

Private Tauetuli©
Regimental number: 16/1155
New Zealand Pioneer Battalion

born: 1889 – died: 9 June 1916

During the Great War, 98,950 New Zealanders served in New Zealand forces overseas. Private Tauetuli was one of 461 Pasifika who enlisted¹ and one of the 16 from Niue who died in that conflict.²

Tauetuli, the son of Malaki and Mele and the husband of Kikiloto Lelohega,³ was born in 1889 in Liku, a small community on the east coast of Niue,⁴ an oval-shaped coral island, 18 km in diameter, in the centre of a triangle of Polynesian islands made up of Tonga, Samoa, and the Cook Islands. A tropical island, with scarce fresh water resources and limited arable land,⁵ it was located 2,400 km northeast of New Zealand on the eastern side of the International Date Line. It became a British protectorate in 1900 and in 1901 was annexed to New Zealand. In 1974, it gained self-government in free association with New Zealand.⁶

Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914, but on the other side of the world in New Zealand, it was 5 August 1914. The Governor, Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, Earl of Liverpool, announced the news at 3 p.m. from the steps of Parliament in Wellington to a crowd of over 12,000, stating that New Zealand was prepared to make any sacrifice to maintain her heritage and birthright.⁷ By September 1914, news of the war reached Niue. In a letter signed by Togia (the Patu-iki = ruling chief), and 12 other chiefs, the island declared its support for the Kingdom of King George, donated £164 to the Empire Defence Fund and offered 200 men to fight for the Empire.⁸ This offer, which was considered as evidence of the far-reaching loyalty of the peoples of the British Empire,⁹ would not be accepted until September 1915.

At the outbreak of the war, imperial policy did not allow indigenous peoples to fight in a war against Europeans. Permission was granted on 14 September 1914 for a Māori contingent to form part of New Zealand's war effort. The four Māori Members of Parliament and Sir James Carroll, who although a Māori represented the Gisborne electorate, formed the Native Contingent Committee¹⁰ to recruit and coordinate the formation of a Native Contingent.¹¹ While some Māori rushed to enlist (about 5.3% of the Māori population of 51,997 enlisted during the war),¹² others refused to fight for the British Crown. (This opposition intensified when conscription, introduced in 1916, was extended to the Māori people on 26 June 1917.¹³)

The 1st Native Contingent of 500 men was organized and trained near Auckland, departing for Egypt with other New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF) units on 14 February 1915.¹⁴ In May the Imperial Government suggested that the contingent see active service in Gallipoli, which met with the approval of the New Zealand Government and Māori leaders.¹⁵ On 3 July 1915 the Native Contingent joined the NZEF at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli, where it fought with distinction, particularly at Sari Bair (6–21 August 1915). Māori losses were 17 men killed, 89 wounded and 2 missing.¹⁶ Major General Alexander Godley, who commanded the NZEF,¹⁷ expressed concern regarding some of the Native Contingent's commanders; he sent three officers back to New Zealand for disciplinary reasons and broke up the Native Contingent, assigning its companies to various NZEF infantry brigades.¹⁸ Māori leaders and the Native Contingent Committee demanded that the officers be reinstated and that the Māori soldiers be reunited as one unit.

With the formation of a New Zealand Division in the British Expeditionary Force in January 1916, Godley was able to accept the Native Contingent Committee's terms.¹⁹ The officers were reinstated and on 20 February 1916, New Zealand Divisional Orders authorized the formation of the New Zealand Pioneer Battalion, which contained Māori and Pākehā (New Zealanders of European descent). It amalgamated the remnants of the 1st Native Contingent, the 2nd Maori Contingent (which had arrived in Egypt on 19 January 1916), and the depleted regiments, the Otago Mounted Rifles and the New Zealand Mounted Rifles.²⁰ The decision to include Pākehā reflected the realization that the Native Contingent at its present strength (roughly 500) was not large enough to form an infantry battalion and perhaps never would be, given the uncertainty of further recruitment to replace casualties.²¹

Pioneers were armed, trained in infantry tactics and employed in combat roles when not performing engineering tasks, such as installing communication wire, digging trenches and erecting defensive obstacles. Major George Augustus King (from the Auckland Mounted Rifles) was promoted to colonel and assigned command of the New Zealand Pioneer Battalion. Captain Peter H. Buck (aka Te Rangi Hīroa), former Member of Parliament (Northern Maori), was promoted to major and appointed second in command. The battalion consisted of four companies led by Pākehā and Māori officers. Each company had four platoons, two of which were made up of Māori and two of Pākehā soldiers. The iwi (a Māori social unit) distribution was adhered to as it had been in the 1st Native Contingent.²²

In New Zealand, recruitment continued among the Māori population between the ages of 21 and 40 years with a maximum weight restriction of 13.5 stone (189 pounds; 85.7 kg)²³ to form a 3rd Māori contingent; however, the response was poor. Dr. Māui Pōmare, Member of Parliament (Western Maori), Minister Responsible for the Cook and Other Islands and a member of the Native Contingent Committee, expanded the recruitment campaign to the Pacific Islands.

On 12 October 1915, Dr. Pōmare arrived in Niue on board the *Te Anau* to escort the promised 200 recruits from Niue to Auckland. The enlistment process had begun before his arrival. Henry Cornwall, Resident Commissioner of Niue, assumed the role of Attestation Officer. Many of the volunteers did not speak or write in English, so a Niuean translator interpreted the questions on the Attestation form for them. Sergeant Frederick Holmes, the chief constable, trained the volunteers in military drills. Dr. C. H. Seaforth arrived on the island on 27 September to conduct the medical examinations.²⁴ Of the promised 200 men, only 150 were accepted. The rest were rejected because they had minor tropical diseases.²⁵

Tauetuli signed his Attestation form, NZEF, with his mark, which was witnessed by Joseph McMahon-Box, the Secretary-Treasurer of Niue, on 29 September 1915. He did not record a first name but listed his religion as Protestant. At the age of 26, he was 5 feet 8 inches (173 cm) tall, weighing 163 pounds (74 kg) with brown eyes, black hair and a dark complexion. Described as a settler,²⁶ he most likely made his living fishing and farming such items as yams, taro, plantain, coconut and arrowroot. Given Niue's environment, this was not an easy life.²⁷

When the *Te Anau* arrived, Tauetuli, probably wearing his Sunday best, set out for Alofi, the capital of Niue, accompanied by his family. At Alofi, he was formally enlisted into the 3rd Maori Contingent on 14 October 1915. Tauetuli and the other recruits assembled and paraded for Dr. Pōmare. A farewell church service was held, followed by feasting, singing and speechmaking. Reverend James H. Cullen, London Missionary Society, presented each man with a copy of the New Testament translated into Niuean.²⁸ The ship departed at 6 p.m., taking 150 of the strongest men from a total Niue Island population of 3,800.²⁹

In New Zealand, the general public was very interested in the Niue Island recruits. The newspapers printed articles about them and photographed them training and relaxing.³⁰ When the *Te Anau* arrived in Auckland on 20 October 1915, for example, Tauetuli and his compatriots were described as “a well formed, healthy and an intelligent looking lot”³¹ as they marched to the Narrow Neck Military Camp overlooking Rangitoto Channel. At the camp, Tauetuli and the others joined the 111 Māori and 55 Rarotongans³² training there. The Niuean recruits became “B” Company, 3rd Maori Contingent.

Adjusting to military camp life proved difficult for Tauetuli and his fellow Niueans. Their uniforms were uncomfortable and the boots too narrow for men who normally did not wear footwear. Accustomed to a diet of fish and fruit, they found the military food difficult to consume. On 3 November, 70 Niue Islanders were violently ill, suffering from food poisoning.³³

Training also was problematic. Tauetuli and most of his compatriots spoke only Niuean, a Polynesian language belonging to the Malayo-Polynesian subgroup of the Austronesian languages.³⁴ Perhaps 10 to 12 recruits³⁵ could speak English; these were promoted to non-commissioned officers to assist with the training. Promoted to Sergeant-Major were Uea,³⁶ a pastor from Niue, and Frederick Holmes,³⁷ the former police commissioner. To overcome the language barrier, the officers were inventive, for example, creating illustrations to show the men what the various commands meant. Tauetuli and the other Niueans did become proficient in platoon and company drills, route marching, musketry, bayonet and assault techniques, and trench digging.³⁸ It was felt that this progress was made “because of the zeal of the men and the ability of the officers.”³⁹ However, the lack of English-language skills among the Niueans isolated them from the other men in the contingent. Not only could they not communicate with the officers, they could not communicate with the Māori recruits, most of whom spoke English but did not speak or understand Niuean. It was reported that the feeling between the Māori and Niue Islanders was not cordial because of the difference in language and temperament.⁴⁰

More crucial, though, was Tauetuli and his companions’ susceptibility to diseases. Five soldiers were returned to Niue due to illness. On 25 December 1915, Private Vilipate⁴¹ of Liku died of pneumonia.⁴² At the time, the authorities probably did not realize how vulnerable all the Niuean recruits would be to the various illnesses that plagued the military forces overseas. Instead, it was still a time of celebrating Niue’s contribution to the war effort. On 26 December, for example, the Honorable George and Mrs. Fowlds entertained the Niuean recruits at a picnic held on the grounds of their home at Mount Albert.⁴³

By the end of January, the recruits were deemed ready. On 4 February 1916, Private Tauetuli, “B” Company, with soldierly bearing and fixed bayonet, marched with the 3rd Maori Contingent, together with soldiers of the 4th Battalion, New Zealand Rifle Brigade and two sections of No. 2 Field Ambulance through the streets of Auckland to Queen’s Wharf. Tauetuli and the 139 other Niueans wore their greatcoats because of the cold.⁴⁴ Although there was heavy rain, thousands lined the streets to cheer the troops. Speeches were given by a number of dignitaries. Prime Minister William Massey said that it was a splendid thing to see members of “the Native race coming forward with other soldiers of the Empire under the grand old flag.”⁴⁵ Tauetuli and the 3rd Maori Contingent, along with “C” Company of the 4th Battalion, New Zealand Rifle Brigade and No. 2 Field Ambulance, boarded the *Navua* (Transport No. 44) to sail to Egypt at 1 a.m. on 5 February 1916.⁴⁶

The voyage from New Zealand to Egypt took over a month, with stops at Albany, West Australia, and Colombo, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka).⁴⁷ The *Navua* arrived at Port Suez, Egypt, on 15 March 1916. Because there was an outbreak of measles during the voyage, 15 Niue Islanders were sent to hospital. Tauetuli, with the rest of the contingent, went by train to Ismailia. From there they marched over the pontoon bridge at Ferry Post to the New Zealand Pioneer Battalion's camp east of the Suez Canal, arriving on 16 March 1916. Because of the measles outbreak, the remaining members of the 3rd Maori Contingent⁴⁸ were put into a measles quarantine camp about 365 m west of the main camp.

At the time, the New Zealand Pioneer Battalion's principal task was to maintain the trenches 10 km east of the camp. On 20 March, orders were received for the battalion to return to Moascar Camp, Ismailia. Before it departed on 21 March, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other military officials inspected the battalion and were entertained by a rousing haka. When the battalion arrived at Moascar Camp, Tauetuli and the rest of the 3rd Contingent were released from quarantine and assigned to the battalion's companies, where they underwent more solid infantry training.

Given the concern that the South Pacific Islanders would not cope well with the European climate, a number of them were reassigned to regiments staying in Egypt, which left about 60 Niueans in the battalion.⁴⁹ On 3 April, the whole New Zealand Division paraded for General Sir Archibald Murray. The next day, he inspected the New Zealand Pioneer Battalion and expressed his satisfaction with the battalion's appearance and bearing. On April 7, Tauetuli and the other soldiers had a last swim in Lake Timsah. The battalion then boarded trains for Port Said. On the morning of 9 April, its 28 officers and 948 other ranks sailed for Europe on board the *Canada*, arriving in Marseilles, France, on 14 April 1916.

From there, the battalion travelled 850 km by train to Steenbecque, France, where they detrained and marched 3 km to dirty billets in Morbecque. The weather was wet and cold; most of the men from the Pacific Islands collapsed and had to be assisted. The battalion relocated to Estaires on 1 May 1916. By 15 May, it had moved to the combat zone, billeting in a cotton factory just north of Armentières on the river Lys.⁵⁰

Heavy shelling was a day-and-night experience that produced casualties. Given the stress, crowded unsanitary living conditions and poor diet, illnesses developed. By this time, 82% of the Niueans had been hospitalized at some point.⁵¹ On 30 May 1916, it was decided to send the remaining Niuean soldiers back to New Zealand via England. The decision came too late for Private Tauetuli. On 31 May, he was reported as ill due to exposure while on duty. On 3 June, he was transferred to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station (CCS), Bailleul, France, suffering from double pneumonia. He died there at 10:45 p.m. on 9 June 1916. The chaplain entered his name in the *Record of Deaths* as "Pioneer" Tauetuli.⁵² His death was reported in the New Zealand newspapers on 21 June 1916.⁵³ Given that mail was delivered to Niue about every six weeks to two months,⁵⁴ his family would have received the news much later.

Private Tauetuli was buried at Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, Grave/Memorial Reference II. B. 161.⁵⁵ Bailleul, close to the Belgian border, was occupied on 14 October 1914 and became an important railhead, air depot and hospital centre. Several casualty clearing stations, including No. 1 Canadian CCS, were quartered there. The earliest Commonwealth burials at Bailleul were made in April 1915. An extension was built and burials continued until April 1918; they occurred again in September and after the Armistice, when soldiers' remains were brought in from the neighbouring battlefields.

As next of kin, Tauetuli's wife, Kikiloto Lelohega, received his medals, undrawn field pay, an Active Service Gratuity, a parchment scroll and a memorial plaque. Private Tauetuli was posthumously awarded the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre), and the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918).

Tauetuli's sacrifice has been remembered. His name was engraved on the Niue War Memorial erected at Alofi⁵⁶ and on the Niue War Memorial at Mount Roskill's War Memorial Park, Auckland⁵⁷; he is also listed on such online sites as the Auckland War Museum Online Cenotaph⁵⁸ and the 28 Battalion Roll.⁵⁹

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¹ "First World War by the numbers," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/first-world-war-by-numbers>: accessed 11 November 2018). Note: Number varies depending on source.

² "Pacific Islanders in the NZEF," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/pacific-islanders-nzef/roll-of-honour>: accessed 23 November 2018). Note: This site lists the names of 16 soldiers from Niue who were buried in a Commonwealth War Grave.

³ *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (www.cwgc.org: accessed 23 November 2018), entry for Tauetuli. Note: His father's and mother's names were listed here but not in his army file. His age was given as 35 but according to his army file he would have been 27 years old when he died.

⁴ "Tauetuli – WW1 16/1155 – Army," *Archives New Zealand* (<https://www.archway.archives.govt.nz/ViewFullItem.do?code=7823976&digital=yes>: accessed 17 November 2018), entry for Tauetuli, Military personnel files: AABK 18805 W5553/96, Record no.: 0112070. Note: Unless otherwise cited, all information about Tauetuli comes from this source. On the Attestation form, Tauetuli did not provide a first name. He gave his birth year as 1889. At the time, there were no recorded dates of birth in Niue, so it was not possible to verify.

⁵ William Churchill, "Niue: A reconnaissance," *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* 40, January 1, 1908, *Internet Archive* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/second-world-war/faces-second-war/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=1733&>: accessed 10 January 2019), p.154

⁶ *Niue Nowhere like us* (<https://www.niueisland.com/facts>: accessed 23 November 2018)

⁷ "First World War – Overview," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/first-world-war-overview/origins>: accessed 18 January 2019)

⁸ Margaret Pointer, "Niue Joins The New Zealand War Effort," *New Zealand WW100* (<https://ww100.govt.nz/niue-joins-the-new-zealand-war-effort>: accessed 23 November 2018);

"The Smaller Children of the Empire," *Colonist*, 19 February 1915, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 4 January 2018), p. 2

⁹ "Native Reinforcements," *Waikato Times*, 11 September 1915, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 1 December 2018), p. 6

¹⁰ "Māori Units of the NZEF," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/maori-in-first-world-war/native-contingent>: accessed 15 February 2019)

¹¹ James Cowan, *The Maoris in the Great War: A History of The New Zealand Native Contingent and Pioneer Battalion: Gallipoli, 1915, France and Flanders, 1916–1918*, (Auckland: Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd. 1926), *New Zealand Electronic Text Collection* (<http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-CowMaor.html>: accessed 16 February 2018), p. 11

¹² Timothy Winegard, *Indigenous Peoples of the British Dominions and the First World War* (Cambridge: University Press 2012), p. 264

¹³ "Māori and the First World War," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/maori-in-first-world-war/overview>: accessed 16 February 2018)

¹⁴ James Cowan, op. cit., p. 16

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- ¹⁵ *New Zealand Expeditionary Force, Its Provision and Maintenance* (Wellington: Marcus F Marks, Government Printer, 1919), *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/files/documents/ww1-stats/provision-and-maintenance.pdf>: accessed 19 February 2018), p. 10
- ¹⁶ Timothy Winegard, op. cit., p. 104
- ¹⁷ "Alexander Godley," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/ajgodley>: accessed 14 February 2019) Note: Lieutenant General William Riddell Birdwood was assigned command of the New Zealand and Australian armies by Lord Kitchener in 1914. In early 1915, Birdwood and his staff coined the acronym, ANZAC, to describe the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. Godley commanded the New Zealand section.
- ¹⁸ James Cowan, op. cit., p. 59
- ¹⁹ Timothy Winegard, op. cit., p. 107
- ²⁰ James Cowan, op. cit., p. 70
- ²¹ Timothy Winegard, op. cit., p. 103; Note: It became the New Zealand (Maori) Pioneer Battalion on 1 September 1917.
- ²² James Cowan, op. cit., p. 70
- ²³ Timothy Winegard, op. cit., p. 104
- ²⁴ Margaret Pointer, *Tagi Tote E Loto Haaku = My Heart is Crying a Little: Niue Island Involvement in the Great War 1914–1918*, (Alofi, Niue: Government of Niue; Suva, Fiji: Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific 2000), *Google Books* (<https://www.google.com/search?tbm=bks&q=Pointer%2C+Margaret>: accessed 12 January 2019), pp. 11–12
- ²⁵ "From Far Niue," *Dominion*, 9 March 1916, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 1 December 2018), p. 6
- ²⁶ "Nominal Roll 25," *Auckland War Memorial Online Cenotaph* (<http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph/search?n=Tauetuli>: accessed 9 January 2019), entry for Tauetuli
- ²⁷ William Churchill, op. cit., p. 154
- ²⁸ Margaret Pointer, *Tagi Tote E Loto Haaku = My Heart is Crying a Little: Niue Island Involvement in the Great War 1914–1918*, op. cit., p. 14
- ²⁹ Margaret Pointer, "Niue Joins The New Zealand War Effort," op. cit.; "Our Relation with Niue," *New Zealand Foreign Affairs and Trade* (<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/pacific/niue/>: accessed 07 January 2019) Note: The population of Niue was 1,500 (2011 Census). Many have emigrated to New Zealand where 24,000 people of Niuean descent live.
- ³⁰ Jan-Hai Te Ratana, "Niue–Pasifika involvement in the First World War," *Christchurch City Libraries* (<https://my.christchurchcitylibraries.com/niue-pasifika-involvement-in-the-first-world-war>: accessed 20 November 2018)
- ³¹ "Niue Islanders Arrive," *Auckland Star*, 20 October 1915, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 3 December 2018), p. 7
- ³² *New Zealand Expeditionary Force: Its Provision and Maintenance*, op. cit., p. 43; "Pacific Islanders in the NZEF," *New Zealand History* (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/pacific-islanders-nzef/niueans>: accessed 19 February 2018). Note: Actual number varies from source to source.
- ³³ "Mysterious Sickness in Native Camp," *Wairarapa Daily Times*, 3 November 1915, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 14 January 2019), p. 5
- ³⁴ "Niuean Language," *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niuean_language: accessed 15 December 2018)
- ³⁵ Margaret Pointer, *Tagi Tote E Loto Haaku = My Heart is Crying a Little: Niue Island Involvement in the Great War 1914–1918*, op. cit., p. 19
- ³⁶ "Uea, H. – WW1 16/1176 – Army," *Archives New Zealand* (<https://www.archway.archives.govt.nz/ViewFullItem.do?code=18051548&digital=yes>: accessed 17 December 2018), entry for Uea, H., Military personnel files: AABK 18805 W5557/23, Record no.: 0116799.

Note: Sergeant-Major Uea contracted measles on the voyage to Egypt. He reached France in mid-May, went to England and returned to Niue, where he was discharged 20 September 1916. He died in 1971.

³⁷ “Holmes, Frederick – WW1 16/1226 – Army,” Archives New Zealand

(<https://www.archway.archives.govt.nz/ViewFullItem.do?code=18049253&digital=yes>: accessed 4 January 2019), entry for Holmes, Frederick, Military personnel files: AABK 18805 W5541/16, Record no.: 0056064. Note: Frederick Holmes was 45 years old when he enlisted. He was discharged in 1917 because of his age. He died 1 March 1918.

³⁸ James Cowan, op. cit., p. 14

³⁹ “Page 5 Advertisements Column 1,” *Taranaki Daily News*, 10 November 1915, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 14 January 2019), p. 5

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ “Vilipate – WW1 16/1178 – Army,” Archives New Zealand

(<https://www.archway.archives.govt.nz/ViewFullItem.do?code=18051548&digital=yes>: accessed 15 December 2018), entry for Vilipate, Military personnel files: AABK 18805 W5557/29, Record no.: 0117348

⁴² Jan-Hai Te Ratana, op. cit.

⁴³ “Training Camp,” *Auckland Star*, 28 December 1915, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand)

(<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 14 January 2019, p. 6; “Fowlds, George,” *Te Ara – Encyclopedia of New Zealand* (<https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/2f17/fowlds-george>: accessed 17 January 2019)

⁴⁴ Margaret Pointer, “Niue Joins The New Zealand War Effort,” op. cit.

⁴⁵ “Parade at Auckland,” *Ashburton Guardian*, 5 February 1916, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 7 February 2019), p. 6

⁴⁶ W. S. Austin, *Official History of the New Zealand Rifle Brigade* (Wellington: L.T. Watkins Ltd., 1924), *New Zealand Electronic Text Collection* (<http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-WH1-NZRi.html>: accessed January 2019), p. 61. Note: Other sources gave the date as February 6, which might have been when the fleet left New Zealand waters.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 62

⁴⁸ James Cowan, op. cit. p. 72

⁴⁹ Margaret Pointer, *Tagi Tote E Loto Haaku = My Heart is Crying a Little: Niue Island Involvement in the Great War 1914–1918*, op. cit., p. 35

⁵⁰ James Cowan, op. cit., pp. 72–78

⁵¹ “Pacific Islanders in the NZEF,” *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage)

(<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/pacific-islanders-nzef/niueans>: accessed 12 December 2018)

⁵² “Record of Deaths, 17 February 1916–10 February 1919, a record maintained at No.1 CCCS,” *Library and Archives Canada*, (records accessed 2013 and 2015), Record Group 9, series IIC10, volume 4556, Record number 120

⁵³ “Roll of Honour,” *Otago Daily Times*, 21 June 1916, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand)

(<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 17 January 2019), p. 6

⁵⁴ “From Far Niue” *Dominion*, 9 March 1916, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand)

(<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 17 January 2019), p. 6

⁵⁵ *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (www.cwgc.org: accessed 9 September 2018), entry for Tauetuli

⁵⁶ “Niue First World War memorial,” *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage)

(<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/niue-first-world-war-memorial>: accessed 2 January 2019). Note: His name was spelled as Tauetule.

⁵⁷ “Niue War Memorial Mt. Roskill,” *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage)

(<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/niue-war-memorial-mt-roskill>: accessed 15 December 2018)

⁵⁸ “Online-Cenotaph,” *Auckland War Memorial Museum* (<http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph/search?n=Tauetuli&w=World+War+I%2c+1914-1918>: accessed 12 December

2018), entry for Tauetuli

⁵⁹ "Battalion Roll," *28 Māori Battalion* (<https://28maoribattalion.org.nz/roll-ww1/T?page=2>: accessed 12 December 2018), entry for Tauetuli