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THE THORNDON SIGNATORIES TO THE WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE PETITION 1893

This year marks the 125th anniversary of the Women’s Suffrage Petition and the passage of the Electoral Act which gave women the vote. New Zealand was the first nation to enfranchise women and there were 82 women from Thorndon who signed the petition. The names of the Thorndon women are listed at the end of this article.

The petition only includes names and in some cases a street of residence so I took on the challenge of trying to find out a little more about the Thorndon women. From readily accessed sources it has been possible to throw a little more light on these petitioners.

The first obvious observation was the very low turn-out. The 82 petitioners represented only 6% of the estimated 1300 women of adult age shown in the 1891 census as living in Thorndon. This is surprisingly low given that the suffrage petition as a whole represented almost a quarter of the adult female population of the country. Also, with Parliament and politics being part of the lifeblood of Thorndon a more fervent participation might have been expected but this was not the case. It would be interesting to know why.

Mapping the known residential locations of the Thorndon women, showed that some 85% lived in the area around the main thoroughfares of Molesworth, Murphy and Mulgrave Streets. By 1893 this area (circled on the photo below) was one of the most densely populated urban centres in the country and comprised a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional and entertainment activities. It was the home of what commentators of the day labelled as the industrial classes.

This contrasted with the wealthier, more fashionable residential areas around Hobson Street, Fitzherbert Terrace and Tinakori Road north of George Street where there were only a handful of suffrage petitioners. Of the few one was a domestic servant and others lived in the small pocket of workers cottages in Cottleville Terrace.

It appears therefore that there was a clear social divide in Thorndon on the question of votes for women.
The social status of the Thorndon petitioners is perhaps best reflected in the type of work they, or their husbands undertook.

While the marital status of some 40% of the Thorndon petitioners could not be determined most of the remainder were married and engaged in what some described as ‘household duties’. However, twelve of the Thorndon petitioners were in paid employment. Four were boarding house keepers, two were nurses, two were school teachers and there was a dressmaker, a shop-keeper, a book sewer and a domestic servant.

The majority of husbands were blue-collar workers, labourers, tradesmen, contractors and servicemen of various sorts including builders, carriers, tinsmiths, compositors and bakers. While some were self-employed, most would have worked for wages and been identified as working men.

There were also a few white-collar workers who were mainly clerks but there was one shipping agent and an accountant who was to advance to a senior position in the Audit Department.

From the occupational information it seems clear that the Thorndon petitioners were largely from what might be described as middle-class or working-class households.

This view is supported by property information in the Wellington City Council Rate Books. The Rate Books for 1892/93 show only five of the Thorndon petitioners held property in their own name and of these three were widows. Ten of the married petitioners had husbands who owned one or more Thorndon properties.
Of all of these properties the average rateable value was £42 and the highest individual value was £65. To put this into context, the average rateable value of properties in the wealthier Thorndon streets such as Hobson Street and Fitzherbert Terrace ranged between £105 and £131. At the other end of the scale the hovels in Saunders Lane (near today’s Little George Street), made famous by Katherine Mansfield in her short story, The Garden Party, had an average rateable value of only £15.

While some petitioners were at least on the property ladder, albeit towards the lower end of the market, most were living in some form of rental accommodation.

Another interesting aspect of the petition which reveals more of the life of the Thorndon petitioners is that the twenty-three of the signatures were witnessed by a fellow petitioner, May Thompson, a further eight by her husband William and another three by a man called Richard J Murray. Some digging revealed that the Thomsons had a close association with the Thorndon Methodist Church in Molesworth Street and that Richard Murray was a Methodist Minister. It was also found that William’s brother and business partner, Herbert Thompson, was a joint founder of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, a Methodist Church Friendly Society. This society provided medical assistance for members and staunchly promoted total abstinence from alcohol. May Thompson is known to have actively participated in events run by the Society. The Methodist Church was one of the mainstays of the temperance movement in the late nineteenth century and the influential Christian Women’s Temperance Union, which drew many members from the church, was at the forefront of the campaign for women’s suffrage. It appears likely therefore that many of the Thorndon petitioners were rallied to the suffrage cause through their Church membership.

From this limited examination of the Thorndon suffrage petitioners a general picture emerges of conscientious church going women who came largely from the middle ranks of ordinary working people, those ‘ordinary New Zealanders’, championed by Dick Seddon and his Liberal Party at the time.

*Brett McKay*
List of the 82 Thorndon signatories

Adcock Georgie Margaret, Hill St
Allen Jane Sophia, Hill St
Archibald Mary Jane, Pipitea St
Beale Grace, Mulgrave St
Beale Mrs Jane, Mulgrave St
Beasley G M,
Bateman Mrs Jane, Hill St
Burn Mary, Charlotte St
Calcott Lizzie Woodward, Hill St
Calcott Mary Caroline, Hill St
Charman P J,
Chown Emma, Charlotte St
Clarke Sarah, Murphy St
Cleland Mary, Molesworth St
Cleland Mary McGiffert, Molesworth St
Cooke Marion E
Cooke Kate, Cottleville Tce
Cruickshank Amelia, Molesworth St
Cruickshank Jane or Janie, Molesworth St
Cruickshank Helen, Molesworth St
Curtis Mrs Ellen, Cr Tinakori Rd & May St
Curtis Frances Anne (Annie), Molesworth St
Curtis Ellen Dowd, Molesworth St
Dagg Sara,
Dagg Mary, Hill Street
Dawn Margaret, Mulgrave
Dickson M, Pipitea St
Drawbridge N
Ferguson Jessie Watt, Murphy St
Ferguson Mary Louisa, Selwyn Tce
Ferris Alice, Murphy St
Freeman Elizabeth, Molesworth St
Freethy Mrs Florence J, Mulgrave St
Garland Julia, Molesworth St
Gibson Catherine McMillan, Mulgrave St
Hewitt Sarah, Hobson St
Hogg M,
Hollis Emily, Tinakori Road
Humphreys I B
Johns Alice, Molesworth St
Ketter Jane, Murphy St
Lyall Martha, St Mary St
Leighton Anna, Glenbervie Tce Off Tinakori Rd
Mairs Emma, Cottleville Tce
McMabon Mrs Ellen, Molesworth St
Messenger Amelia, Hill St
Moserbenn Josephine
Muller Lima
Murdoch Louisa Maria, Hill St
Oakley Martha, Murphy St
Orr A, Featherston Tce now Newman Tce
Orr Jane, Featherston Tce now Newman Tce
Parsonage Ellen, Tinakori Rd
Pritchard Sarah Jane, Tinakori Rd
Pitt R M
Roe Ester, Murphy St
Rogers Nancy, Brook St
Rose Ernsetine, Hill St
Ranwell Ellen Elizabeth, Brook St
Ranwell Matilda S, Brook St
Schuch Alice Rose, Murphy St
Sinnet Ellen, Molesworth St
Smith Mary, Hill St
Smith Mary Ann, Hill St
Snelling Clara, Sydney St
Stark Violet, Murphy St
Stevenson Alice Chapman, Murphy St
Sutherland Mrs Jane, Pipitea St
Swanson Maggie, Mary St
Thompson Aphra Ann, Murphy St
Thompson Elizabeth, Lewisville Tce
Thompson May, Murphy St
Townson L
Warren E P, Molesworth St
Warwick E, Mulgrave St
Williams Sarah Anne, Hill St
Wilkox M, Hill St
Wilson Edith, Molesworth St
Wilson Alice Emmeline, Murphy St
Wilton F, Molesworth St
Windust Mary, Wingfield Street
Woodward Mary Ann, Hill St
FLORENCE JANE FRETHEY - WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE PETITIONER FROM THORNDON

Putting faces to the names of the women who signed the suffrage petition in 1893 is one way of enlivening the history of this event and through fortuitous circumstances one Thorndon woman has been positively identified. She was Florence Jane Frethey and here is a little of her story.

Florence was born in 1853 to John and Harriet Ransom in Lower Hutt. They lived in the area known at the time as Blackbridge, close to the existing Hutt Hospital.

Her father was a builder by trade and also active in local body politics. He was a member of the old Town Board and a Borough Councillor. One of her younger brothers, Sir Alfred Ransom was also a politician and represented the Pahiatua electorate for over 20 years, He was a Cabinet Minister and acting Prime Minister on two occasions. Alfred was predecessor to ‘Kiwi Keith’, Sir Keith Holyoake, whose statue can be seen in front of Rugby House on Molesworth Street.

Not a lot is recorded about Florence’s early life but it is known that in her late 20s she was still living in the Hutt.

In 1887 at age 34 she married William Henry Frethey from Wellington at the Ransom residence in the Hutt. William was a widower at the time, his first wife Eleanor dying at the young age of 33 leaving 9 children. After working as a commission agent in the Wairarapa in the 1870s, William went into partnership with William Isaac (most likely his brother-in-law) operating a bakery and grocery business in Mulgrave Street. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1882 and William Frethey carried on alone as a grocer. The photo below shows the Thorndon Grocery Store on the south west corner of Mulgrave and Pipitea Street. When enlarged the name W H Frethey can be seen
above the door. The lady standing in the door is possibly William’s first wife with four of their children.

*Left: The Thorndon Store possibly between 1882 and 1885. The shop and attached dwelling survived until 1929 when the Council took 80m² off the corner of the site to improve the alignment between Murphy and Mulgrave Streets. (Grice, Bernie: Alexander Turnbull Library Ref: PAColl-0134) | Right: The corner site today, officially 27 Pipitea Street.*

Only two years after their marriage William died. Fortunately, he had life insurance and settlement of the policy provided security for Florence to carry on the business. She was to remain the owner and proprietor of the store for another 13 years. Florence was one of the few Thorndon women in business on her own account when she signed the suffrage petition in 1893.

During this time Florence was a devoted member of the Thorndon Methodist Church in Molesworth Street and it was here that she met her next husband the Reverend John Wesley Worboys. Florence and John were married in 1902. Worboys was 59 at the time. He had been married twice before and had six living children. It is interesting that one of his sons, Charles Worboys had married Florence’s sister Marian in 1901.

As an energetic pastor, Rev Worboys moved around the country and after his marriage to Florence, they spent three years in Eketahuna and three in Opunake. It was in Opunake at age 65 that Rev Worboys died leaving Florence a widow once more. Florence Worboys, as she was then known, returned to Thorndon and lived for the next 20 years with her sister Marian and her husband overlooking the city from the top end of Patanga Crescent. It is said that she died in 1942, aged 89, at 47 Patanga Crescent.

Florence’s probate records reveal that at the time of her death she owned two Thorndon residential properties, 31A Mulgrave Street opposite Old St Pauls and 7 Poplar Grove and another residence at 8 Hamilton Road in Hataitai.

*Brett McKay*
YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Top: A view looking north along Thorndon Quay (ca 1884) to the intersection with Tinakori Road. Beyond the lady standing on the carriageway is the Kaiwarra Road (now the Hutt Road). At this time the area lay within the Hutt County and a toll for all vehicles and stock using the Kaiwarra Road was collected at the County Council’s toll gate at Kaiwharawhara. The building at the foot of Tinakori Road (arrowed) was the Junction Brewery. From the early 1840s the Highlander Hotel occupied this site until it was burnt down in 1867. A soap factory was then established but this was converted into a brewery in 1876 (See the article on Lorenz Riesterer, proprietor of the Junction Brewery, page 13). When the brewery use ceased, the Esplanade Hotel was constructed which opened in July 1891. The excavation of the hillside which can be seen in the photo was providing fill for harbour reclamations along the Thorndon foreshore. (Photo enlargement from the National Library collection Ref: 1/2-140333-G).

Bottom: What is now the Kennards building was originally the NZ Farmers Co-op wool store. The first stage of the wool store was built on the Sar Street corner in 1926 and a building permit was issued in 1944 for the construction of the remainder of the building. The end wall of the wool store building facing Tinakori Road marks the southern boundary of the former Junction Brewery building and later the Esplanade Hotel.
Colenso in Thorndon

by Ian St George MD FLS

The pedestrian area just north of the National Library in Molesworth St was recently named “William Colenso Square”. Part of the area was once Wingfield St and Rev. William Colenso FLS FRS, Member of the House of Representatives, representing Napier in the first Parliament to be held in the new capital, Wellington, lodged there.
In Wingfield St

On 2 August 1865 Colenso wrote to his friend Edward Catchpool in Napier, from the General Assembly Library in Wellington,

An ugly Wellgn. morning rain & wind—& severe hail storms: it cost me 10/- cab hire alone that day. Lyon very kindly came on the wharf to meet me—at first I went to an Hotel away beyond Rhodes’—in the evening to my lodgings (taken for me by L.) in Wingfield St.—not far from the Ho.—& arranged for 15/- extra (i.e. £2.15.0) per week to get Breakfast & firing &c. My rooms are small, but the only 2 in the little cot. (save the skillion & garret, into which the man & his w. & child stow themselves!) the front door, open to the S.,—opens bang into the sitting room, ditto the back-door, ditto their ladder & trapdoor to the upper, & the fire place (such as I never saw) just large eno. to roast a lark, & chimney smoky! The Bedroom, on the ground floor, is very damp—from which I have a good share of Rheumatism.—And I fear, I cannot well leave it (the lodgings)—although I may. I spend most of my time in “the House”—or its Library, and Dine at Bellamy’s at 6.—

In the House

Colenso was a Member of the national House of Representatives 1 July 1861 to 27 January 1866—during the Fox Ministry (1861–2), the Domett (1862–3), Whitaker-Fox (1863–4), Weld (1864–1865) and Stafford (1865–1869) Ministries. Initially he was William Colenso, M.G.A. (Member of the General Assembly), later M.H.R. (Member of the House of Representatives); Members were not designated M.P. until 1907.

Edward Catchpool had been in public service in Wellington, and at this time was Postmaster at Napier. Colenso reported political gossip and the doings in the House to him—five letters survive, the first from Auckland dated 6 November 1863, announcing, among other things “Domett Ministry out, Fox Ministry in.” In 1865 Wellington replaced Auckland (capital since 1841) as the capital city of New Zealand. At that time, the population of Wellington was 4,900. Parliament officially met in Wellington for the first time on 26 July 1865; Colenso was there; Lyon (probably William Lyon, Lambton Quay bookseller) had found him lodgings in Wingfield Street, and met him on the wharf.

His letter is an interesting documentation of the first sitting of a Wellington Parliament...

The Govr’s. speech, (given the day before I arrived,) and our (precious) reply, you will see in the Papers. Yesterday we commenced in good earnest at noon, & sat till 1 this morning, mostly on the reply: sharp & bitter things were said on both sides—by Stafford, agt. Weld (!) & Sewell—by Weld in reply—by Williamson agt. the Ministry, & by sarcastic Richardson.—Though opposed to much of the reply, we had promised not to divide on it: at 1 this mg., Weld, unwisely, called for a Division (amid loud cries of “no, no,”) & persisted in having it: on which, we left the Ho. joined by several Otago & Southland Members: even Featherston & Harrison, did so: Ormond
also: so that there were only about half left—when the Division was not taken. I spoke, against some parts of the reply—i.e.—the Natives into Parliament—their love of “law & order”—their loyalty—peace being partially established—and the absurdity of thanking (!!) the Governor for taxation. Such may appear in the Wellington papers: if so, you will see it. We go at it again this day: the Native franchise Bill, against wh. I shall speak—and lots of other work. There will be lots of sparring this Session—Stafford seems to be regularly primed: & now that Weld has come out, too, so bitterly & tauntingly (which Stafford cannot stand)—mischief will be brewing.—There is a strong feeling, however, to support the Weld Ministry—especially from the South. But it is weak: Fitz (one of their best) is very weak in health.—The increase of duties is from stamps (but this perhaps includes more than we know—perhaps Papers! among others.) All say we are in for 3 months certain. Bunny has been returned to the disgust of many Wellingtonians: It made us laugh to see Fitz. & Waring Taylor march him up to be sworn! Wellington is wonderfully improved outwardly. The Asphalte foot pavement all along Lambton Quay makes it dry & nice walking.

Today, just south of the pedestrian mall is the National Library. It is appropriately close to where Colenso lodged: for it is the repository of many of his surviving manuscripts.

William Colenso MHR FRS FLS,
Parliamentary photograph Swan & Wrigglesworth 1865, Alexander Turnbull Library 1/2-005028-F

William Colenso

William Colenso 1811–1899 was a Victorian polymath: New Zealand’s first significant printer, liberal theologian, inspired educationalist, perceptive botanist, politician in the first Wellington session, explorer over much of the North Island: a man whose contributions to New Zealand history are amply recorded in the output from his press, his published scientific work, his own surviving publications, his many letters (including those to the editors of newspapers) and his journals and diaries. He has been the subject of television drama, plays, creative nonfiction, formal biography, letter collections, numerous portraits, two conferences (a third is planned for 2019) and (for the last 4 years) a monthly journal, eColenso. As a missionary in the 1840s Colenso had walked from Hawke’s Bay to Wellington twice a year, preaching and tending his parishioners on the way. He was welcomed to Wellington society, spending time with
Lieutenant Governor Eyre, and visiting his friend Octavius Hadfield at St Hill’s house in Hawkestone St—where the bridge now crosses the motorway. His contemporaries had this to say of him,

**Sir Julius von Haast:** “a capital botanist…. a great Darwinian &... a very liberal minded man”.

**Sir Joseph Hooker:** “being gifted with the love of natural history and of travel, a cultivated mind, an iron constitution, and methodical habits as an observer, collector, and recorder, all of which he used to the best advantage during a long life, it is not surprising that he was regarded as the Nestor of science in a colony his arrival in which antedated its foundation.”

**Robert Coupland Harding:** “only personal acquaintance could reveal the beauty and spirituality of the hidden life—the unfathomable kindliness of his nature.”

In July 1886 the **Hawkes Bay Herald** was able to report with some satisfaction, “The last mail has brought the news that at a meeting of the Royal Society held on June 4th the Rev. Mr Colenso, of Napier, was made a Fellow of the Society. Not only was the honour conferred on him, but it was conferred in a manner peculiarly gratifying. There were 65 nominations, and only 15 Fellows to be elected, yet Mr Colenso’s election was unanimous. That is, if not unprecedented in the annals of the Society, a distinction rarely accorded, and Mr Colenso may well feel proud of it.”

**Sir James Hector** referred to: “the Rev. William Colenso, who is recognised as the greatest authority on the folk-lore of the Maoris, on whom he was among the first to confer a printed literature in their own language. His long-continued work as a field naturalist, especially as a botanist, is exceedingly interesting, seeing that it forms a connecting link that has continued the early spirit of natural history research in New Zealand that commenced with Banks and Solander, and was continued by Menzies, Lesson, the two Cunninghams, and Sir Joseph Hooker prior to the arrival of colonists. This we have in my esteemed friend, Mr Colenso, an active veteran naturalist of what we may call the old school of explorers.” Hector said that Colenso “was the founder, with the late Sir George Grey, of the New Zealand Society”.

**Henry Hill:** “looked upon Mr. Colenso as a teacher; and had never been in his presence without feeling that his life was an example, a sermon, and everything that was good and noble”…. “When the history of Early New Zealand comes to be written the name of William Colenso, F.R.S., F.L.S., printer, missionary, scientist, philologist, and best of all, humanitarian, will be found among the list
of the honourable roll of men who spent their talents in laying a strong foundation for the future of this land”.

Ian St George is a Wellington doctor whose interest in native orchids led him to an examination of the life and times of William Colenso, who discovered much of the New Zealand flora. Dr St George is editor of the NZ Native Orchid Journal and of eColenso.

LORENZ RIESTERER – PROPRIETOR OF THE TEMPERANCE HOTEL AND THE JUNCTION BREWERY

As his name might suggest Lorenz Riesterer was a fairly colourful character. As ‘Lord Lorenz’, proprietor of the Melbourne Hotel in Willis Street, he achieved local fame by giving away plum puddings on Boxing Day.

A brewer by trade, Riesterer arrived in Wellington in 1865 and first established himself as a boarding-house keeper. He quickly moved on to become a prominent restaurateur, hotelier and publican. His flagships were the Victoria Restaurant and Melbourne Hotel in Willis Street but he had interests in other hotels, taverns and restaurants. His business empire fell apart in 1871 when he was bankrupted. Leaving town, he then spent several years in Foxton where he continued as restaurateur.

By 1874 Lorenz was back in the city and after purchasing and renovating a property on the corner of Sydney Street and Thorndon Quay, opened the Temperance Hotel. This was a strange move for a man who had previously made his living as a proprietor of public houses. Gingerbeer at 3d per glass and tea and coffee at 3d per cup would surely have been far less profitable than wine, beer and spirits. Ostensibly the new hotel was to provide for the temperance community but there is some evidence to suggest that he was angling to get a new liquor license for the premises.

Part of a Thorndon view in 1872 showing the building (arrowed), which became the Temperance Hotel. The Thistle Inn which still stands can be seen top left. Today the Temperance Hotel site is occupied by the former Wellington Corporation Tramways Building, now 1 Thorndon Quay (Photo National Library Ref: PAColl-7949-02)
Anonymous letters, possibly penned by Riesterer, appeared in the Evening Post expressing the hope that “The Temperance Hotel under the pressure of more philanthropic views in favour of progress and good sense, will make room for a licensed hotel which will better meet the wishes of every unprejudiced resident and visitor” (15 Jan 1875). It seems that no application for a liquor license was made and after only 18 months the hotel was sold.

Soon after Lorenz was advising the public that he was preparing to establish a new brewery. The Junction Brewery at the intersection of Tinakori Road and Kaiwarra Road (now the Hutt Road) opened in February 1876 (see photo p. 8).

While the brewery became a landmark at the north end of town and appeared to prosper, by 1880 Riesterer was again bankrupt and left Wellington to settle at Kohukohu in the Hokianga. There he spent much of his time in battling the Auckland Lands Board over a deferred payment section which he had selected but was subsequently forfeited to the Board and sold. The Junction Brewery carried on under new management and in 1889 after prosecutions for beer duty evasions the business was amalgamated with the much larger Staples Brewery situated between Molesworth and Murphy Streets. It is not known precisely when the Junction Brewery ceased operating but it was sometime before the new Esplanade Hotel opened on the site in July 1891.

Lorenz Riesterer died in Auckland on 5 September 1909.

Brett McKay
THE THORNDON SOCIETY

The Thorndon Society was established in 1973 in response to the destruction of a large part of Thorndon for the construction of the Urban Motorway. The primary focus of the Society is to protect and preserve what remains of Thorndon's heritage and to maintain its residential character. The Society has been particularly active in opposing the further loss of heritage housing stock, the conversion of houses to non-residential use and the 'creep' of commercial uses into the suburb from the Central Area zone.

The Society also works to promote an interest in, and knowledge of, Thorndon's heritage through the publication of our newsletter and other initiatives such as the Notable Homes Plaques Project.

Thorndon Society Website www.thorndonsociety.wordpress.com

Membership

You can apply for membership online or by contacting any of the committee (see below). The fees are $15 individual Thorndon resident, $20 Thorndon household or non-resident or $50 corporate. The subscription year runs from January to December.

Newsletter Donations

Any donations to support the printing of the newsletter will be gratefully received.

You can pay online to our account at 06-0565-002856-00. Please include “Newsletter” in the reference field.

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