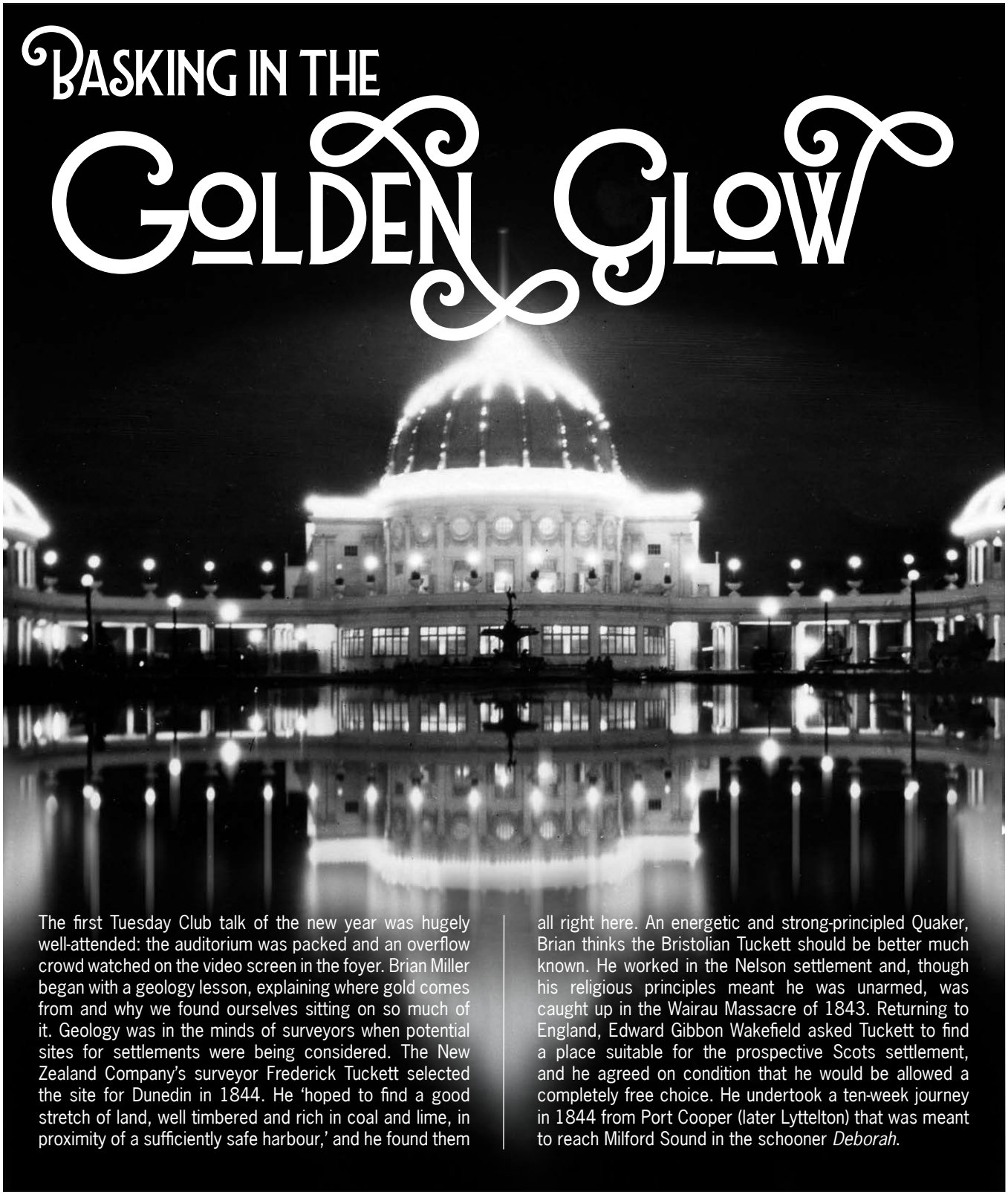
OTAGO SETTLERS NEWS

OTAGO SETTLERS ASSOCIATION *proud to be friends of* toitū OTAGO SETTLERS MUSEUM **WINTER 2025** ISSUE 165

BASKING IN THE GOLDEN GLOW



The first Tuesday Club talk of the new year was hugely well-attended: the auditorium was packed and an overflow crowd watched on the video screen in the foyer. Brian Miller began with a geology lesson, explaining where gold comes from and why we found ourselves sitting on so much of it. Geology was in the minds of surveyors when potential sites for settlements were being considered. The New Zealand Company's surveyor Frederick Tuckett selected the site for Dunedin in 1844. He 'hoped to find a good stretch of land, well timbered and rich in coal and lime, in proximity of a sufficiently safe harbour,' and he found them all right here. An energetic and strong-principled Quaker, Brian thinks the Bristolian Tuckett should be better much known. He worked in the Nelson settlement and, though his religious principles meant he was unarmed, was caught up in the Wairau Massacre of 1843. Returning to England, Edward Gibbon Wakefield asked Tuckett to find a place suitable for the prospective Scots settlement, and he agreed on condition that he would be allowed a completely free choice. He undertook a ten-week journey in 1844 from Port Cooper (later Lyttelton) that was meant to reach Milford Sound in the schooner *Deborah*.

The 1925—26 New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition Grand Court photographed at night. Electric lighting, comprising 17,312 lamps, many of them coloured, made the Exhibition a spectacular sight after sundown.

It was assumed by most that he would select Banks Peninsula as the site of New Edinburgh. Tuckett went off the idea after climbing over the Port Hills to the swampy edge of the plains, hoping to visit the Deans brothers, Scots farmers at Riccarton. En route he got lost in a swamp in the Heathcote River, spending a night alone on his own, soaking wet and stuck in an eel trap. Meanwhile, another party from the *Deborah* was lost in bush on Banks Peninsula for three days. The huge, largely treeless Canterbury Plains, Tuckett concluded, were not suited to the Scots settlers – it was big man's farming country, no place for wee crofters. The great lowland forests had been burned down centuries before.

Heading south, there was nowhere to land until they got to Moeraki. There whaling, though still active, was starting to decline. Tuckett walked from there to Waikouaiti where John Jones had established a small settlement four years earlier. He decided to continue to Otago Harbour, walking inland through the bush rather than along the coast in order to see if a road route was possible in future. After three days with his two local guides cutting their way through the bush they reached their goal. Tuckett crossed the Taieri Plain then headed down the gorge to Taieri Mouth. Walking along the beach at Kaitangata he found coal in enormous quantities. Meeting the Deborah again, he went on to Stewart Island and as far west as Riverton. Nothing he saw surpassed the Dunedin site, which had access to all the things the Scots settlers could desire: a good harbour and plenty of timber, coal and agricultural land. Within a month he had signed the deeds to purchase the Otago Block at the end of July 1844.

In 1848 the settlers duly arrived and got on with settling. They were aware of the gold rush in California that year and the Victorian one that followed three years later, and did not like what they heard. They wanted a peaceful, industrious little Scottish settlement, not a sink of iniquity full of pubs and brothels. Geology however had other ideas. Otago is mainly composed of schist, full of gold in quartz veins and shear zones. The gold originated in collisions of neutron stars, which create heavy metals and blast them into space as dust. It is thought that 3.9 billion years ago a meteor shower injected gold into earth's mantle. Accumulations of gold are formed by volcanoes – half the world's gold was made by mountain-building. A belt of gold deposits runs through Otago and Westland, but it completely missed Canterbury. Gold is found in quartz veins in schist; the gold-bearing mountains eroded but as gold is very heavy, it got stuck in crevices and gullies when the rivers bore sediment into the ocean. Even so, it took millions of years for the gold deposits to accumulate. In the first year of the Otago gold rush, 1861–62, more than 42 tons of gold was mined. It would be worth $5.3 billion today, enough to build 26 stadiums.

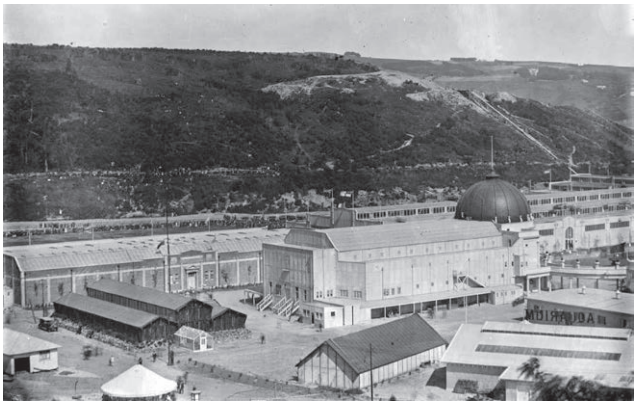
By the end of 1871 126 tons had been extracted, equating to $16 billion or 80 stadiums, or more, given the recent volatility of the price of gold. To excavate the bed of the Clutha an experimental submarine named *Platypus* was built in 1873, but it failed to lay the golden eggs. The invention of gold dredges caused another massive surge in gold production. Even so, all the gold ever mined in history would fit into just four Olympic-sized swimming pools, and more than half of it has been extracted in the last 50 years. At Macraes 2 oz of gold are found per tonne of rock. New Zealand produces about 5 per cent of all the world's gold, about 10 tonnes each year, half of it from Macraes and another 40 per cent from Waihi. There is more where that came from, too. Much of Otago has never been properly prospected with modern technology, and it is fast becoming one of the most attractive gold mining locations in the world. Though a lot of it is used for jewellery, half of the world's gold production is used in technology – computers, mobile telephones, electric cars – because it is an excellent conductor of electricity.



Dunedin's population mushroomed as a result of the gold rush, from 30,000 in 1861 to 79,000 two years later. By 1865 it was the largest and wealthiest town in the country. Back Home in 1851, the first truly international exhibition of industrial and artistic achievements had been held in the giant, temporary Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. The Great Exhibition was such a success they held another one in 1862, to which Otago sent some exhibits. The French fell for *expositions universelles* in a big way, holding ten of them between 1855 and 1937. The Eiffel Tower is a legacy of the 1889 exposition held to mark the centenary of the revolution. Two smaller imitations featured in a Dunedin exhibition the same year, and a small settlement near Ashburton was named Eiffelton. The first exhibition held in Dunedin was the little-known Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition of 1862, right in the middle of the initial gold rush. Its promoters saw an exhibition as a way of turning short-term gold-rush wealth into long-term wealth. The Bazaar was to raise funds for the new Anglican church of St Paul's in the Octagon, since rebuilt as the cathedral. The industrial exhibition was the first of its kind in New Zealand. Its displays comprised an amazing range of practical items, a mixture of science, industry, agriculture and art. The displays included building materials, minerals, household items, agricultural products, leather goods, and Maori and Fijian objects. Like all subsequent exhibitions, it included a display of works of art.

Dunedin's second exhibition was the better-known New Zealand Industrial Exhibition of 1865. This was a time when the easily won alluvial gold was declining, so the event was perhaps designed to boost things. It was a world-class exhibition at the bottom of the world, and provided a start for the Otago

The 1889–90 New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition building, a temporary structure erected on recently reclaimed land near the Oval. The foreground is now Jervois Street.





Museum. About 800 exhibitors from round the world were represented, from Australia, India, Canada, the United States, France, Germany and the Netherlands. Including repeat visits, the attendance exceeded 31,250. The permanent exhibition building in Great King Street, designed by William Mason, was subsequently used as the public hospital until 1933, when it was demolished to make way for what until recently was the Psychiatric Services wing. The 1862 exhibition ran for five months, though it was only open in daytime as the town gas pressure in the North End was inadequate to light the building after dark. On show were displays of wool, wood, minerals, and agricultural implements and other machinery. There were 412 paintings, the first large art exhibition in the country. The exhibition attracted international attention, pictures of it appearing in the *Illustrated London News*.

The massive New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition of 1889–90 is now pretty much forgotten. It was held towards the end of the long depression that had begun in the late 1870s. Wool were prices down and gold production in decline, so the exhibition was an attempt to stimulate things. It marked the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of British sovereignty in 1840. The 10 acres of temporary buildings were on 13 acres of recently reclaimed land between the Oval and where the Spotlight building is now. The exhibition ran for five months and attracted 628,485 individual visits, including many repeats, at a time when the whole country's population was only about 600,000. Musical performances featured a huge choir. There were 1074 works of art on display, 339 of them British, including John Everett Millais' portrait of Cardinal (now Saint) John Henry Newman. The pictures were for sale, and cost up to £250, equivalent to perhaps more than $60,000 today. The artist William M Hodgkins, father of the more famous Frances, was in charge of the photographic display. He and his friends purchased several of the paintings, which eventually formed the basis of the Dunedin Public Art Gallery. The Millais however ended up at the National Portrait Gallery in London. Astute local businessmen drove the feverish preparations for the exhibition – providing enough accommodation was a difficulty, and it was reported that the city's tailors could not make coats fast enough and the painters wore their brushes to stumps in their rush to get the buildings ready. Once the exhibition was over, the site was cleared. One of the structures was purchased and, though barely more than an 'iron shed,' re-erected adjoining the south side of Otago Museum for the public art gallery. One of the exhibition buildings, an octagonal pavilion, survived until just a decade ago. It was moved to Kuri Bush and used as a threshing shed and as a shelter for animals and small boys – Pete Smith remembers sleeping in it one night when on a Scout camp about 1959–60, when it was still in good condition. The barn became increasingly derelict and was destroyed by high winds in 2015.

Dunedin's fourth exhibition was the biggest of the lot, and the largest the country has ever seen, outdoing even the New Zealand Centennial Exhibition of 1939–40 in Wellington. The New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition was held in the newly drained Logan Park in the summer of 1925–26. Dunedin was pretty hacked off at being reduced to the ignominy of being merely the fourth-largest city in the country so wanted to make a statement: 'We are still here.' John S Ross (of Ross and Glendining) was chairman of directors of the company that ran the exhibition, while Brian's grandfather was in charge of the signwriting. It had taken a year to drain the 100-acre Lake Logan, and the exhibition buildings designed by Edmund Anscombe covered 16 acres of the 65-acre exhibition site. Planning took 14 months; building took a year; and another four months were needed to fit out the pavilions. The main contractors were James Fletcher and James Y Love. (Pete Smith points out that the latter's joinery and roof truss factory building from 1925 survives nearby in the Naylor Love yard, at 55 Sturdee Street.) A new road was constructed from the railway station to the exhibition grounds and named Anzac Avenue.

In the six months from November 1925 to April 1926 there were 3.2 million visits, at a time when the national population was 1.25 million. Among the many repeat visitors was Brian's grandmother, who lived nearby and had a season ticket. Visitors came from all over the country as well as Australia. The average attendance was 22,500 people a day, equivalent to the city coping with an Ed Sheeran concert every day for half a year. There were seven large pavilions containing dozens of galleries (called 'courts') with exhibits from all round the world. The only permanent structure was the brick art gallery, which was bought by the Sargood family and donated to the city after the exhibition closed. Next to the gallery was the huge Festival Hall, which could hold an audience of 2500. An Exhibition Choir

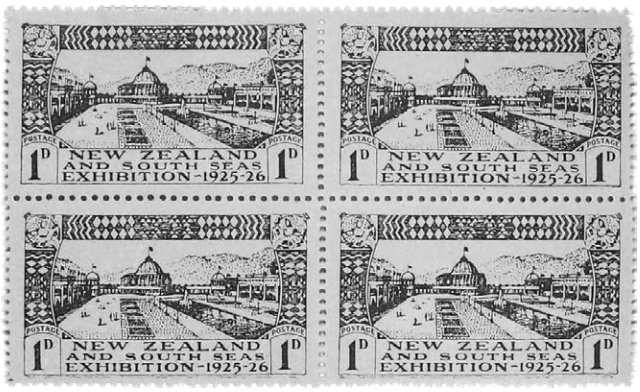
Top left: The New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition of 1925–26. The Festival Hall and the art gallery seen from the north-west, part of a panorama by Albert Godber, 17 November 1925 – National Library APG-1050-1/2-G; **Top right:** The roller coaster at night photographed by Albert Godber, 1 May 1926 – National Library APG-1921-1/2-G.

of 400 'well-selected voices' performed there. Advertised as 'New Zealand's Great Playground for the Summer 1925–26,' the diversions included an aquarium, a sports ground, and an amusement park with dodgems, a boat ride (the 'River Caves'), a swing carousel (the 'Merry Mix-Up'), a roller coaster (the 'Scenic Railway'), a caterpillar ride, a helter-skelter and various sideshows. This massive event was remembered for years afterwards, and many families still have items of exhibition memorabilia somewhere about the house. The largest piece of memorabilia is the ticket office that was moved to Brighton, becoming for a time the South Seas Gallery facing the dunes at 1088 Brighton Road. The exhibition broke even, but the big winner was the city council, which made so much money from public transport that it was able to pay for the construction of the long-planned Town Hall from ready cash. The architect Henry Mandeno, who had won the competition to design the building in 1914, was called back, and his partner Roy Fraser reworked the plans in a more modern idiom.

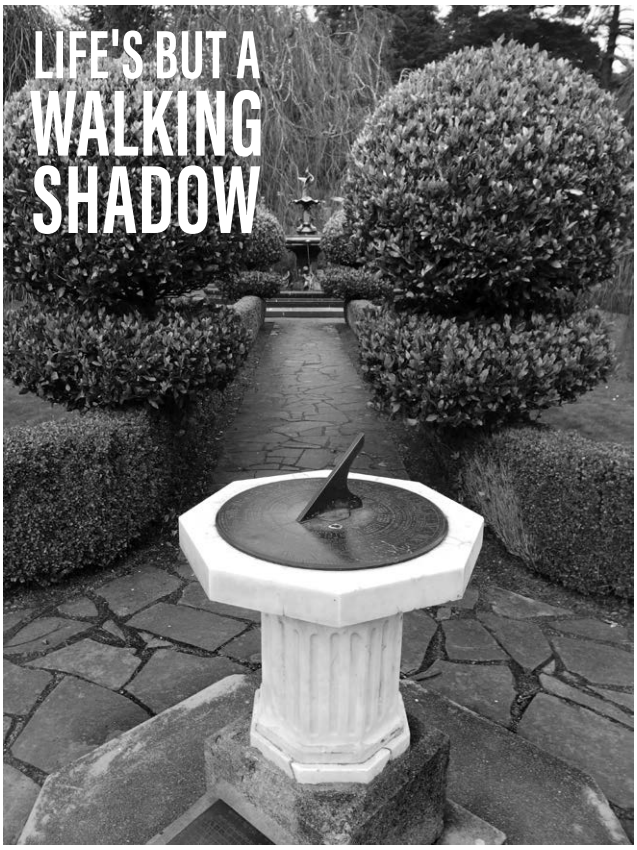
The exhibitions were a great stimulus to the local art scene, attracting artists from round the world to show their work, who then often stayed and taught painting. Among several professional artists who came to Dunedin in 1889–90 were James M Nairn, one of the Glasgow Boys who went on to teach in Wellington, and Girolamo Nerli. The Sienese aristocrat Nerli was quite a character, young, tall and bohemian. He settled in Dunedin in 1893 and set up an Art Academy. Over three years he trained many local artists, including Alfred O'Keeffe, Grace Joel and Frances Hodgkins, who said she had been stimulated to become a painter by her many visits to the 1889–90 exhibition. O'Keeffe had a studio in the Exchange building and went on to teach several hundred Dunedin artists, probably more than anyone else, among them Brian's father. Nerli suffered a personal tragedy in 1915, both his sons being killed ten days apart during the August offensive at Gallipoli.

Victorian Dunedin put the profits from gold mining to good use, building a gothic revival city and attracting artists who left an outstanding legacy. We are today left with a beautiful city and a rich culture – all of it ultimately came from the gold.

This is an edited version Brian Miller's talk of 11 February.



LIFE'S BUT A WALKING SHADOW



'Let others tell of storms and showers, I tell only sunny hours' reads the motto on the century-old sundial in the Dunedin Botanic Gardens. Perhaps so, but even given a sunny hour, telling what the time actually is involves a little mental arithmetic. The elaborate dial is covered with instructions on how many minutes to add or subtract from the time indicated by the shadow of the pointer (or gnomon), depending on the time of year: from adding 22 minutes on 10 February to subtracting 8 minutes on 10 October. Then you have to take account of Dunedin's being eight minutes behind standard time. The dial helpfully provides the local variations for the country's other important towns and cities, as well as a quirky selection of places further abroad for which you are highly unlikely to need to know the time, including Jerusalem, Malta, Pekin and Venice. By the time you have calculated all this, time will have moved on anyway. A tiny error has been introduced by placing the sundial among the box hedges of the knot garden, as its markings were calculated for a specific spot just over a thousand yards away in Logan Park, at 170.52° east. Some mistake seems however to have been made with the latitude, as instead of 45.866° south, the dial gives 45.52°, which is near Mount Trotter, inland from Waikouaiti.

The 'very high class' hand-engraved bronze dial bears the arms of city of Dunedin, now worn smooth, and the signature of its calculator and maker, the metalsmith James Stewart of Invercargill. He made more than 200 sundials in the course of his career; this one was created for the Dunedin opticians Hugh and GK Neill, who exhibited it in the central Grand Court of the New

Left: Three special postage stamps to the same design were issued in November 1925 and sold only at the Exhibition.
Right: The sundial with the Wolf Harris fountain in the background.



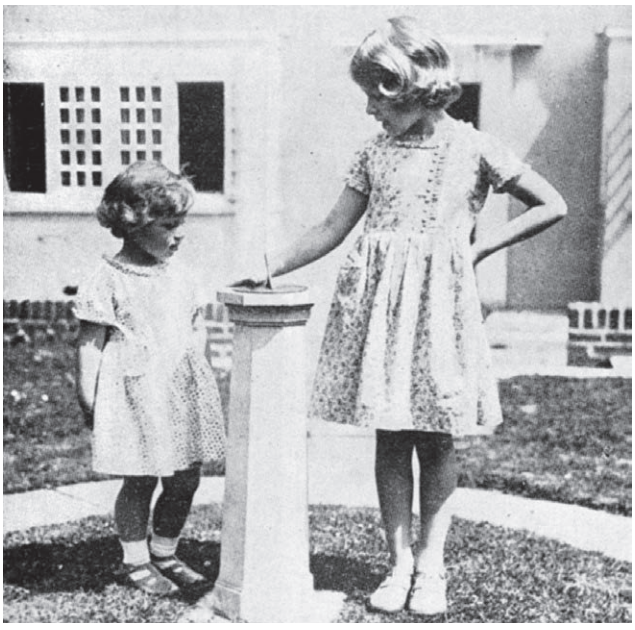
Zealand and South Seas Exhibition of 1925–26. As the exhibition drew to its close the city council's Reserves Committee bought the sundial for £30 (equivalent to about $3600 today) and moved it to the gardens. There it was joined by the Wolf Harris fountain that had also been displayed at the Exhibition. Donated by the philanthropist and founder of Bing, Harris and Co, the fountain had begun life in Queens Gardens, then known as the Triangle, in 1890, but was removed in 1924 to make way for the new war memorial obelisk. Initially the sundial was placed on a pedestal near the entrance to the Winter Gardens. 'The placing of the instrument in position is a job for experts,' explained the *Evening Star*: it 'has been oriented with exactness – a work calling for skill and care.'

However careful they may have been, complaints soon surfaced about the 'shameful way the pedestal was fixed. It has been "tinkered" with, but never attended to in a workmanlike manner.' By 1932 its condition was considered 'disgraceful, and as a sundial it is utterly useless.' In any case, calculating the time had become more fraught in 1927 when daylight saving was introduced, initially an hour but after complaints just half an hour from 1929. Its great advocate had been the Dunedin South MP Thomas K Sidey, father of Stuart, the future Mayor of Dunedin. In 1941 the extra half-hour of summer time was extended year-round for the sake of productivity. The war won, New Zealand standard time was changed permanently from 11½ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time to 12 hours ahead in 1946.

This seemed to settle the matter until summer daylight saving was introduced three decades later, adding another hour, by which time hardly anyone bothered consulting a sundial if they wanted to know the time. The traditional use for setting the precise time on a watch had in any case been superseded, first at important ports by timeball stations connected by telegraph line to the Hector (later the Dominion) Observatory in Wellington, and then from 1920 by a signal over the wireless in the form of a series of dashes between 10.30 and 10.35 each morning. In those days of uncluttered airwaves New Zealand listeners-in could even tune in to the time signal sent from the Eiffel Tower in Paris. By 1926 the chimes of Big Ben could be heard direct from Westminster, augmented from 1934 by the 'pips' broadcast by the Empire Service of the BBC, the signal coming straight from the horse's mouth at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.



Sundials were often recommended by garden designers as picturesque additions to domestic gardens, along with bird baths and mirrored gazing globes. Though it ran the risk of scaring off the very birds the gardener wished to attract, 'the gazing-globe affords beautiful pictures, providing the globe is situated in a garden overflowing with bloom.' The Exhibition sundial from 1924 was not the first to be seen in the botanic gardens. The Oamaru architect Thomas Glass showed a 'handsome' sundial made from his local limestone at the 1865 New Zealand Exhibition in Dunedin. Afterwards, he presented it to the botanic gardens, which were then on their original site in Albany Street, where the Burns building of the university now stands. The sundial stood between the two oaks planted to commemorate the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the future King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, in 1863. Six years later they were moved to the new gardens, though only Edward the Caresser's venerable tree survives to the present day. The sundial was less fortunate. By 1909 its pedestal had been in a 'dilapidated state for some time … it had at one time a sundial on it, but this has been removed, probably by some small boys, who have helped to deface the monument.'



Top left: The maker's signature is at the bottom edge of the dial. **Top right:** Schoolboys restraining the urge to deface the monument in July 1948 – Hocken Collections c/nE3801/21A; **Bottom right:** Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose following the latest fashion in garden design in 1933 – *Auckland Weekly News*, 26 July 1933, Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections AWNS-19330726-46-01

THE GOLD DIGGERS OF 2025



The annual OSA Summer Outing took place on Friday, 21 February with a bus trip to Central Otago. We proceeded up the Pig Root to Hayes' Engineering Works at Oturehua. On the way our tour leader Pete Smith pointed out various points of interest to keep the participants awake with comments such as 'from the family sheep station in Shag Valley, East Otago, the amateur radio operator Frank Bell sent a groundbreaking Morse code transmission that was received and replied to by London-based amateur operator Cecil Goyder' a century ago. Other points of interest were the names of various valleys and a plaque showing a bullock train near the top of The Brothers peak near Morrisons. The plaque is replicated from the original portrait on the wall of the Museum. Pigroot Creek was the site of a hotel called the Halfway House, but locals always called it the Pigroot Hotel.



We by-passed Ranfurly and reached Hayes' Works around 11.30 am. We were given an interesting talk about the Hayes and the products they manufactured. The machinery in the large workshop is run by a Pelton Wheel (a turbine) using water from a nearby race. Unfortunately they can only manage to run the machines on a Sunday due to financial constraints. All machines such as lathes and drills were belt-driven from overhead wooden shafts. Mrs Hannah Hayes used to ride a bicycle around Central Otago selling the firm's wares. Their patented chain fence strainer is still made today by Andrews & Beaven of Christchurch, who bought the patent. Of particular interest was the original four-bedroom homestead which has been restored to much of its original condition using locally sourced items of the era. The flushing toilet in the bathroom was an interesting item as it has no cistern and is therefore a silent flusher!

From Hayes we moved on to Gilchrist's general store in Oturehua township. This shop retains much of its original style, with many old products still on the shelves from the day it

Top: Browsing in Gilchrist's general store, Oturehua.
Left: The excursionists.





opened in 1902. We did not have much time to browse at our leisure, and the proprietor almost blew a fuse when he saw a 50-person busload arrive. Several of our party were naughty in not obeying the request to only look and not buy. The owner was angry because we had not told him we were coming and he took note of the bus company's name to complain. But as our friendly driver Richie pointed out, 'nobody rings a shop to say they are coming.'

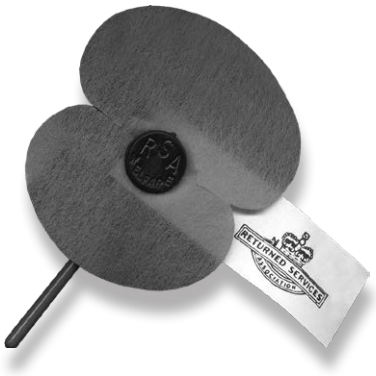
We moved on to Ranfurly for lunch, where everybody looked after themselves with a choice of three cafés, the hotel and a bakery. We left at 1.10 pm, headed towards Hyde on Highway 85, then No 87 and on to Macraes. We were very fortunate to have on board Mr Neil and Mrs Margaret Roy who had recently moved to Palmerston from their farm at Moonlight. Neil was able to give us a very good running commentary as we moved up Ramrock Road from Hyde to Macraes through the Moonlight and Nenthorn regions.

It was originally intended that we would visit the old Golden Progress mine at Oturehua, the original site of mining in the area, but the bus company advised that the access road was unsuitable for buses. However, Ritchie was knowledgeable about the mine area as he regularly drives the daily workers from Dunedin to Macraes. We went to the observation centre which had a very informative video showing the process from start to finish, from mining the ground to processing the spoil, to manufacturing gold bars. The view of the works from the observation centre was fantastic. The very large dump trucks looked like ants as they were so deep into the pit. We also visited the processing plant, which was around the back of the main workings.

We headed home, and tour guide Pete provided a quiz. Unfortunately, he neglected to advise that using mobile phones was a no-no. The winning team took great delight in telling him later that they had looked up most of their answers on the internet. (Moira has issued herself a presidential pardon.)

ANZAC DAY

The Committee sends its thanks to the Museum staff who, assisted by our President, served tea and biscuits to the crowds who attended the dawn service at the Cenotaph on Anzac Day.

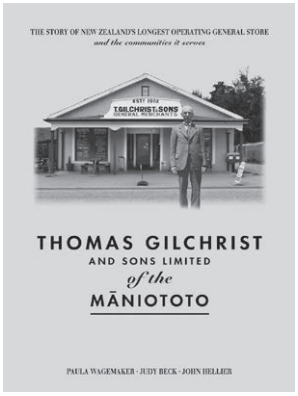


GAOL TIME

In recent years the Museum's near neighbour the former prison has been looking steadily better and better. The Dunedin Prison Trust acquired the historic late-Victorian building in 2011 and has conducted an extensive programme of restoration, including reslating the roofs and reinstating details such as gables and finials that had been removed decades ago. Now they have plans for new uses for the restored internal courtyard, which is overlooked on two sides by three levels of open corridors linking rows of cells. Research has been carried out on the lives and crimes of past inmates, and there are regular guided tours. Dr Jane Adams, a Trustee at the Dunedin Gaol, will be the speaker at our midwinter function on Sunday, 13 July at 2 pm. If you can come, please let Jude Johnson at the OSA office know by Monday, 7 July: (03) 477 8677 or admin@otagosettlers.org.nz

Top: The Hayes homestead at Oturehua.
Above: The incredible shrinking Pete Smith in the bucket of a 17-tonne Caterpillar 5230B excavator at Macraes.

BOOK NEWS



Thomas Gilchrist and Sons Limited of the Maniototo: The Story of New Zealand's Longest Operating General Store and the communities it serves, by Paula Wagemaker, Judy Beck and John Hellier (Christchurch: Quentin Wilson Publishing for the Gilchrist Store Trustees, 2023) 328 pages, paperback. 410 illustrations, 208 in colour; five maps. $54.95 (With OSA members' 20% discount, $43.96 plus $5 packing and postage.)

The Summer Outing introduced several OSA members to the Aladdin's Cave that is the old general store in Oturehua. Rural general stores, once ubiquitous, have become quite rare. Napoleon could once have called New Zealand a nation of shopkeepers – after all, the oldest stone building in the country is the store in Kerikeri. T Gilchrist & Sons has a strong claim to be the oldest of its kind in the country still operating. This notably well-written, attractively designed and 'astonishingly comprehensive' book details the history of the business and places it in the context of the nine rural communities it served and the wider social, economic and political history of the past 125 years. In that time, the business has weathered the Great Depression, two world wars and two pandemics. Among its many employees was the delivery boy who grew up to be the All Black Hec Wilson.

The store's owners, managers, staff and customers feature prominently in this history, which also gives a clear picture of how general stores operated, what they stocked and how they sold it. The vast array of illustrations will remind readers of long-gone essentials such as Bovo meat extract, Strang's coffee powder, Laundrine soap powder, Gilseal's DiDiT insect powder, Nyal Figsen laxative or Victory sand soap. Present-day survivors include Kremelta, Price's candles, Highlander condensed milk and Colman's mustard. When each winter the Idaburn Dam froze, the store hired ice skates and sold curling stones. Most sales were on credit to loyal, long-term customers. When the staff were too busy, motorists would pump their own petrol then go inside to pay. The identity of one customer given to filling up without paying was eventually revealed to be the local policeman, who left the district soon after.

The present concrete building, designed by the Dunedin architect Leslie Coombs, dates from 1929 and retains many of its original internal fittings. It replaced a store from 1899 that had been bought by Thomas Gilchrist in 1902, the year Rough Ridge was renamed Oturehua. The railway had arrived the year before and survived till 1990; cyclists following its trackbed now provide a steady stream of visitors to the township. The Gilchrists sold up in 1989, and the local community has since rallied round twice to keep the old store going. In the 1990s the new owners recognised the 'living museum' nature of the store and formed the historical display of old merchandise that is such a drawcard today. In addition to the many and varied illustrations, the book includes sample inventories and price lists. The index is very thorough, including hundreds of names of people associated with the store over the years. The research and writing of this book was 'the proverbial labour of love' and the proceeds will go towards the cost of maintaining the building and the collection of memorabilia it houses.

The Museum's shop stocks a wide range of items, many of them New Zealand-made, ideal as gifts for both adults and children. Members of the Association qualify for a 20% discount, and there are some special OSA online promotions at shop.toituosm.com

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If you would rather receive this newsletter as an email attachment (a PDF file) rather than in print, please contact Jude Johnston, our Administrator, at the OSA office – it will help us save money on postage.

OTAGO SETTLERS ASSOCIATION

Editor: Austin Gee; **Designer:** Tim Cornelius; **Publisher:** Otago Settlers Association.
This newsletter was produced by the Otago Settlers Association, founder and supporter of the Toitū Otago Settlers Museum. Membership of the Association is open to everyone interested in the heritage of this region. Details of membership are available from the Otago Settlers Association Administrator, Box 74, Dunedin. Phone 03 477 8677, email admin@otagosettlers.org.nz ISSN 2744-3302 (Print); ISSN 2744-3310 (Online)

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