

Mount St Joseph Homestead



Location: 14 Hillside Terrace, St. John's Hill, Whanganui
Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga List Number: Nil

Physical Description: The two storied, timber framed building is designed in the Italianate style with the characteristic quoins, pedimented windows, shallow pitched hipped roofs and overhanging, bracketed eaves. It is likely that the original plan form was almost square but it appears there have been several extensions to the west and north. What is likely to have been the original building has a small projecting wing from the body of the building to the south east corner and another to the north east corner. A two storeyed verandah extends from the south projecting wing along the east elevation. The original entry is under the verandah and has glazed toplights and sidelights. Another entry has been built through a single storeyed conservatory to the south. An unusual stepped, two storeyed, lean-to addition has been constructed on the north elevation extending from the verandah half the length of the north wall.

Other known names: 'Hillside', 'Mt. St. Joseph'

Current Use: Administration Centre for Sisters of St. Joseph

Former Uses: Peat family home, Sisters of St. Joseph's Novitiate

Register Item Number:

362

Building Type:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Recreation
- Institutional
- Agriculture
- Other

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Thematic Context

- Early Settlement
- Residential
- Industry
- Agricultural
- Commerce
- Transport
- Civic/Admin
- Health
- Education
- Religion
- Recreation
- Community
- Memorials
- Military

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Heritage Status:

District Plan Class: Class C

Architectural Style: Edwardian **Date of Construction:** about 1880
Italianate

Materials: Painted timber rusticated weatherboards, joinery and detailing, corrugated steel roofing

Registered owner:

Legal Description:

History: The early Certificate of Title (WN 24/73), issued in 1881 for the approximately 373 acre (151 hectare) property from which 'Hillside' derives, shows that in 1882, Lots 58 and 59 of Plan 258, and Lots 1 to 28, 43 to 93 and 161 to 168 of Plan 260, were transferred into David Peat's name. He received another undefined piece in 1884, and then Lot 52 of Plan 259 in 1886. The sizes and locations of these lots were not researched, but other references suggest the house was probably on one of the earliest transfers.

The roughly triangular area of land covered by CT WN 24/73 was in the Waitotara County and bordered the Wanganui Borough (Peat Road) and the Great North Road. It surrounded - but by the time of the subdivision, excluded - Virginia Lake, and its farthest tip was about level with the intersection of the Great North Road and Rapanui Road.

It appears that the whole of this property was once named 'Virginia Farm', and it was the property of Mrs Jane Hair (nee Scott). She and her husband, William Cockburn Hair, had arrived in Wanganui, from Scotland, between 1840 and 1842. A scathing letter to the *Wanganui Herald*, in 1902, reproached author James Garland Woon for forgetting in his recent book to include some really important early Wanganui settlers, including the Hairs. The letter described them as having "lived almost on the present site of the 'Herald' and (as having) supplied the town with milk." However, William Cockburn Hair died in 1853, leaving his wife with the surviving eight of her ten children – one of whom (Mrs Margaret Hughes, aged 21) died the following month, while the youngest was aged two.ⁱ Jane Hair comes across historically as having been a very skilled businesswoman whose children married well – and frequently into the Alexander/Peat family.

Exactly when Mrs Hair purchased her St. John's Hill property was not researched, although one source states 1862.ⁱⁱ However, during her time there

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she had a number of clashes with the Wanganui Borough Council in relation to Virginia Lake, which was almost entirely on the Hair property. In 1877, she took the Wanganui Borough Council to the Supreme Court in Wellington, as she objected to water being pumped from Lake Westmere into Virginia Lake as part of Wanganui's water supply system.ⁱⁱⁱ

Mrs Hair died at her residence, Virginia Farm, on 5 August 1879, aged 68.^{iv} However, that was not the end of the legal action. Mrs Hair's home was later the home of J.H. Burnet, and this appears to have overlooked Halswell Street. Burnet is remembered through 'Burnet Terrace' in the vicinity, and the survival or otherwise of Mrs Hair's former home was not researched for this study.^v Mrs Hair's farm passed to a partnership of her son William Hair (jnr.), Thomas Bamber (a Scottish-born blacksmith who was Mayor of Wanganui in 1879 and 1880) and Thomas Finlayson Drummond (a Scottish-born ironmonger and businessman).^{vi} They were evidently the trustees, but this was not researched.

In 1881, the Hair family (with the documents signed by Hair, Bamber and Drummond) took the Corporation of Wanganui to Court seeking compensation for the taking from them of Virginia Lake. The Governor had taken it for the Borough by proclamation on 22 March 1881, and by November of that year the matter had reached court. The evidence presented stated that by that time, the land adjacent to the lake had been laid off in subdivisions for sale, and that the taking of the lake had reduced access to the lake for a number of the sections. The compensation sought was £13,000.

Noteworthy information from the newspaper reports of evidence presented, was that at the time (November 1881) the only site built on was David Peat's property – he being Mrs Hair's son-in-law. The farm, which when it included the lake, had comprised 410 acres, and the bulk of this land was used for grazing.^{vii} A witness, Freeman R. Jackson, stated that the sections on the property were only suitable for villa residences, and not business premises or working men's houses, but he *"could not say just now that there were 61 gentlemen in Wanganui who wanted villa sites."*^{viii}

David Peat was also a witness. He considered the land to be the best building property in the district. Evidently Mrs Hair had been averse to selling any of the land, as she did not like neighbours being too near. However, pieces had been

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sold to himself and to Mr Ballance. Mr (James) Alexander (another Hair son-in-law – but by this time a widower) also had bought 11 acres on a sandy ridge above Mr Ballance's property. At the end of the lengthy reports, the case resulted in the Hair family being awarded £8,000 for Virginia Lake, of which £5,000 was the value of the lake as a reservoir and in connection with the waterworks, and £3,000 in respect of the other claims that had been made.^{ix} The following year an appeal to the Supreme Court resulted in the compensation being reduced to £3,000, with both sides paying their own costs.^x

Subdivision of the Hair Estate

Diane Strevens, in her book *In Step with Time: A History of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth, Wanganui, New Zealand* (p. 80) quoted a source who said that when plans began to build the nearby Sacred Heart Convent in the latter 1900s, there were only about six houses in "the whole St. John's Hill area."

It appears from various newspaper reports that the driveways to Virginia Farm and early 'Hillside' were from the end of Halswell Street and followed the present road line up the hill. The Virginia Farm driveway appears to have diverted left near the foot of the hill, while 'Hillside's' continued up to what is now Hillside Terrace. When the road was developed in the 1890s, it became known as Moults Road, after one of the new residents. For example, the Waitotara County Council minutes from March 1895, refer to costings being sought to metal a portion of road on the Hair Estate between Moults gate and the Borough boundary.^{xi} The Council minutes of February 1901 lists Messrs. Christie, Burnet, White and Burgess asking that Moults Road be widened.^{xii}

The September 1901 County Council minutes record Mr J.H. Burnet's complaints about the dangerous condition – especially at night – of the lower turn on Moults Road.^{xiii} The minutes of July 1904, report that a motion from the May 1904 meeting demanding that Mr Burnet and others remove fences from a road connecting Moults Road and Krull's Road (now Oakland Avenue), was rescinded. This piece of road was evidently deemed unnecessary – except by the man who then stormed out of the meeting.^{xiv}

The Waitotara County Council's August 1904 meeting reports that at the request of several residents on St. John's Hill, the name of Moults Road was changed to Virginia Road.^{xv} Along with 'Hillside', the houses at 7 Virginia Road and 10

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Virginia Road, are amongst those associated with the earliest residents of Moults Road. No 7 Virginia appears to have been built by cycle agent William Chapman about 1896. However, his bankruptcy in 1898 resulted in the first of its many transfers.^{xvi} No 10 Virginia Road, was built by Arthur Stewart Burgess after his previous (c1894-built) house burnt down in 1908.^{xvii}

'Hillside'

This house is understood to have been built in early 1880s; however, no date has been discovered during this study. The aforementioned 1881 court case reports indicate that the house – unless it was a predecessor of it – was present by that time, and in this location on the property. Certainly, David Peat called for tenders to build a stable (location not given) in March 1880, and this may provide an indication.^{xviii} In addition, David Peat sold up the livestock and equipment from his farm at Kai Iwi, and leased out that farm in early 1878. He had evidently managed the farm from 1862, so the family presumably also lived there.^{xix}

The earliest reference found to the property name 'Hillside' appears in the *Wanganui Chronicle* of 20 December 1887 (p. 2). This is a report from the examinations at the Turakina Classical School, in which fourth daughter "*Bertha Peat, Hillside, Wanganui*" gained 85¼% in 7 subjects, while her cousin, "*Catherine Peat, Belmont, Waitotara*" gained 84¾% in 12 subjects.

The builder of 'Hillside' was John Wright Anderson, an Irish would-be goldminer, who gave up on that line and became half of a 'distinctly successful' building, cabinetmaking, upholstering partnership in Wanganui, with his fellow ex-goldminer Donald Ross. He then undertook this work in his own right after the partnership split in 1869. His obituary records that "*among the many buildings erected by him are the houses of Mr David Peat and Miss Alexander.*"^{xx}

Although the architect who designed 'Hillside' remains uncertain, the presence of a second advertisement at the same time as the aforementioned tender notice for the stable, attracts attention. This was a tender notice for "*the erection of a private residence on St. John's Hill*" by architect Walter Cole. He worked from the office of the aforementioned John Wright Anderson from early 1879, before selling – under a shadow – in May 1880, the goodwill of his business along with plans etc., to the newly arrived and far more successful architect

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Alfred Atkins.^{xxi}

David Peat and Family

David Peat, who came to be described as “*one of the largest and most substantial settlers in the district*”^{xxii}, was born in Scotland in 1838. He concluded that there was little chance of his bettering himself in his homeland, so he migrated to New Zealand and duly arrived in Wanganui in 1858. His uncles, the brothers James and Alexander Alexander, had arrived in New Zealand in 1840, and had soon settled in Wanganui. David Peat’s younger brother James also arrived in about 1860.^{xxiii}

Some relevant features of the complicated genealogy of the Hair family and its intermarriage with the Alexander/Peat family^{xxiv} are as follows: James Alexander (David Peat’s uncle) married Ann Hair, the eldest child of William Cockburn Hair and Jane Hair (nee Scott). Ann Hair died in 1877, and was survived by two children - including daughter Elizabeth, whose bequests after her 1917 death mostly funded Wanganui’s Alexander Library building, which was built in memory of her father^{xxv}. Sergeant Daniel Hughes married the second child, Margaret Hair, in 1852. She died in 1853, and was survived by their baby daughter, Mary Jane, who, in turn married her first cousin James Peat junior, son of James Peat (David Peat’s brother) and his wife.^{xxvi} In 1862, David Peat married the sixth child, Jane Hair,^{xxvii} and they had seven children. Then Isabella Hair, the ninth of the ten Hair siblings, married Thomas Alexander in 1878^{xxviii}. David and Jane Peat’s second daughter, Maria, then married Scottish immigrant Alexander Alexander in 1896, and he is most likely also related to the others (possibly the cousin of David Peat, and a nephew of James Alexander).^{xxix}

David Peat’s obituary in 1919, described him “*and his brother James in conjunction with Mr Alexander, (as becoming) the leading farmers on the coast, their holdings being large and valuable. Mr Peat was a man of sound judgement, and his services were in much demand on public bodies. He was at various times a member of the Harbour Board, Borough Council, Waitotara County Council, and Hospital and Charitable Aid Board. Charity was strongly established in his nature, but he did not allow his good deeds to gain publicity, that being abhorrent to him. The deceased was a rugged, true-hearted man, and his death will be much regretted by a large circle of friends....*”^{xxx}

A second obituary in the same newspaper, outlined how David Peat had played a key role in selecting and purchasing the Wanganui Hospital grounds, and also the former Maori Girls' College at Aramoho – which then became the Jubilee Home.^{xxxix} He was elected a member of the Wellington Provincial Council for Waitotara and Kai Iwi in 1869, but resigned before the next session. He was chairman of the Waitotara County Council from 1887-1890, and again 1891-1892. He also served on the Wanganui Borough Council. In 1911, he donated Peat Park to the Borough of Wanganui.^{xxxix}

The Peat household must have been a busy and social one. All six daughters married at the house between 1890 and 1908.^{xxxix} Jane Peat died at 'Hillside' on 20 December 1907 and David Peat died there, aged 80, on 1st October 1919. His death came only eleven days after his brother James had also died, aged 79, at Kamo.^{xxxix}

The house then passed to David and Jane's youngest child and only son, William, and his wife Mary Constance (nee Tilson), and thereafter the activities, visits and houseguests of Mrs W. Peat regularly appeared in the social columns.^{xxxix} Death Registration records indicate that William Peat (61) died in 1947 and that Mary Constance Peat (73) died in 1959.^{xxxix} The house, meanwhile, was sold in 1949.

Mount St. Joseph

The new owners of 'Hillside' were the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth, an order that had been founded in Australia by Mother Mary McKillop. In 1880, four Josephite Sisters had arrived in Wanganui, and they became the founder members of the order in New Zealand.^{xxxix} Over the next three decades the order grew, and on 12 May 1912, their substantial new Sacred Heart Convent and School was officially opened on a five-acre site in Oakland Avenue, in St. John's Hill.^{xxxix}

Diane Strevens, in her book *In Step with Time: A History of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth, Wanganui, New Zealand* (p. 142), wrote that: "In anticipation of this increase and to comply with the order that novices were to be quite separate from the professed Sisters, the Institute bought a house and small farm on Hillside Terrace for a novitiate in 1949." The property, which consisted of thirty-eight acres, cost £5,732.0.0. The sisters then named their

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new house 'Mount Saint Joseph'.

The sisters ran the property as a working farm for a number of years, with a farm manager who was also responsible for the grounds around the house. The Sacred Heart community obtained eggs, potatoes and milk from the farm. Some milk was also sold to the local dairy factory, however, the farm was too small to be an economic unit. The fowls were disposed of in 1962, and in the late 1960s the cows also went when it became illegal to sell unpasteurised milk. The land was then leased for grazing livestock. In 1964, 4½ acres of the property was sold for £3,600, to the neighbouring St. Augustine's College.^{xxxix}

In the early 1960s, Mt. St. Joseph was altered and extended to make it more suitable for its purpose. This included a new north wing, which included a large community room on the ground floor, with eight bedrooms and bathroom and toilet facilities on the upper floor. Another three rooms for the postulants were completed in the left wing of the house. The first Novice Mistress of the house was Sister Cletuc (1948-61). Her successor was Sister Isabel, who was there between 1961 and 1973.^{xi}

In September 1981, more alterations to Mt. St. Joseph began in anticipation of the construction of a new convent on the site of the 1912 convent/school building in Oakland Avenue, which was to be demolished. The following year, the contents of the old Sacred Heart Convent were removed, with files and archives being transferred to Mt. St. Joseph.^{xii}

In 1975, the novitiate was moved from Mt. St. Joseph to Wellington, so as to be closer to the novitiate houses of other congregations, and to be more central to the personnel and resources needed to train the novices. Mt. St. Joseph then became the community house for the Sisters teaching at some of the local schools. In 1983, the novitiate house was again moved - this time to Feilding to allow the novices to attend daily lectures at the Marist Fathers' novitiate at Highden.^{xlii}

Renovations continued at Mt. St. Josephs, which became the 'Generalate' after Sacred Heart convent was demolished. The kitchen and dining rooms were modernised and enlarged, and tea-making facilities were added to the library meeting room. This meant that the building could be used as a congregational

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centre and could cater for groups of up to seventy people.^{xliii}

The following description of the house as it is used at present, appears on the website of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Whanganui: *“The ‘Hearth-place’ and Administration Centre of the Sisters are both situated in this historic building, Mount Saint Joseph, in Whanganui. The ‘Josephite Retreat Centre’ facilities are on the same site at the end of the Main building. Mt St Joseph, built in the early 1880s, (and) was formerly the residence of the Peat family. The Sisters purchased it in 1949. Since then it has been used as a training facility, home, administration centre, and conference venue. The house is situated on a hillside property overlooking the city and the Whanganui Awa. The property is bordered by farmland and a native bush area.”*^{xliv} The 45-bed Nazareth Rest Home also operates from other premises on the site.^{xlv}

Bibliography

Melody, Paul, (ed.) *Bush, People and Pasture: The Story of the Waitotara County* (Wanganui, 1983)

Strevens, Diane, *In Step with Time: A History of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth, Wanganui, New Zealand* (Auckland, 2001)

Also newspapers and online articles as referred to in the footnotes.

Architect/Designer: Unknown

History of changes:

Family home c1880-1949

Novitiate, 1949, altered and extended early 1960s, with more in the 1980s.

Date Period:

Rarity / Special Features: The house has an association with Saint Mary McKillop, Australasia’s first saint. **Integrity:** Not able to be determined.

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Representativeness: The house is representative of the Italianate style of architecture.

Context/Group Value: The building is one of a number of large homes constructed as farm homesteads in the Wanganui area in the mid to late nineteenth century.

Diversity (Form and Features):

Fragility / Vulnerability: As a timber building it is potentially vulnerable to fire.

Summary of Significance:

Archaeological Qualities

Having been constructed in the 1880s, the site of the house is an archaeological site under the HPA 1993.

Architectural Qualities

The house is designed in three Italianate style, a style common in the mid to late Victorian period. This was a style that was influenced by the picturesque movement and was popular from the early 1850s in New Zealand. The Italianate style was first made popular particularly for large English residential buildings from the early 1800s with Cronkhill, the first building in the style, designed by architect, John Nash. Sir Charles Barry was another significant architect who championed the style. Pattern books were influential in the spread of the style with Englishman Charles Parker's *Villa Rustica*, style books by Andrew Jackson Downing, and American Calvert Vaux's *Villas and Cottages*. Prince Albert also encouraged the style when he assisted in Thomas Cubitt's design for his house on the Isle of Wight, Osborne. Many of the larger houses in the style were designed with arcaded porticos which was quickly adapted into the ubiquitous verandah in Australasia. Typical Italianate style buildings used classical details such as modillions under eaves, pilasters, low pitched roofs, and asymmetry of building forms.

Historic Qualities

The house is associated with the Hair and Peat families, early settlers in the area, as well as the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth, an order that had been founded in Australia by Saint Mary McKillop and who arrived in Wanganui in 1880.

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The use of the house by the Sisters repeats a common pattern throughout New Zealand where religious organisations take ownership of large country estates and run them as religious centres, retreats and convention centres.

Technical Qualities

The house uses timber framed construction and cladding typical of the period.

Cultural Qualities

As a centre for religious activities the house has sentimental and spiritual qualities.

Reference Source:

Associated Pictures:

Date of Survey: 2012

Prepared by: Ian Bowman and Val Burr

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- ⁱ William Cockburn Hair genealogy: <http://canutch.com/genealogy/ghtout/gp662.html> ; *Wanganui Herald*, 21 March 1902, p. 2 (Wanganui Old Settlers)
- ⁱⁱ St. John's Hill School website: History: <http://www.stjohnshill.school.nz/history.html> Mrs Hair is erroneously referred to as "Mrs W. Hare".
- ⁱⁱⁱ *Wanganui Herald*, 12 July 1877, p. 2, *Evening Post*, 10 July 1877, p. 2
- ^{iv} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 6 August 1879, p. 2
- ^v *Wanganui Chronicle*, 28 June 1907, p. 8. The obituary of Mrs Hair's son-in-law, Sgt. Daniel Hughes, states that the Hair home was "now the residence of Mr J.T. Burnet." ; *Wanganui Chronicle*, 28 August 1912, p. 4 'St. John's Hill Needs' refers to a gas lamp being installed at "Burnet's elbow, Halswell Street, by St. John's district." Note that if the house still exists, it would probably be (or have been) in the vicinity of 63 Burnet Terrace – based on a Google Earth search of the vicinity.
- ^{vi} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 30 June 1915, p. 5, & 2 March 1918, p. 4. (obituaries)
- ^{vii} *Wanganui Herald*, 3 November 1881, p. 2
- ^{viii} *Wanganui Herald*, 4 November 1881, p. 2
- ^{ix} *Wanganui Herald*, 4 November 1881, p. 2. See also *Wanganui Herald*, 5 November 1881, p. 2 editorial
- ^x *Wanganui Herald*, p. 25 January 1882, p. 2
- ^{xi} *Wanganui Herald*, 4 March 1895, p. 2
- ^{xii} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 5 February 1901, p. 1
- ^{xiii} *Wanganui Herald*, 2 September 1901, p. 2
- ^{xiv} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 5 July 1904, p. 5. The *Wanganui Herald*, 5 July 1906, p. 6, refers to this being "people's quarrels"
- ^{xv} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 2 August 1904, p. 7
- ^{xvi} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 26 August 1898, p. 2 (bankruptcy) and the CTs for this property
- ^{xvii} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 28 January 1908, p. 8 (fire) and the many CTs for this property
- ^{xviii} *Wanganui Herald*, 6 March 1880, p. 3
- ^{xix} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 14 January 1878, p. 3, 16 July 1895, p. 2 (Alexander obituary), 4 February 1903, p. 2 ('Old Identities and Incidents')



- ^{xx} *Wanganui Herald*, 10 March 1869, p. 3 (dissolution); *Wanganui Chronicle*, 26 October 1910, p. 3 (obituary). "Miss Alexander" doubtless was Elizabeth Alexander (daughter of James Alexander) whose home was called 'Karamu' – *Wanganui Chronicle*, 31 October 1917, p. 4
- ^{xxi} *Wanganui Herald*, 6 March 1880, p. 3. Also re Walter Cole comes and goes: *Wanganui Herald*, 25 October 1878, p. 3 (6), 5 March 1879, p. 3 (3), 13 February 1879, p. 3 (1), 15 May 1880, p. 2 (re Atkins). Walter Cole was an architect, turned brickmaker, turned architect, who was bankrupted in June 1878 – re: *Evening Post* 25 June 1878, p. 3, 9 September 1879, p. 2, and *Wanganui Chronicle* 24 April 1880, p. 2
- ^{xxii} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 19 August 1892, p. 3
- ^{xxiii} *Wanganui Chronicle* 2 October 1919, p. 4 (David Peat's obituary), 16 July 1895, p. 2 (James Alexander's obituary) and *Northern Advocate*, 22 August 1919, p. 2 (James Peat's obituary)
- ^{xxiv} William Cockburn Hair genealogy: <http://canutch.com/genealogy/ghtout/gp662.html>; Births Deaths & Marriages online: <https://www.bdmonline.dia.govt.nz/>
- ^{xxv} Alexander Heritage and Research Library: <http://www.wanganuilibrary.com/site/pages/heritage/queens-park-tour/alexander-heritage-research-library.php>
- ^{xxvi} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 28 June 1907, p. 8 (obituary, D. Hughes)
- ^{xxvii} *Wanganui Herald*, 16 July 1895, p. 2
- ^{xxviii} *Wanganui Herald*, 6 July 1883, p. 2 (Deaths); *Wanganui Chronicle*, 16 September 1911, p. 4 (Deaths) – Both died at 'Hillside'
- ^{xxix} *Wanganui Herald*, 4 September 1896, p. 3, *Evening Post*, 20 April 1938, p. 11 (obituary) Most likely Alexander Alexander is one of the relatives involved with the complex court case 'Alexander & Another v Alexander & Others', in *Wanganui Chronicle*. 3 September 1908, p. 8
- ^{xxx} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 2 October 1919, p. 2
- ^{xxxi} *Wanganui Chronicle*, 3 October, 1919, p. 4
- ^{xxxii} Paul Melody (ed.) *Bush, People and Pasture: The Story of the Waitotara County* (Wanganui, 1983), p. 80
- ^{xxxiii} *Wanganui Herald*, 24 July 1890, p. 2 (Jane Peat & J.R. Stewart), 20 August 1892, p. 2 (Bertha Peat & E.R. Jackson), 4 September 1896, p. 3 (Maria Peat & Alexander Alexander); *Wanganui Chronicle*, 25 February 1898, p. 4 (Clara Peat & W.H. Wybourne), 16 October 1903, p. 4 (Ada Peat & H. Bayly); *Wanganui Herald*, 13 June 1908, p.4 (Laura Peat & W. Craig).
- ^{xxxiv} *Wanganui Herald*, 20 December 1907, p. 4; *Wanganui Chronicle*, 2 October 1919, p. 4; *Northern Advocate*, 22 August 1919, p. 2
- ^{xxxv} For example: *Evening Post*: 31 July 1937, p. 18 (Mrs W. Peat, 'Hillside' is visiting sister at Martinborough), & 10 November 1931, p. 10 (Mrs William Peat crashes into goods train)
- ^{xxxvi} Births Deaths & Marriages online: <https://www.bdmonline.dia.govt.nz/> : 1947/24778 William Peat, 1959/38844, Mary Constance Peat
- ^{xxxvii} Sisters of St. Joseph, Whanganui: <http://sistersofsaintjoseph.org.nz/index.php>
- ^{xxxviii} Diane Strevens, *In Step with Time: A History of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth, Wanganui, New Zealand* (Auckland 2001), pp. 79-80
- ^{xxxix} Strevens, pp. 142-43
- ^{xl} Strevens, pp. 142-43
- ^{xli} Strevens, pp. 169-70
- ^{xlii} Strevens, pp. 187-88
- ^{xliii} Strevens, p. 202
- ^{xliv} Sisters of St. Josephs: Mt. St. Josephs: <http://sistersofsaintjoseph.org.nz/what-we-do>
- ^{xlv} Sisters of St. Josephs: Mt. St. Josephs: <http://sistersofsaintjoseph.org.nz/nazareth-rest-home-whatwedo-23>