

Advertisements from Lake County Press, 1883.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS found RABBITING with Dogs or Guns on our Run will be PROSECUTED.

BOYES BROS

Frankton, January 3rd, 1883.

Patronised by their Excellencies

Sir GEORGE GREY, Sir GEORGE BOWEN, Sir JAMES FERGUSON, Sir HERCULES G. ROBINSON, and Sir ARTHUR GORDON, late Governors of New Zealand.

V.  R.

Eichardt's Hotel,
QUEENSTOWN,
LAKE WAKATIP, NEW ZEALAND

This Hotel is situated on the margin of Queenstown Bay, and commands VIEWS OF THE MAGNIFICENT AND GRAND LAKE SCENERY!

PRIVATE APARTMENTS for Tourists and Families,

Important to the Travelling Public

THE undersigned begs to inform the Travelling Public (and especially visitors to the Lakes from Dunedin and Invercargill) that he is now running a

DAILY COACH!

Between

ARROWTOWN AND QUEENSTOWN;

leaving Queenstown on the Return

Journey as follows:

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—Upon the arrival of Steamer with Invercargill Passengers;

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Upon the arrival of Steamer with Dunedin Passengers (via Waimea Plains).

Single Journey, 5s; Return, 7s 6d.

W. M'PHAIL,

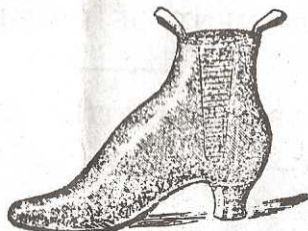
Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
BEACH STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

The above commodious Stables have been leased by and are under the personal management of GEORGE MULLIS, whose experience may be accepted as guarantee that every care and attention will be given.

Vehicles of every kind available for Tourists and others, with thoroughly quiet and staunch horses. Saddle horses can be had at all hours. Terms in this department very liberal.

GEORGE MULLIS,
Lessee.



HENRY FIELDING,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
BUCKINGHAM STREET,
ARROWTOWN.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order at Six Hours' Notice!

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.
Charges Moderate.

Wakatip Brewery

THE undersigned begs to thank the inhabitants of the Wakatip District for the liberal support extended to him since commencing business as a Brewer and hopes to receive a continuance of the same.

J. R.'s Celebrated

- THE QUEENSTOWN COURIER -

The Official Publication of the
QUEENSTOWN AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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SIXTEENTH ISSUE -

DECEMBER, 1975

Officers of the Society:

PRESIDENT	..	Mrs. Marygold Miller, 21 Hallenstein Street, Queenstown
SECRETARY	..	Mrs. Rona McCurdy, 66 Lake Esplanade, Queenstown
TREASURER	..	Mrs. Margaret Templeton, 18 Hallenstein Street, Queenstown
COMMITTEE	..	Mesdames J. Reid, R. Hood, W.P. McDonald, F. Haworth; Messrs. I. Daniel, K. Grant, J. Newman, G. Hensman, R. Hill, R. Rose, H.H.J. Miller, J. Grant.

Annual Subscription to the Society - \$2.00 per family.

"Courier" (2 copies a year)	-	Included in Subscription
	-	Price to non-members: 20 cents each

The first "Queenstown Courier" was published in 1966 and publications have continued since then.

Some of the earlier numbers are now out of print, but copies of others are still available. Many people have expressed great interest in "The Courier" each number containing articles which have not been published elsewhere.

We are always eager for more material, so please send articles for publication on any subject relevant to the history of the Wakatipu.

PRESIDENTS REPORT NOVEMBER 1975

I write this report with very mixed feelings as it will be the last I will write while living in Queenstown. I have been in the Society ever since its inception, having only one year off from office.

There is no doubt that the Society has achieved great things and has been a force to be reckoned with over the years. In an area such as the Wakatipu it is vital that such a society functions with vitality for not only is the district rich with Gold rush history and still retains many remnants of those days, but it also has tremendous potential for tourism. The tourist industry while using history as one of its attractions in its glossy brochures unfortunately does nothing to retain this important aspect of tourism. Over the years the Society has done all in its power to try to involve the industry in its work but with little success. I remember sharing a taxi from the airport with an Australian and his wife who were strangers to me at the time. As we approached town he asked the driver to stop outside the Library. With pleasure in his eyes he pointed out the old stone buildings and the trees to his wife, obviously deeply impressed himself. That was the first time I met Mr. Allan of Travelodge. Since then his company has built the largest concrete structure in Australasia, known as Travelodge Queenstown. I tell this story to show that our heritage as well as the contemporary scene can impress people in the tourist industry. But unfortunately a continual erosion is taking place, each loss in itself not vitally significant, but suddenly when it is too late there is an awareness that the whole character and identity is lost, never to return. It is the work of the Society to be continually vigilant and point out to the relevant authorities the necessity for conservation and the integration of the old with the new. Every person, town or district needs a past a present and a future that it can relate to. The Tourist Hotel Corporation could be developing the most sensitive area in Queenstown. The area where our first settler, William Gilbert Rees erected his home and his farm buildings. The lakeshore where he had his jetty, so vital for the shipping life line in the goldrush. So much of the local history has taken place on this spot. The cavalcade of colourful characters which have come and gone have congregated at Eichardt's. They have all contributed some part to the history and should not be forgotten. I have had talks with the developers of the T.H.C. proposal so they are aware of the significance and of the history of Buckham's Cordial factory and its buildings.

In a previous Courier we printed some of the Maori history, fragmentary, but none the less important. It would be worthwhile if the Society could intertwine some of the original Maori names into the present developments.

Several enjoyable outings have been held during the year.. A full day of plaque inspections was finalised by the erection of the plaque on Queenstown Hill to record the Maori name. We were joined by some members of other Societies which made the day most enjoyable. Unfortunately we still have not agreed on the Rees Memorial. We have the plaque but as yet no decision as to where it shall be put. This should be the number one priority for a future project.

May I take this opportunity to thank all those who have so loyally supported me in our effort to retain the historical aspects of the District. These projects are rarely popular, involve much hard work and most of the time one has to contend with outright hostility. One crumb of comfort is that after we achieve our aims we find that what we have done is usually applauded sooner or later, though we are rarely the ones who get the credit. This last doesn't matter a bit as long as we achieve conservation for the good of all, and manage to retain all that is worthy which remains from the colourful past of the Wakatipu in these days of constant change.

While saying goodbye, may I add my wish for happiness and prosperity for the future and the Compliments of the Season to all.

We shall be living on the North Shore of the Auckland Harbour, only twenty minutes from Queen Street, so we trust that you will pay us a visit if you are travelling in the North Island.

We have become deeply rooted in the Wakatipu and hope that we will always retain our links with the district.

A. M. MILLER

HISTORY OF THE PARK STREET RESERVE

One of the Conservation battles witnessed in Queenstown in recent times was the battle to retain the Park Street Reserve.

The Society did not take an active part in the battle as the president at the time approved of the proposed development of a high rise hotel on the site. However, by a majority vote the Society did lodge a formal protest. The area concerned has now been Gazetted reserve again and the hotel building will not take place on this site.

The following is an account of the history of the area. Little is known about the Maori settlement around this area of lake shore, except that it was known as Tahuna. Remains of Maori habitation were recorded, some having been found where the bowling green now is in the Government Gardens. The first facts are known about it from early minutes of the Queenstown Council.

When Queenstown became a Borough in 1866 the founders set about putting aside land for various purposes for the benefit of the people of the time and those of future generations. A study of the early minutes and the Statute books of the province makes their intentions quite clear; the outcome of their legislation shows that they were people of great foresight as the requirements of the future have been largely catered for.

Their intentions were to fulfil future needs and this is the way they set about it

Various areas were selected with a view to setting them aside for the varied future needs of the people. Recreational reserves, commonage, endowments, etc. were some of the designations which the founders put aside. Once these were decided an application was made to the Provincial Council to make these legal and operative.

Some of the first Council members of the Borough of Queenstown were M.J. Malaghan, Bendix Hallenstein, Robertson; men of foresight. In the early minutes it is Malaghan and Hallenstein who seem to be the main voices lifted to reserve land for preservation and various uses to be set aside for all time. It was at their instigation that the necessary legislation was finally passed in the Otago Provincial Council. The procedure was as follows -

In 1873 there were four reserve proposals put forward for Queenstown.

1. A Water Reserve, three parcels of land being recommended.
2. A Recreational Reserve, two parcels of land on the lake shore, one being on the waterfront from Horne Creek, now the children's playground, and the other being what is now known as St. Omer Park.
3. A Reserve for a Quarry
4. A Reserve for Plantations

On Motion of the Secretary of The Goldfields and Works - Resolved that an address be presented to His Honour the Superintendent, recommending that all that piece or parcel of land situated in the Town of Queenstown, containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres more or less and comprised within the following boundary lines, viz., Commencing at the North Western angle of The Park Reserve where it rests upon the Lake Wakatipu; thence easterly along the Park Reserve to Park Street; thence North Easterly along Park Street to Frankton Road 780 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence Northerly along Frankton Road to Camp Street 313 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence North Westerly along the South Western side of Camp Street to the eastern Margin of Horne Creek 315 links; thence South Westerly along the eastern margin of Horne Creek and Lake Wakatipu 1260 links to starting point, be set apart as a Reserve for Plantations.

This is the area now known as the Park Street Reserve.

Bendix Hallenstein is given the credit for planting the trees and there is no reason to doubt this supposition as the evidence of his tree planting in the Park and at Thurlby Domain shows his achievements in this field, thus having been instrumental in gaining this area for the people for a plantation he would obviously lose no time in turning it into one by planting.

At that time Queenstown did not lack open space, but the Founders envisaged a fast growth, believing the future to lie in minerals and farming and, in a small way, tourism. However, although Queenstown did develop, it was a slow process, and it finally emerged as a tourist town. It just existed on summer visitors for years, being still dependent on Lake Transport.

However, the present boom in tourism has brought Queenstown instant recognition as part of the Pacific tourist track and the development envisaged by the founders has in fact come about.

The Reserves within the Borough limits became very valuable. Plantations have grown up all round Queenstown but some are already lost; this natural plantation on the lake front, so close to the town, becomes more valuable as time goes on and, in fact, is fulfilling the function it was intended to do.

In 1966 moves were made towards a District Scheme which in fact is now operative. The objectives of the Scheme as set out in the booklet, Planning for the Future, are as follows:-

To co-ordinate planning throughout the District so that local private and Government development will proceed in harmony with one another.

To ensure that proposals for future development are compatible with both farming and holiday and tourist

OBITUARIES

The Society has suffered severe losses during the year. It is hard to envisage the future without the support of Mr. Jack Hamilton. His help and encouragement, his wise advice and ready assistance have always been part of our activities and we feel his loss deeply. Our sympathy goes to Mrs. Hamilton who has been a most loyal and helpful member.

Born at Speargrass Flat, Mr. Hamilton saw the changes development has brought to the District and realised the need to keep our links with the past. His loyal service in the Local Body Field gave him first hand understanding of the present day needs of the District so he could always bring a balanced view to matters of conservation and preservation.

One of the Society's projects in which he became deeply involved was the memorial at Malaghans to the Malaghan family. With his help I personally saw to the details of the erection of the stone cairn by the Woodbury Brothers as by this time Mr. Len Malaghan was in hospital in Wellington from whence instructions were coming for the memorial. Mr. Hamilton told the story of when, as a small boy, the relief of Mafeking was announced at the school, he and some other pupils erected the Union Jack on a poplar stake carried with great effort by them and put up in the school playground. So this episode is also recorded on the Malaghan plaque and we are pleased to think that Jack Hamilton's name is permanently recorded on this plaque erected through the Society. His influence will always be felt in the District he served so well.

Another strong link with the Wakatipu was broken recently when Mr. J.E.Reid died. He was a descendant of a pioneering scheelite mining family and was also involved with sawmilling at the Head of the Lake and the limestone deposits at Bob's Cove. The following historical notes are taken from the Southland Times.

Mr. J.E.Reid, who died recently at Queenstown, had his roots firmly planted in the Wakatipu District, being a descendant of Mr. George Reid, who, with his brother James, was a pioneer of the Glenorchy scheelite industry, involved in the once flourishing sawmilling industry at the head of Lake Wakatipu and with the limestone deposit at Bob's Cove.

Reid's mill operated at Diamond Lake, Paradise, between 1919 and 1926, when it was bought by Mr. Neil Cook and shifted across the Dart River to Routeburn.

In the late 1800's, the name of Reid also featured at Queenstown, when Mr. James Reid, the late Mr. J.E.Reid's

grandfather, arrived at the resort in 1878 from Riverton and took over the Wakatipu Brewery, carried on after his death in the 1880s by his widow and two sons, George and James, who also worked a gold claim at Twelve Mile Creek.

Mr. J.E.Reid was born in 1908 in the old Reid home in Earl Street, Queenstown, was educated at the Glenorchy School and Otago Boys High School and followed his father's example by marrying, in 1934, the Rees Valley school teacher of his day, Miss Gladys Dey.

He first worked on Wakatipu district sheep stations before joining his father in the scheelite business on Mount Judah, Glenorchy.

He was later works inspector for the Lake County Council, then held the same position, along with being county clerk at Waikouaiti, where he was also a member of the Borough Council.

During the 1930 slump he was employed by the Mines Department to supervise those working at the Glenorchy gold and scheelite mines under the special scheme 13, introduced to help the unemployed.

Mr. & Mrs. Reid returned to Queenstown from Waikouaiti in the late 1940s, where Mr. Reid managed the borough camp until his retirement.

He also served one and a half terms on the Queenstown Borough Council.

He was vitally interested in mining and historic matters of the district, particularly in the future of the Bob's Cove limestone deposit.

Mr. Reid inherited the nine acre property through which this valuable seam runs, from his father. The original title for the land was made out on August 27, 1883, as a Crown grant to Mr. Ezra Eldred, but with Mr. Henry Burroughs being the first man to operate the quarry.

Mr. Reid is survived by his wife, two sons, George and James, and two daughters, Joan (Mrs. M.Ward, Dunedin) and Anne, (Mrs. J.P.Picher, Canada), a former New Zealand ski champion.

Recently a direct descendant of William Gilbert Rees visited Queenstown; Brookland Place, Remuera, is his place of abode.

We also received a friendly letter from Mr. Ernest Cunliff who accompanied us when we did the plaque on Queenstown Hill. He sent us the journal of his own Society in Waihi which is available for anyone to read. He offers to speak to the Society when he next visits our area and to show slides. This sounds a very interesting proposal.

JOURNAL KEPT ON BOARD SHIP "SILISTRIA" ON THE
OUTWARD PASSAGE TO NEW ZEALAND, 1860

Part II

"The young men being in the forward part of the ship divided by a partition from the married people, it is very disagreeable the open berths and would recommend no decent person to take it especially if married. The enclosed steerage, small places with two beds over each other with room to keep a chest. They are made of different sizes to suit families, we have altered our lowest bed and made it wide so that we are both sleeping in one bed and using the one over our heads for a press for keeping our little things. It is much more agreeable than the common but there is an awful annoyance in the noise and uproar of children on each side of us. The next class is in the poop, they are much more comfortable, they have a steward to attend on them. Any person that had the means ought to come in this class as I question if one in six would come in the steerage if they knew what sort of place it is. We are divided into messes not exceeding ten there is nine in the mess that I am in, one of us is captain for a week whose duty is to get the water, tea, sugar and all the grub from the purser or quartermaster then take it from and to the cook. We are not getting it cooked overly well or at regular hours owing to the of the passengers giving the cook drink which makes him unfit for his duty, but things will get better by and by I trust as some of passengers are on the alert to catch those who are so liberal with their grog.

Mary much better this afternoon after getting the fresh air on the poop came below at 9 p.m. had prayers went to bed.

July 31st Mary much better today got some coffee beans ground and made coffee for her which she relished better than any meal she got since we came on board. After breakfast she was quite recovered and went up on deck to the poop to sew. A passenger ship from New York to Liverpool passed quite close to us, both the Captains hailed each other, we all rushed on deck, gave three cheers to each other and rapidly passed each other. Three other ships in sight as I am writing this bearing south west, distance from us ten or fourteen miles. This is a fine day with a nice breeze which keeps the ships much steadier than in yesterday's calm. Passengers enjoying themselves reading, chatting, playing at chess, etc. 12 a.m. passed so close to the Norwegian bark "Doris" that you could throw a biscuit on board of her. She was outward bound like ourselves but lost her foretop gallant mast. The Silistria rapidly passed her though we were on the same tack. A little drizzling rain in the

meantime 4.p.m. Had dinner today at 2 consisting of salt pork and fresh soup, hard biscuit, got an allowance of preserved potatoes, rice to-day. Coming on very wet. Crew busy sending the anchor chain below, come on to blow fresh this afternoon. Ship making considerable progress.

August 1st Blowing fresh this morning, deep rolling sea. Ship still sailing on the same course since we left the channel, viz. south south west. Nothing of importance up to this time. The evening keeping fine and steady had prayers tonight, one case of sickness on board supposed to be smallpox.

August 2nd Weather still keeping fine Mary not overly well took nothing for breakfast but one cup of coffee, was seized with retchings when she got up this morning. Saw a vessel in sight this morning passed ships studding sail yard in the water. Nothing to be seen but sky and water up to this 12 a.m. Passed a schooner this afternoon homeward bound spoke to each other by signals. Had dancing this evening and remained on deck till 11 o'clock a splendid night, moon shining beautiful on the water.

August 3rd This morning dull with slight rain. Breeze still keeping the same and wafting us rapidly over the ocean, ship running about 200 miles in the 24 hours. Mary quite brisk to-day. Passed a ship this morning bound to Glasgow, the Captains spoke to each other. The Captain and surgeon coming daily round to see that the passengers berths are kept in proper order. Nothing of any consequence up to this time 12 a.m. Saw flying fish for the first time this afternoon, they very much resembled very small herrings, I only caught two glimpses of them as they rose out of the water and flew about 10 yards or so at a height of 1 foot 6 inches above the surface, rather interesting for a Scotchman to see the fish of the sea flying like birds. A sail in sight about 8 miles to leeward. Had preserved beef and soup for dinner today enjoyed it much better than the salt pork. This day cleared up finely with a nice breeze fair behind us, Had fair wind since we left. Getting more used to the ship and liking it better. This afternoon had fine fun with some of the passengers attempting to climb the mast, they were no sooner up a few yards than some of the ships crew rushed up after them and secured them with ropes to the rigging until they came to an agreement to pay the fine the mariners imposed on them. Much to their annoyance but to the great satisfaction of the rest. Had dancing and a regular contest on board this evening. We have two fiddlers and a piper on board so that we are tolerably well off for musicians. We have also prayers on board every night before retiring to rest.

(to be continued)

JOHN TROTTER BUTEMENT

"North Station"

by Peter Chandler

The dissolution of the short-lived partnership of George Gammie Maitland, William Lewis Grant and William Gilbert Rees began in 1863 with the cancellation of the Lease of Run 356 (Home, or Shotover Station). Within three years the remaining runs, "Kawarau Falls" (Runs 331 and 345) and "North Station" (Run 346) had been sold. The underlying reason here must have been the increasing financial embarrassment of G.G.Maitland, which culminated in his bankruptcy in 1869.

Although Rees had explored the head of Lake Wakatipu and applied for Run 346 on behalf of the partnership, the licence was issued to "Robert Campbell of London" on 18 June 1861. The ramifications of these early run-holding ventures, both social and financial, can, in many cases, be only guessed at, by my own interpretation is that Campbell was a mortgagee. Campbells were interested in many Otago runs, among them Mt. Linton, The Plains, Mararoa, Burwood, Mavora, Galloway, Benmore and Otekaieke, while Robert Campbell Tertius, of Buscot Park, the head of the New Zealand Company ("Robert Campbell & Sons Ltd.") was a near neighbour to Maitland, of Shotover House. They may have been acquainted earlier in Australia.

Alfred Duncan, in "The Wakatipians", has left us an interesting account of the early days of North Station, the difficulty of getting sheep on to the run, the battle against rats which overran the camp and the end of their life of peace in isolation, when the discovery of gold in the Bucklerburn and other streams brought miners flocking to the head of the lake.

Run 346 was offered at auction in Dunedin in May 1866, with about 500 sheep. The purchasers were John Trotter Butement and his brother, Thomas Thompson Butement, who had been in business in Dunedin as cordial manufacturers.

My first contact with the Butement family was through Mr. Thomas Butement (son of J.T.Butement) a retired mining engineer, then living in Adelaide. In his first letter, Mr. Butement asked forgiveness for typing errors "as I am now 94 and not as capable as I used to be".(!) Later contacts with other members of this family have filled out knowledge of the man who eventually became sole owner of a large pastoral holding based on Glenorchy.

John Trotter Butement was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed on 22nd May 1836, the son of Thomas Thompson Butement(I). Family speculation for years was on whether they shared common ancestry with Jose de Bustamante, but it is now

established that the name is French, from Beauteumont in Normandy. Roger de Beauteumont is mentioned in histories of the north of England in the 12th century, but Mr. J. I. Butement says he was assured by English historians that continuous descent from a Norman ancestor was highly improbable. The Black Death of 1348-49 so depopulated England that in many cases a usurper had adopted a name to gain possession of a vacant estate. The name passed through various forms to become finally anglicised as Butement.

The discovery of gold in Australia brought the Butement family to Melbourne, while the "rush" to Gabriel's Gully in 1861 provided the incentive for a further and final move to Otago. Thomas Butement Sen'r established an accommodation house on the main road about a mile north of Milton, but following the opening up of Milton, removed into the township. His sons, John and Thomas Jun'r, established a cordial factory in Dunedin. Mackay's "Otago Gold Fields Almanac", 1864, has the following advertisement:

"BUTEMENT BROS.
Manufacturers of
British Wines, Cordials & Aerated Waters
Princes Street, Dunedin
Have constantly on hand a large stock of

Ginger Brandy	Orange Bitters
Ginger Wine	Peppermint
Cherry Brandy	Cloves
Raspberry Vinegar	Lemon Syrup
Tonic Bitters	Malt Vinegar, &c. &c.

Butement Brothers, having erected new premises, especially adapted for the manufacture of the above, are now prepared to supply an article, equal in quality to English manufactured, and at lower rates than the same can be imported."

Thos. Butement (III) told me that the destruction of this factory by fire was the main reason why his father and uncle decided to buy North Station.

Although the Grant/Maitland/Rees partnership had held the Run since 1861, there were virtually no buildings on it, and the Butements made their home in an abandoned hotel at the Bucklerburn. It is strange that, considering John Butement held North Station for 20 years, no record nor recollection of his later homestead exists. Buildings erected on the station were a stone woolshed and cookshop on the pre-emptive right in Glenorchy and shepherd's quarters at the Precipice Creek, where the site is still marked by a cherry tree. Of the Glenorchy buildings, the cookshop served for many years as the district store, while the walls of the woolshed were eventually "quarried"

to provide stone facing for the approach ramp to the Glenorchy wharf.

In 1868, his brother having quit the partnership, John Butement added Run No. 419 ("Routeburn") to his holding, but sold it two years later to John Scott. In 1874 he added Runs 14, 18 and 19, (Wakatipu D.D.) bringing the total area to 136,550 acres. His south boundary was then at 25 Mile (or Simpson's) Creek, from where it extended to the head of the Rees Valley and embraced Mt. Earnslaw, Mt. Alfred and the Paradise flats. His brand was 'B' and bale brand 'JB'.

The increase in flock numbers is probably as remarkable as that of any of his neighbours:-

1867-	4,003	1877	35,000	
1868	6,951	1878	32,000	(1878 snow)
1869	10,563	1879	34,000	
1870	11,750	1880	37,000	
1871	14,780	1881	36,500	
1872	16,554	1882	34,000	Effect
1873	17,820	1883	30,000	of
1874	36,450	1884	26,900	Rabbits
1875	No	1885	19,800	
1876	Figures	1886	17,650	

His total flock is stated to have reached over 42,000 at times, as the above figures do not include lambs.

The following list of employees of John Butement at North Station was given to me by Messrs. John and Thos. Kennett:-

Head Shepherds

Alexander Grant - until 1878 (later of 'Grandview', Lower Shotover)
Chas. Matheson ('Long Charlie')
Thos. Hope
William Davidson

Shepherds:

Finlay McMillan, a Highlander, who worked his dogs in Gaelic. McMillan was later the owner of "Temple Peak" Freehold and "Mt. Aurum" at Skippers.
John Smith ("Jock Frae Hame")
Andrew Fraser; later farmed at "The Hillocks"
Alex Semple, who became head shepherd at "Benmore"
Thos. Davidson } Brothers of Wm.
Rob't Davidson } Davidson, above.
Jas. Jack - later butcher in Lumsden
David Jack - in "Key of the Lakes" hotel, about 1905.
? McIntosh, a Scot, formerly a fireman on an Australian Steamer (This is not "Scotty" McIntosh of Mt. McIntosh, Glenorchy).

James George

James Reid - This is probably the same man who is mentioned in "The Wakatipians" p. 53. (In spite of local tradition that Reid Lake at Glenorchy is really "Reedy Lake" I feel, from the length of time that the name has been in use, that James Reid is the person commemorated).

Robert Matheson

William Polson

Charles Cattenach - became manager of "Routeburn" under the Otago & Southland Investment Co.

From 1870 onwards, Butement was faced with the resumption by the government of portions of his run for subdivision into small holdings. Several times he countered this move by buying the land back when it was offered for sale, but in spite of this, several farmers were able to establish themselves on sections scattered over the low-lying parts of his run. His land purchases were the subject of a series of attacks in the "Lake Wakatipu Mail", where land which was "valuable for settlement" when offered, was "not worth more than 30s. an acre", or "only fit for cockatoos" when Butement paid £4 (\$8.00) an acre for it. (Perhaps the editor felt that consistency was the refuge of fools?)

The first real threat to Butement's prosperity, apart from the ever-fluctuating price of wool, was the spread of rabbits into the Wakatipu district. It is felt that heavy stocking of the runs had so opened the ground cover that ideal conditions existed for the lightning spread and rapid increase of rabbits. They were already troublesome on 'Kawarau Falls' by 1878; by March, 1880, they had reached the Greenstone Valley on the west side of the lake. In April, 1881, "Closeburn" and parts of "Mt. Creighton" were thickly infested, while they were reported to be "increasing fast" towards the head of the Lake.

Butement, in addition to being a member of Lake County Council, was elected a member of the Lake Rabbit Board in November, 1880. Although it had been predicted in 1879 that the "rabbit pest would shortly be a thing of the past" nearly 80 years were to pass before reduction of rabbit numbers to an insignificant level became a reality.

In February, 1882, Butement purchased W.T. Marshall's farm at Lake Hayes, and this seems to have been the family home until he finally left the Wakatipu District.

The "hungry eighties" saw the end of John Butement's runholding enterprise. Low wool prices forced him to yield and in 1887 he abandoned his runs and sold up the

farm (now "Threepwood") at Lake Hayes. Transfer No. 18527, Land Registry Office, Dunedin (6 July 1888) records the transfer of all his freeholds at Glenorchy and Lake Hayes to N.Z. Loan & Mercantile Agency Co. Ltd. in settlement of a debt of £6,083. 8s. 4d. (£12,166.84) "which I acknowledge I am unable to pay".

Butement retired to Masterton where a son, William, formerly medical superintendent at Dunedin Public Hospital, had started in private practice. He died in Wellington Public Hospital on 25th March, 1915.

His son, Thomas (my Adelaide correspondent) was the second graduate of the Otago School of Mines. With a fellow student, John Henderson, who had accompanied him on an exploration to Big Bay and Martin's Bay, he was able to afford some relief to Donald Keith and Stewart Dewar, when they found them starving in the Lower Hollyford in 1886. Thomas Butement had a lengthy career as a mining engineer in Australia and died in Adelaide in 1958.

Otago goldfields Historic Park

Members will be aware of the big part this Society has played in ensuring the valuable artifacts pertaining to mining in this area would be included in the Goldfields National Park. The following will give you an idea of the concept and of the part people are expected to play in the project.

OTAGO GOLDFIELDS HISTORIC PARK

A Unit of the New Zealand National Parks & Reserves System

The Otago Goldfields Historic Park is intended to serve as a prime visitor attraction while preserving as a permanent cultural asset a cross section of the history of the gold rush area of a century ago.

Such an Historic Park is not seen as a single unit in Government ownership but as a series of sites some remaining in private ownership and others becoming historic reserves but all preserving the atmosphere of the goldfields.

The Historic Park is being established progressively with initial emphasis on preventing loss or deterioration of remaining goldfields structures and sites, to be followed up with information leaflets, signs and markers to interpret sites to the visitor and, perhaps ultimately, some working demonstrations of techniques of winning gold and the way of life of the prospector.

New Concept: The concept will represent a departure from the traditional historic reserve concept where land and structures become public property and where the aim is to reserve a single complex for historic purposes. The goldfields situation lends itself to the preservation and interpretation of a representative range of sites and structures in both private and public ownership with links provided by re-opened and, in some cases, upgraded miners' cross country routes.

It is proposed that the Park will include, for example -

- sites of key discoveries and sites demonstrating various techniques of gold winning. These would normally be administered as historic reserves.
- the sites of one or two deserted gold mining towns. It should be possible to bring these into public ownership with little cost and to administer them as historic reserves.
- parts of existing goldfield towns which retain the structures and atmosphere of last century and where local residents are prepared to accept local government planning controls on buildings to ensure that that atmosphere is retained. These would remain in private ownership as living towns but could be identified as historic districts.

- Mining trails which could be available for hiking or horse riding linking historic reserves or districts.

All these could be managed as part of an Historic Park with standard types of markers, interpretive signs and literature to enable the visitor to gain enjoyment as he gains an understanding of the exciting and often challenging days of the goldfields.

Other major advantages of the Historic Park idea are national acceptance of responsibility for protection and co-ordinated management and international recognition of the historic integrity of the areas making up the Park.

American Examples: The concept of such a park is a very recent one. The first such park established in the United States - the Nez Perce National Historic Park - commemorates the history of an American Indian Tribe with the distinctive practice of piercing the nose. The story of this tribe and their contact with the westward expansion of American settlers is being told at some 24 sites scattered across the State of Idaho with the National Park Service planning to purchase four sites, with others remaining privately owned but managed in co-operation with the Park Service.

Directly relevant to the Otago Goldfields suggestion is a similar proposal currently being developed by the U.S. National Park Service to establish a Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park in Alaska. This proposal involves the Park Service purchasing one or two key historic buildings in the town of Skagway to serve as visitor information centres, the municipal authorities controlling development in a Skagway Historic District, the preservation of the deserted goldrush town of Dyea and development of tramping facilities and protection of gold rush features along the historic Chilkoot and White Pass Trails.

These proposals are being enthusiastically supported by local residents who are keen to see both historic preservation and compatible economic development. They are well aware that even more people visit the historic parks of the U.S. National Park system than visit the national parks and that many towns such as Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, owe their economic well-being to the preservation of their historic features.

(to be continued)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1975

TRAVEL ACCOUNT

<u>RECEIPTS</u>		<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	
By Credit balance Brought Forward	234.01	To I. Daniel (Travel Expenses)	100.00
Collection - Travel Talk on	11.36	I. Daniel (Travel Expenses)	103.00
Mechu Picchu	1.00	Donation Lakes District	
Donation		Centennial Museum	25.00
Interest, Southland Savings Bank	15.25	Bark Cheque Error	8.96
		Credit Balance as at	24.66
		31.10.75	
	<hr/> \$261.62		<hr/> \$261.62