

## St Patrick Catholic Church - Panmure

# Panmure Cemetery



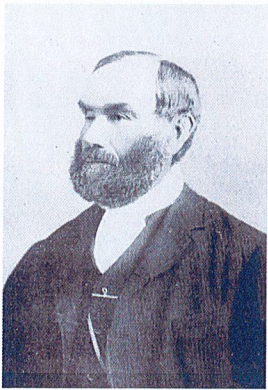
Here are some of the people interred at this cemetery. You may like to mark on the photograph the location of their graves.



# Sister Mary St Bertilie

a.k.a.

Mary Rose (Rosalene) Ganley



Born 2 June 1880, one of the younger of 13 children born to Sergeant Peter Ganley of the 65th Regiment of Foot and Mary Corrigan, a daughter of another Fencible soldier based at Panmure.

She was 23 years old when the sisters of the Mission arrived at Panmure to teach.

Every December between the years 1906–1908 Mary Rose Ganley had looked after the sisters' Cottage while they went on Retreat

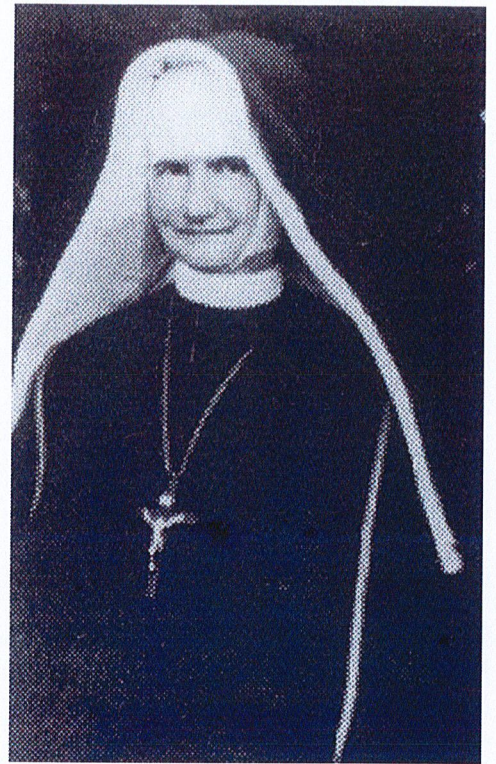
In May 1909 she went to Christchurch to become a postulant in the Order of the Mission Sisters – the first from Panmure.

On 8 January 1912 Mary Rose Ganley was professed as a Sister of the Mission and was given the name of Sister Mary St Bertilie. In March of that year she left Christchurch for Pukekohe where she spent the next 6 years teaching music.

From Pukekohe she went to Opunake for 2 years. In 1920 it was off to Lower Hutt until 1925 when the next stop was Inglewood for 4 years still teaching music.

When Panmure became a separate Community from Ellerslie in 1928 Sister Mary St Bertilie was named one of the pioneer members of the new community.

One of her additional duties was to nurse Sister St Cesarie who was dying of consumption.



(Back) L.Sr M. St. Cesarie - R.Sr. M. St. Sylvester  
(Front) Sr. M. St Photine - (Middle) Rev. M. M. St. Norbert - R. Sr. M. Bertilie

During 1929 Sister St Bertilie's own health gradually weakened and in 1930 she moved from Panmure to Pukekohe. Her health continued to deteriorate and she died on 25 February 1930 and was buried in the Panmure Cemetery beside Sister St Cesarie, who had died just one month earlier in the January.

Sister St Bertilie is also surrounded by her extended family who are also buried here. At the time of her death she was not quite 50 years old.

Top Section, Row 4 , 87



# Bishop Henry William Cleary

## Sixth Bishop of Auckland

Bishop Cleary was born in Glenranny, Wexford 15 January 1859. He was educated at St Peter's Wexford, Maynooth and Rome and was ordained 11 January 1885 at Enniscorthy.

He was appointed to the House of Missions, Enniscorthy 1885 and became assistant Manager 1886.

He was in Australia from 1888 to 1898 at Ballarat, Hamilton and Ararat.

Then he was transferred to Dunedin to become editor of the New Zealand Tablet from 1898 until 18 June 1910 when he was appointed to Auckland.

He was consecrated Bishop at Enniscorthy 21 August 1910 becoming the 6th Bishop of Auckland.

He founded and edited the Catholic newspaper called The Month in which he wrote a column and was also a writer of children's stories under the pen-name of Lunky Lee.

He served in France as a chaplain for the New Zealand forces during World War I, where he was hit by shrapnel and suffered from trench mouth.

He visited various parts of the Diocese both by Seaplane and car. He spoke Maori and Spanish.



Bishop Cleary  
Died at Auckland  
Aged 71 years on  
9 December 1929  
and is buried at  
Panmure.





## *Father Rene Marie Lannuzel*

*Born 23 December 1848 in Pluerin, Brittany, France of wealthy parents he attended St Paul's College and Port Chitean, joined the army and eventually became a Captain.*

*He was ordained a priest in 1873 and served in Haiti (7 years) where he became extremely ill with the prevailing fever, Spain (several months), New Britain (P.N.G.) where he was wounded by natives. He was offered the Bishopric of New Britain but refused because of his health issues. A relapse saw him sent to New Zealand arriving 25 December 1883.*



*He served in Opotiki from 1884 until his death in 1898. While in Opotiki he replaced a whare which served as a church by a large new church. He realised it would never be debt-free so in 1887, accompanied by Mr D. McDonald, a parishioner, he set out for Europe to collect money in France and Belgium. He was away for almost 11 months.*

*On his return the church was freed from debt. And he built a 2 storey Convent which was given to the Sisters of the Mission, a presbytery and finally a school.*

*His fever returned and he died in Auckland 1898 and is buried at Panmure.*

*The watch shown below ended up the possession of the Teutenberg Family. It was presented to him by:*



*La Societe Royale Belge De Geographie  
Au R P Lannuzel Missionnaire  
Le 27 novembre 1888*





# Monsignor Walter McDonald

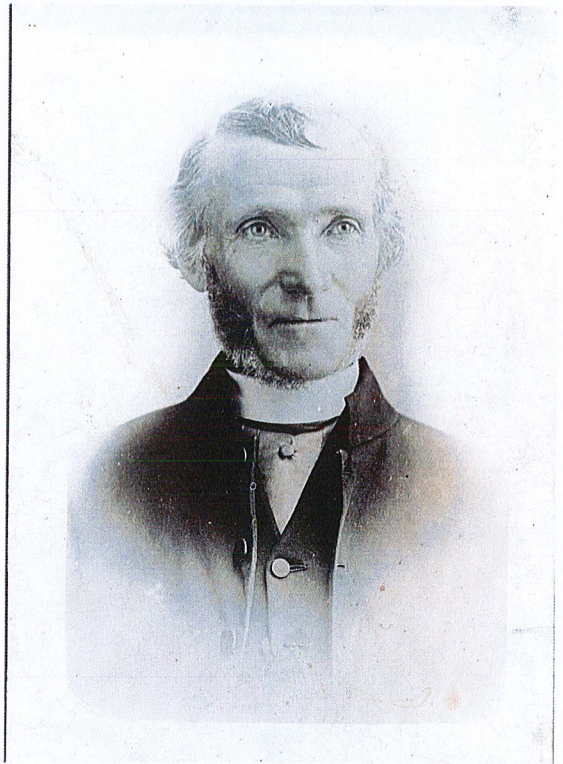
Born 14 December 1830 at Nicholas town, Mooncoin, County Kilkenny, Ireland. Son of Richard McDonald and Ellen (Keefe) and brother of Fr James McDonald.

He studied for the priesthood at All Hallows, Dublin from 1852 - 1855 and left for NZ arriving in October 1855. Bishop Pompallier ordained Walter 9 March 1856 at St Patrick's Cathedral.

He spent 3 years at Bay of Island, 2 yrs at North Shore then accompanied Pompallier to Europe to help select priests for the Mission.

He was appointed Pompallier's Private Secretary.

1871–1886 he was Administrator of St Patrick's Cathedral.



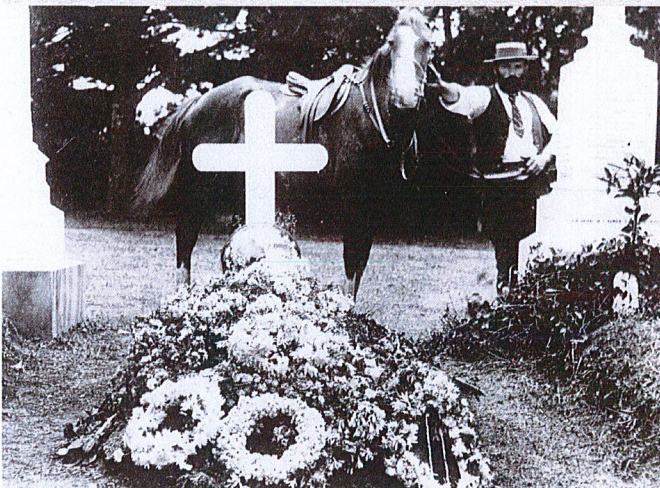
From 1886 he was Parish Priest of Panmure which included Howick and Ellerslie.

Fr Walter was always very involved in organizing St Patrick's Day celebrations. He spoke Irish (Gaelic) fluently and played the violin.

He was also a great judge of a good horse and was Chaplain to the Jockeys at Ellerslie Race course. Fr Walter had two saddle horses, 'Hero' and 'Shamrock' plus a small dog called 'Rover' who followed him everywhere. He also had an aviary of exotic birds, a muster of peacocks (all named) and a flock of geese.

Fr Walter was noted for his kindness to everyone regardless of religious affiliation or social standing.

He was a great favourite with the children and always had a supply of sweets to give them.



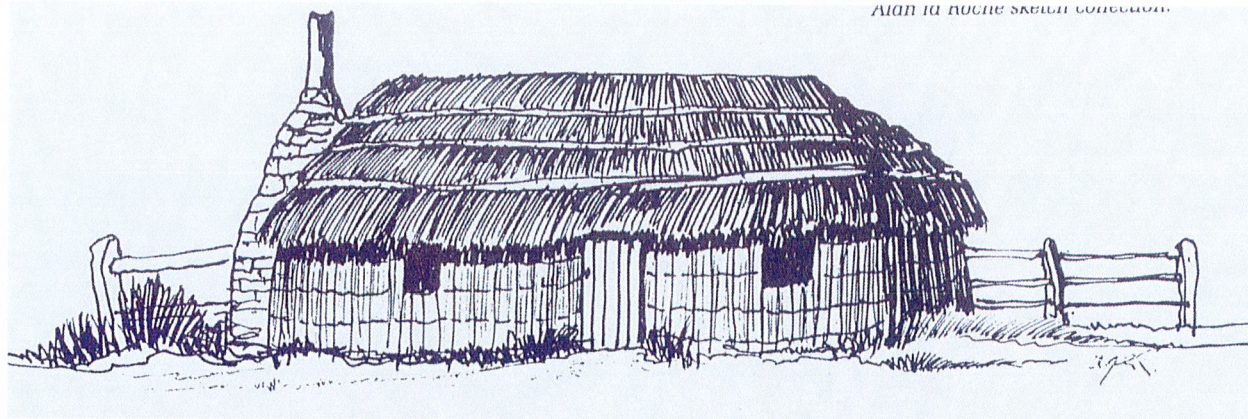
Fr Walter's funeral procession was the longest seen in the city. It was a military funeral, for Fr Walter was also chaplain to the Auckland Volunteer Forces.

His body was borne on a gun carriage, escorted by the Volunteer Forces and a large number of jockeys mounted and wearing racing colours.

Prominent in the procession to the cemetery was 'Hero' draped in black and riderless.







## Peter Malone (Fencible)

Peter Malone born 1801 at Ardearn, Roscommon, Ireland, the son of John Malone and Rose (McNamara).

He served 21 years 4 months with the 73rd Regiment which included service in America, Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. His enlistment notes he is 5'6", has brown eyes and brown hair, sallow complexion and is of a good and industrious character. He was discharged worn out from Yellow Fever.

He was married to Mary Egan and had 3 children, however they left Ireland for New Zealand with only one child.

On 2 December 1848 at St Patrick's Cathedral Peter Malone, aged 44 years married Ann Heron aged, 19 years.

His first wife Mary and child may have been among the many casualties on the voyage of the 'Clifton' to New Zealand.

In 1857 Peter and Ann's son Michael aged 7 years died of poisoning from eating a berry known as "Tupaki".



Like all the Fencible Settlers, Peter had a one acre block in Panmure Village and a 5 acre country lot nearby.

Their son, Peter born in 1856, married Annie Baskiville.

Peter Malone was the official collector in the church for 54 years and served on the Panmure Highway Board.

Peter died in 1871 aged 69 years, but Ann lived on until 1906.



# Dean Gysbertus William Van Dijk

Born 16 September 1872 Amsterdam, Holland, ordained a Mill Hill priest in London 25 July 1895 and arrived in New Zealand 20 January 1896.

On his arrival in New Zealand he was sent to Father Becker in Purakau, Hokianga to learn Maori. After 2 months he was then sent to Matata—by steamer, buggy and finally on horseback for the last 32 miles. His first ride on horseback, which he learnt was an essential mode of transport in his parish where he worked from 1896–1897.

He was then transferred to Te Puna for 6 years where he planned and built a church with the help of Hoane Pitua (Bidois) and Werehiko Borrell, children of two early French traders. This church was blessed and opened on New Year's Day 1900.

Eventually he was transferred to the new parish of Tauranga in 1902 where he stayed until 1910. From there he moved to Dargaville where he remained for 25 years.

In 1913 he became the Superior of Maori Missions.

On a brief trip to Europe in 1914 he took, to be printed, a Maori Prayer Book written by Fr. Becker.

In 1925 Dean Van Dijk left Dargaville for Onehunga. He discussed with Bishop Cleary, the idea of a school for Maori catechists. Cleary provided a site and new buildings and St Peters (now Hato Petera) was opened in 1928.

Van Dijk spent several months at Hato Petera in 1931 but died soon after a short illness and serious operation.



DEAN G. W. VAN DIJK



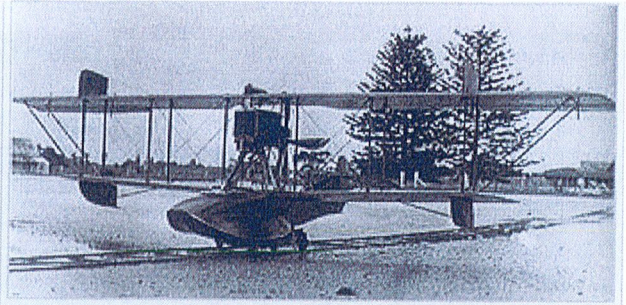
Fr. G. Smiers; Fr. V. v. Westeinde; Fr. J. Smiers; Fr. G. Kuylenborg; Fr. R. Breassers; Fr. E. Schoonhof; Fr. Kamp; Fr. J. Becker; Fr. A. Lighthead; Fr. A. Hollethook; Fr. G. v. Dyk. (1899)

Dean van Dijk is at the extreme right of the front row with his foot on the stool in the photograph to the left and the one in the dark coat in the photograph on the right.





The **New Zealand Flying School** was formed in 1915, by the Walsh Brothers, Leo and Vivian, to train pilots for the Royal Flying Corps. The school flew a fleet of home-built and imported flying boats from Mission Bay on Auckland's Waitemata Harbour, near where a sculpture [1]



Walsh Brothers type D flying boat

## Walsh Family (early Aviators of Auckland)

Leo (Austin Leonard) was born on 5 February 1881 at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, the eldest child of Jane Mary (Towler) and James Walsh, a tobacco manufacturer. Leo's sister Veronica was born in 1883 and soon afterwards the family emigrated to Auckland, N.Z. Vivian Claude was born on 6 November 1887 and Doreen in 1895. Their mother died in 1904.

Leo and Vivian Walsh lay the foundations for military and civil aviation in New Zealand. With other enthusiasts they formed the Aero Club of New Zealand in 1910. the brothers then decided to build and fly an aeroplane. Over several months they to fly it, and flew about 400 yards at a height of 20m on 5 February 1911. Leo was not keen on operating a plane; he was a skilled designer and organizer. The brothers' different talents made them a successful team.

The brothers were the first to design and build a flying boat in the southern Hemisphere. With financial assistance from Reuben A. Dexter, an Auckland motor dealer, the aircraft was completed in November 1914. Vivian took it for its first flight on 1 January 1915.

They were the Boeing company's first ever customers, buying in kitset from their first Boeing plane sold in the world.

