohunga, but also as an Ariki of this district – such was his influence and the esteem in which he was regarded.



SIR JAMES CARROLL

Recent donation to the Wairoa Museum from the estate of the late Mrs. T. Gordon - 2011/5

ETERNAL SLUMBER

Sir James Carroll had suffered from nephritis for many years and while in Auckland on the 18th October 1926 he became suddenly ill from kidney failure and died a few hours later at the age of 69. A memorial service was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, after which his embalmed body was transported on the vessel 'Wainui' to Gisborne. A large tangihanga was held in Gisborne where people of all walks of life travelled from along the East Coast and further to pay their respects. It was the wish of the Wairoa people to have the mortal remains of Sir James returned to the place of his birth, but this was not to be. A vault was constructed at Makaraka on the outskirts of Gisborne where the casket of Sir James Carroll was entombed.

Lady Carroll died four years later on 1 November 1930 and was laid to rest next to her husband.

At the unveiling of the memorial stone for Sir James Carroll on the 3rd March 1929, Sir Joseph Ward referred to the thorough grasp that Sir James had of European, as well as of Maori, psychology, and to the great amount of success which had attended his efforts to build a bridge of friendship and of co-operation between the two peoples. He concluded:

"Sir James was an able statesman, a polished gentleman, and a loyal friend."

Inscribed on the memorial to Sir James Carroll in the language of his mother is the following dedication.

"It is Kahungunu who has come a second time, born again to the world, to link together his two peoples, Maori and Pakeha, that they may live together amicably. O ye people! Hasten slowly! We are one!"



MEMORIAL UNVEILING

The final resting place of Sir James & Lady Carroll

Framed copy of photograph, copy courtesy of the Alexander Turnbull Library

FITTING MEMORIALS

Two weeks before he died Sir James Carroll was in Wairoa and had attended a hui where he pledged his support for building a whare-whakairo at Waihirere, Wairoa. At the tangihanga for Sir James in Gisborne, Te Hata Tipoki announced that the proposed whare-whakairo for Waihirere would be built in memory of the late Sir James Carroll.

There was much discussion about this in Wairoa, as some desired the memorial to be placed near the cabbage tree where Sir James was born, not far from the mouth of the Awatere Creek. It was resolved that two memorial buildings be constructed, The Sir James Carroll Memorial-Takitimu Hall at Waihirere and Taihoa Hall at Te Uhi. The next nine years were spent heavily involved in fundraising and planning for the buildings.

The opening of the Sir James Carroll Memorial-Takitimu Hall and Taihoa Hall was the largest hui seen in the Wairoa District. Months of preparation and the dedication of an enormous voluntary workforce saw the successful completion of the six day hui, which included several openings, ceremonies, sporting and cultural competitions and the hosting of over 6,000 people, both local and from afar.

The official openings of both buildings occurred on Saturday 18th June 1938. The Acting Minister of Native Affairs and The Minister of Lands, the Hon. Frank Langstone, was given the honour of officially opening both buildings. He opened the Taihoa building first and said;

"...Sir James Carroll was a friend of the people and sanctified the name Taihoa. Sir James Carroll had witnessed the surge of Pakeha to get land, and there was a deep wound in the breast of Maori. Sir James Carroll therefore said taihoa, the time was not ready for more land alienation and he pursued that policy, for which Maori were the beneficiaries."

At the opening of the Sir James Carroll Memorial-Takitimu Hall the Hon. Frank Langstone continued his acknowledgement saying:

"...Sir James lived in a time when he was most required. His name would live forever, not only because of what he tried to do for Maori, but also for what he did for Pakeha. No finer or more honourable man ever lived, and I am sorry that Sir James Carroll is not still alive to carry on the work he started...it is pleasing to see the younger people coming forward and facing up to the many problems which face them - Sir James Carroll was the teacher of this."

These two magnificent buildings were consecrated to the memory of an influential figure in the development of a young New Zealand nation. He was a much loved son of Wairoa and his kouka tree and tomb remain today as permanent physical reminders of Sir James Carroll K.C.M.G., M.L.C.



SIR JAMES CARROLL MEMORIAL-TAKITIMU HALL



TAIHOA HALL

Both items framed copies of photographs, copies from the Wairoa Museum Education Collection