

PUKEAHU NATIONAL  
WAR MEMORIAL PARK

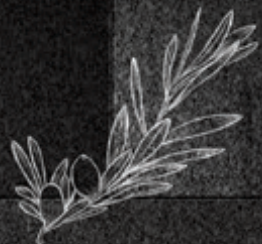
REMEMBRANCE

PEACE



OFFICIAL OPENING  
18 APRIL 2015

WREATH OF REMEMBRANCE



Olive



Pōhutukawa

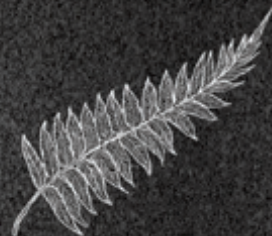


Turkish Oak

PUKEAHU  
NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL PARK  
OFFICIAL OPENING  
18 APRIL 2015



Northern Rātā



New Zealand fern



Chinese Elm



Eucalyptus



Rosemary



Kōwhai

*Iwi, dignitaries and members of the public gather before dawn for the blessing of Pukeahu, 25 March 2015*



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# 1932

*Thousands of people attend the  
Anzac Day opening of the National  
War Memorial in Wellington*

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# 2015

*Pukeahu National War Memorial  
Park becomes a reality after a two  
and a half year construction project*



A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
OF NEW ZEALAND



In Pukeahu we have a place to reflect on that history and our people and how they have contributed to the values we share as New Zealanders today.

Towns and cities across New Zealand have war memorials of their own, shaped and built within the communities of those whose memories they honour.

Pukeahu is our national memorial to all those brave New Zealanders and at its ceremonial centre is He Toa Matangaro No Aotearoa – New Zealand's Unknown Warrior.

In the heart of our capital city, Pukeahu is a national memorial and a sanctuary of which we can all be proud. Through coming here, current and future generations can learn about our experiences of war and conflict and honour those, past and present, who have dedicated their lives in service to their country.

**His Excellency Lieutenant General  
The Right Honourable Sir Jerry Mateparae  
GNZM, QSO**  
Governor-General of New Zealand

**It is a great honour to officially open Pukeahu National War Memorial Park, together with the Prime Minister The Right Honourable John Key.**

As a nation we have been shaped by our past. Like many nations we have a history which includes times of war and conflict, sometimes on a global scale.

In times of both conflict and peace, New Zealanders have answered the call to serve their country.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER  
OF NEW ZEALAND



anniversary of the first Anzacs landing on Gallipoli Peninsula on 25 April 1915. The park will add another dimension to the setting for our national commemorations.

I welcome all New Zealanders and overseas visitors to Pukeahu. It is a place to honour those who have served this country in military conflict and in peacekeeping. In doing so, visitors can reflect on how those experiences have shaped our ideals and our sense of national identity.

Pukeahu is also a place where we can acknowledge those countries with which we have shared our experiences of war and conflict. Australia is the first to have a memorial in the park. Others will follow.

During the period of the centenary commemorations, Pukeahu will host the Great War Exhibition, which will have an important role in educating visitors about the First World War and its impact on our nation.

This park is a fitting memorial to the enormous sacrifice New Zealanders have made, and continue to make, in service of their country.

**The Right Honourable John Key**  
Prime Minister of New Zealand

**In 1919, as New Zealand mourned its terrible losses in the First World War, the then government agreed to build a National War Memorial in Wellington.**

It was to be placed so it would be visible from any part of the city, from ships entering the harbour, and from Parliament, so that future governments would never forget the sacrifice that had been made.

As a result of that undertaking, the Carillon was completed and opened in 1932. The Hall of Memories was added 32 years later. More recently, in 2004, we saw the return and entombment of New Zealand's Unknown Warrior.

The centenary of the First World War has provided the impetus for the latest development of this commemorative area. Pukeahu National War Memorial Park has opened in time for the 100th



**It was at the end of the Great War in 1919 that a memorial was first suggested to provide an appropriate and respectful place to commemorate and remember all those who have served New Zealand in times of conflict. In Pukeahu National War Memorial Park that vision has now been achieved.**

Wraight Athfield Landscape and Architecture's winning design for the park has been brought to life and provides a fitting context for the refurbished National War Memorial and the Hall of Memories. Although it was a project with many complexities and challenges, not least undergrounding State Highway One, the resulting park was completed ahead of schedule and provides a peaceful setting for remembrance and reflection.

The development of the 'sacred hill' Pukeahu has also enabled us to look back further into the past. Excavations have peeled back the layers of social and military history at this very special location which has been a home to Māori and later to New Zealand's army.

Pukeahu National War Memorial Park is the culmination of the hard work and support of many people and organisations, including the National War Memorial Advisory Council, Wellington Tenth Trust, Wellington City Council, the Memorial Park Alliance and the members of the community forum.

As the current Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage, I have been very pleased to take on responsibility for this project and I commend the hard work of my predecessor the Honourable Chris Finlayson.

Congratulations to everybody associated with the development of Pukeahu National War Memorial Park. They have created an important and permanent legacy that all New Zealanders can be very proud of.

A handwritten signature in cursive that reads "Maggie Barry".

**The Honourable Maggie Barry ONZM**  
Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage

## Pukeahu – a place to remember



**Pukeahu National War Memorial Park may be new, but it occupies a site steeped in history. The surrounding area has served a multitude of roles over the last two centuries.**

In pre-colonial times local Māori used its slopes as gardens. In the early 1840s the authorities commandeered the hilltop for use as barracks, forging the site's longstanding connection with the military.

The surrounding area has at times housed a prison, brickworks, a police station, several schools, New Zealand's national museum and more recently a university.

Like many other historical sites, Pukeahu reveals glimpses of a past that is neither simple nor always comfortable: Māori protesting against land confiscations in Taranaki were harshly imprisoned here during the 1880s; the police station once watched over one of New Zealand's most notorious

slums; and the corner of Taranaki and Buckle streets became a battleground during the 1913 waterfront and general strikes, New Zealand's most dramatic industrial confrontation.

A year later, in August 1914, New Zealand found itself involved in a very different kind of war. Of all the events that have shaped this country since 1840, arguably none were more traumatic or more significant than the Great War or, as it is better known today, the First World War. For just over four years this small, isolated and still largely colonial society was embroiled in a conflict without precedent, a modern industrial war that enveloped much of the globe. Home to New Zealand's Defence Headquarters, the Pukeahu site was at the heart of the country's war effort.

Twenty years after the Treaty of Versailles ended the Great War, New Zealanders found themselves in the midst of a second global conflagration. The price of participation in the two world wars was exceptionally high – nearly a quarter of a million New Zealanders served overseas and almost 30,000 of them died. Even for those back home, these conflicts were an almost universally shared experience: rich or poor, Māori or Pākehā, male or female, young or old, few were able to avoid the country's commitment to war. While the First World War produced the greater human toll, the Second was a 'total war' demanding a massive mobilisation of New Zealand's workforce and society, with long-term consequences.

*Continues page 14*

# Opening programme

## Introduction

MC Carol Hirschfeld

### *Arrival of*

His Excellency Lieutenant General  
The Right Honourable Sir Jerry Mateparae  
GNZM, QSO  
Governor-General of New Zealand

The Right Honourable John Key  
Prime Minister of New Zealand

### *Karanga*

Led by June Jackson MNZM

## Opening performance

*Memento for an Unknown Soldier*

## Welcome

The Honourable Maggie Barry ONZM  
Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage

## Addresses

His Excellency Lieutenant General  
The Right Honourable Sir Jerry Mateparae  
GNZM, QSO  
Governor-General of New Zealand

The Right Honourable John Key  
Prime Minister of New Zealand

## Unveiling

A plaque marking the opening is unveiled by  
the Governor-General and the Prime Minister

## Performance

*Love*

Louis Baker

## Prayer of dedication

Chaplain Class 2 Anthony Hawes RNZAF  
Principal Chaplain (Air)

Chaplain Class 4 Brendan Drew RNZChD

## Commemoration

The Remembrance Bell, Whakamaharatanga, tolls

## Laying of Wreath

His Excellency Lieutenant General  
The Right Honourable Sir Jerry Mateparae  
GNZM, QSO  
Governor-General of New Zealand  
*on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen and the  
People of New Zealand*

## Last Post

## Ode to the Fallen

Read by Lieutenant Colonel Glenn King RNZIR

*E kore rātou e koroheketia*

*Penei i a tātou e mahue nei*

*E kore hoki rātou e ngoikore*

*Ahakoia pēhea i ngā āhuatanga o te wā*

*I te hekenga atu o te rā*

*Tae noa ki te aranga mai i te ata*

*Ka maumahara tonu tātou ki a rātou*

**Response:** *Ka maumahara tonu tātou ki a rātou*

Read by Lieutenant General Don McIver CMG,  
OBE (Rtd) Immediate Past President, Royal  
New Zealand Returned and Services' Association

*They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old;*

*Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn*

*At the going down of the sun and in the morning*

*We will remember them*

**Response:** *We will remember them*

## One minute's silence

## Rouse

## National Anthem

*E Ihowā Atua,*

*O ngā iwi mātou rā*

*Āta whakarangona;*

*Me aroha noa*

*Kia hua ko te pai;*

*Kia tau tō atawhai;*

*Manaakitia mai*

*Aotearoa*

*God of Nations at Thy feet,*

*In the bonds of love we meet,*

*Hear our voices, we entreat,*

*God defend our free land*

*Guard Pacific's triple star*

*From the shafts of strife and war,*

*Make her praises heard afar,*

*God defend New Zealand*

Before departing, the Governor-General and  
Prime Minister will officially open The Great War  
Exhibition at the Dominion Museum.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, members of  
the public are welcome to lay floral tributes on  
the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

## Choirs

St Paul's Cathedral Choir, Wellington  
The Tudor Consort

## Band

The band of the RNZAF

## Carillon

Timothy Hurd QSM

## Soloists

Linden Loader

Jenny Wollerman

## Actors

Tarikura Kapea  
*(Spirit of the Park)*

Toa Waaka  
*(Tūmatauenga)*

## Choir master

Michael Stewart

## Musical director

Ft. Lt Simon Brew

## Creative director

Malia Johnston

Continued from page 11



*Thousands of people gather for the opening of the National War Memorial in 1932*

Since 1945, when New Zealand helped to found the United Nations in pursuit of elusive global peace and security, our forces have been involved in a series of conflicts in Asia and more recently the Middle East, as well as contributing to numerous UN peacekeeping missions. Fortunately none has been anywhere near as costly as the world wars, but each has left its impact on communities and families – and on New Zealand's international reputation.

The remembrance of war, however, continues to reflect the impact of a century-old conflict: the annual Anzac Day service on 25 April, the RSA, the symbolic red poppy, Binyon's Ode and other traditions all date from the First World War. Anzac rhetoric allied Imperial loyalty with nationalist sentiment, and mixed feelings of grief with pride at the self-sacrificing achievements of our troops.

The most visible and enduring expressions of remembrance are the more than 500 civic war memorials erected throughout the country between 1916 and the late 1930s.

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THE PRICE OF PARTICIPATION  
IN THE TWO WORLD WARS WAS  
EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH – NEARLY  
A QUARTER OF A MILLION  
NEW ZEALANDERS SERVED OVERSEAS  
AND ALMOST 30,000 OF THEM DIED.

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These provided public spaces for grieving relatives and friends to remember loved ones buried in war cemeteries many thousands of kilometres away (or not buried at all). While their purpose, form and location were seldom uncontested or universally accepted, war memorials and their associated rituals of remembrance offered a form of collective solace in the face of overwhelming sorrow.

In 1932 these local memorials were complemented by a National War Memorial, which still stands at the heart of Pukeahu. The 50-metre high Carillon, then visible from much of the city and harbour, was opened on Anzac Day that year in what a newspaper described as 'one of the most impressive gatherings in Wellington's history'. Like Anzac Day itself, the National War Memorial commemorated those who had died not just in the First World War but in the South African (Boer) War of 1899–1902 and, in time, the fallen from each subsequent overseas conflict.



*Architect's watercolour of the National War Memorial circa 1930*

After the Second World War the Carillon was augmented by a Hall of Memories (1964); in 2004 the unidentified remains of a New Zealand Great War soldier were repatriated from the Somme to rest in a new Tomb of the Unknown Warrior. Importantly, the recent development of Pukeahu consciously broadens the coverage of the National War Memorial to encompass New Zealand's internal wars of the nineteenth century, as well as more recent peacekeeping efforts.

As has been the case since 1916, local remembrance will be central to the success of the WW100 centenary commemorations, reflecting the reality that war's impact has been most keenly felt in communities and homes, schools and workplaces. Pukeahu, as a national memorial space in New Zealand's capital city, close to the

institutions of government, provides a link between the local, national and international strands of our war history. Alongside long-term partners and allies such as the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the United States, our twentieth-century experience of conflict has forged ties with countries as diverse as Belgium, the Republic of Korea and Timor-Leste, underpinning New Zealand's status as an active global citizen. At the same time our relationships with former foes such as Germany, Japan and Turkey highlight the potential for peace and reconciliation.

Pukeahu is a gathering place designed to fulfil a variety of roles: a place to remember those whose lives were cut short by conflict; a place to consider New Zealand's connections to the world and relationships with other nations; a place of discovery and debate about our nationhood, identity, citizenship, peace and security; and a place to explore how our history continues to shape what it means to be a New Zealander in the twenty-first century.

**Neill Atkinson**  
Chief Historian  
Ministry for Culture and Heritage



## Rooms for reflection



*The winning design for Pukeahu*

**It has been seven years since landscape architect Megan Wraight and architect John Hardwick-Smith conceived their design vision for Pukeahu.**

Working with a combined team from their joint-venture company, Wraight Athfield Landscape and Architecture Ltd submitted the winning entry to a 2007 design competition for a park that would include the National War Memorial.

The key principles of the design were to 'create a landscape for memorial that evokes, supports and hosts commemoration'.

Wraight Athfield's plan used the site's topography as a starting point. The Carillon at the top of the hill was the focal point, with the former Home

of Compassion crèche creating a bookend at the eastern entrance. Between are terraces running up to the hill in which spaces for memorials have been created.

The terraces are an important link to the past, when Māori developed gardens on the slopes. These spaces have been created so they can be used by people every day and also on a larger scale for commemorative events.

The ability to move through the spaces easily was also vital to the overall design. Essentially 'rooms for reflection', they were designed with no single entrance or exit so people can move in an exploratory way.

Edges provide steps, seats, and walls to define movement and frame future memorials in an area that can develop and grow with the city around it.

The pavilions at the main gateways on Tory and Taranaki streets provide shelter and orientation. The inverted wing canopies gesture toward the Carillon, guiding movement.

People driving through the tunnel can catch glimpses of trees, the Carillon and the two pavilions through the steps in the wall.

Planting the park, which can be hit by both the southerly and the dominating northerly wind, required careful thought. Natives, including pōhutukawa, northern rātā and kōwhai have been planted on the eastern flank and imported species

such as Chinese Elms, olives and a single Gallipoli pine on the western flank.

The focus for the central area has been on red tussock and flax lily mixed with red carpet roses which flower during autumn for Anzac celebrations and white flowering rengarenga lilies and Chatham Island forget-me-nots for Armistice Day in spring.

Around the lawn terraces are ferns, New Zealand iris, hebe, low mānuka and creeping fuchsia. An orchard of heritage fruit trees, including apple, pear and plum, has been planted beside the former crèche building as a tribute to Catholic sister and social worker Mother Aubert.



*The winning design for Pukeahu*

## Ngā Tapuwae o te Kāhui Maunga



Image: Colin McLellan

The bronze sculpture of Hinerangi faces the tomb of the Unknown Warrior

Sitting at the foot of the Carillon tower are the gardens known as Ngā Tapuwae o te Kāhui Maunga.

Artist Darcy Nicholas says the gardens tell the story of the people of Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Wellington, Lower Hutt and Upper Hutt) who descend from the ancient Kāhui Maunga people. These ancient people settled on the slopes of Taranaki and their story includes the mountains Taranaki, Ruapehu and Tongariro.

There are three rocks in the garden which have come from these mountains. The engravings on the Mount Taranaki rock symbolise the sun, rising over Hikurangi in the east and setting over Taranaki in the west. The Southern Cross stars are the navigational stars from the Australian flag connecting this country with our Australian allies.

The four sentinels were inspired by the large imposing rock and former volcano, Paritūtū, at the head of Ngāmotu Beach in New Plymouth. The four sentinels oversee the arrival of visitors from the four corners of the world. Tongariro is the warrior mountain and on the Tongariro rock are seven warriors representing descendants of the seven canoes, Aotea, Kurahaupō, Tokomaru, Tainui, Te Arawa, Mātaatua and Tākitimu.

For the Kāhui Maunga tribes, Ruapehu is the 'matua' or parent mountain. The images on the rock represent the time periods from the beginning of our land as it rose out of the sea to the present.



Image: Fran McGowan

The rocks from the mountains of Taranaki, Ruapehu and Tangariro



Image: Colin McLellan

The official blessing of Hinerangi on March 25

The wall behind the rocks comprises new and historic bricks. The bricks were made in the Mount Cook prison where many of our great-grandfathers from the Parihaka incident were held.

The words *Maungarongo ki runga i te whenua* (peace across the land) is a blessing from Taranaki tribes. The phrase *te hokowhita a tū* refers to the 140 warriors of the god of war Tūmataunga. This was the motto of the Native Contingent and the Pioneer Battalion in the First World War. The third phrase is the well-known line from the anthem of the 28 Maori Battalion *ake ake kia kaha e* meaning stand strong forever. The floor tiles are in the pattern of the poutama design to symbolise the stairway to the spirit world.

### Hinerangi

The sculpture of Hinerangi faces the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior and Aoraki in the South Island. The main element in this bronze sculpture is the kākahu (cloak) with the symbols of the sun, moon, stars and mountain patterns telling the story of family, home and guardianship.

The top of the kākahu represents the land. The tassels are the tears for those lost in war while the poutama designs are the pathways our soldiers took in their journey to the spirit world.

When people die their spirit traverses the ancestral hills and mountains to pay homage to those remaining in the physical world before returning and departing in the north.



A new chapter begins for Pukeahu  
National War Memorial Park

Image: Colin McLellan

## The pieces of Pukeahu

Pukeahu National War Memorial Park occupies a site rich in history with views to the north across Wellington to the harbour, Te Whanganui-a-Tara, south to the old suburb of Newtown and east and west to the hills encircling the capital city. The site is made up of distinct, but linked, parts. The design and landscaping of Pukeahu reflects the historical significance of the site.

### National War Memorial and Carillon

The 50-metre-high National War Memorial constructed in 1932 towers over Wellington. The Carillon tower is home to 74 bells weighing a total of 70.5 tonnes. The recently earthquake-strengthened Hall of Memories, at the rear of the ground floor of the tower, provides an indoor sanctuary for ceremonial remembrance.

### Tomb of the Unknown Warrior

Just outside the National War Memorial is the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, which provides a constant reminder of the almost 9,000 New Zealand soldiers, with no known grave, who have perished while serving their country in military conflicts.

The Unknown Warrior was accorded a full military funeral procession through Wellington to his final interment ceremony and resting place at the National War Memorial on 11 November 2004.

### The Great War Exhibition

South of the National War Memorial sits the grand Dominion Museum Building. Opened in 1936, it was once the site of New Zealand's National Museum. In recent years the building has been part of Massey University's Wellington campus. Today, a central part of the building is open to the public as the Great War Exhibition.

A joint venture between central government and Sir Peter Jackson, the Great War Exhibition offers New Zealanders and overseas visitors a unique and evocative insight into the harsh realities of the First World War from the perspective of New Zealanders on the battlefields in Europe and those at home in wartime New Zealand.

### Arras Tunnel

Beneath Pukeahu traffic flows on State Highway One through the aptly named Arras Tunnel. Opened in September 2014 by the former Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage, the Honourable Chris Finlayson, Arras Tunnel was named in memory of the wartime efforts of New Zealand miners in the French town of the same name. During the First World War miners from New Zealand coal and gold mines built underground quarries to create a tactical advantage for Allied forces.

The walls of the tunnel are adorned with red Anzac poppies and its enclosure ensures peace and quiet in Pukeahu National War Memorial Park above.

### The Australian Memorial

Fifteen columns, each six metres high, are an imposing sight at Pukeahu.

Together they make up the Australian Memorial, built to commemorate the long and close relationship between Australia and New Zealand and our shared experience of war.

The memorial, designed by Australian architects Tonkin Zulaikha, is a reciprocal gesture to the New Zealand Memorial that stands on Anzac Parade in Canberra. It will be dedicated on 20 April 2015.



The sun rises over the Australian Memorial featuring 15 sandstone columns

Image: Colin McLellan

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The key contributions of the following organisations to the design, planning, construction and implementation of Pukeahu National War Memorial Park, the National War Memorial and the Great War Exhibition are gratefully acknowledged:

ANZ Bank

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Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet

Dunning Thornton

Fletcher Construction

Massey University

Memorial Park Alliance

Memorial Park Community Forum

Ministry for Culture and Heritage

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

National Army Museum

National Military Heritage Charitable Trust

National War Memorial Advisory Council

New Zealand Defence Force

New Zealand Transport Agency

Royal New Zealand Returned and Services' Association

Sir Peter Jackson

Studio of Pacific Architecture

Te Papa Tongarewa

The Building Intelligence Group

Wellington City Council

Wellington Tenth's Trust

Wraight Athfield Landscape and Architecture

Sincere thanks are also due to the many individuals who have been involved in this project.



**PUKEAHU**  
NATIONAL  
WAR  
MEMORIAL  
PARK



Ministry  
for Culture  
& Heritage

**Absolutely Positively**  
**Wellington City Council**  
Me Heke Ki Pōneke