MISSION STATEMENT: The Dunedin Family History Group’s purpose is to promote interest in the field of family history through educational programs, to collect and disseminate genealogical knowledge and information, and to provide support and guidance to those trying to research all aspects of their family history.

PROGRAMME FOR 2013

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED MEETINGS START AT 7.30 PM
ST PETER’S CHURCH HALL, HILLSIDE ROAD, DUNEDIN.

WEDNESDAY 8 MAY 2013
NEWSPAPERS AS A GENEALOGICAL RESOURCE
Looking at newspapers in New Zealand, Australia, England, Scotland, Ireland and America.

WEDNESDAY 12 JUNE 2013
PROBLEM SOLVING NIGHT
Send your questions/problems to dfhg@xtra.co.nz or post to 28 Milburn Street, Dunedin.
You can also bring questions along on the night.

WEDNESDAY 10 JULY 2013
BACK TO BASICS
How easy it is to overlook the obvious. This presentation will help new researchers but will also provide clues for the more experienced researcher.

NEW ZEALAND PROBATES AND WILLS
AVAILABLE FREE ON-LINE

1. First establish the record number for your relative’s probate. Go to www.archway.archives.govt.nz and enter a name in the search box.
2. When you find the entry click “Order details” and note the court and Record no.
3. Now go to www.familysearch.org
4. Click “Search” button to the right of the top menu bar.
5. Scroll down the home page and click the “Australia and New Zealand” link near the bottom of that page.
6. The Historical Records Collection page will open, scroll down to the bottom and click “New Zealand Probate Records”.
7. Scroll down to the bottom of the search page and click “Browse through xxxxxx images”
8. A list of regional courts will open – click the relevant court
9. A list of digital folders will open. As an example I looked for Edward Joseph Milverton, filed Palmerston North 1925, number 128/25. Note that 128 is in the second folder for 1925. Also note that this folder covers 101/25 to 162/25, so expect to find Milverton about half way through.
10. Click the digital folder for the year and probate number you are looking for, it will open displaying the first image in that folder.
11. At the top of the image screen, note that you are looking at the first of 892 images. Guess that Milverton might be about 400, so enter 400 in the image box and click “go”. There was no probate number visible on image 400, so I moved forward to image 403 and found I was looking at 130/25. Then it was just a case of working back till I got to 128/25 which starts at image 366. [Each probate is 10F20 pages]
12. This project is ongoing, so return to the site later if your documents were not available.

Thank you to Mary Skipworth for providing this information.

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Facebook Page: http://www.facebook.com/groups/200384690026745/

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NEWSLETTER EDITOR: Heather Bray

MEMBERSHIP OF OUR GROUP IS FREE

There is a monthly door charge of $2 to cover the rental of the hall and the supper provided after the meeting.

The Dunedin Family History Group cannot vouch for the accuracy of goods and services that are advertised in this newsletter or be responsible for the outcome of any contract which may be entered into by a reader with an advertiser.

Opinions expressed in this newsletter are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the group.
WHO WAS MY UNCLE JACK?  

By Sheila Anderson

I thought members might appreciate the journey I have taken to discover exactly who was my Uncle Jack. The surnames I have used have altered slightly as I appreciate that some of the names mentioned relate to living people. Your editor advised me to do this as the names were not as important as the method I used to solve this mystery.

My grandparents, Frederick John (Eric) and Sarah Margaret Anderson had six children - Charles Ross (Charlie 1914-2000), Margaret Louise (Peggy 1916-2000), Lucy May (1922-2000 twin), Alice Rose (1922-2001 twin), Walter Thomas (Tom 1924-2010 - my dad) and John Emmett (Jack 1933-1959), Jack, the youngest, was born on the eldest son, Charlie’s 19th birthday, so there was quite an age difference in the siblings. As you have probably noticed we lost four of the Anderson siblings in 14 months making 2000-2001 a very sad time for us. It was at Aunty Alice’s funeral in 2001 that we decided it was time to record the family history especially given that my father, Tom, was the last of the siblings still alive and he was struggling with some of his memories.

All was going well until I took a draft of the tree to show dad. He became very upset and told me to take Jack off the tree. He kept saying he shouldn’t be there but no matter how much I quizzed him he would not elaborate on his remarks. What he knew he took to his grave and he refused to discuss family history or the subject of Jack with me. Dad’s attitude put me right off doing any further research and I shelved the whole tree for some years.

Dad passed away in 2010 and once again at the funeral the subject of family history was spoken about and I asked if anyone had heard anything odd about Jack. I have to point out at this stage that Jack drowned at 26 years of age and although some of his nieces and nephews were born when he died we were all relatively young and none of us could remember him. We also did not have a photograph of him. The general feeling amongst my cousins was that Jack had been estranged from his siblings for some years prior to his death.

After some length debating over Jack I agreed to try and find out the mystery that was surrounding him.

I purchased his birth and death certificates. He was unmarried. I could see no issue with his birth certificate. It gave the right birth date and birth place and showed his parents as Frederick and Sarah Anderson. But his death certificate was a bit confusing. It showed he was drowned in the Clutha River and his parents were Michael Emmett Anderson and Sarah Margaret Anderson née Ross. The mother was right but who was Michael Anderson. The informant was Charles Anderson, Jack’s older brother. Surely he would not have gotten his own father’s name wrong.

I then ordered a copy of his Coroners Inquest. He had passed away six weeks earlier. He did however suggest I contact Matthew Emmett of Owaka as he was compiling the Emmett family tree. Unfortunately he did not have a contact email address for him or a telephone number. I could find no Emmett listing in the telephone book for Owaka so I rang the local dairy in Owaka and asked if they knew a Matthew Emmett. The woman who answered the telephone said she did and believed he only used a cell phone rather than a landline telephone. She offered to take my details, including my email address, and said she would pass it onto him next time he came into the shop. A week later I got an email. Michael Emmett was Matthew’s uncle and he was a cousin to the late Ngaire. And yes he could tell me all about Jack. Well at least he could tell me what the family legend was but he had no solid proof if it was right or wrong. He believed that Jack was the illegitimate son of Michael Emmett and Sarah Anderson, conceived while Sarah was separated from her husband and living as a housekeeper for the Emmett family at East Taieri. He was told that when Sarah discovered she was pregnant Michael had wanted to marry her but she was still married to Eric. She and Eric decided to give their marriage another chance and Eric agreed to raise the child as his own provided Sarah had no further contact with Michael. I am surprised Eric agreed to give Jack the middle name of Emmett. I guess I will never know why although it was Sarah who registered the birth and Eric may not have been aware of what was on the birth certificate.

It appears that when Sarah died Eric no longer wanted the responsibility for a son that was not his own and he offered the boy to Michael Emmett. Jack, and most people in Stirling and Kaitangata, believed that Michael was Jack’s uncle. Jack did not know Michael was actually his father. However it was no secret in the Emmett family. We do not know if Jack had contact with his siblings or his father. His name did appear as his son in the death notice in the newspaper when Eric died.

When Jack died his older brother Charlie took over the funeral arrangements. Why I do not know unless Michael was still trying to hide the fact he was Jack’s father. There is so much we will never know. If only my father had spoken to me. I still struggle to understand why Dad did not want Jack on his family tree. Jack was his half brother.
NOTES FROM OUR APRIL MEETING

MILITARY RECORDS

When we talk about soldiers we tend to only consider Boer War, World War One and World War Two soldiers. Records relating to these soldiers are covered in the Research Guides on Military Records which can be bought from the Dunedin Family History Group for $1.00.

However the further back you go in your researching you may find that your ancestors were heavily involved in military service.

During a soldiers career his name must have been written down many times - when he signed on, then on his first posting to a training unit. Later his name would have been put on a leave list, and a transfer list if he went to another unit or was posted overseas. Promotion would mean his name appearing in Company Orders. If he won a medal his name would appear on the recommendation sent back to Headquarters, if wounded, his name and details would be written down by the Medical Orderly, and if killed then his name would again be recorded, even if his body was never found.

So the records you should be looking for are:

From family sources
- War diaries, letters
- Family stories that have been handed down
- Medals lying in a drawer
- Photographs

From other sources
- Nominal Rolls
- Casualty Lists
- Death notices and reports in newspapers of the time
- Rolls of Honour
- Muster Rolls
- Medals and Awards
- Maps
- War histories
- Cemeteries at home and overseas

If you wish to search for your ancestor in military records beyond the Boer War (1899-1902), it is essential to know his Regiment because Muster Rolls, Pay Lists and other documents are arranged by regiment and by battalions within regiments. If you know the country in which your ancestor was stationed, it would be wise to look at a history of that country to find out what troops were stationed there, and when.

Irish Regimental Records and Irish Militia

Many Irishmen joined the Army as an alternative to emigration especially in the famine period of the 1840s. If you have an ancestor in the army then the records available may be the only place where you will find a birthplace, birth date or place of enlistment. The LDS Church have microfilmed many of these records and there is a comprehensive list of army records for Ireland available to order into a Family History Centre. Look under Military on the Library Catalogue at www.familysearch.org

Muster Rolls are very useful military records e.g. the Muster Rolls of 1630-31 record the Protestant men aged 16 to 60 years on the larger estates in County Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh and in 1642 in County Down. The tenants are shown regardless of whether they held arms (Swords and Snapances or Swords and Spikes) or do not hold arms. This is an important archive as it records the tenants on an estate who are usually omitted in other records of this time period.

English Army and Navy records are held at the Public Record Office in London and it has been estimated that over fifty per cent of our Irish ancestors would have joined the army and navy via the English authorities.

The Armagh Country Museum, the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (Belfast) and the National Library of Ireland (Dublin) have copies of the early Irish armies and many of these have been microfilmed by the LDS Church.

Pensioners of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea

(aka Chelsea Pensioners)

The records relating to the put-pension admission registers of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea are held in the Public Record Office in London. The Chelsea registers date back to 1715 but many of the soldiers names listed in these registers go back several years previous, some having served in the 1600s.

A soldier in the 1700s enlisted for unlimited service, which usually meant for life or until such time as a man had become unfit for further service either from wounds, injury or disease, or by having become worn out due to the conditions of army life. Therefore, a man served until he was either killed in battle or died of disease; or, if more fortunate, until such time as the authorities had no further use for his services, when he was generally rewarded with a pension of a few pennies a day. Because these soldiers usually spent some time at the Royal Hospital in Chelsea before being pensioned, they became known as the Chelsea Pensioners. Soldiers who spent time at the Royal Hospital in Chelsea came from throughout the British Isles with a high percentage being English soldiers.

The pensions received were totally inadequate for many soldiers to live on especially if they had a family to care for, so, if physically able to, they volunteered to serve in light duties or on non-active duty in the Colonies. Part of their uniform was a distinctive red tunic, which is still worn today. They were known by many as the Old Mans army, although Chelsea Pensioners could be in their twenties when wounded and pensioned out. Many Chelsea Pensioners worked their way out on the convict ships to Australia where they then settled and at a later date brought their families out to join them. They also came to New Zealand (see last months newsletter on the Royal New Zealand Fencibles).

The type of information one could expect to locate from the registers at the Public Record Office would be the colour of a soldiers hair, eyes and complexion, his height, the shape of his face, distinguishing and branding marks which could include scars, sometimes received from floggings. The records may also contain a graphic description of how a soldier sustained a wound.

The Public Record Office will not answer queries or research these records for you so you need an agent. However some records relating to Chelsea Pensioners are available on microfilm at the LDS Family History Centre Library.

It is important to note that, although the highest percentage of soldiers were pensioned from the Royal Hospital in Chelsea, it was not the only institute from which soldiers were pensioned in the 1850s.

Australian Musters

Musters were taken regularly in Australia and include convicts, free persons and soldiers details. These usually include the name, rank, date, when and where discharged or died for each individual soldier. For discharged soldiers, who often settled, information can be given regarding wives, children, ship and current employment. Many of the discharged soldiers came across the Tasman to New Zealand.
OCCUPATIONS

It is always interesting to discover the occupation, profession or trade of an ancestor. This gives the researcher an insight into the life and times of the family, and often some knowledge of the area in which they lived.

After 1841, the Census Returns in England / Wales and Scotland provided most of the answers, but before it is a lot harder to determine occupations.

However there are documents existing which may help provide the answers. Among others, you could try the following:

• Land transactions
• Birth records - where the father’s occupation is mentioned
• Death records - where the information of the deceased is recorded
• Marriage licences or Marriage applications - where the occupation of the groom is listed
• Wills
• Muster Rolls - Military records
• Apprentice records
• Guild records

Directories

These were published annually for various professions, trades and occupations. Some families continued in the same trade or profession for several generations. World-wide these can include:

• Army Lists from 1702
• Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae (Ministers of the Church of Scotland) from 1560
• Medical Directories from 1845
• Navy Lists from 1814
• Pigot and Co National Commercial Directory for England from 1830
• Law Lists from 1775

and the list goes on. Many of these types of lists are available to research on the Internet. Just Google.

There are also biographical dictionaries published for specific occupations and are often the only source of information about people’s involvement in these occupations. Some of the Directories include:

• Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851 by R. Gunnis
• Dictionary of Artists of the English School 1878 by S. Redgrave
• Biographical Dictionary of English Architects 1660-1840 by H. M. Colvin
• Dictionary of Music and Musicians (consists of 20 volumes) by Sir G. Grove

Apprenticeship Records

A legal contract, known as an indenture, was drawn up and signed by the apprentice on one hand and the master on the other. A youth was normally bound at the age of fourteen for seven years and thus was free of service at full age or twenty-one years. In some trades he may then have had to work under his master for a further two years before being permitted by the guild to set up on his own account. This was known as being a ‘journeyman’.

Indentures for apprentices were not centrally registered (for all the British Isles) except from 1710 until 1811 when indentures were taxed. Each entry gives the name of the apprentice followed (until 1752) by the father’s name (or mother’s if a widow), name, address and trade of the master, and the amount paid. There are indexes in two alphabetical sequences (1710-62 and 1762-74) to apprentices and (1710-1762) to the master held at the Society of Genealogists in London with a copy available on microfiche at the National Library in Wellington, New Zealand.

There were some apprentices for whom, at one period, no indenture was paid. This mostly involved pauper children apprenticed by the parish. If you are lucky you may find mention of these in the parish Church Warden’s accounts.

Tradesmen

The humbler the occupation in which your ancestor was engaged, the harder it is, as a rule, to find a record for him at work. However, there are obvious sources for tradesmen of various kinds -

• If your ancestor was engaged in what is nowadays called a service industry, he may have advertised his service or skill in the local newspaper or had trade cards printed. The largest collection of trade cards is held in the Guildhall Library in London. The Guildhall Library also had trade catalogues where people of specified trades could advertise their services.
• In rural areas particularly, accounts and receipts from local tradesmen often turn up among the archives of local institutes or among Manorial Records.
• An important source for tradesmen is the guild or company, a form of association often regarded as a kind of early type of trade union. Records relating to guilds have been well preserved with the major collection held at the Guildhall Library, London.

Occupations in Ireland

Irish people in professional occupations have naturally created more records than a tenant farmer. They will appear in Directories giving their address and their occupations. Clergy, landed gentry, doctors, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers, lady milliners and a long list of innkeepers are just a few of the trades recorded in both County and Parish Directories. The Lucas Directory for Cork in 1787, Leet’s Directory in 1814, Pigot’s Directory in 1820 and 1824 and Slater’s Directory of 1846 and 1856 would be among the most useful of the earlier issues, giving professional people, ministers and tradesmen.

A unique source for tracing an occupation in Ireland is the SPINNING WHEEL INDEX. This is a alphabetical listing of Flax growers who were given spinning wheels in 1796. This record lists some 57,000 Irish people. The Christian name and Surname of each flax grower in the parishes of each county were published except Dublin and Wicklow. The Linenhall Library in Belfast have the original books. These indexes have been microfilmed so inquire if your local library holds a copy.

A copy is available at the Auckland Public Library.

Occupations in Scotland

Burgess records are unique to Scotland. A Burgess is a citizen of a borough with full Municipal rights. Burgess records exist from approximately 1406 to 1846 although there are a few earlier and later years in some counties. These give the dates and names of men who passed their apprenticeship and joined their own trade guild. The name of the apprentice’s father is often recorded. Some of these records have been microfilmed and are available through the LDS Family History Centre Library.

Some Burgess rolls have been published and can be purchased from Genealogical Societies in Scotland - Aberdeen 1399-1700, Banff 1549-1892, Canongate (Edinburgh) 1622-1733, Dumbarton 1600-1925, Edinburgh 1406-1841 and Glasgow 1473-1846.

The Clergy in England

Crockford’s Clerical directory, a ‘Who’s Who’ of the Church of England, was first published in 1858 and any ordained clergyman living then or since will be found listed in this publication. Since clergymen up to the mid-19th century were almost always university graduates, one obvious place to look for them is in the printed records of universities. Until the 19th century there were only two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, in England. The matriculation registers and university records of Oxford usually give the father’s name and place of residence, and sometimes, especially for clergy
in a later time period, some additional personal information. The Cambridge registers are, on the whole, more informative than their Oxford equivalents. It is often possible to trace several generations of one family through university records. Of course the university records can also be used to trace other professions such as doctors, lawyers etc. Other records of the Church of England clergy can be found in the appropriate Diocesan Record Office. These records have nearly all been deposited with their equivalent County Record Office and some are available on microfilm through the LDS Family History Library. They can include the certificates of ordination, often with baptism certificates attached, as well as a variety of other relevant documents.

Roman Catholic priests are a lot harder to trace especially after the Reformation when they were forced to maintain a secret existence, and practised their religion under various forms of restraint until the 19th century. The Roman Catholic Society had published material of genealogical interest. But in the case of a Roman Catholic priest or a Non-conformist minister, you are best to contact the headquarters of the church or group involved.

Ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland can probably be found in the volumes of the Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanea (mentioned previously), along with information about their families and also in the Kirk Session Records for Scotland.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN BRITAIN IN THE 18th AND 19th CENTURIES

Many of us descend from agricultural labourers but finding out about their lives or even where they lived is not always easy.

The typical Middle Ages organisation was a village surrounded by three large arable fields, some rougher common land, and beyond that “waste”, often woodland, the whole owned officially by the Lord of the Manor who might in turn hold it from a more powerful Lord. The fields were divided into strips and both the Lord and the villagers held strips scattered through the fields. Rental for these strips was paid partly by labouring so many days a week for the landowner and partly in produce. Usually one field would be planted in wheat, one in barley, oats, peas or beans and one would be left fallow. Any animals would be looked after in one flock or herd, and grazed on the common ground or waste, the fallow land, or on the grain fields after harvest. Most animals had to be killed off and salted down in late autumn because of lack of winter-feed. In some places such as Scotland and northern England, because of the rougher country, labourers holdings tended to be more scattered and the people lived in isolated cottages rather than villages. Small holders made use of the common land for grazing as well as developing various cottage industries such as spinning, basket-making and nut collection.

This system broke up at different times in different places. In England the process started as early as the 13th century in some places and was speeded up because of shortage of labour following the Black Death 1348-49, but occurred most rapidly from about he mid-18th century through the early nineteenth century. In Scotland it was concentrated in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and in many cases these ‘clearances’ were done there with particular speed and harshness, though in England too they caused considerable distress. The pressure for change came from increased population (mainly from lower death rates), greater demand for food, the development of new methods of farming e.g. rotation of crops, drainage projects, the invention of farm machinery, the increased demand for wool with the growth of the woollen industry, and of course the greater profits which the landowners could make by these changes. From time to time there were riots and machine breaking. The situation was made worse by the influx of Irish immigrants bringing even lower standards of living, and this was also the reason for much of the anti-Roman Catholic feeling. At the same time the development of factories reduced the income to be made from cottage industries. The other side of this coin of course was the immense improvement in farming and production, and the disappearance of large-scale famine. With the new rotation of crops that included such things as turnips for winter feed, animals did not have to be killed off and improved breeds were developed. New strains of wheat and other crops appeared, swamplands were drained, and more and improved machinery came into use. Farming for sale and profit replaced subsistence agriculture. The growing towns increasingly devoured this extra food.

The loss of land by the poorer people and even many of the yeoman farmers resulted in a great increase in the number of landless labourers. In the south of England with its villages, most labourers could come from the local village and the population was reasonably stable, but in the north there was much more movement, often over considerable distances. Most labourers got their jobs at ‘hiring fairs’ held annually, usually at Michaelmas (end of September). Those requiring work would stand around holding symbols of the type of work they could do, for example, a shepherd - his crook, thatchers - a piece of woven straw, wagoners or carters - a piece of whipcord round their hats. The farmers would wander among them looking for what they required and the bargain would be struck. In many parts the labourers would be hired for 11 months, 3 weeks, as if they had been in the area for a full year they had legal settlement in the parish and the local authorities were responsible for their support if penniless. The labourer and his family would then pile all their goods on their backs and trudge to the next place of employment, unless they were lucky enough to borrow a cart or horse.

Generally speaking the cottages went with the jobs as part of the wage but in many cases they were very poor: often one room only, made of stone, wattle and daub, or timber, and with trodden earth floors. In most cases women and children of both labourers and small farmers also worked, starting as young as possible on simple tasks such as bird scaring for long hours. By the time they were 12-13, children might be driving a plough or working as servants in the farmer’s house for 12-16 hours a day. Farm work in general was very hard for long hours and very low wages. Like their wages, their treatment by the employers varied considerably, some good, some restrictive, some consciously or unconsciously cruel. In some cases gangs of men would wander from place to place doing work like harvesting. They stayed together for long periods. Some also became Morris dancing teams as an added source of income.

Because of this hiring fair system, labourers often moved quite long distances in search of work so that genealogists find they have “lost” them because they have changed parishes. In some cases it may help to find which place likely to be the site of the hiring fair and look for the family in the area surrounding it. Sometimes it is possible to follow at least part of their migration from the places of baptisms of their children or where they were at the time of a census but it is usually almost certain that they also lived in several other places where they have not been recorded.
A Government township was established north of the lagoon in 1862 and a third settlement was laid out along the main road and the municipality of West Hawksbury was established there in 1866. It continued to be called West Hawksbury until 1909.

After the road to Dunedin was opened in 1864 businesses began to move from Beach Street to the newly established township on the main road, the site of the present business centre in Waikouaiti.

Despite much protest, particularly from the residents of Karitane, the name Waikouaiti, which had earlier applied to the river mouth area, was officially conferred on the town of West Hawksbury in 1909. The river mouth became officially known as Karitane. The name of Hawksbury was used again in 1992 for the former Cherry Farm hospital area.

Local Maori however believe the correct spelling of Waikouaiti should be Waikawaiiti.

The Waikouaiti Borough and County amalgamated in 1966 with a further amalgamation between the Waikouaiti and Taieri Counties in 1977 which led to the formation of Silverpeaks County. Local government amalgamations in 1989 saw the Waikouaiti Coast area becoming a Ward in the greatly enlarged Dunedin City.

The railway to Dunedin opened in 1877 which expanded the township.

The eight hotels in Waikouaiti had all lost their licences by 1908 and the area was “dry” until 1963 when the Golden Fleece Hotel was established.

From the 1950s until its closure in 1992, Cherry Farm psychiatric hospital provided many jobs for Waikouaiti residents. Today a bus service runs twice daily to the Macraes Gold Mine from Waikouaiti.

The Waikouaiti Race Course is well used. From 1932 the first health camps in Otago were held at the Race Course.


**WAIKOUAITI SCHOOL**

*Waikouaiti School was established in 1860. In 1861 a schoolroom and a teacher's house were erected on two acres of land given by Johnny Jones at the lower end of Beach Street. In 1869 the school was shifted to the Malloch Street site. Over the years the Waikouaiti School buildings have undergone many changes. In 1990 the classrooms in the old wooden block were refurbished and a verandah was constructed along the front of the building. In 1998 the Office and Administration area was redesigned.*

The Hocken Collections in Dunedin has the following records for the Waikouaiti School -

- Eight Admission, Progress and Withdrawal (APW) registers (1863-1981). The year 1863 to 1920 have been transcribed.

For more information on the history of the school, the following booklets are available at both the Waikouaiti and the Dunedin Public Libraries.

- 1860-1960 Waikouaiti Public School Centennial Celebrations
- 125th Year of the Waikouaiti School 1860—1985
St John’s Anglican Church was opened in December 1858 and is the oldest church building in Otago and Southland. It was built with pit-sawn timber on land given by Johnny Jones. In 1880 the Rev E. J. Sotham presented a bell bearing the date 1787. This bell is believed to have come from Greenwich in England. Iron gates were erected in 1893 and in 1906 a tower structure was added at the west end and a newly acquired organ was placed in the tower. In the 1960s the bell tower was lowered and the bell was hung on a stand near the church porch.

There are many historic headstones in the Churchyard.

WAIKOUAITI PREBYPETERIAN PARISH

The first church was opened in 1863 in Thomas Street on land donated by Johnny Jones. Shortly after it opened Rev John Christie arrived in the Parish and served there until 1901. In 1878 the church was moved to Kildare Street. A new church was erected in 1914.

For further information a publication worth consulting is - "The ongoing pilgrimage: Waikouaiti Presbyterian Parish, 1963-1988" by Janet C. Angus.

WAIKOUAITI CATHOLIC CHURCH

Land was given by Deed by Johnny Jones in 1861 for a Catholic Church to be built. The church was opened in December 1868. It was dedicated in the name of St Mary but the name was changed to St Anne’s in 1880. Prior to its opening in 1868 Mass was held in the Court House. The present St Anne’s Catholic Church was built to replace a church destroyed by fire in 1982.

For further information a publication worth consulting is - "The Story of a Church, Its Priests and Its People: St. Anne's Church, Waikouaiti, 1868-1968". Published by the St. Anne’s Church Centennial Committee.

WAIKOUAITI WESLEYAN CHURCH

A Wesleyan Church was opened in Waikouaiti in 1863 but little information is available as to where it was located or how long it operated.

CEMETORIES

There are two cemeteries in Waikouaiti. Both are open for burials.

ST JOHNS CEMETERY, WAIKOUAITI

Administered by the Anglican Church there are headstone transcripts available from 1858-1984. The Church and Churchyard are located on Beach Street at the south end of the township – when approaching from Dunedin it is the third turnoff on your right. They are located over the railway lines and on your left.

WAIKOUAITI CEMETERY (also known as Hawksbury Cemetery)

The cemetery is located off of Elgin Street, Waikouaiti. Hardcopies of all headstones, burials and cremations from 1870-1985 are available on microfiche as part of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists Cemetery Collection. A full updated transcription of headstones combined with burial records is in progress. The burials records are available online at http://www.dunedin.govt.nz/facilities/cemeteries/cemeteries_search. Allan Steel (asteel@ihug.co.nz) is photographing the headstones at this cemetery. He can be contacted for further information.

WAIKOUAITI ANGLICAN CHURCH

The Waikouaiti Early Settlers’ Association was formed in 1901 on the initiative of Lachlan Langlands, the secretary of the Otago Settlers Museum. In 1964 the Bank of New Zealand offered the Association their old building, erected in 1872, for use as a museum. It officially opened in 1966. Known as the Waikouaiti Coast Heritage Centre it is a high quality regional museum and information centre. The Waikouaiti Heritage Centre offers a personalised genealogy research service.

The Heritage and Information Centre is open from 2-4pm on Wednesday and Thursday, and from 10am to 4pm on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Publication For Sale

Roadway to the Rushes – Waikouaiti and District 1840-1890 – Whaling, Agriculture and Gold

By Eileen Foote

$45.00 plus $2.80 postage

Roadway to the Rushes traces Waikouaiti’s transition from an 1837 whaling settlement into an agricultural food basket for the Dunedin settlers of 1848. It illustrates the frenzy of the first gold rushes from 1861 as thousands of diggers were delivered by paddle-steamer and sail-boat to The Spit, making their way up Beach Street, initially to the Shag Valley, and later into the unforgiving climate of Central Otago. Roadway presents a perspective on social life and business from 1840, with particular emphasis on the 1860-64 period.

It celebrates such early characters as the South Island’s first doctor, Joseph Crocome; the ambitious international shipping merchant Johnny Jones; the Maori men and women who worked at the Waikouaiti River mouth; and the gritty and determined settler families who made a life which had been simply unobtainable in Britain.

Share their shipboard journeys, and document social and business achievements, the establishment of churches and schools, local infrastructure, and the grief and misfortune associated with the numerous hotels. It tells of the lifestyle of the whalers and agriculturalists and includes compelling observations of the goldfields.

This book is a window into the past which covers the workings of Port Waikouaiti (Kaitane), and the construction of roads and railways, which brought immense freedom. These pointers to the golden interior saw Waikouaiti become a Roadway to the Rushes.

This 270-page publication contains 195 illustrations (including photographs from as far afield as Macraes, Oamaru, Naseby and Dunedin), and 28 pages of index, bibliography and references.

If you wish to order a book contact Eileen Foote 87 Galbraith Road No 2 R D Waikouaiti 9472 03 4657 410 eileenfoote@hotmail.com

Roadway to the Rushes

By Eileen Foote

$45.00 plus $2.80 postage

For Sale

http://www.dunedin.govt.nz/facilities/cemeteries/cemeteries_search

Waikouaiti Coast Heritage Centre

Established 1964

87 Galbraith Road

No 2 R D

Waikouaiti 9472

03 4657 410

eileenfoote@hotmail.com

The Waikouaiti Coast Heritage Centre

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The War Memorial is constructed from mainly grey sandstone with an ashlars basalt base. It is in the form of an arch over the footpath following SH1 through the town and very close to SH1. The foundation stone was laid on 15 October 1927 and was unveiled on 25 February 1928. It records both those who died and those who returned to New Zealand.

1914 - 1918

LEST WE FORGET OUR HONOURED DEAD

ALLAN, Alexander, Chaplain Captain 48144
Spelt ALLAN on war memorial but ALLEN in service records
Son of Joseph and Annie Allan
Husband of Eva Allan, Timaru
NZEF New Zealand Chaplain’s Department
Killed in action in France on 8 March 1918.

BANNANTYNE, Neil Private 58139
Son of Mrs E. Bannantyne, Waikouaiti
NZEF
Army records show returned to New Zealand but his name appears under deceased soldiers on war memorial.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

BARBOUR, John, Private 11603
Son of James and late Anne Barbour, Ayrshire, Scotland
NZEF Canterbury Infantry Battalion
Died of disease in England on 18 August 1916.
Name also appears on the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

BEAL, James Edward, Private 10297
Son of Henry and Thirza Beal, Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 4 October 1917.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

BRIDGEMAN, Guy Clive, 2nd Lieutenant 9/15
Son of Frederick and Florence Bridgeman, Dunedin
NZEF Otago Mounted Rifles
Died Featherston Military Camp from influenza on 14 November 1918.
Buried in Featherston Cemetery.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti RSA Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

BRIGHTLING, Arthur Raymond, Rifleman 23/1002
Son of Mr and Mrs J. Brightling, Christchurch
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Died of wounds in France on 20 July 1916.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti RSA Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

BRINGANS, James Oliver, Private 78548
Appears on war memorial as O. Bringans
Son of Alexander and Mary Bringans, Waimate
Died at sea from influenza on 6 September 1918.
Name also appears on the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

BROWN, Daniel Charles, Private 55722
Son of Robert and Jean Brown, Palmerston
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 1 December 1917.
Name also appears on Palmerston War Memorial

CLARKE, Alexander Richard, Private 19118
Son of George and Mary Clarke, Herbert
NZEF Auckland Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Messines, Belgium on 21 February 1917.
Appears on the “Served King and Country” column instead of the “Honoured Dead” column.

COWAN, James George, Lieutenant 8/28
Son of Mrs A. M. Cowan, North East Valley, Dunedin
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey on 7 May 1915.
Name also appears on the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

CRAIG, Alexander Dempster, Lance Corporal 8/1958
Brother resided in Palmerston
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 8 August 1917.
Name also appears on the Auckland Grammar School War Memorial, the Palmerston War Memorial and the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

CRAIG, Andrew Charles, Rifleman 23/715
Brother resided in Palmerston
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 8 August 1917.
Name also appears on the Auckland Grammar School War Memorial, the Palmerston War Memorial and the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

DUFF, William Wallace, Private 12/1616
Son of James and Christina Duff, Dunedin. Soldier born at Waikouaiti
NZEF Auckland Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Somme, France on 28 September 1916.
Name also appears on the War Memorial at First Church, Dunedin and the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

FRY, Francis Luke, Lance Corporal 8/3846
Appears on war memorial as L. F. FRY
Son of Mr and Mrs G. R. Fry, Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Somme, France on 15 September 1916.
Name also appears on the War Memorial in the Dunedin Railway Station and the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

GILMORE, Thomas John, Corporal 8/42
Son of James and Harriett Gilmore, Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Somme, France on 15 September 1916.
Name also appears on the War Memorial in the Dunedin Railway Station and the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

HALLETT, James Scott, Private 13437
Son of Benjamine and Catherine Hallett, Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Messines, Belgium on 21 February 1917.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti RSA Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall and the Oamaru War Memorial in the Oamaru Gardens.

HALLETT, James Scott, Rifleman 49892
Son of Benjamin and Catherine Hallett, Waikouaiti
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action in Havrincourt, France on 12 September 1918.
Name also appears on the Herbert War Memorial and the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall and the Oamaru War Memorial in the Oamaru Gardens.
HANLEY, James, Private 8/1252
Appears on war memorial as HANLEY and in service records as HANLY
Enlisted at Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Died of wounds at Gallipoli, Turkey on 12 May 1915.
Name also appears on the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall and the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
JEFFERIS, Ralph Stanley Culling, Corporal 8/2956
Son of Roland and Mary Jefferis, Oamaru
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 4 October 1917.
Name also appears on the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
JEFFERIS, Roland Gordon, Private 8/2957
Son of Roland and Mary Jefferis, Oamaru
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Died of disease at sea en route from New Zealand on 2 November 1915.
Name also appears on the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
JONES, Joseph, Private 8/1270
Sister resided at Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Died of wounds at Gallipoli, Turkey on 7 August 1915.
Name also appears on Palmerston War Memorial and the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall and the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
JOYCE, Thomas, Private 32858
Son of Christina and Thomas Joyce, Hampden
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Somme, France on 15 April 1916.
Name also appears on Hampden War Memorial and the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.

KERR, Alexander, Private 9/2079
Son of Mary and late William Kerr, Wellington
Soldier born at Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Died of wounds in Belgium on 7 June 1917.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
LAWLESS, Percy William, Private 8/64
Son of William and Maud Lawless, Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey between 2 and 24 May 1915.
Name also appears on Palmerston War Memorial and on the Waikouaiti RSA Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
McCURDY, Archie, Rifleman 53244
Son of John and Elizabeth McCurdy, Andersons Bay, Dunedin
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action in France on 21 February 1918.
Name also appears on the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
MORRISON, James Gilbert, Sergeant 8/759
Son of James and Mary Morrison, Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey on 13 July 1915.
Name also appears on Palmerston War Memorial and the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
MORRISON, Robert - unable to identify this soldier.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
MUIR, David, Rifleman 45714
Son of Elizabeth Muir, Karitane
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 12 October 1917.
MULLEN, Albert - Unable to identify this soldier.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
MULLEN, James - Unable to identify this soldier.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
ORBELL, Ivan Scott, 2nd Lieutenant
British Royal Fusiliers, England
Died in France on 25 October 1914.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall and the Waikouaiti RSA Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
ROBJJOHN, William Frederick, Rifleman 26/624
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action in Belgium on 7 June 1917.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
SANDERSON, James Duncan, Lance Corporal 9/1105
Son of Janet & late John Sanderson, Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Mounted Rifle
Killed in action in Belgium on 25 June 1917.
Name also appears on Palmerston War Memorial and the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
SCOTT, William, Private 42584
Foster son of late James and Catherine Scott, Waikouaiti
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Died of wounds at Belgium on 21 October 1917.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
THORNBURN, John, Private 42594
Son of Mr and Mrs David Williams, Waitaki
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Died of disease in New Zealand on 9 March 1918. Buried Oamaru Cem.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
TURNER, David, Corporal 9/2237
Son of James and Elizabeth Turner
NZEF Otago Mounted Rifles
Died of wounds in Belgium on 5 August 1917.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
WARD, Walter James, Rifleman 39918
Son of Letitia Ward, Dunedin
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action in Somme, France on 5 April 1918.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
WATERS, George William, Private 44177
Son of William and Frances Waters, Geraldine
Husband of Ellen Waters, Christchurch
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action at Havrincourt, France on 29 September 1918.
WILLIAMS, William Thomas, Private 32672
Son of Mr and Mrs David Williams, Waitaki
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Died of disease in New Zealand on 9 March 1918. Buried Oamaru Cem.
Name also appears on the Waikouaiti Public School Roll of Honour Board at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
WILSON, James Robert Edmondson, Private 39384
Son of Hugh and Jane Wilson, Maheno
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action in France on 24 July 1918.
WILSON, Thomas, Private 8/2765
Son of David and Mary-Jane Wilson, Flag Swamp
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action in Somme, France on 28 May 1916.
Name also appears on the Flag Swamp Church and Sunday School Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall and the RSA Roll of Honour at the Waikouaiti RSA Hall.
SERVED KING AND COUNTRY
1914 - 1918
Returned to New Zealand

AITCHESON, James Alfred
McGREGOR, Duncan

ALLEN, James
McGREGOR, Thomas Herbert

ALLEN, Walter
McGREGOR, William

ANNAN, Albert Watson
McKIEGG, Thomas Henry

BARCLAY, Matthew
McLay, Thomas Benjamin

BALL, Henry
McLEAN, Alan Robert

BEAL, Joseph Henry
McLEAN, George

BIRD, Reginald James
McLEAN, John

BALL, Henry
MILL, J.

BRAY, Sydney James
MILLORD, James Frederick

BRAY, Benjamin Robert
McLEW, Robert Thomas

BRAY, Sydney James
MILL, J.

BRENNER, Roland Scott
MILLIGAN, Peter Edward

BRINGANS, Alexander
MITCHELL, Albert Frederick

BROWN, Herbert James
MITCHELL, T.

BROWN, William
MOORE, W. W.

BURROWS, Gordon Douglas
MUNRO, Alex

BURROWS, Alexander Thomas
MUNRO, John

BURROWS, Alexander Thomas
NEILL, Lionel F.

BUTLER, William
ORBELL, Henry Scott

CAMPBELL, Robert
ORBELL, Ronald Graeme Scott

CRAWFORD, William
PARK, James Glendenning

CRAWFORD, William
PARK, William Alexander

CUNNINGHAM, Fergus McNeil
PAYNE, Guilford Darrel

CUNNINGHAM, Herbert Adam
PRESTON, J.

DAVIDSON, Alexander
REID, G.

DAVIDSON, James
REIN, Albert Victor

DAVIDSON, Mark Herbert
ROBBINS, Alfred Vernon

DAVIDSON, Robert
RUSSELL, David

De LAUTOUR, Bernard Parker
RUSSELL, Robert

De LAUTOUR, William Lionel
SIZEMORE, Richard John

DOWAN, William Henry
SLOAN, George Colin

DOUGLASS, Leslie Wingfield
SMITH, Alfred Allan

DOUGLASS, Oliver
SMITH, Donald Alexander

FEENEY, William
SMITH, Ernest James

FRY, Henry Edmond
SMITH, Frederick

GALBRAITH, John Alexander
STEWART, William Alexander

GILCHRIST, William James
STRINGER, Albert Edward

GILMORE, James Alexander
STRINGER, Thomas

GROVES, Alpheus
SUTHERLAND, A. R.

HALL, Oliver
SUTHERLAND, William Stirling

HALLETT, Albert
TAYLOR, Arthur

HERD, William Henry
THOMPSON, Francis

HOAD, Albert William
TIPPETT, William

HOAD, Harold James
TOOMEY, Patrick Peter

HUNT, Charles
TOWNSEND, Arthur Robert

HUNT, Harry
TOWNSEND, William Chadwick

HUNT, John Frederick
VALENTINE, Florence

HURNDELL, Herbert Edward
VANES, Alfred

IRELAND, David
WALKER, William

IRELAND, David John
WARD, Fred

JAMIESON, Gilbert Eric
WEST, Bertie Mason

JEFFERIES, Norman Hall
WHITE, Robert Leonard

JOHNSTON, Thomas
WHITE, William

JONES, William Arthur
WILLIAMSON, Archie Arthur

KERR, Robert
WILLIAMSON, George

KERR, Wilfred Frank
WILLIAMSON, William

LANCASTER, Edward
WILSON, J.

LANCASTER, Gordon
WILSON, William

LAWLESS, James Henry
WISE, Irving Charles

LAWLESS, William George
YOUNG, Frank

WILLIAMSON, Archie Arthur
YOUNG, Frank

WILLIAMSON, William

WILSON, J.

WILSON, William

WISE, Irving Charles

YOUNG, Frank

THANK YOU

The group has recently been donated two large whiteboards which are going to make teaching family history at our monthly meetings so much easier.

We really appreciate this donation.

Also thank you to the members who have donated items to raffle at our meetings. This is also much appreciated especially as our month hall hire has risen.

We have also received word recently that we have been bequeathed some money from an estate to help the group’s finances.

Finally a big thank you to Bob Booth who has bound the first five years of our group’s newsletters for archival purposes.
SS WAIRARAPA TRAGEDY AND ITS CONNECTION WITH OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND

One of New Zealand’s worst maritime tragedies was the sinking of the SS Wairarapa on 29 October 1894.

The SS Wairarapa was built in Scotland and launched in May 1882. Two months later she was on her way to New Zealand to become one of a small fleet of luxury trans-Tasman steamers, part of the Union Steam Ship Company.

In October 1894, under the command of Captain John McIntosh, the SS Wairarapa left Sydney Harbour bound for Auckland. After an uneventful passage across the Tasman Sea, her first landfall was to be the Three Kings Islands off the northern-most tip of the North Island a point which she reached and passed in the early morning of Sunday 28 October 1894. Just beyond here, at North Cape, she was to turn to the south-east and steam down the North Island's east coast towards Auckland. But it was here, too, that the first and probably most fatal mistake was made. A compass bearing, planned to take her just to the east of the Poor Knights Islands from where she would turn due south to Auckland, was not made or was made incorrectly. Instead of steering on the correct and more southerly course, SS Wairarapa continued to sail further to the east, on an increasingly divergent course which was to prove disastrously wrong.

Many reasons were given for the apparent error in the compass reading. Some said it was the load of iron she was carrying in her hold while others suggested the compass itself was faulty. Indeed, some evidence from the Court of Enquiry suggested that the compass was not used at all and that the Chief Officer placed the ship on the chart in his cabin “by dead reckoning”. Whatever the reason the southerly course change that was made, so the Captain thought, at the Poor Knights Islands was actually made many miles to the east and instead of taking her to Auckland, set her on a collision course with the northern cliffs of Great Barrier Island. Indeed so wrong was the estimation of their true position that, immediately following the collision when asked where he thought they were, Captain McIntosh replied “On the Hen and Chickens”. In fact the SS Wairarapa was many miles to the east.

Two other factors served to compound the problem of being in the wrong place. Thick fog was encountered just prior to the ship rounding North Cape, a fog so thick that they were not to see land again until striking Great Barrier Island. Into this fog Captain McIntosh had the SS Wairarapa at her maximum speed of almost 14 knots. This reckless action was after refusing suggestions from his senior officers to slow down.

At eight minutes past midnight on 29 October 1894 SS Wairarapa rammed headlong into a small cave in the cliffs near Miners Head on the northern end of Great Barrier Island. Immediately following the impact, it seems that the engines were put astern, drawing the ship off the rocks at the base of the cliff. This further error of judgement may have put her into deep water where she would have quickly slipped beneath the waves. As it was, Wairarapa remained fast on the rocks pounded by heavy seas. The night was very dark which lead to a lot of confusion and tumult especially as above the vessel stood a 700 foot cliff. All of the lifeboats were launched but in the confusion and high seas only two succeeded in making the shore. The rest were swamped or stove in and smashed.

Shortly after the ship had struck and come to a sudden standstill, passengers poured from their cabins onto the deck. In addition to the passengers and crew mingling about getting their bearings, the deck was also crowded with the 16 horses she was carrying in crates on her decks. At this time SS Wairarapa gave a lurch and canted over to port tossing passengers, crated horses and crew into the surf. Everything moveable on deck was thrown into the sea and all 16 horses and many of those in the sea were drowned. As the lifeboats had been largely ineffective, the life-rafts were cut adrift and this action succeeded in saving the lives of some of those in the sea. Those remaining on deck clambered up the masts and into the rigging where they clung, literally, for dear life. Incessant pounding by the sea and waves high enough to wash right over the ship continued to fling others into the sea. All this, remember, took place in intense and visually impregnable darkness.

Daylight revealed an horrific sight. The ship was fast on the rocks below the cliff, leaning to port in a sea of floating wreckage, portions of the ship, horse crates, dead horses and bodies. Survivors clung to the rigging where they had been all night, weary, wet, cold and frightened. As the seas had calmed somewhat, valiant attempts were made to effect a connection with the shore. Although New Zealand was aware that the vessel was somewhat overdue, no one knew that she had been wrecked and absolutely no one knew where she was. Everything that needed to be done had to be done by those who had survived this terror filled-night. Two of the crew swam ashore with lines and by this means many of those in the rigging were hauled through the water to the safety of dry land. All of the surviving passengers except two succeeded in being saved in this manner. These two let go of their hold on the rope and were drowned.

The majority of those who perished and whose bodies were located either on the shore of the island or in the sea are buried in mass graves on Great Barrier Island. Of 271 men, women and children on board SS Wairarapa that night, almost half (135) perished while one third of the 20 crew of 66 were lost.

Those who died, with an Otago connection are listed below. There appears to have been no-one from Southland aboard the vessel.

**Saloon Passengers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chick</th>
<th>Mr George</th>
<th>Port Chalmers</th>
<th>Perished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doran</td>
<td>Reverend T</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>Survived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyde</td>
<td>Mrs J M</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyde</td>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly</td>
<td>Mr Andrew</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumley</td>
<td>Mr A J</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan</td>
<td>Mrs T (Louisa)</td>
<td>Port Chalmers</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoular</td>
<td>Mr W</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoular</td>
<td>Mrs</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoular</td>
<td>Miss Fanny</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoular</td>
<td>Miss Nellie</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>Mrs Mary</td>
<td>Port Chalmers</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warry</td>
<td>Mr W</td>
<td>Port Chalmers</td>
<td>Perished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Steerage Passengers**

| Bailey | Mr | Oamaru | Perished |
| Baldwin | Mr | Dunedin | Perished |
| Hastie | Mr F | Oamaru | Survived |
| Hastie | Mr T | Oamaru | Perished |
| Howland | Mr T C | Oamaru | Perished |
| Lewis | Mr J | Dunedin | Perished |
| McMillan | Mr D | Waikouaiti | Perished |
However not all of the bodies were buried in the mass grave on Great Barrier Island. Several bodies were bought back to Dunedin for burial. The following appeared in the Otago Daily Times newspaper, almost a month after the ship was wrecked.

DUNEDIN, November 25.

Very large crowds had gathered on the wharves this afternoon when the steamer with the bodies of Mr and Mrs William Scoular, Nellie and Fannie their daughters, all drowned in the wreck of the Wairarapa, arrived. The vessels at the wharves had their flags at half-mast, and as the Te Anau steamed slowly in with her flags at half-mast and was berthed at Cross wharf without an order being heard the scene was a most impressive one. It was 4.30 before the bodies were got ashore and placed in four hearses awaiting them. A start was then made for the Southern Cemetery, the cortège being very large while the route to the cemetery was lined with crowds.

The grave in the Southern Cemetery reads:

SIDE ONE

Sacred to the Memory of
William Scoular
Merchant Dunedin
Aged 64 years
Also his wife Fanny Mary
Aged 46 years.
And their two daughters
Nellie aged 19 years
Fanny aged 17 years
Who lost their lives by the wreck of the
SS Wairarapa at the Gt Barrier Island
Monday 29 October 1894
Also
Wilhelmina Margaret
Sixth daughter of William and Fanny Scoular
Who died May 18th 1906
Aged 23 years
Also their son
James Orr Scoular
Who died 4 March 1912
Aged 22 years
Also their daughter
Elizabeth Glendining
Widow of James
Died 7 May 1964
Aged 83 years.

SIDE TWO

In loving memory of
William John Crawford
Who departed this life on Good Friday 22 March 1940
Aged 73 years
Also his wife
Mary Jane Crawford
Died 18 April 1961
Aged 94 years
William Brougham Scoular
Born Dunedin 24.11.1911, Died Auckland 8.2.1970
Loved husband of Belle and love father of
Peter Fergus and William Faulks Scoular
Eldest son of Andrew Cowie and Lily Milford Scoular

William Scoular was a merchant and owner of W. Scoular & Co which operated from their premises on the corner of Bond, Jetty and Crawford Streets.
The business was originally established in 1861 by Andrew, James, and William Scoular. On the death of Andrew Scoular in Melbourne in 1864, the title was altered to W. and J. Scoular. It operated under this name until 1882 when James Scoular retired from the firm. The business was then known as W. Scoular and Co.
William Scoular played the violin and was a performing member of the Dunedin Orchestral Society. He was also a deacon in the Caversham Presbyterian Church. His wife, Fanny, was a member of the Churches Ladies Guild.
William Scoular, as well as being a merchant, had a passion for farming. He owned a property in Southland and spent most of his time there leaving his merchant business in Dunedin to be operated by a manager, Mr J. Moloney.
William, his wife Fanny and two of his daughters, Fanny aged 17 years and Nellie aged 19 years had been on a trip to Sydney and had been away from Dunedin for some time. They were returning to New Zealand when the disaster struck on the SS Wairarapa.

OTHER VICTIMS ON THE SS WAIRARAPA BURIED IN PORT CHALMERS, DUNEDIN

George Chick arrived in Port Chalmers from England on the Challenger in 1870, working his passage as second steward. He later married Ellen Warry in 1871 at St Paul's Cathedral in the Octagon. He became proprietor of the Chicks Hotel in Port Chalmers.
George Chick, aged 47 years sailed to Australia to collect his brother-in-law, William Warry, aged 37 years, from Orange, New South Wales. The were aboard the SS Wairarapa when it was wrecked at Great Barrier Island. Both men drowned and their bodies were bought back to Dunedin for burial in the new Port Chalmers Cemetery.
In 1976, a diving expedition to the wreck was conducted by late diving pioneer Kelly Tarlton, his friend, Dr Simon Cotton and another man called Ralph Reynolds. Reynolds found a gold ring during the dive. Dr Cotton said the ring had three initials on it which, according to the ships manifest, matched George Chick’s initials. Unfortunately Reynolds disappeared after the dive and the ring was never returned to the Chick family.

Also buried in the new Port Chalmers Cemetery is Louisa Ryan nee Smith and her mother Mary Smith who both drowned on the SS Wairarapa.
Mary Smith nee Coleman was born in 1842 at Boyle, County Roscommon, Ireland, the daughter of Dominic Coleman and Mary McHugh, and arrived at Port Chalmers on the Gananoque in 1863. She married Nicholas Smith at Dunedin in 1864. Nicholas Smith was born in Italy about 1835 and arrived in Dunedin about 1861 from Melbourne, Australia. Nicholas and Mary Smith had six children, John Smith (1865-1904), Louisa Smith (1866-1894), Cornelius Coleman Smith (1867-1886), Andrew James Smith (1871-1910), Ernest Smith (1874- ) and Kate Maria Smith (1876- ).
Louisa Smith married Thomas Ryan, a fireman on board the SS Wairarapa, at Dunedin on 11 April 1894, only a few months before the wreck. Her father Nicholas Smith died in August 1894 and it is understood that following her father’s death, she and her mother decided to travel over to Sydney and return on Louisa’s husbands ship. Both women, aged 52 and 28, drowned but Thomas Ryan survived.
Thomas Ryan was born at Lingan, Nova Scotia Canada 1 January 1864. Following the tragedy of the SS Wairarapa he joined the New Zealand Police in 1896 at Wellington. He remarried in 1900, had four children, and retired from the police in 1928 having reached the rank of Senior Sergeant. He died in 1942 and is buried at Karori Cemetery.
OTHER MEMORIALS TO THE VICTIMS OF THE SS WAIRARAPA IN DUNEDIN CEMETERIES.

As well as passengers there was also crew drowned

In Memory of
Charlotte McDonald, Annie MacQuaid & Lizzie Crinrod, stewarees who were drowned in the wreck of S.S. Wairarapa,

Gt Barrier Island, 29th October 1894.

Erected by the stewarees in the U.S.S. Coy’s service.

This grave is a memorial only.

Mrs Charlotte McDonald (Chief stewarees), Miss Annie MacQuaid (Assistant stewarees) and Miss Elizabeth Crinrod (Assistant stewarees - some records have it spelt as Grinrod) were from Dunedin and all employed by the Union Steamship Company as crew on the Australasian run. At the time of the tragedy, the three women were on their way back to New Zealand from Australia on board the SS Wairarapa when it crashed into the cliffs at Great Barrier Island.

Annie MacQuaid was awarded a posthumous medal for bravery. An assistant stewardess, she tried to save a child by giving her the only remaining lifebelt, leaving none for herself. Neither of the two survived. An account by one of the passengers said: “Miss MacQuaid had served out all the lifebelts. She had reserved one for herself. As she stood steadying herself by clinging to a raft, a little girl in a nightdress made her way to her and in her terror hid her head in Miss MacQuaid’s dress. Stooping down as best she could, Miss MacQuaid tried to soothe her, then taking off her own lifebelt, put it around the child. Both were swept off by the next wave and drowned, the little one not being able to take advantage of that which had been given with such forgetfulness of self.”

SOME OTHER SHIPWRECKS AROUND NEW ZEALAND

1863 HMS Orpheus shipwreck - On 7 February the Royal Navy steam corvette HMS Orpheus, carrying British troops, foundered at the entrance to Auckland’s Manukau Harbour. Of the 259 men on board, 189 died in the worst maritime disaster in New Zealand waters.

1865 City of Dunedin shipwreck - Leaving Wellington on 20 May, the paddle steamer City of Dunedin and its 39 passengers and crew disappeared without trace. The ship is presumed to have foundered in Cook Strait.

1874 Cospatrick shipwreck - On the night of 17/18 November the emigrant ship Cospatrick, sailing from England to Auckland, was destroyed by fire off the Cape of Good Hope. Of the 473 people on board, only three survived. Although not in New Zealand waters it is worth recording.

1881 Tararuua shipwreck - On 29 April the steamer Tararuua was wrecked off Waipapa Point, Southland. Of the 151 passengers and crew on board, 131 were lost.

1886 Taiaroa shipwreck - On 11 April the steamer Taiaroa struck rocks near the mouth of the Clarence River, north of Kaikōura, and sank with the loss of 34 lives.

1902 Elingamite shipwreck - On 9 November the steamer Elingamite was wrecked on the Three Kings Islands, north of Cape Reinga, with the loss of 45 lives.

1909 Penguin shipwreck - On 12 February the Cook Strait ferry Penguin struck rocks off Cape Terawhiti and sank with the loss of 72 lives.

1950 Ranui shipwreck - On 28 December the passenger launch Ranui, returning from a holiday trip to Mayor Island, was wrecked on North Rock, Mt Maunganui. Of the 23 people on board, only one survived.

1959 Holmglen shipwreck - On 24 November the coaster Holmglen foundered north of Oamaru. All 15 crew were lost.

1966 Kaitawa shipwreck - On 23 May near Cape Reinga the collier Kaitawa was lost with all 29 hands.

1968 Wahine shipwreck - On 10 April the Lyttelton–Wellington ferry Wahine struck Barrett Reef at the entrance to Wellington Harbour in atrocious conditions caused by tropical cyclone Giselle. Of the 734 passengers and crew on board, 51 died.

Crew Members with an Otago connection

Deck Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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<tr>
<td>Johnston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tulloch</td>
<td>Fourth Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fenwick</td>
<td>Purser</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
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<td>Asst Purser</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
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<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>Port Chalmers</td>
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<td>Laing</td>
<td>Seaman</td>
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Engine Department

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Stewards Department

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<tr>
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<td>Boy</td>
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Mosgiel is located seventeen kilometres west of Dunedin City’s centre. Since the reorganisation of New Zealand’s local government in 1989 it has been inside the Dunedin City Council area. After Oamaru, Mosgiel is the second largest provincial town in Otago.

Mosgiel stands at the north-eastern extremity of the Taieri Plains. The Silver Stream, a tributary of the Taieri River, runs through its north end. The Dunedin Southern Motorway, upgraded in 2003, links Mosgiel with the centre of Dunedin. State Highway 87 to Kyeburn starts at a junction with State Highway 1 at the south-eastern edge of Mosgiel, the first part of the highway being the main street of Mosgiel, Gordon Road.

In February 1770 Captain James Cook described the saddle-shaped hill which became known as Saddle Hill, the landmark east of Mosgiel. The Weller brothers of the Otago whaling station on Otago Harbour, at Otakou, sent a Mr. Dalziel to inspect the Taieri Plain for a proposed Scottish settlement in 1839, but he gave an unfavourable report. In 1844 Edward Shortland noticed Maori running pigs on the landward slopes of Saddle Hill or Makamaka (its Maori name). Charles Kettle surveyed the plain and coastal hills for the Otago Association in 1846 and 1847.

Following the arrival of the Association’s settlers at Dunedin in 1846, a Scots shepherd, William Jaffray, brought his wife and dogs along the Maori track from Kai korai Valley and settled on Saddle Hill in a whare (a Maori-style house) in 1849, establishing the first European farmstead in the district. In the same year the Reverend Thomas Burns, spiritual leader of the Association’s settlement, selected the land which would become Mosgiel.

Another early European settler, John Gow, who came to Dunedin in the ship “Agra” in 1852 moved to the Taieri. He built a solid concrete homestead in 1862 which is now part of the University of Otago Animal Breeding Centre at Invermay near Mosgiel.

In the mid-1850s Arthur John Burns, a son of Reverend Thomas Burns, settled on some of the land which father had selected in 1849. A large stand of native bush stood nearby. The richness of the land and the proximity of the main south road, more or less following the route of an old Maori track, led to early close rural settlement. He built a large homestead which was for some time part of the Holy Cross College at Mosgiel. Holy Cross College first opened in Mosgiel in 1900 and was relocated to Auckland in 1997.

The 1861 Otago gold rush saw the development of a road which lead west to the interior and which intersected through Mosgiel. At this time it was known as Ballarat after the town of the same name in Victoria, Australia.

The discovery of gold saw Mosgiel with a lack of able bodied men so Arthur Burns split up his property into leasehold units to encourage further settlers to the town.

In 1868 the Otago Provincial Council offered a bonus of £1500 for the first five thousand yards of woollen cloth to be manufactured in the province of Otago. Arthur Burns took up the challenge and established the Mosgiel Woollen Company and mill in 1871 and brought to the area a settlement of workers who resided in cottages near the Mill. In the first year the mill produced over 11,000 yards of tweed, in addition to blankets, light tweeds, plaids, hosiery and some knitting yarn. Arthur Burns took over Taieri’s first flour mill and converted it to a dyehouse as part of his Mill Plant.

Arthur Burns named his property MOSSGIEL (sic) after the farm in Western Scotland owned by the poet, Robert Burns, who was his great uncle (the uncle of his father Reverend Thomas Burns). Somehow, over the years, the spelling of the name became corrupted to its present form - MOSGIEL.

1875 saw the north-south road paralleled by a railway, with a branch to the west constructed in 1877. The authorities declared the Mosgiel Town District in 1882 and constituted a Borough Council in 1885. The town grew and became the most substantial in the district.

Cosmo Damiano Vannini was an early settler in Mosgiel. He was born in Switzerland in 1836 and arrived in New Zealand in 1876 via London and Ballarat, Australia. He arrived in Mosgiel in 1878 and took over the West Taieri Hotel. In 1883 he established Vannini’s Hotel in Mosgiel and by 1888 also held the license to the Outram Hotel. In 1885 he was elected to the first Mosgiel Borough Council. He paid for the installation of the first electric lights in Mosgiel in 1886. He died in Dunedin in 1890.

The first Mosgiel Library opened in the Athenaeum Building in 1881 and in 1912 moved to the newly opened Coronation Hall. A new library opened in 1959 and twenty years later it was relocated to the new Civic Complex in Hartstone Avenue, Mosgiel.

A maternity hospital was opened in Mosgiel in 1953 and closed in 1980.

Since 1962 Mosgiel has its own weekly newspaper, The Taieri Herald.

EDUCATION

In 1853 a combined schoolroom and church opened in Mosgiel near the site of the present East Taieri Presbyterian Church.

Andrew Lees established a tiny private school in Mosgiel in 1864 and it was this school which was taken over eight years later by the Otago Education Board when the Mosgiel Woollen Mill commenced production. The school room was moved to be near the millworker’s cottages in High Street.

By the mid 1880’s the continual growth in Mosgiel saw the school move to a site on the corner of Church and Green Streets which it is still located today.

A Secondary Department was added in 1901 and the name of Mosgiel District High School was adopted.

Rapid growth in 1953 saw the Primary Department removed from the Mosgiel District High School and the establishment of several primary schools around Mosgiel -

Mosgiel West School opened in 1953. By 1964 it was the largest Primary School in Otago. Now closed.

Green Street School (formerly Mosgiel East School) opened in 1956. Now closed.

Reid Park School opened in 1959. Closed in 2003 when it was amalgamated with other schools to form the new Silverstream Primary School in Green Street, Mosgiel.

Arthur Burns School opened in 1972 and replaced Green Street School. Closed in 2003 when it was amalgamated with other schools to form the new Silverstream Primary School in Green Street, Mosgiel.

Mosgiel Intermediate School opened in 1973 on what was the site of the former Green Street School. In 2004 Mosgiel Intermediate and The Taieri High School were merged to form Taieri College.

In 1956 Mosgiel District High School became The Taieri High School.

In 1996 the three school - the original Mosgiel School, the Mosgiel District High School and The Taieri High School celebrated their 125th Jubilee.

Late 2003 saw the closure and merger of several Mosgiel Schools resulting in school changing their names. Today, as well as The Taieri High School, Mosgiel is served by Amana Christian School (Gordon Road), East Taieri School (Cemetery Road), Elmgrove School (Argyle Street), Christian School (Gordon Road), East Taieri School and The Taieri High School.

The following are a list of marriages which took place at the Mosgiel Presbyterian Church 1886-1899.

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<tr>
<th>Name 1</th>
<th>Name 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>LLOYD Frederick</td>
<td>GIBSON</td>
<td>1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>MacINTYRE Patrick, Dr.</td>
<td>BURNS</td>
<td>1889</td>
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<tr>
<td>MACKIE Susan</td>
<td>MELROSE</td>
<td>1895</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAIN David</td>
<td>KENNY</td>
<td>1887</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARSHALL Alexander</td>
<td>WEIR</td>
<td>1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARSHALL Isabella</td>
<td>GORDON</td>
<td>1890</td>
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<tr>
<td>MATTSON Sarah Olivia</td>
<td>OLIVER</td>
<td>1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>McClure William Samuel</td>
<td>STEWART</td>
<td>1887</td>
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<tr>
<td>McKERROW Rachel Winifred</td>
<td>ELLIOT</td>
<td>1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>McLEAN Mary Jane</td>
<td>KENNY</td>
<td>1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>McLEOD Jane Carlyle</td>
<td>JOHNSTON</td>
<td>1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>McLEOD Mary Angusina</td>
<td>MILLER</td>
<td>1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>McMILLAN Elizabeth</td>
<td>BROWN</td>
<td>1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>McMILLAN John</td>
<td>SINCLAIR</td>
<td>1895</td>
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<tr>
<td>McMILLAN Margaret</td>
<td>SCOTT</td>
<td>1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>McMILLAN Margaretta</td>
<td>ROXBURGH</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McNAUGHT James</td>
<td>MORTON Mrs</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPHerson George Henry</td>
<td>ARNOTT</td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELROSE William</td>
<td>ROWAN</td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELROSE William</td>
<td>MACKIE</td>
<td>1895</td>
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<tr>
<td>MILLER Alexander</td>
<td>McLEOD</td>
<td>1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLIGAN Agnes</td>
<td>GEDDES</td>
<td>1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILNE John</td>
<td>DRUMMOND</td>
<td>1886</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

St Luke's Catholic Church opened in 1887, the foundation stone having been laid by the Bishop Moran on 19 June 1887. The site was purchased for £101 and the cost of the building was £700. For the occasion of its Golden Jubilee in 1937 the church was restored.

Methodist Church opened in 1885 and a new church built in 1896. In 1901 it was enlarged and a vestry added.

A national Catholic seminary, Holy Cross College, opened in Arthur Burn's second home in 1900 and closed in 1997.

In 1877 a Presbyterian church opened on a site donated by Arthur Burns. A new brick church was erected in 1909.
MITCHELL Ellen    THOMPSON  1892
MORRISON Thomas    KAY  1890
MORTON Jane nee Forsyth    McNAUGHT  1889
MURDOCH Catherine    GIBSON  1898
MURDOCH Gavin    KERR  1890
MURDOCH Mary Ann    SMITH  1894
NICOL Mary    CAMPBELL  1899
OLIVER John    MATTSON  1893
PALMER William John    SMEATON  1888
PEARSON Mary Ann    HUNTER  1887
POULTER George William    GARRETT  1896
PRINGLE Jessie    GARRETT  1896
POLLOCK George William    CARSLAKE  1893
RENTON Christina    WEDDERSPOON 1888
RIDGWELL George    CHRISTIE  1899
ROBERTSON Robert    TURNBULL  1889
RODGER Helen    SMITH  1898
SMITH Daniel Ross Saunders    MURDOCH  1894
SMITH Harry    RUSSELL  1898
SMITH Joseph    DRUMMOND  1896
SMITH Margaret    GALLOWAY  1889
SNEDDON David    CAMERON  1895
STEWART Jane Brown    DRUMMOND  1895
STEWART Rachel    MCCLURE  1887
STEWART William    HICKS  1894
THOMPSON John    MICHIELL  1892
THOMSON Anne Rose    GREEN  1888
TILSON John    EDMOND  1893
TURNBULL Elizabeth Jane    HAIGH  1886
TURNBULL Janet    ROBERTSON  1899
TWELFTREE Georgina    KIRK  1886
WATT James    DAVIDSON  1888
WEDDERSPOON Andrew    RENTON  1888
WEDDERSPOON Margaret    DAVIDSON  1894
WEIR Eliza Findlater    MARSHALL  1896
WEIR Jane    HONEYBONE  1891
WILLIAMS John    YOUNG  1888
YOUNG Isabella    WILLIAMS  1888

There is also a Presbyterian Church at East Taieri. The East Taieri Presbyterian Church was the second church established south of the Waitaki. The congregation began its existence in 1851, when the first regular services were held. The first minister was the Rev. William Will, whose parish stretched from the suburbs of Dunedin to the Clutha. Rev. William Will, who was born in Collace, Perthshire, Scotland, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He came to New Zealand in 1851 and ministered to the Taieri congregation till 1899. Mr. Will was the second minister to arrive in Otago, and throughout his long pastorate did much towards building up the church in the south.

CEMETERY
East Taieri Cemetery is situated in Cemetery Road off Gladstone Road, at East Taieri. It is located beside the East Taieri Presbyterian Church. The cemetery is now closed for new burials but is still opened for burials in existing plots.

The headstones have been transcribed from 1855-1999 and copies are available to consult in both hardcopy and on microfiche.

The burial records relating to this cemetery are available online at http://www.dunedin.govt.nz/facilities/cemeteries/cemeteries_search

MOSGIEL JUNCTION
With the discovery of gold in the Tuapeka in 1861, a road was formed over Saddle Hill to Outram and a small community of tradespeople set up at the junction with the Main South Road. The area became known as the Mosgiel Junction. Passenger coaches were running between Dunedin and West Taieri from the early 1860s and the 1870s there was a baker, a cobbler, a coach builder, a saddler and two general stores. There was also the Junction Hotel and the Saddle Hill Hotel. A Toll House also stood on the spot.

MOSGIEL WAR MEMORIAL

The memorial is located in Anzac Park in Gordon Road, Mosgiel. Anzac Park is located on land bought and donated to Mosgiel in 1919 by the Taieri Amateur Turf Club. Foundations for the memorial were laid by Major General Sir E. W. C. Chaytor, Commandant of New Zealand Military Forces, on 26 August 1923 and the memorial was unveiled on 11 November 1923.

1914 - 1918

ALLAN, Eric Oliver, Sergeant 8/1391A
Son of James and Janet Allan, Hawera
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey on 13 July 1915

BEGG, James Alexander,
Private 8/1401
Son of Jonathan and Margaret Begg, Otokia
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Died of wounds at Gallipoli, Turkey on 7 August 1917

BYRNE, W. M.
Essex Regiment
Died in Egypt on 15 December 1918.
This is the only W. M. Byrne who died during the First World War. But there is no evidence to prove this is the right soldier as shown on the War Memorial at Mosgiel.

Caldwell, John, Sergeant 29672
Son of Thomas and Agnes Caldwell
Husband of Elizabeth Caldwell, Mosgiel
NZEF Canterbury Infantry Regiment
Killed in action in Belgium on 13 June 1917.
CHRISTIE, Lawrence Gordon, Trooper 9/1023
Son of Mr and Mrs David Christie, Mosgiel
NZEF Otago Mounted Rifles
Returned to New Zealand

COUPER, John Blair, Trooper 17464
Son of Mr and Mrs Peter Couper, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Mounted Rifles
Returned to New Zealand

DEWAR, Stewart George, Lance Corporal 9/31
Son of Margaret and late Stewart Dewar, Dunedin
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 3 December 1917.

EDE, John Pearce, Rifleman 23/2308
Son of Ann and late John Ede, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Died of wounds in Belgium on 7 June 1917.

ELLIS, Thomas, Private 8/2424
Son of Mr and Mrs J. Ellis, Mosgiel
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Died of wounds at Gallipoli, Turkey on 20 August 1915.

FINDLAY, John, Private 8/205
Son of Robert and Margaret Findlay, Mosgiel
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey sometime between 26 April 1915 and 30 April 1915

FINDLAY, Walter, Sapper 4/343
Son of Robert and Margaret Findlay, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Engineers
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey on 27 August 1915.

FITZPATRICK, James Alexander, Private 12/3013
Son of Thomas and Mary Fitzpatrick, Mosgiel
NZEF Auckland Infantry Regiment
Died of wounds in Belgium on 4 October 1917.

FLEMING, John Samson, Private 71106
Son of Mr and Mrs J. S. Fleming, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action at Le Quesnoy, France on 4 November 1918.

FRASER, Norman Douglas, Trooper 9/407
Son of Mr and Mrs William Fraser, Mosgiel
NZEF Otago Mounted Rifles
Died of tuberculosis in England on 27 January 1917.
Name also appears on the Invercargill Cenetaph War Memorial

FREW, Andrew, Corporal 38950
Son of Andrew and Mary Frew, Mosgiel
NZEF Canterbury Infantry Regiment
Died of wounds in Belgium on 13 December 1917.

FREW, David, Rifleman 25/623
Son of Andrew and Mary Frew, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action in Somme, France on 15 September 1916.

GARRETT, John James, Trooper 9/2070
Son of John and Mary Garrett, Mosgiel
NZEF Canterbury Infantry Regiment
Killed in action in Somme, France on 15 September 1916.

GIBSON, George James Wilson, Private 42495
Son of Robert and Alice Gibson, Mosgiel
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 4 October 1917.

GILLIGAN, Peter Murray, Rifleman 23/149
Son of Mary Gilligan, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Died in New Zealand on 2 November 1920.

GOSSAGE, George, Trooper 9/512
Son of Richard Gossage, Mosgiel
Husband of Margaret Gossage
NZEF Otago Mounted Regiment
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey on 27 August 1915.

HAIGH, James, Private 8/2604
Son of Alexander and Elizabeth Haigh, Mosgiel
NZEF Canterbury Infantry Battalion
Died of disease at Lemnos (an island in the northern part of the Aegean Sea) on 25 October 1915.

HARRIS, John, Private 46714
Son of Adam and Jane Harris, Saddle Hill
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Died of wounds in Belgium on 3 December 1917.

HARRIS, Richard George, Private 15170
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Bapaume, France on 25 August 1918.

HAY, George Huntley, Private 14020
Son of George and Helen Hay, Timaru
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action in Belgium on 14 June 1917.

HENDRY, John Currie, Sergeant 8/3127
Son of John and Alice Hendry, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Machine Gun Corps
Killed in action at Somme, France on 15 September 1916.

JAFFRAY, Ernest, Private 29676
Son of Miss Jessie Jaffray, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade Training Unit
Died in New Zealand as a result of an accident while training on 26 July 1916.

KEATING, John Dudley, Private 8/58
Son of Mr and Mrs John Keating, Wingatui
NZEF New Zealand Field Engineers
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey on 9 May 1915.

KEATING, Stanley Cecil, Private 72406
Son of Mr and Mrs John Keating, Wingatui
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Died of wounds in France on 4 November 1918.

KENNEDY, Donald Stewart, Gunner 2/2853
Son of Mr and Mrs J. S. Kennedy, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Field Artillery
Killed in action at Le Quesnoy, France on 7 November 1918.

KIRK, James, Sergeant Major 24374
Son of Mr and Mrs Kirk, Mosgiel
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Messines, Belgium on 14 April 1917.

KNUDSON, Charles Robert, Private 13937
Son of Mr and Mrs Knudson, Mosgiel
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 12 October 1917.

MAULSEED, William John, Private 63193
Son of Mr and Mrs R. Mauseed, Donegal, Ireland
NZEF Canterbury Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Le Cateau, France on 8 October 1918.

McDONALD, James, Trooper 9/1196
Son of Mrs Janet McDonald, Dunedin
NZEF Otago Mounted Rifles
Killed in action in France on 11 January 1918.

McDONALD, Neil, Corporal 8/2519
Son of John and Alexandra McDonald, Scotland
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Somme, France on 14 July 1916.

McDOWALL, James, Private 42549
Son of Mr and Mrs McDowall, Janefield, Mosgiel
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Le Cateau, France on 8 October 1918.

McLEAN, Duncan, Second Lieutenant 9/383
Son of Donald and Ann McLean, Ross-shire, Scotland
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Accidentally killed in France on 3 March 1918.

McLEOD, Hector Malcolm, Private 8/2681
Son of Mr and Mrs Hector McLeod, Janefield, Mosgiel
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 12 October 1917.

McLEOD, John Thomas, Rifleman 24/858
Son of Elizabeth McLeod, Janefield, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action at Somme, France on 24 June 1916.

McLEOD, William Earnest, Sergeant 36836
Son of Mrs Isobel McLeod, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action at Somme, France on 5 April 1918.
Died of wounds in France on 5 February 1918.

MORRISON, John, Sergeant 6/4654
Son of Margaret Dickson formerly Morrison, Mosgiel
NZEF Canterbury Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Somme, France on 21 September 1916.

MOYLE, Albert Robert, Private 3/907
Husband of Mrs C. Moyle, Timaru
NZEF New Zealand Medical Corp
Died of wounds in France on 16 September 1916.

MOYLE, George Alexander, Trooper 13/2351
Son of Francis and Jessie Moyle, Lawrence
NZEF New Zealand Machine Gun Corps
Killed in action at Havrincourt, France on 2 September 1918.

O'BRIEN, John, Private 39300
Son of John and Norah O'Brien, South Dunedin
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium on 12 October 1917.

O'BRIEN, Thomas, Private 8/136
Son of John and Norah O'Brien, South Dunedin
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey on 9 August 1915.

O'BRIEN, William, Trooper 29846
Son of Mrs A. O'Brien, Dunedin
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action in Bapaume, France on 29 March 1918.

OWENS, Alexander, Rifleman 29586
Son of Mr and Mrs D. Owens, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action in Belgium on 21 June 1917.

RANKIN, Joseph Jenkins, Private 6/3440
NZEF Canterbury Infantry Regiment
Died of wounds in France on 10 July 1916.

ROBERTSON, John Allan, Rifleman 39424
Son of Mr and Mrs Robertson, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action in Bapaume, France on 26 August 1918.

ROWAN, William Dunlop, Lance Corporal 29/2720
Son of Mr and Mrs John Rowan, Winton
NZEF Otago Infantry Battalion
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey on 8 December 1915.

SMELLIE, William McLean, Trooper 43783
Son of William and Jane Smellie, Mosgiel
NZEF Auckland Mounted Rifles
Died on 10 November 1918 at Mosgiel, buried in the East Taieri Cemetery, Mosgiel.

SNEILL, George Daniel, Lance Sergeant 23300
Son of Mr and Mrs J. Snell, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Rifle Brigade
Killed in action at Somme, France on 29 March 1918.

SPARROW, Charles George, Rifleman 39426
Son of Mrs Mary Sparrow, Mosgiel
NZEF New Zealand Machine Gun Corps
Died of wounds in France on 5 February 1918.

STEEL, James Walter, Trooper, 11/1068
Son of James and Ada Steele, Mosgiel
NZEF Wellington Mounted Rifles
Died of wounds at sea from Gallipoli, Turkey on 23 May 1915.

SUTHERLAND, David, Lance Sergeant 9/398
Son of David Sutherland, Eat Taieri
NZEF Otago Mounted Rifles
Killed in action at Gallipoli, Turkey on either the 6 or 7 August 1915.

WILIAMSON, Kenneth Grigor, Private 63251
Son of Mr and Mrs D. Williamson, Riccarton
NZEF Otago Infantry Regiment
Killed in action at Bapaume, France on 24 August 1918.

WINGFIELD, Thomas Sanderson, Trooper 35922
Son of late Mrs J. Wingfield, Mosgiel
NZEF Canterbury Mounted Rifles
Died on 24 November 1918 at Mosgiel, buried at East Taieri Cemetery, Mosgiel.

1939-1945

ALLAN, William Maxwell, Gunner 439898
Son of Lindsay and Georgina Allan, Hawera
New Zealand Artillery
Killed in action in Italy on 2 October 1941.

BAIN, Donald Duncan, Corporal 16838
Son of Duncan and Margaret Bain, Mosgiel
Husband of Isabella Bain, Mosgiel
23 Infantry Battalion
Killed in action in Italy on 15 December 1943.

BEALE, Frederick Thomas, Sapper 37899
Son of Frederick and Clara Beale, Christchurch
New Zealand Engineers
Died in Palestine on 1 February 1942.

BLACKIE, Walter John, Second Lieutenant 439556
Son of John and Elizabeth Blackie, Mosgiel
24 Infantry Battalion
Died in Italy on 15 March 1944.

BRENNER, George Royatt, Gunner 25501
Son of Elizabeth Bremner, Mosgiel
New Zealand Artillery
Killed in action in Crete on 25 May 1941.

BROWN, James Robertson, Lance Corporal 16925
Son of William and Annie Brown, Mosgiel
23 Infantry Battalion
Killed in action in the Western Desert on 15 July 1942

BRUHNS, Harold Henry, Pilot Officer NZ42367
Son of John and Elsie Bruhns, Mosgiel
Royal New Zealand Air Force 75 Squadron
Killed in air accident over Europe on 24 February 1944.

CAMPBELL, Gordon McLaren, Trooper 12800
Son of Robert and Amy Fairmaid, Dunedin
26 Infantry Battalion
Killed in action in the Western Desert on 18 July 1942.

CAMPBELL, Gordon McLaren, Private 12800
Son of Robert and Annie Campbell, Fairfield, Dunedin
Husband of Ethel Campbell, Mosgiel
26 Infantry Battalion
Killed in action in the Western Desert on 15 July 1942.

FAIRMAID, Allan Henderson, Flight Sergeant NZ424253
Son of Robert and Amy Fairmaid, Dunedin
Husband of Betty Fairmaid, Mosgiel
Royal New Zealand Air Force 69 Squadron
Killed on active service in Belgium on 18 November 1944.

GILLON, Murray Alexander, Corporal NZ4312262
Son of Arthur and May Gillon, Dunedin
Husband of Gladys Gillon, Dunedin
Royal New Zealand Air Force Training School
Killed in New Zealand on 20 June 1944.

Body never located. Remembered on the memorial plaque at Andersons Bay Cemetery, Dunedin.

GORDON, Frederick Hall, Private 14104
Son of Elizabeth Gordon, Dunedin
Husband of Rona Gordon, Dunedin
26 Infantry Battalion
Killed in Tunisia on 26 April 1943.

HOSIE, William, Major 11157
Son of Frederick and Anne Hosi, Dunedin
Husband of Stella Hosie, Wingatui
23 Infantry Battalion
Killed in action in Italy on 23 July 1944.
KENNEDY, Thomas Leonard, Gunner 2062
Son of James and Ellen Kennedy, Dunedin
Husband of Euphemia Kennedy, Dunedin
New Zealand Artillery
Killed in Egypt on 14 February 1940.

KIRBY, Vincent Xavier, Sergeant NZ414640
Son of Albam and Theresa Kirby, Mosgiel
Royal New Zealand Air Force Training Unit
Killed in England on 15 October 1942.

McCartney, James Seaton, Private 37628
Son of James and Edith McCartney, Mosgiel
27 Machine Gun Battalion
Killed in action at El Alamein on 3 November 1942.

McIntosh, William Winder, Private 15521
(note he is recorded on the Mosgiel War Memorial as McIntosh and on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and the Auckland War Memorial Database as MacIntosh)
Son of William and Helen MacIntosh, Mosgiel
26 Infantry Battalion
Died at sea whilst a prisoner of war on 17 August 1942.
No body located, name appears on the Alamein Memorial, Egypt.

McLellan, John Greirson, Private 18940
Son of Thomas and Margaret McLellan, Mosgiel
Husband of Jean McLellan, Otaki
26 Infantry Battalion
Died at sea whilst a prisoner of war on 17 August 1942.
No body located, name appears on the Alamein Memorial, Egypt.

McLeod, Charles Graham, Private 18949
Son of John and Emily McLeod, Mosgiel
26 Infantry Battalion
Killed in action in the Western Desert on 4 September 1942.

McLeod, George Bertram, Private 15586
Son of Robert and Agnes McLeod, Dunedin
New Zealand Medical Corps
Killed in the Western Desert on 27 November 1941.

Miller, Peter Robert Shaw, Sergeant NZ4217
Son of Alexander and Hannah Miller, Otago
Royal New Zealand Air Force
Killed in England on 27 May 1943.

Milner, Albert James, Private Warrant Officer NZ404083
Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Milner, Mosgiel
Royal New Zealand Air Force 221 Squadron
Killed in the Mediterranean on 10 April 1943.
Body not located but name appears on a memorial in Malta.

Muir, Archibald Charles John, Private 446355
Son of Archibald and Kathleen Muir
28 Maori Battalion
Died of wounds in New Zealand on 19 February 1945.
Buried in Andersons Bay Soldiers Cemetery, Dunedin.
Name also appears on the Pleasant Point School Memorial.

Partridge, Jack Leonard, Sergeant
Son of Silvanus and Mabel Partridge, Christchurch
Husband of Gwendoline Partridge
27 Machine Gun Battalion
Killed in Italy on 7 December 1943.
Name also appears on the Ashburton War Memorial.

Pascoe, Frederick James, Gunner 000722
Son of Sidney and Louisa Pascoe, Dunedin
New Zealand Artillery
Killed in action in Italy on 15 January 1944.

Pickering, Ernest John, Private 18986
Son of Arthur and Mina Pickering, Mosgiel
26 Infantry Battalion
Killed in Egypt on 17 July 1942.

SCOTT, Eric Robert, Private 50003
Son of Robert and Bessie Scott, Oamaru
Husband of Jeanie Scott, Dunedin
26 Infantry Battalion
Killed in the Western Desert on 9 August 1942.
Body not located but his name is recorded on the Alamein Cemetery War Memorial.

SHERWOOD, George Morton, Private 76629
Son of George and Ellen Sherwood, Mosgiel
26 Infantry Battalion
Killed in Tunisia on 25 April 1943.

Smeaton, William Robert, Sergeant 40729
Son of Robert and Maggie Smeaton, Mosgiel
New Zealand Engineers
Killed in action in Italy on 2 December 1943.

Thomson, John Ivan, Flight Sergeant NZ404968
Son of Mr J. Thomson, Mosgiel
Royal New Zealand Air Force 40 Squadron
Killed in North Africa on 7 August 1942.

Weddell, Errol James, Lance Corporal 574519
Son of Alexander and Eva Weddell, Mosgiel
Husband of Lily Weddell, Mosgiel
25 Infantry Battalion
Killed in action in Italy on 19 October 1944.

There is a war memorial in the East Taieri Cemetery, Cemetery Road, Mosgiel. However there are no names on this memorial.

The Battle of Bannockburn took place on 24 June 1314 and was a significant Scottish victory in the War of Scottish Independence. It was one of the decisive battles of the First War of Scottish Independence. In the words of Flower of Scotland, it was the battle in which the Scottish forces stood against "Proud Edward's army. And sent him homeward, To think again."

In June 1314, King Edward II brought the largest English army ever to invade Scotland. Scottish king Robert the Bruce led his smaller force to a decisive victory at Bannockburn, near Stirling, and King Edward II narrowly escaped capture as he fled to Dunbar and the safety of a ship home. The victory consolidated Scottish independence and Bruce's kingship.

Stirling Council are building an exciting programme of events in 2014 to mark the 700th anniversary. Stirling, at the very heart of Scotland, is home to the historic Bannockburn battlefield and the National Wallace Monument. Two other major events will take place in Scotland in 2014, both near Stirling - Scotland will host the Commonwealth Games in Glasgow and the world's best golfers gather at Gleneagles for the Ryder Cup, just 30 minutes away from Stirling.

The Battle of Bannockburn re-enactment will take place between the 28 and 30 June 2014. The re-enactment will be the largest ever hosted at the memorial battlefield and will also feature costumed characters throughout the site, weaponry displays, a medieval village, traditional food and drink.

If you are thinking of being in Scotland in 2014 and would like to witness the events being held then visit -
http://www.battleofbannockburn.com/Events/
### CLUES ON A NEW ZEALAND DEATH CERTIFICATE

**PLACE OF REGISTRATION**
This should be noted. It can provide clues as to why the place of registration for a death could differ to place of death.

**1. NAME AND SURNAME**
Names do get mis-spelt and can also be inaccurate. It is important to remember that Christian names familiar to you are recorded more formal on the certificate e.g. Aunty Nellie is Ellen or Uncle Bill is William. Also names shown on a death certificate may not match the names on the same person’s birth or marriage certificate e.g. an additional (usually Saints) name could have been added at their confirmation.

**2. PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION**
This can provide clues. Check out trade sections of Wises New Zealand Directory or Stones Otago / Southland Directory (if applicable). If a business or firm is mentioned check to see if its records have been archived or a history written about them.

**3. USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE**
Sometimes only a town is given, and you need to check out the New Zealand Directories or an Electoral Roll to help find an exact address. Old telephone books can help after the 1930s.

**4. SEX AGE**
Remember the age on a certificate is only as accurate as the knowledge of the informant.

**5. WHEN DIED**
Check for a death notice in the local newspaper? Did they die in hospital? Could there be admission records? Check with the archivist at the local Health Board.

**6. WHERE DIED**
Check for cemeteries in the area. Are burial / cremation records on-line for that area?

**7. WHERE BORN**
Check now for a birth certificate in New Zealand or if the birth was overseas check out resources such as www.familysearch.org remembering always the name on the death certificate may vary slightly to that which is recorded on a birth certificate.

**8. HOW LONG IN NEW ZEALAND**
Subtract this number from the year of death to work out the possible year of arrival. Check for a shipping list. This information may only be guess work as the informant may not know the actual length of time.

**9. NAME AND SURNAME OF FATHER**

**10. NAME AND SURNAME OF MOTHER**

**11. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER**
If the name of the mother and father has been filled in, then you have a definite set of parents when searching for a birth. If all or some of these details have been omitted, then try looking at the death records for siblings of the deceased in case this information has been recorded on their death certificates.

**12. PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION OF FATHER**
There may be work related information available about the father of the deceased.

**13. WHERE MARRIED**

**14. AT WHAT AGE MARRIED**

**15. TO WHOM MARRIED**
Check for the marriage notice in the newspaper or an anniversary being recorded (usually Golden). Obtain the marriage certificate as this will provide vital clues about the deceased’s spouse.

**16. AGE OF WIDOW, IF LIVING**
A clue about the possible death date for the wife of the deceased.

**17. IF ISSUE LIVING, STATE AGES OF EACH SEX**
Subtract the age from the death date, to work out what years to search in indexes for birth of children. Remember to search two years for each child, as dates can vary if the child has a birth date after the death of the parent and before the end of a year.

**18. WHEN BURIED**
Check for a notice in the newspaper. Look out for an obituary.

**19. WHERE BURIED**
Look at the monumental inscription of the cemetery. Also check for burial or cremation records. Look at the Plot and Block numbers to see is other members of the family are buried in the same plot.

**20. CAUSES OF DEATH AND INTERVALS BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH**
There may be hospital records available. A sudden death could mean a Coroner’s Inquest. Coroner’s Inquests are held at Archives New Zealand in Wellington. Copies over 50 years can be obtained. Coroner’s Inquests are also written up in the local newspaper.

**21. MEDICAL ATTENDANT BY WHOM CERTIFIED**
This can give you clues about the family. Was the person being cared for by extended family at home. Was the death expected?

**INFORMANT**
This may be a family member or a friend of the family. Often however it is the undertaker. This information is not recorded on the certificate you purchase but the undertaker may have a copy of the certificate and provide you with this additional clue.

**NAME OF OFFICIATING MINISTER**
This is recorded on some certificates and could lead to further research into the church concerned, to find out more information about the deceased e.g. Communicant’s Roll, Baptismal Registers etc.