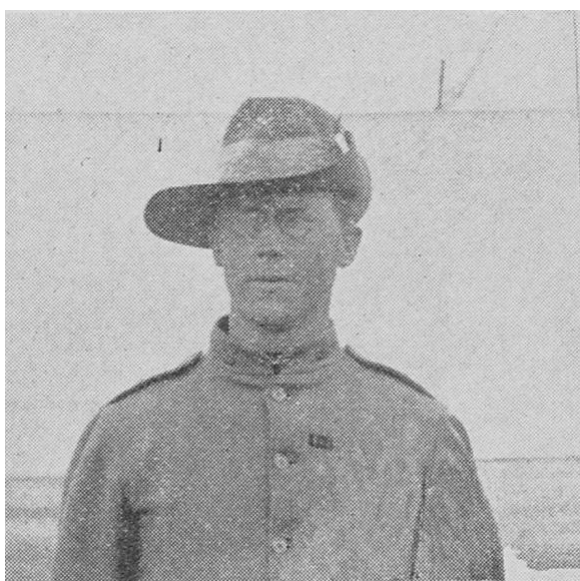


EDWARD ALFRED REES



Lieutenant Rees of the 2nd Contingent

b. 1871 – Edward Alfred Rees was in born, son of William Lee Rees & Hannah (Annie) Elizabeth nee' Staite.

30 January 1900 – The Gisborne Contingent

A meeting of the Gisborne Rough Riders' Contingent Committee was held this morning. Mr J. Townley, Mayor, presided. It was decided that an endeavor be made to send ten men from this district, and that application be made to the authorities to ascertain if they will agree to that. It was announced that 43 men had applied for admission to the contingent. The Committee went through the list and struck out 17 names. Those remaining in will be asked to submit themselves to inspection. It was decided that the Mayor telephone to all the country districts as follows:— "Subscriptions towards the New Zealand Contingent of Rough Riders are urgently and immediately wanted. Kindly see what can be collected in your district and forward to me at once. It is proposed to send ten picked single men from this district. If any good men are available with you, please send in names within four days stating age, height, and generally their qualifications; also, whether willing to provide own horses and submit for inspection on Saturday." It was stated that the local tailors were prepared to make the uniforms if the material is supplied. Colonel Porter, Captain Winter, and Mr James Macfarlane were appointed a sub-committee to inspect the men and mounts. The 26 men now on the list will be inspected in rough riding and shooting pro-

bably on Thursday afternoon next.

The Committee have selected the following to come up for examination: A. W. Foulds, F. L. O'Neill, J. Thomson, J. H. Warren, E. A. Rees, W. Taylor, C. G. Challis, D. McIntyre, J. J. Black, G. A. O. Simpson, A. Turner, S. O'Regan, M. Ryan, R. Dennington, J. Smith, C. Fry, S. Langford, J. Poynter, Geo. Bougan, J. Davidson, W. McBirnie, J. Muir, A. J. Phelps, R. Richardson, P. Taylor, and P. Rogers.

31 May 1900

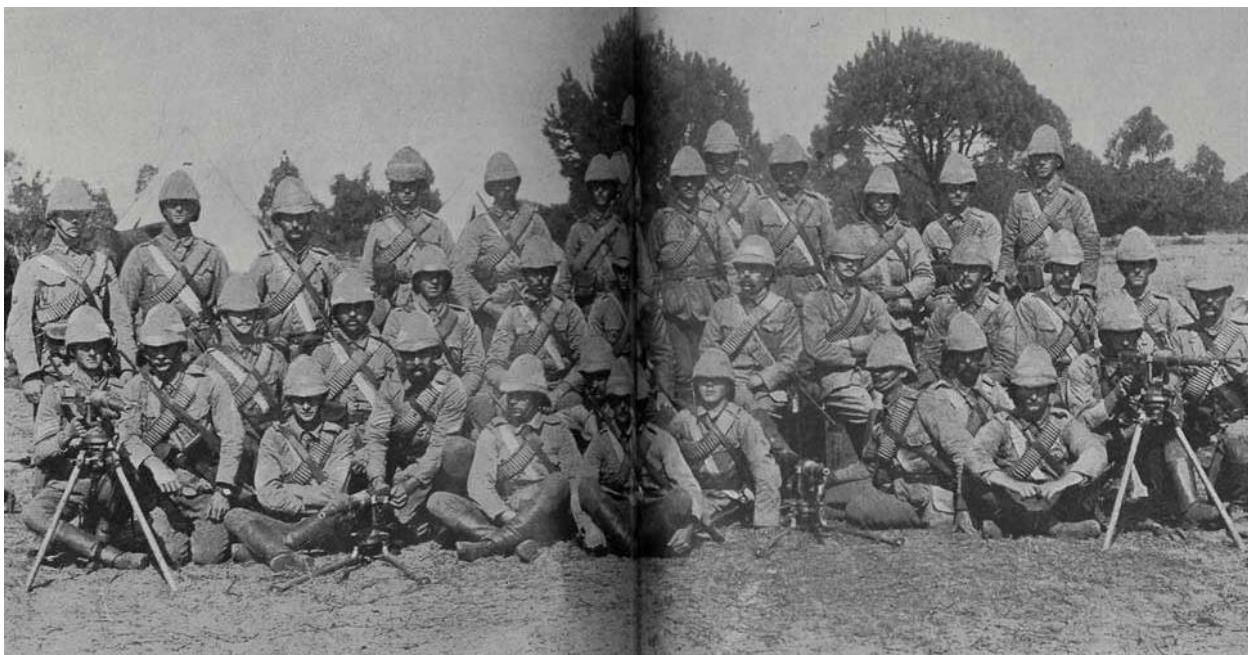
Mr E. A. Rees, who went to South Africa in the Undaunted, soon after his arrival in Capetown secured a ticket for the front. He enlisted with the Hotchkiss Battery, of the New Zealand No 2. Contingent, under the command of Major Yorston, and on April 22nd wrote that he was leaving for Bloemfontein in three days. He received a hearty welcome from the New Zealanders. Mr Oswald Allan, a Gisborne representative with the second contingent, was in good fettle. Several other of the Undaunted boys joined the battery.

31 May 1900

Mr D. McDonald, of Awanui district, has received a letter from his brother, A. McDonald, a Hawke's Bay member of the Third Contingent, in which he states that after the taking of Pretoria they had been ordered out a distance of 20 miles. He mentions that Trooper Jim Gordon, of Gisborne, was with them. On the way to Pretoria the New Zealanders had been under shot and shell fire, and many had had narrow escapes. One New Zealander standing by him was shot down and killed. They had been in seven engagements up to that time. The climate is described as being very unhealthy, and the writer prefers New Zealand. Trooper McDonald's name was mentioned the other day as being amongst the missing. A further batch of letters from Gisborne boys at the front came to hand by this morning's mail. Mr E. A. Rees, who was with the Hotchkiss battery, writes stating that all is well with him and his companions. He mentions that a party of New Zealanders who joined the police were placed under arrest by the Major in command of their contingent for

desertion, not having received their discharges, but the matter being explained to Colonel Robin he righted matters satisfactorily. Trooper Frank Parker, from Gisborne, writes from Marendellas stating that he has joined the Rhodesian force.

Mr H. Holford, who went to Biera and joined the telegraph service there, being subsequently shifted to an up-country station, in a letter to his friends, states that he had been stricken with malarial fever, but was recovering.



The New Zealand Hotchkiss Battalion at the Front in South Africa

2 Oct 1900 - LETTER FROM TROOPER REES.

Trooper E. A. Rees, writing home from Daspoort on July 31st, said:—"It seems strange, but it is nevertheless true, that you know, ever so much more as to our doings here in little Gisborne than we do ourselves. We are kept in absolute ignorance of our destinations on our various marches and of the general progress of the war. Since I last wrote about ten days ago not much has occurred of any importance. The day after we got our remounts we started for Middleburg, but after three days' march only reached Balmoral, when we heard that French had taken Middleburg, and we started back again, getting to Pretoria yesterday. At Balmoral we had the worst rain we have had since I have been in the field; it came down in torrents. With two others I rigged some sort of shelter from the worst of it out of the lining of a case and a blanket. I got pretty well soaked, but have suffered no ill effects. I believe hundreds of horses and mules died during the night, and an officer and two men of the Argyle Highlanders died from exposure. Next day we started back, and as we did not camp till after dark, we had to sleep in wet blankets again. Our march out to Balmoral was

noticeable from my point of view, inasmuch as we passed Lord Roberts and Kitchener and staff on the way, and had a good look at them both. Roberts is a small, kindly-looking, old man, while Kitchener is a much more martial and stern-looking soldier. We were for the time directly under Lord Roberts, and then joined General Mahon's column. This is one of the army corps under Roberts, and we are to remain with it, I believe, until the end. We marched through Pretoria yesterday, and had the very high honor of a march past the Commander-in-Chief in the chief square of the city. Our camp lies about three miles from the centre of the town, and after we camped yesterday I got leave, and I spent most of the time at the house of a gentleman whom I met. He was very kind, and offered to put me up for the night if I could stay in, but of course I had to return to camp at 5.20 p.m.—August 11. Since writing last have had very busy times, am in excellent health, have been to Rustenberg, and am now about fifteen miles north of Pretoria, at Commando Nek."

10 Jan 1901

Trooper E. A. Rees, in his letters from South Africa, gives some most interesting details as to the doings of the New Zealanders. Writing from Rustenburg early in November, he says:—Everything connected with our last stay in Pretoria was a succession of confusions. In refitting us with horses, saddlery, etc., not half enough was provided. Contradictory orders came out, to be afterwards cancelled. Some of the First Contingent started for home; another followed, and the remainder we left in camp at Pretoria. We were honored by having to take part in a march past and review by Lord Roberts. He called us back and congratulated us, and told us that the Second Contingent could keep the gun captured by them at Klip river. At 1 a.m. next morning the company received orders to proceed to Daspoort, the northern entrance or pass leading to Pretoria, and the writer having lost his horse describes his troubles in following up the column. Subsequently they escorted a convoy to Rustenburg, and with a lame horse the writer had more sorrows on the eight or nine days' march. They then visited a flour mill twenty miles away that had been supplying the Boers with food. After some fighting the New Zealanders dispersed a party of the enemy and burned the mill, being sniped at all the time. They took seven prisoners. Mr Rees says: "If there were more work of this nature we would all feel reconciled, but for every day that we make use of there must be ten that we waste, and it is hard to understand how the authorities stick to the old stereotyped style of miles of transports. The transport we brought from Pretoria was over seven miles long. They lost on the trip over 700 bullocks and many mules."

In a later letter, dated Pretoria, Nov. 25, Trooper Rees speaks of returning to New Zealand for a trip before settling in South Africa for good. He remarks: "It will be a treat to be my own master again," a sentiment which, no doubt, many of the New Zealanders will echo. Since writing from Rustenburg, he says they had only had one or two small skirmishes, burned a few farms, mills, stacks of grain, and captured about 20 prisoners in small lots. None of our men were hit, though two of the Tenth Hussars, who were co-operating, were wounded. Their work had been characterised by very early reviles, the object of which was to get out before daylight and surround houses and arrest all men without passes, without doubt some of the snipers. When they got back to Pretoria, after a 23 days' trip, they found that their kit bags had been looted. Orders were waiting for them to move out next day eastwards to Erste Fabrieken. The men had no tents, and

it rained phenomenally at least five times a week. Two nights previously a man was killed next to their camp by lightning. The rain was nearly always accompanied by stupendous reports of thunder and the most vivid lightning, and the rain itself, when it fairly started, flooded any reasonably level piece of ground. The New Zealanders were the only ones in Paget's Brigade without tents. There were only a few New Zealanders left in Pretoria, mostly sick men. They buried poor Palmer (First Contingent) that day with full military honors. A gun carriage drawn by eight horses bore the coffin and the Lincoln band played Chopin's funeral march and "Days and Moments." "The men, without exception, are all sick unto death of the position we are kept in. There is no fighting; in fact we have not had a decent fight since Reitvlei in June or July. We are acting purely and simply as mounted police. General Paget addressed us on Thursday last at Erste Fabrieken and told us we must disabuse our minds of any hopes of returning to New Zealand in the near future. This seems hard when troops, regulars, Home volunteers, and colonials, are being sent back pretty well every week.

11 Jan 1901 - SUPPRESSING THE GUERILLAS.

A further letter has been received from Trooper E. A. Rees, dated Pretoria, Dec. 2nd, in which he says:—"No one seems to be able to forecast the time of the end, but I think that Kitchener will adopt much more stringent measures than Lord Roberts would countenance. They are needed, too, as these Boers and adventurers who are now carrying on this guerilla warfare, are in most cases merely murderers. There are some very ugly stories of their conduct vouched for—prisoners disarmed and murdered in cold blood, and unarmed men being shot down without warning. The whole country is being devastated, crops and houses in every disaffected district being given to the flames. While on our return from Rustenburg last month, we made several early morning raids. The procedure would be as follows: The Brigade would camp within six or seven miles of houses where it was supposed snipers stayed at nights. Orders would issue at about 9 at night for, say, fifty New Zealanders to move out at 1 a.m., destination only known to the officers in command. We are roused at midnight and are ready to start before the time. At last the commands come, 'Get mounted,' 'fall in,' 'groups right,' 'walk, march.' The right hand group follows close on the officer and the guide, and away we go. Nearly pitch dark, it is only by the sound of the horses' feet that we can tell whether we

are on the road or not. After an hour or two of walking, trotting, and sometimes cantering, we are split into four or five parties, and each party is instructed to surround a house in the vicinity. Then as the pale indistinct light becomes strong enough to enable us to see an outline at 100yds, we set spurs to our horses and ride for all we are worth in the direction of where the houses are supposed to be. Presently one looms out, we are over the water-race and round the house in a second or two, battering on the door and demanding admission in Her Majesty's name. Up to now there is a touch of excitement, but then, after the men are taken, when they have to leave their families, comes the part of the work that is most distasteful. One lot of our fellows found two men concealed in a loft under a lot of tobacco leaves. They nearly succeeded in escaping, but luck was against them. Then the various parties gather together, the prisoners are permitted time for their farewells, all their stock are taken, waggon and crops burned (we have not had to turn any women out of their houses), and then we return to a late breakfast at camp. I do wish the regulars would be put on this work instead of us, but we can only obey orders and hope for orders to leave soon. Had service this morning at the camp of the Lincoln Regiment. The band sounded splendid playing the hymns. We are under Paget at present, and have been under nearly every general out here.

3rd April 1901 - Edward A Rees returned from SA with the 2nd Contingent from the Cape by the ship "Tongariro"

10 May 1901

We learn that the boys from this district who have returned by the Tongariro are Sergeant William Pitt (First Contingent), Corporal E. A. Rees (Second Contingent), Sergeants C. E. Nurse and Stacey Langford (Third Contingent), and Troopers J. Gordon, R. Richardson, A. A. Wood, and H. Yardley. There may be others, but their names are not mentioned on the lists.

Last evening we received the following telegram from a former Gisborne resident, now stationed at Oamaru: "Saw the Gisborne boys as they passed this morning, looking well and in good health."

24 Dec 1901

THE GISBORNE CANDIDATES.

ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Up to 1 p.m. to-day a total of 101 applications were received by Majors McCredie and Winter for places in the Eighth Contingent. The following is a list of the men applying:—

Returned contingenters: J. Langham (sergeant, Fourth), E. A. Rees (corporal, Second), J. A. Rogers (corporal, Fourth), W. Taylor (trooper, Fifth), R. J. Stevens (trooper, Fifth), W. J. Brown (trooper, Fifth), D. Bruce (trooper, Fourth).

East Coast Mounted Rifles: Bugler A. D. Sherriff, Troopers W. Maxwell, A. Black, J. Kelly, W. Graham, F. Higgs, McBurney, A. Hayden.

Gisborne Rifles: Corporal E. File, Lance-Corporal H. Lynch, Privates A. P. McGrath, P. Taylor, F. Clark, F. Somervell, A. Kirk.

Members of other corps: R. Russell (Canterbury Mounted Rifles) and John Ross (Opotiki Mounted Rifles).

Civilians: T. Burch, M. Sceats, W. Morris, A. Morris, T. Woodhead, A. Boyd, J. Crook, H. Walker, J. G. Hay, M. Osborne, J. H. Johnston, O. Blowes, H. A. Fletcher, J. Irwin, H. H. Standing, A. E. Teitjen, A. Wallace, M. Ryan, G. C. Jackson, S. Ashdown, R. Marshall, J. Weston, J. Prentice, G. Savory, J. A. Wall, J. J. Cairns, W. Cooper, C. Williamson, J. H. Swarbrick, G. Martyn, M. Green, T. Thompson, J. Somervell, A. Sheen, R. Pascoe, S. Faviour, F. R. Parker, E. Holdsworth, G. W. Duff, B. Watkins, G. Sheehan, A. Curtis, H. Rule, S. Weldon, A. McAlee, N. Nelson, J. Dunn, B. T. Bennett, M. Collins, F. McCabe, W. Brown, J. W. Parker, B. Brader, H. M. East, J. Ryan, W. Piper, W. Jones, C. Babington, Smith, C. Kennedy, T. Fell, J. Higgs, C. Martin, M. F. Boyle, T. P. Cahill, W. J. Connor (late Waikato Rifles) Raukauroa; J. H. Carrick (late N.S.W. Lancers), Gisborne; J. W. Lindgar, Gisborne; J. G. Fowler, Te Karaka; J. E. Sargeant, Murewai; J. Wood, Bushmere; W. C. Trembath, Te Arai; Thomas P. Sidney, Ormond; T. M. Daulton, Te Arai; M. Dwyer, Ormond; E. A. Tardieu, Whangara.

Sergeant W. E. Langford, of the Third Contingent, is applying for a commission in the contingent, and Corporal Rees is also an applicant for a lieutenantcy.

This afternoon the recruiting officers made a provisional selection of twenty-five of the applicants, and by an order published in another column they notify the persons named therein that they will parade mounted at Captain Tucker's paddock at 2 p.m. on Saturday next for the riding

test, after which a final selection will be made. The Gisborne quota being twenty, five names will have to be weeded out of the list.

The remaining applicants are notified that the final selection will be made from the above, and that, unless from medical or other causes, they will not be further called upon.

1909 - DEATH OF MR. E. A. REES.

Cable advice was received in Gisborne to-day of the death of Mr E. A. Rees, youngest son of Mr W. L. Rees, of Gisborne, at South Africa. The late Mr "Ted" Rees was widely and popularly known. Educated at the Gisborne High School and the Christchurch High School, he took up the legal profession, and during the South African war was an enthusiastic volunteer of his services. Shortness of sight, however, prevented his acceptance with the New Zealand contingents here, and, nothing daunted, he worked his passage across to the scene of activities, in charge of horses. Landed in South Africa he enlisted with the Hotchkiss battery, subsequently joining the New Zealanders in South Africa, and returning to the Dominion with a batch of the 3rd Contingenters. He then joined the 8th Contingent, but left that company at Auckland to take up a commission in the 9th, returning to the Transvaal for the second time. At the conclusion of hostilities Mr Rees settled down at Pretoria, entering into partnership in the legal profession with Mr Joubert, grand-nephew of General Joubert.

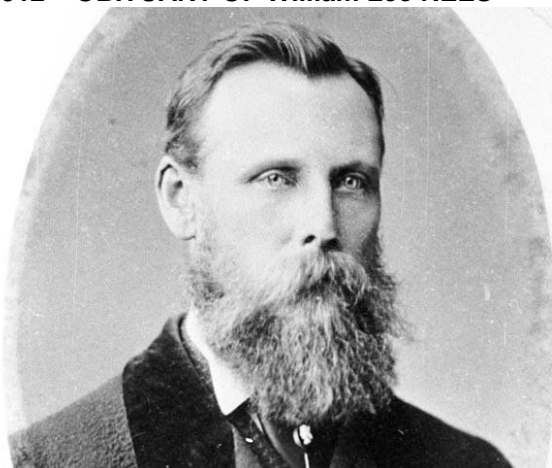
The news of Mr Rees' death at the early age of 38 will be received with much regret by many friends. Flags were flown at half-mast in town to-day.

TRIBUTE FROM THE BENCH.

"I have just received the sad news of the death of Mr Edward Rees, which occurred in South Africa," said Mr W. A. Barton, S.M., upon taking his seat on the Bench at the Magistrate's Court this morning. "The late Mr Rees practised in this Court for many years, and for myself—and I am sure you will all agree with me—I found him a most upright and honorable gentleman in every respect. On behalf of the Bench and the profession, I offer our deepest sympathy to the members of the family of the late Mr Edward Rees."

On behalf of the Bar, the members of which remained standing during the remarks made by the Magistrate, Mr G. Stock re-echoed what Mr Barton had said.

Out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman, the Court was adjourned for half an hour.



We regret having to announce the death of an esteemed townsman and old resident of Poverty Bay, Mr W. L. Rees, which occurred at 2.20 this afternoon. Mr Rees had been suffering for several months past from a serious ailment, and though with his splendid physique and stamina he surprised his medical attendants by his capacity to rally from successive attacks of pain and weakness, his strength gradually ebbed away, and death came as a happy release.

Mr William Lee Rees was born in Bristol, England, on December 16, 1836, being the son of Dr. James Rees, a celebrated medical man of Downend, who died while Mr Rees was very young. Dr. Rees died suddenly, and his practice was taken up by his brother-in-law, Dr. Grace, the father of the renowned English cricketers, and the latter were, of course, cousins. Mr Rees received his primary education at Bristol, and subsequently in his early youth came out to Victoria. After being educated by private tuition at Bristol and reading for the law at the Melbourne University, Mr Rees was articled to Messrs Carrington and Cresswell, of Melbourne. He, however, did not complete his articles, as he gave up the law for the church, became a Congregational minister, and was for four years in Melbourne and at Beechworth (about 190 miles north of Melbourne). He afterwards left the ministry, and was called to the Victorian Bar at Melbourne in 1865. In March, 1863, Mr Rees was married to Miss Staite, daughter of Mr Opie Staite. A remarkable fact is that although Mr and Mrs Rees were born in the same square in Bristol their first meeting was in Melbourne. The family numbered seven, three sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Messrs L. L. Rees and E. A. Rees died, after having made their mark in the legal profession, and Mr A. W. Rees, of Messrs Rees Bros. and Bright, is the surviving son. Of the daughters, Miss Rees, the authoress, remained with her father and mother, after some interesting experiences with the teaching staff that went to South Africa after the Boer war, and like her brothers, she qualified for

the legal profession, being admitted to the Bar by the present Mr Justice Chapman, a son of the judge who had admitted her father to the Bar. The other daughters are Mrs H. B. Lusk, of Napier; Miss Rosemary Rees, and Mrs (Captain) West, both in England. After practising in Melbourne for a few months, Mr Rees went to Dunedin, where in 1866 he was admitted as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand by the late Mr Justice Chapman. Mr Rees was for three years at Hokitika, and he then settled in Auckland, where his first brief was for the plaintiff in the celebrated case of Whitaker and London v. Graham. Within four years of his arrival in Auckland Mr Rees was elected to the Provincial Council, and on Sir George Grey becoming Superintendent of the Province, Mr Rees became Provincial Solicitor. The friendship then formed between the two politicians lasted until the death of Sir George Grey. On the abolition of the provinces in 1876 Mr Rees stood for Auckland East, in opposition to Mr J. M. Clark, whom he defeated by forty votes. He represented the constituency until 1879. During the Premiership of Sir George Grey, Mr Rees was offered the Attorney-Generalship, which he declined, on the ground that there were already two Auckland members in the Cabinet, but he advised Sir George Grey to request Mr (now Sir Robert) Stout to accept the post, and the advice was taken. Mr Rees left Auckland for Napier during the life of that Parliament, and through the change he lost registration, and was therefore unable to stand at the next election. During 1879 he left Napier for Gisborne, where his headquarters were afterwards fixed.

He unsuccessfully contested elections in this district, after some strenuous contests against heavy odds and vote-splitting conditions, but returning north he was elected member for the City of Auckland, holding the seat from 1880 to 1893.

Mr Rees was a man endowed with great intellectual gifts and persistency of purpose, kindness of heart, and broad sympathies, whose sole aim was to use his abilities for what he deemed to be the public good. He was a person of active and original thought, holding strong views of his own on certain subjects, and frankly expressing them, but never allowing his political convictions to interfere with friendships formed. He was always a great champion of the weaker side, provided that he believed it to be in the right, and so far from choosing the line of least resistance, he seemed to gain in strength in proportion to the arduousness of his task. He was unswerving in his loyalty, and

many will remember how in the political field he stood side by side with the great statesman Sir George Grey when the latter was almost alone, a leader without a party, in the Parliament of the Dominion, or colony, as it was then called. As in the case with the late Sir George Grey, so with Mr Rees, views that were denounced as a "craze" when they were first put forward have since, in many cases, not only come within the range of practical politics, but have been placed on the statute book, and would not be interfered with by the most conservative thinker of to-day. The need for public works, immigration, and education were among the things stoutly advocated by Mr Rees, but the immigration was not to be for the filling of cities and towns with men looking for work; it was to have the land settled—to convert waste areas into prosperous and happy settlements. He was not able to bring all his splendid products to fruition, but that was through no lack of energy, concentration of strength, and unselfishness on his part, and many of the schemes he evolved were brought to a practical success, although his name may have been only indirectly associated therewith. In 1888 he visited England in the interests of a scheme of co-operative colonisation, and he took a prominent part in connection with the East Coast Native Lands. It was largely through his instrumentality that the Whataupoko was converted from a sheep run and scrub-covered area into a smiling suburb of Gisborne.

Mr Rees was an orator whose speeches on any subject were very interesting, but it was on Imperial topics that he always shone at his best. He was an Empire-builder of the most loyal type, and had the statesmen in the Old Land shared his views other nations would not have had the footing they have to-day in the Pacific. There would have been no dual control in the Pacific, and Germany's interest in Samoa would have been no more than that of a spectator. He had great faith in the ultimate triumph of the English-speaking races, and he aroused many an audience up to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the way he championed the British cause. He took a prominent part in connection with the despatch of troops to South Africa.

In New Zealand politics Mr Rees made his mark, although not accepting office. In the Parliament of 1876 to 1879 he made what was then a record

stonewall speech against what he believed was inimical to the interest of the masses. The speech occupied 24 hours, and the object that inspired it was gained. Mr Rees was then one of the leaders of the Liberal party, and was regarded as the trusted lieutenant of Sir George Grey, especially on humanitarian subjects and such matters as manhood and womanhood suffrage. In 1891 Mr Rees was Chairman of the Native Land Laws Commission, to which his knowledge of native affairs was of considerable value. He also held the office of Chairman of Committees, and one incident of his stirring political career was a disagreement in 1893 with the Hon. (afterwards Sir) A. J. Cadman, resulting in a challenge being accepted for both to resign and contest the one seat (Auckland City). In the election battle that ensued, however, the issue upon which the judgment of the Auckland electors was asked was almost lost sight of and it became a fight between a popular Minister and a man who had incurred the hostility of those whose vested interests he had vigorously attacked, the result, of course, being as many friends expected it would be, that the Liberal who had kept to moderate lines defeated one of the more advanced school.

William L Rees married Annie Elizabeth Staite in Australia

REES—STAITE.—On the 5th inst., at Kew, by the Rev. R. Connebee, the Rev. W. L. Rees, of Beechworth, to Annie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Opie Staite, Esq., formerly of Bristol.

21 April 1918 – Mrs Annie REES died in Gisborne

An old and highly esteemed resident of Gisborne, in the person of Mrs Rees, widow of the late Mr W. L. Rees, passed peacefully away on Saturday afternoon. Mrs Rees was beloved by a wide circle of friends, her kindly and happy disposition, her open-heartedness, and her love of flowers and of all things beautiful having endeared her to many. She had had a long experience of colonial life. Born at Bristol in 1826, the daughter of a well known merchant of that city, Mr Opie Staite, she visited Melbourne in 1863 and there met Mr Rees, who was a native of Bristol, and they were married a few months later. Mr and Mrs Rees came to New Zealand in 1865, and took up their residence at Hokitika, subsequently removing to

Auckland, and in 1880 they came to Gisborne. The late Mr Rees's connection with the politics of the colony are well known, as also the large part he played, and the unbounded faith he held, in the development of this district. In all these matters he had the close and earnest sympathy and co-operation of his wife. Mrs Rees leaves a family of four daughters and one son—Miss A. L. Rees, principal of Cook County College; Mrs H. B. Lusk, of Napier; Mrs West, London; Miss Rosemary Rees, London; and Mr A. W. Rees, of Gisborne. There are ten grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. The funeral took place yesterday in the presence of a few intimate friends.

William Lee & Annie REES are buried in the Makaraka Cemetery

There children were.

b. 1864 - Annie Lee Rees (died 1949 in NZ)



Miss Annie Lee Rees (daughter of Mr W L Rees) was admitted to the Bar at the Gisborne Supreme Court on 29 September 1910.

- b. 1866 – William Lincoln Lee Rees (died 1909)
- M. 1893 – Emmelena Claude Jervis
- b. 1867 - Arthur Westland Rees (died 1921)
- M. 1893 – Mabel Margaret Crawford
- b. 1869 - Elizabeth Pocock (died 1933 in NZ)
- M 1891 – Hugh Butler LUSK of Napier
- b. 1871 - Edward Alfred (died 1902 in SA)
- b. 1876 - Rosemary Rees (died 1963 in NZ)



Rosemary Rees, Author of the story, "Heather of the South"

- b. 1876 - Marian Ellen C (died 1967 in Liverpool)
- M. 1 Aug 1904 – Archibald WEST