

Gates and Avenue of Palms at entrance from Virginia Road



Location: Virginia Lake, Whanganui Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga
List Number: nil

Physical Description: The entry gates comprise a timber post and rail fence with lancet shaped palings, a central, open aluminium double gate with a timber paling gate to the immediate west of the aluminium gates. The main posts have timber cappings and the palings reduce in height from the centre.

Other known names:

Current Use: Entrance gates (south-west entrance)

Former Uses:

Heritage Status: District Plan Class: Class B

Architectural Style: Date of Construction: modern

Materials: Timber posts, cappings, railings, palings and aluminium gates

Registered owner: Whanganui District Council

Legal Description:

Register Item Number:

96

- Residential
- Commercial
- ☐ Industrial
- Recreation
- Institutional
- Agriculture
- ☑ Other

Significance: ☑

- Archaeological
- □ Architectural
- ☐ Historic
- Scientific
- □ Technological
- □ Cultural

Thematic Context ☑

- Early Settlement
- Residential
- Industry
- Agricultural
- Commerce
- Transport
- ☐ Civic/Admin
- □ Health
- Education
- □ Religion
- ☑ Recreation
- Community
- Memorials
- Military





History: Virginia Lake is a 4.5 hectare lake located near the centre of Wanganui.¹ The lake is encircled by a path which traces its way between rose gardens and iris-studded levels and shrubs and trees.²

Known to Maori as Rotokawau (Lake of the Black Shag).³ It was an eeling reserve, with young eels finding their way to the lake by the Mangawhero Stream.⁴ The lake stands on the top of a hill known to the Maori as Taiorenui.⁵ Toronui Pa was built on a small peninsula at the north-west end of the land.⁶ Maori legends recall that Ranginui fought Turere for the hand of Tainui in this location.⁷ Ranginui strangled Turere, and was himself killed by lightning as he started to prepare a meal afterwards.⁸ Tainui, who followed her beloved Turere, came to the spot where he died and shed tears in grief.⁹ These tears formed Virginia Lake.¹⁰

Governor Sir George Grey is reputed to have been so impressed with the beauty of the lake that he named his island home near Auckland "Kawau" after the lake.¹¹

The lake was named "Virginia Water", by Henry Shafto Harrison, after a lake he had left in Surrey, England. Harrison had purchased the Crown Grant lands, which including the lake, in 1839 via ballot in London. He arrived in Wanganui on the barque "Clydeside", accompanied by two servants and a quantity of sheep stock, in 1841. "Virginia Waters", the Harrison farm, covered an area of six hundred acres. Harrison built two homes on the farm, both of which were destroyed by fire shortly afterwards. The first, a small cottage, was burnt to the



¹ Bolith, H.H. 1920. Wanganui – the river town of New Zealand. Wanganui Borough Council, Wanganui.

² Ibid.

³ Kirk, A.L. 1978. Street Names of Wanganui. Wanganui Newspapers Ltd, Wanganui.

⁴ McDonald, K.C. 1970. "Virginia Waters". Journal of the Whanganui Historical Society 1(1).

⁵ Kirk, A.L. 1978.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ McDonald, K.C. 1970.

¹² Ibid. Kirk, A.L. 1978

¹³ McDonald, K.C. 1970.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.



ground by Maori raiders.¹⁶ The second, a larger homestead, was razed by Captain Laya of the Militia in 1847, when it was decided that any houses of strategic importance to the Maoris should be destroyed.¹⁷ Harrison's farm at the time was considered to be the most complete and his house the finest in Wanganui.¹⁸

With his land occupied by the militia and his homes destroyed, Harrison went back to Port Nicholson.¹⁹ When he later returned to Wanganui he took up a large area of land that stretched from Fordell to the Whangaehu River.²⁰He named this farm "Warrengate" after his ancestral home in Yorkshire, England.²¹ The "Virginia Waters" sections were broken up and sold in 1859 to William Russell and John Murray, and in 1862 to Mrs Hare, John Garner and William Park.²²

The lake was purchased by the Wanganui Borough Council in June 1874 as a potential water supply for the town.²³ The first piped water supply in Wanganui was drawn from the lake, but found so unsatisfactory that additional supplies were sought from Westmere Lake shortly afterwards.²⁴ In 1900, the lake levels fell revealing a large quantity of matai logs, subsequently removed.²⁵ A new water supply was commissioned in 1903 and the lake was left as a reserve.²⁶

Residents and members of the Beautifying Society on St John's Hill insisted that the Borough Council should do something with the abandoned reserve.²⁷ In 1904 a competition was held by the Borough Council for the best plan to develop the area.²⁸ The winning plan "Hercurles", by Mr H. Sarjeant, Mrs E.A. Sarjeant and Mr. J.T. Stewart, was adopted and the Beautifying Society spent



¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Kirk. A.L. 1978.

²⁴ Ross, W. D. 1968. "Wanganui: 1870-1965" in Saunders, G.R. (Ed) *Introducing Wanganui*. Department of Geography, Massey University, Palmerston North.

²⁵ Kirk, A.L. 1978.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Spurdle, F. 1971. "Virginia Lake Gates." Journal of the Whanganui Historical Society 121).

²⁸ Kirk, A.L. 1978.



the next ten years carrying it out.²⁹ Finally on March 21 1914 the grounds were officially opened to the public.³⁰

When the reserve was officially opened in 1914, everyone passed through a set of ornate wrought iron entrance gates at the south-eastern side of the lake. The gates were copied from an Elizabethan design by Mr. H, Smith and made by Mr. W. Stewart.³¹ Set in a substantial wall, the gates were paid for by the Beautifying Society.

In the early 1930s the council dismantled the wall and tall piers and sold the gates for scrap.³² The gates were bought by Mrs. H. Smith and taken to the Smith home on the Great North Road in 1937.³³ Smith's plans to use the gates as an entrance to their large garden never eventuated.³⁴ Despite council interest in re-acquiring the gates in later years, they were eventually sold to a Wellington buyer.³⁵

In 2005, a set of new wrought-iron gates were installed as part of improvement works to the south-east (main) entrance of the park.³⁶ The gates previously at this location were relocated to the south-west entrance.³⁷

Architect/Designer:

History of changes:

Date Period: The original gates and gate posts were dismantled in the 1930's and replaced with new gates in 2005

³⁷ Wanganui District Council, 2009. "Virginia Lake Reserve Management Plan." Wanganui District Council, Wanganui.



²⁹ Ibid. *Wanganui Herald* 23/09/1903.

³⁰ Kirk, A.L. 1978. Spurdle, F. 1971.

³¹ Spurdle, F. 1971.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ihid

³⁶ Wanganui Chronicle 31/10/2005.



Rarity / Special Features: Integrity: The area is managed as a

reserve by the Wanganui District Council. Buildings and structures are well maintained. The gates are

modern and are of no historic value.

Representativeness: Context/Group Value: Virginia Lake

and the surrounds are significant from both a European and Maori perspective. The area should be holistically managed as an historic

reserve.

Diversity (Form and Features): Fragility / Vulnerability: The area is

managed as a reserve by the Wanganui District Council and features within it are not considered to

be under threat.

Summary of Significance:

The gates are of no historic value.

Reference Source:

Bolith, H.H. 1920. Wanganui – the river town of New Zealand. Wanganui Borough Council, Wanganui.

Kirk, A.L. 1978. Street Names of Wanganui. Wanganui Newspapers Ltd, Wanganui.

McDonald, K.C. 1970. "Virginia Waters". *Journal of the Whanganui Historical Society* 1(1).

Ross, W. D. 1968. "Wanganui: 1870-1965" in Saunders, G.R. (Ed) *Introducing Wanganui*. Department of Geography, Massey University, Palmerston North.

Spurdle, F. 1971. "Virginia Lake Gates." *Journal of the Whanganui Historical Society* 12(1).

Wanganui Herald

Wanganui District Council, 2009. "Virginia Lake Reserve Management Plan." Wanganui District Council, Wanganui.

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Associated Pictures:



On-site plan of Virginia Lake features.

Date of Survey: 2012

Prepared by: Ian Bowman and Nick Cable

