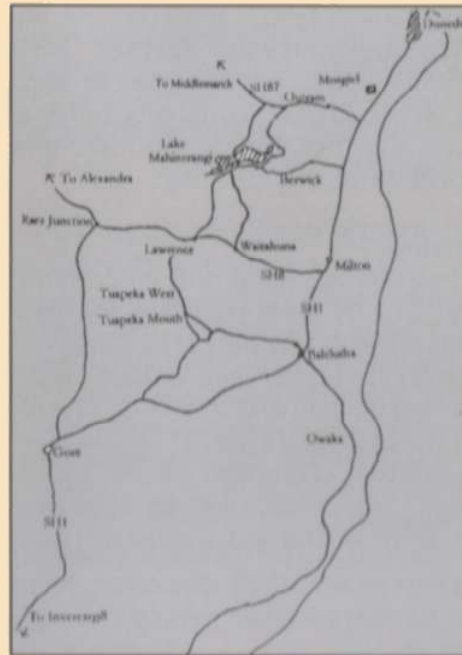




21. Athenaeum Library.
22. Flour Mill.
23. Lawrence Cemetery.
24. Coal Pit Flat.
25. The Chinese Camp.
26. Tuapeka West Introductory Sign.

The Heritage Precinct

The Historic Places Trust have identified around 50 buildings in Lawrence that are of "historical significance". The greatest concentration of these are situated in the Ross Place, Peel Street, Colonsay Street block. This area has been designated as a Heritage Precinct.



For more information about key attractions, recreational activities, bush walks, accommodation, gold mining and farming history, visit the:

Lawrence Museum & Information Centre
 Phone/Fax: 03 485-9222
 Email: lawrence.infocentre@xtra.co.nz
 View our website at:
www.homestead.com/lawrenceinfo

The Lawrence District Heritage Trail was developed with support from the following organisations:



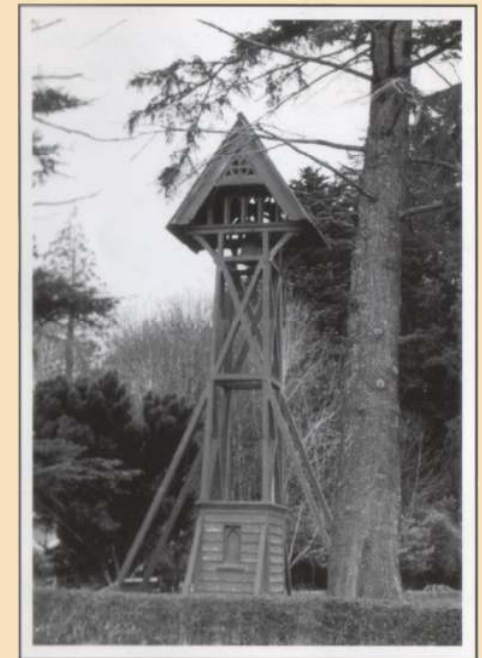
Havelock
Commonage
Trust



HERITAGE TRAIL



LAWRENCE DISTRICTS HERITAGE TRAIL



A Lawrence Lions Club Project

the Real
Discover  New Zealand

Lawrence a rich history

When gold was discovered near Lawrence in 1861, the population of the whole area grew quickly, bringing rapid development to the town. Lawrence and the surrounding areas are known not only for the gold, but also for the rich heritage of colonial architecture.

The Trail, which starts at the Information Centre and Museum, takes you around just some of the historic sites within Lawrence and its outer boundaries, including Gabriels Gully, the Cemetery, and Wetherstones. A series of numbered signs and sites give you a fascinating insight into the history of some of the town's buildings and early industries.

A sign acknowledging the history of the Tuapeka West area can be viewed outside the Tuapeka West hall, enroute to Tuapeka Mouth. The historic river punt is available for Clutha River crossings. Weekend arrangements are by phoning 03 415-9064.

Please respect that most buildings on the Heritage Trails are private property and can only be viewed from the outside.

The Lawrence Trail

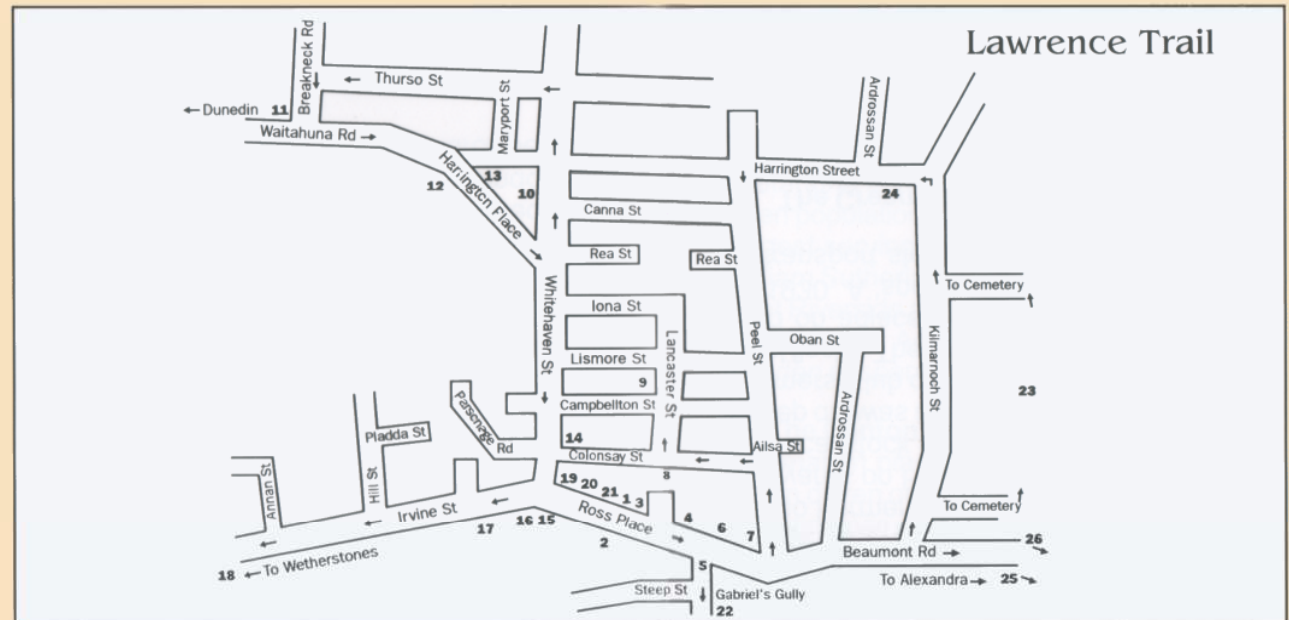
Explanatory signs are on each site

1. Lawrence Museum and Information Centre and Introductory Sign.
2. Winmills Drapery.
3. Herberts Store.
4. Bank of New Zealand.

5. Entrance to Gabriels Gully. Journey up the Gully to the Goldfields Park and walking tracks.
6. The Old Town Hall.
7. Peel Street Introductory Signs.
8. Colonsay Street Introductory Sign.
9. Anthem House.



10. Lawrence Hospital.
11. Marama Lodge.
12. The Creamery.
13. The Ark.
14. Whitehaven Street Introductory Sign.
15. Athenaeum and Miners Institute.
16. Woollen Mill.
17. Lawrence Railway.
18. Wetherstones Introductory Sign.
19. The Town Hall.
20. Grays Drapery.



The Waitahuna Trail

Begin at the Introductory Signs outside the Waitahuna Memorial Hall. Follow the map around the Waitahuna Trail with explanations of each numbered site in the brochure. You will discover the extent to which the mining of gold contributed to the development of the area, and how the foundations laid by the early farmers have endured to support the Lawrence and Waitahuna communities of today.



1. Waitahuna Memorial Hall

Introductory Trail sign.

2. Post Office.

The first Waitahuna (Havelock), Post Office building was mistakenly erected at Havelock in Marlborough. Then in 1879 another Post Office and dwelling was erected at Waitahuna, but after lying idle for some months, it was dismantled and shifted to Balclutha. Irate residents apparently gathered on the site, and burned an effigy of the then Premier of N.Z., Mr John Hall. The ashes were buried on the spot. A permanent Post Office finally opened here in 1924 and served the district until its closure in 1988.

3. Presbyterian Church.

For 20 years the Rev. R. Skinner was minister of the first Presbyterian Church, built in 1874. He visited parishioners as far away as Manuka Creek and Waitahuna West on horseback. The brick house in Grindon Street now known as "The Limes", was built in 1912 as the Manse at a cost of \$1100. The foundation stone of the present church was laid in 1924, during the 50th Jubilee celebrations of the Presbyterian Church in Waitahuna. The church bell was formally an old ships bell.

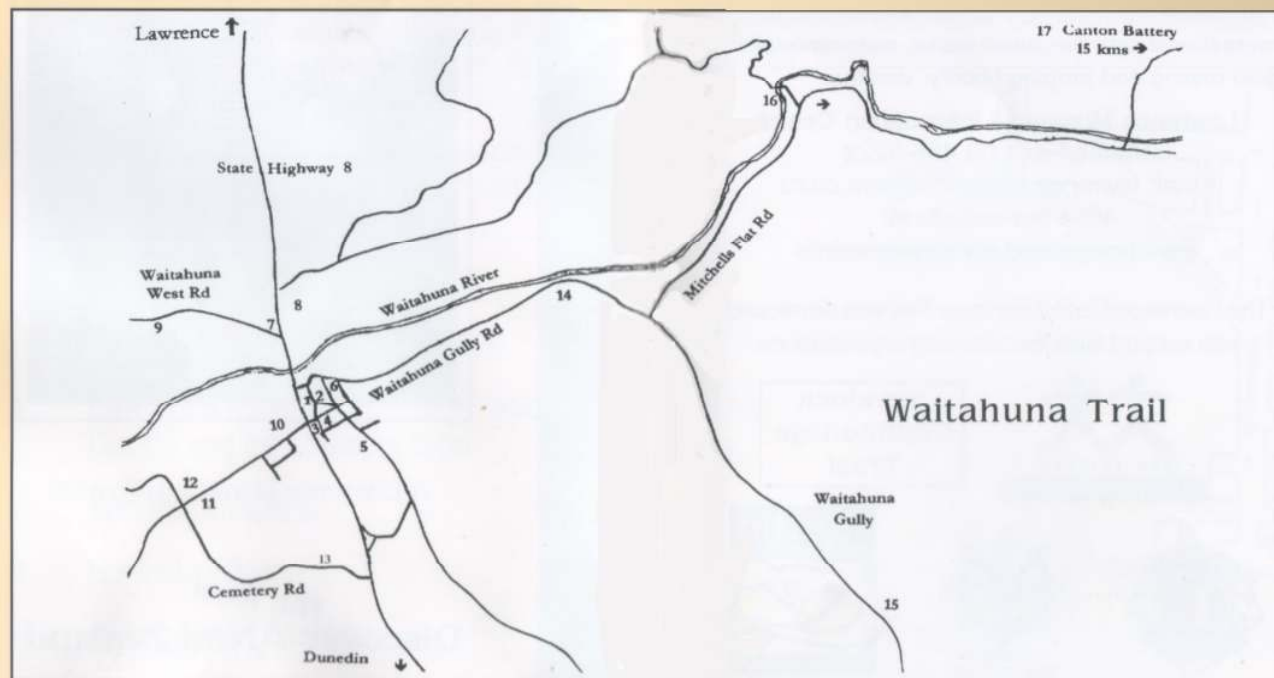
4. Waitahuna School.

The first public school was erected in 1873. and at one time had a roll of 180 pupils. Small schools also existed at Clarkes Flat, Mt. Stuart, Round Hill, Waitahuna West, and Manuka Creek.

The present school building was erected in 1925 after which the smaller contributing schools eventually closed. Two mature oak trees standing in the school grounds, may date back to 1892, as records show that the school children were involved in tree planting on the inaugural 'Arbour' Day that year.

5. St Brigids Church

Earlier Catholic Churches were built in 1862 in Waitahuna Gully and in 1870 at Waitahuna. This former Church of St Brigid which was erected in 1924, was eventually closed in 1988. Some of the stained glass windows were donated to a new Catholic Church being built in Bluff at that time.



6. St. Mathews Church.

Early Anglican services were held in the 'Gully' Athenaeum. St. Mathews church was built in 1898 by Robert York. There were only 20 founding members of the Church of St. Mathews, as declared church membership could only be signed by men over 21 years of age at that time. The church is now a private residence.

7. The Waitahuna Jail and Courthouse.

This house, on the corner of Waitahuna West Rd. and S.H.8 was the policemen's house. Both the residence and the Courthouse were shifted here from Waitahuna Gully. The Courthouse was situated next door on the empty section and the jail was one of the small buildings at the back of the house.

8. Waitahuna Railway Station.

The railway line to Waitahuna and through to Lawrence was opened in 1877 after construction began from Clarksville in 1873. 'Josephine' the historic engine on display at the Otago Early Settlers Museum in Dunedin, was regularly used on this line. The regular service opened up further farming development with opportunities to transport stock, wool and grain to markets further away. The line eventually closed in 1968 after an unprofitable history.

9. Fairview.

This two storied, kauri and rimu home was built in 1874 by Jake McNickle, for his sister Catherine Livingston and her husband William. Before taking up farming, William Livingston had mined for gold at Gabriel's Gully and Blue Spur. The grand old style of Fairview perhaps indicates that Livingston mined 'with some success.' The present owners have restored and maintained the house close to its original style.

10. Saleyards and Showgrounds

The first saleyards were built behind the Bridge Hotel and were in use until 1906. The Otago Farmers Co-Operative then built new saleyards on Farmers Club property, where the local stock sales were held until 1987. A sheep dip was also constructed here and the Farmers Club co-ordinated the dipping of all local flocks. The annual Agricultural Show was held on adjacent show grounds from 1881 to 1930. A 'special' train ran from Dunedin to transport stock and visitors.

11. The Creamery

After prolonged efforts by the Farmers Club of Waitahuna, a Creamery was built by the Taieri and Peninsular Dairy Co. in 1907. It eventually closed down not many years later through insufficient support and the introduction of home milk separating units.

12. The Woolscour

Wool was scoured in this building under the management of Messrs. Bishop, Nolan and Price. Some opinion has it that a Tannery may also have operated here at some time. The building remains in use as a woolshed today.

13. Ryans Bridge

This bridge, an arched stone culvert, was earlier known as Corry's bridge. It is unique in that the design was wide enough to still meet required road widths a hundred years on. While similar designs were used throughout New Zealand by early road builders, the travelling public seldom saw or appreciated the skill that went into creating them. Viewing access is from Cemetery Road.

14. The Stone Shed.

The Stone Shed was believed to be already standing when James Cutler, the grandfather

of former owner Mr George Cutler, came to Waitahuna Gully in 1865. It was believed to have been built by some Italian people, who may have actually lived in the building. It was later used to store chaff and hay.



15. The Miners Monument.

This Monument was erected in 1948 to commemorate the centenary of Otago and the discovery of gold in Waitahuna Gully, on the 20th of July 1861. As it also marked the end of mining in the area and consequently the end of the 'Gully, the monument is a tribute to the pioneer miners and the part they played in shaping the history of the Waitahuna area.

16. Riverside and Suspension Bridge.

Several different resident doctors served Waitahuna and the Gully in the earliest years when population was at its greatest. One of the longest serving Doctors in Lawrence was Dr William Sutherland. He was born and brought up at Riverside and educated at the Waitahuna Gully school. Adjacent to the house is a rare wooden suspension bridge, built in 1906.

17. The Canton Battery.

Information plaque on the site of this former steam driven quartz crushing battery. The site is a distance of 23kms from Waitahuna on Mitchells Flat Rd. A little further on, a left hand turn at the junction of Mitchells Flat Rd and Waipori Rd., will return you back to Lawrence.