

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

"TUARANGI"

OLD MEN'S HOME, ASHBURTON.

1879.

During the early seventies when immigration was a feature of the Julius Vogel Ministry, the Provincial Government constructed Immigration Barracks, also Public Works in different parts of the Province including Ashburton. That district was then the terminus of the first section of the South Island broad gage railway.

When the Vogel millions vanished, immigration ceased, and the barracks in Short Street, Ashburton - then considered pretentious buildings - were converted into an Old Men's Home. Amongst many of the inmates was Edward Jerningham Wakefield, once a member of Parliament and author of "Adventures in New Zealand (1845)". He was in the institution for some time and died there in the late eighties.

The Home, managed by a Home Committee appointed by the Christchurch Hospital Board, was open to all Canterbury and the Southern portion of the Provincial District.

1880.

In 1880, a Professor Wallenbury cured the blindness of two inmates enabling them to leave and go out to work. The Board thanked the Professor for his kindness in gratuitously and successfully treating the two patients.

1885.

In 1885 when the Ashburton District was united with that of North Canterbury for benevolent purposes, the Old Men's Home came under the control of the newly constituted North Canterbury and Ashburton Charitable Aid Board. Its first meeting was held in the Christchurch City Council Chambers in November when a Committee of Management was set up consisting of Messrs. Harrison, Walker, Jackson, McLean and Friedlander. This Committee inspected the Home and obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Government as much information as he was able to give regarding past management

1887.

At this time there was available from the Public Works Department the sum of £120 for a new wing at the Home, but the buildings having become unsatisfactory from defects in construction and quite unsuitable, were not considered worth adding to. The Lands and Survey Department offered the Board a large building - the Immigration Barracks - on a railway reserve at Oxford, but the offer was declined.

1892.

Additional accommodation was required for at least 20 men.

1896.

Complaints were received through the Inspector-General that the Home had become totally unsuitable. The Board applied to the Lands and Survey Department for a grant of 500 acres, part of the Highbank Estate, but it was not permissible for land acquired under the Land for Settlers Act being granted. The Ashburton Borough objected to the proposal to remove the Home to Highbank.

1898.

The need for further provision for temporary and urgent cases, particularly for the infirmary quarters, became pressing.

Old Men's Home, Ashburton, contd.1900.

As a site for a new Home, a reserve was available if the Government vested 10 acres of a Police Reserve, but it was somewhat unusual for reserves to be handed over. Legislation enactment was necessary before the Board could obtain the title and expend funds on buildings. A short Bill was put through as was the transfer and the new site from the Government was acquired.

It was decided to build a new Home in place of the ramshackle building which was much out of date. The Ashburton Home Committee prepared a block plan of buildings designed to afford improved accommodation for about eighty inmates. Peter Gourdie of Ashburton was the contractor, his price being £5,474. It was considered that the proposed buildings on the Police Reserve at the back of the chow-grounds would be far enough out to prevent the inmates from loitering about the town.

1901.

The laying of the foundation stone of the new building took place on 14th November, 1901. The Hon. W. G. Walker, C.M.G., Minister for Education and Minister in charge of the Charitable Aid Department performed the ceremony.

Copy of Manuscript deposited in the cavity beneath the foundation stone of the new buildings:-

"If it should happen in the course of time - possibly after the lapse of centuries - that this scrap of paper again becomes exposed to the light of day, and the writing hereon be intelligible when the language of men may have changed, it may serve to relate that on the 14th day of November, A.D. 1901, and the first year of the reign of King Edward VII, the Stone above was well and truly laid by a Minister of the Crown; the Hon William Campbell Walker, M.A. a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Member of the Legislative Council of the New Zealand Parliament, and erstwhile a Chairman of the County of Ashburton, and a Member of the Charitable Aid Board of the United District of Ashburton and North Canterbury:- In the presence of the Members for the time being of the last-named Corporate Body, to which was entrusted the local administration of relief to the poor, including the housing of destitute aged men, in Homes adapted to their needs. Such a Home was, at the time of this writing, designed to be erected on this FOUNDATION STONE; and it must be left to the Historian of the future to judge whether its purpose was eventually and faithfully carried out."

The Members of the Board:-

Frederick J. Board
Richard Westera
Charles John Harper
Andrew Rutherford
Bethel P. Manhire
Hugo Friedlander
Edwin Felcdwick
John Tippet Smith
Emily Black
Sidney Harris
George Witty
George Wallace
John Wolfe
Henry B. Sorenson
John Robson

Late Mayor of Linwood (Chairman)
Chairman Selwyn County.
Chairman Ashburton County.
Chairman Cheviot County.
Mayor of Lydenham.
Late Mayor of Ashburton.
Late Mayor of Kaiapoi.
Christchurch City.
Selwyn County.
Akaroa County.
Selwyn County.
Ashley County.
Selwyn County.
Christchurch City.
Ashley County.

Felcdwick

Old Men's Home, Ashburton.

Thomas G. Morris
 Thomas M. Morrissey
 Peter Gourdie
 William Leggett

Secretary and Treasurer.
 Master of the Home.
 Contractor for Building.
 Clerk of Works.

1901. Plans of the Ashburton Home Committee were laid before the Board and a design was unanimously approved. Certain alterations had to be made and the Contractor's supplementary tender for £139 was accepted. Specifications were obtained from Mr. A. D. Dobson for the proposed lighting by electricity.

1902. Mrs. Grace Neill, the Government Inspector, expressed herself as greatly pleased with the progress of the building and suggested that a better name than the "Old Men's Home" should be chosen. One of the best known authorities on the Maori language was consulted with regard to a suitable name. Six names were submitted and "Tuarangi" meaning "old" was chosen and adopted. The interior of the building was on the large dormitory system with a commodious dining room and kitchen. The staff quarters were in the two-storied building, and in the turreted portion were eight four-gallon water tanks. The buildings were up-to-date and nothing had been spent on unnecessary ornamentation. The building contract was satisfactorily completed and a windmill was decided upon.

"TUARANGI" HOME.

The opening of the new home took place in August, 1902. Mrs. Harper, whose husband was Chairman of the Ashburton Home Committee, hoisted the Union Jack at the ceremony, and Mrs. F. J. Board, wife of the Chairman of the Board, on opening the doors of the institution was presented with a golden key. His Excellency the Governor, Lord Ranfurly visited the Home later to see how many faults he might profit by when forming plans for his own projected Veterans' Home (Auckland). The Board was gratified that the general arrangements met with his unqualified approval.

The inmates were kindly treated in every respect and only those who broke the rules gave trouble. There was a good library, and books and papers were well supplied. The Board was pleased to notice that the Inspector-General in his annual report to Parliament bestowed a well-deserved compliment on the management of the Home.

1904. A considerable portion of the old building was removed to the new site to be made use of for various purposes, and a screen was added to the balcony to give protection against the North-East winds.

1906. The institution was not only a home for old men, it also had an infirmary ward run on the same lines as a hospital ward. The old men were cared for by nurses and under the direction of the part-time Medical Officer

1909. When the Boards dissociated, under the Act of 1909, the Institution was far too big to be undertaken by the Ashburton Board, therefore, it was left under the control of the North Canterbury Hospital Board subject to a division of the income from bequest based on the comparison of the valuation and population of the Ashburton district as against the North Canterbury district. The Ashburton Board's claim was for a proportion of the whole of the Canterbury Board's properties and assets including the trust estates, the total amount of which was estimated at from £70,000 to £100,000. In October, 1912, the verdict

Old Men's Home, Ashburton.

of the Court of Appeal was in favour of the North Canterbury Hospital Board. An arrangement was made that \$1,350 be paid to the Ashburton Board in full settlement of their claims on the value of the assets of the United Board. The \$1,350 effected no endowments and were purely liquid funds. The Ashburton Board's principal objection to the dissolution was that the old home site in Short Street was to be vested in the North Canterbury Hospital Board.

1911. The Charitable Aid Board had previously taken advantage of the amended Act which enabled Boards to raise funds through the contributing local authorities for the purchase of land and for the erection of buildings by erecting an infirmary ward at Tuarangi (and Jubilee Home). A verandah was built with concrete floor in 1911, and rooms for the staff were added to the infirmary in 1913.

1913. As a contract for the water supply with Woods Hills at Ashburton terminated, the Ashburton County Council was consulted as to the best methods for supplying energy for the turbine at the Home. Authority was given for specifications to be prepared at an estimated cost of \$715. A small power house was erected and the installation completed. Trouble arose with the flow of water in the Wakanui Creek, and the Council was asked to provide a more regular supply of water. The matter was of importance to the Board as over \$1,000 had been spent on the installation. The County Council was unable to make any further provision.

1920. During the next three years, various improvements were made regarding the drainage, and heating of the wards. The non-smokers' rooms was erected at a cost of \$441 in 1921.

1922. Extensions were made to the domestic staff's quarters and increased accommodation for inmates of 20 beds or more, as there was a long waiting list. With extra accommodation one of the wards downstairs could be used in conjunction with the infirmary to enable cases to be removed from the Christchurch Hospital.

Specifications were drawn up for alterations to the domestic staff quarters for accommodation of eighteen extra beds.

1924. All inmates of Tuarangi (and Jubilee Home) were granted 2/6 per week pocket money irrespective of pensions. The original idea was that a small amount should be refunded to all those inmates who were in receipt of the Old Age Pension, but the Board did not approve of the proposal. From time to time the amounts fluctuated till the alterations in Pensions were made in 1936. The Board then increased the allowance to every inmate to 4/- weekly and since the Social Security Act came into force in 1939, payment was raised to 30/- per month.

1935. Electric cooking apparatus was installed, and painting and extensive repairs were effected throughout the building. "Tuarangi" was regarded as one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the country.

Old Men's Home, Ashburton.MASTER AND MATRONS OF THE ASHBURTON
HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. Maddison	1879 - 1880
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harris	1880 - 1883
Mr. and Mrs. James H. Fox	1883 - 1897
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Morrissey	1897 - 1907
Mr. and Mrs. Knight	1907 - 1932
Mrs. Knight (after death of her husband)	1932 - 1937 (30 years)
Mr. and Mrs. Corbett	1937

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Between 1900 and 1922 the Medical Officers were Dr. Trevor, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Baigent and Dr. John Connor.



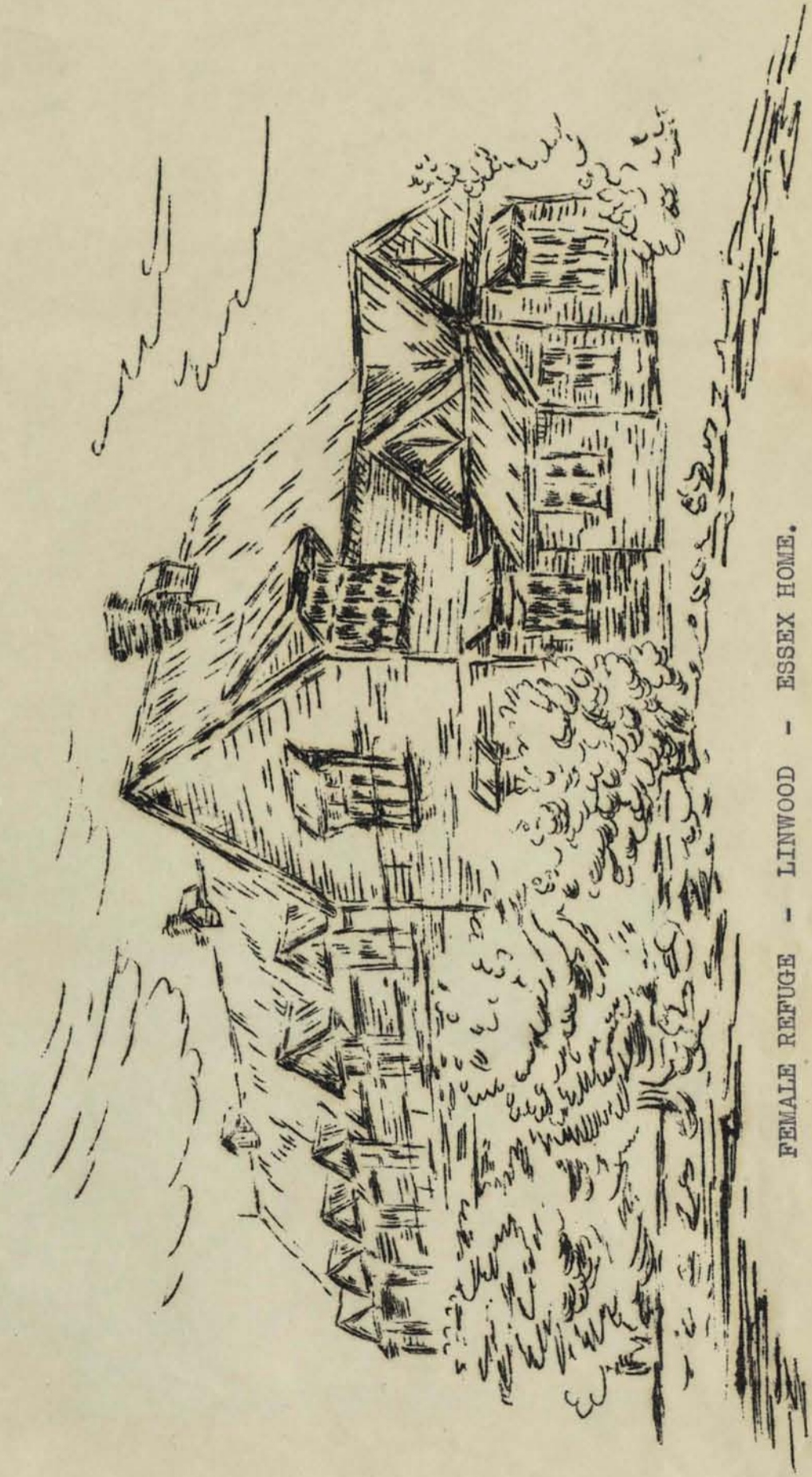
Tuarangi Home.

FEMALE REFUGE - ESSEX STREET, LINWOOD

There seems to no record of the early days of the Essex Home available. The original building was brought out from England in pieces and was erected in 1852 on that site as the Vicarage of the Rev. C. Mackie. It is still standing and is used as the laundry of the institution.

The rafters are bolted together, instead of being notched and fitted on the plates on the top of the studs, which supply the frame work of the walls as in ordinary buildings.

In front of this, there is a larger and more modern building, which supplies the crux of the problem. It is much newer than the laundry, as is proved by it's concrete foundation, but yet it is not less than sixty years old, because in a large number of places the floor boards are nailed on to the joists beneath by a type of nail known as the "cut-brad" which went out of use some 60 years ago, when the modern wire nail became general. It is surmised that the building is the work of the late Mr. B. Mumford, but there is no trace of it in the plans he left behind him. This in itself proves nothing, as many of his plans were burned. What is more strange is that no record of a permit for the building can be found in the City Surveyor's Office. It seems highly likely that this large two storied building was erected for some purpose such as it was later used for, because in 1885 it was taken charge of by the Hospital Board and was known as the Female Refuge - Gordon Street. About this time the name of the street was changed to Essex Street.



FEMALE REFUGE - LINWOOD - ESSEX HOME.



House brought from England - 1852
by Rev. C. MacKie.

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FEMALE REFUGE - ESSEX HOME.

1851.

It was not long after the arrival of the Canterbury Pilgrims that an historic house was built in Phillipstown. In September, 1851, the sailing ship "Duke of Portland" arrived with immigrants. She carried as Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Mackie, and his family of nine. He had also brought with him a house in sections. He purchased a ten acre section about a mile from the centre of Christchurch, and there erected the house which he named "Stricklands". The building still stands, being part of the block of buildings now known as "Essex Home." The entrance from Cashel Street was called Strickland Street, since named Albert Street. There are only a few records of the early days of the Female Refuge available. In 1855 when it was taken over by the Charitable Aid Board it was known as the Female Refuge, Gordon Street and about this time the Street name was changed to Essex.

1864.

There arose the question of providing a refuge for women who had succumbed, or who were in danger of succumbing to the moral temptations incident to city life. The Diocesan Synod went into the matter and a Female Refuge was founded on the site now occupied by the Canterbury College School of Art. It continued its activity until 1865, when the Charitable Aid Board was constituted and took over the work. The Guild of St. Mary which had been responsible for the Institution, opened another in 1867, and continued to work until 1910, when the building was converted into an Orphanage, known as St. Saviour's Orphanage, and in this form continues to the present day.

The Rev. Henry Torlesse requested the Government to place the sum of £1,000 on the estimates for a Refuge and its maintenance. The proposal was declined, nevertheless, the House of Refuge was opened on 1st December, 1864 at a cost of £455 with minor extras. Later, additions were made costing £126, and an artesian well was sunk. The Matron's quarters were added in 1867. Mr. Torlesse, in addition to attending to the finances which depended on public interest, acted also as Chaplain, and Mrs. Torlesse controlled the details of the Institution.

1867.

In June, 1867 supporters of the House of Refuge met in the Town Hall, His Honour, Judge Gresson presided and a committee of management was set up. Mr. W. Wilson then owner of the Strickland Estate offered the property to the committee. The Provincial Government was approached, but considered the price, £1,578, too high.

1874.

The Government came to the conclusion that it would be better to limit the area of ground to be purchased to about an acre or an acre and a half, and suggested that an offer should be obtained from Mr. Wilson with respect to the 1 acre, 32 perches contained in that part of the land under offer, which fronted Cashel Street, and numbered on plan as section 3, 4, 5 and 6, the price which he named to include a right to carry a drain through the property to the south to connect with the City Council drain running along the southern boundary of the property at the intersection of Jackson's creek.

Female Refuge - Essex House, contd.

It was resolved that Lot 2 be recommended for the site, upon condition of permission being obtained from the landlord to cut a drain through the section to the drain running parallel with the City Council drain. The Government approved of the purchase of Lot 2 as recommended by the committee for the site for the sum of £425. Mr. Edward Jollie, the Provincial Secretary, wrote stating:-

"The Provincial Solicitor will at once be instructed to prepare the necessary deed, for which purpose I have to request that a plan of the site may be furnished. With regard to the accommodation to be provided, it was intended that it should include accommodation for lying-in cases of single women, and with regard to the erection of the building, the Government wish the Committee to employ an architect to devise a plan and submit it to the Government before taking action. I may state that the sum available for all purposes, including purchase of land is £2,000."

1876. Levels were taken for the drainage, and the new House of Refuge was ready for occupation on 17th November.

1877. A Ladies' Committee controlled the working of the Institution and a Men's Committee also existed. All took turns to visit the Refuge as did numerous Church Representatives.

1879. Reference is made to a new wing in 1879 as Class "B". The caretaker's wife and the girls did the laundry work, which was done for hotels.

Dr. McBean Stewart was Honorary Physician, and the names of other doctors appear - Doctors Ellis, Campbell and Patrick.

1881. It was agreed that the Refuge be used as Class "A" as hitherto, and as a lying-in hospital for married women from the country who would pay a moderate charge.

The Committee of Management consisted of the Dean of Christchurch, Rev. I. Elmlic, Rev. Aldred and Messrs. John Anderson and G. Booth. The new Board constituted under the Hospital and Charitable Aid Act (1885) met the Management Committee regarding the future of the Home. The Committee undertook to report fully on the Institution and its working. Later it reported:-

"That seeing the object of the new Act is now in force, it is inexpedient to continue the Refuge as a separate Institution."

Arrangements were made for the committee to remain in office temporarily.

1890. The Board adopted the Ladies' Committee's suggestion as to the future working of the Refuge. The ladies continued till the end of March, 1890, when they resigned, and the staff was dismissed with a view to re-organising the establishment. The committee considered the question, by no means easy of solution, and recommended as a first step that applications be invited for a matron at £60 per annum to take sole charge of the management.

Female Refuge - Essex Home. contd.

1891. The Board conferred with the council of the St. Saviour's Guild on the management of the Refuge. The Bishop of Christchurch, the Rev. E. R. Otway, Sister Frances Torlesse, Mrs. Blakiston and Mrs. Cunningham represented the Guild. The ladies undertook to draft some suggestions for consideration by the Council of the Guild, and to endeavour to submit definite proposals for taking over the management of the Refuge at an early opportunity.

A contract was entered into with the authorities of St. Saviour's Guild for the care and attention of the Refuge for twelve months or longer if found mutually agreeable to continue. The Board's Committee emphasised the fact that the rights and powers of the Board to retain supreme control of the institution were carefully conserved by the terms of the agreement. The Refuge extended its sphere of special work under the new management at the fixed maximum of cost to the Board, in terms of the contract with St. Saviour's Guild. It was suggested that a nurse should be obtained and the girls could be allowed to leave their children in her care on paying 5/- per week. The rule was made that no girl should be admitted except with her first child.

The first meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Guild met in September, consisting of Mesdames Blakiston, Bridge, Inglis, Cunningham, Dunkley and Miss Torlesse. Miss Torlesse read to the Committee and to Mrs. Harriott, the Matron, the new rules and regulations drawn up and approved by the guild and the Board.

The chapel of the House of Refuge was opened by the Bishop of Christchurch. Rev. R. J. Thorpe, Rev. J. Gilbert, Messrs. Walker, T. C. Norris and A. P. Blakiston and members of the council of the Guild were present.

St. Saviour's Guild was granted £250 for one year to provide for destitute unmarried women, who might be recommended by the Board. Maintenance included medical and surgical attendance, food and other necessities, also nurse and attendants whose engagement would be subject to the Board's approval.

1893. Dr. McBean Stewart, the Medical Officer, resigned and Dr. Murdoch filled the position. Mrs. Harriott resigned in December and Miss Lewis was appointed Matron.

1894. In 1894, Mrs. Grace Heill, Inspector of Hospitals, Wellington, inspected the Home and was shocked at the low wage given to the Matron and nurse. She considered that the Home was very well conducted. It was especially impressed on the committee that if the Board should agree to build a lying-in ward on the Refuge ground, the management must be under the same head, with a sub-matron and the same nurses for both establishments; also the necessity of complete separation of inmates. The mothers remained for six months, and were taught to tend their babies. A follow-up method after discharge was adopted.

Female Refuge - Essex House, contd.

1895.

A rule was made that the sum of 6/- should be the regular charge for foster mothers for all children boarded out from the Refuge. Cases of contagious diseases certified by a doctor were no longer admitted to the Refuge but sent to the lying-in ward of the Samaritan Home. No girl outside Canterbury was to be admitted without corroborative evidence as to her circumstances.

1896.

On the fifth anniversary of the House of Refuge (29th September, 1896) 204 girls had passed through the institution.

1897.

Mrs. Grace Neill visited the Home in 1897 and very strongly recommended that a small house should be built in the grounds for confinement cases. Plans were prepared and estimates passed by the general committee of the Board. The new ward was satisfactorily completed in May.

1900.

An allowance was increased from 10/- to 15/- per week for supplying inmates and babies with clothes. A free telephone was granted by the Government from 1899 till 1909, when half fees were charged. The whole question of the finances and the contract between the Board and St. Saviour's Guild was referred to the Institutions Committee for report.

1901.

A rule was made that if a girl ran away from the Home she was immediately advertised by name in the newspapers as lost. The committee decided to obtain the assistance of the deaconesses in visiting and making acquaintance with the girls and in finding homes for their babies.

1903.

The Honorary Superintendent of the Refuge reported that the subsidy of £340 per annum was insufficient. The number of inmates had been very large, and this, with the increased cost of necessities, especially fuel and medicine made the expenses very heavy. The Superintendent considered that she was acting in strict accordance with the Board in making the laundry work not so much a source of income as a means of providing wholesome employment for the inmates when they were well enough to do it. In 1903 the vote was increased to £330. The average number of girls dealt with was about twenty. They agreed to remain in the institution for six months and work in the laundry and other departments. Since they were kept for a considerable time, the children were better attended to, than if the girls went out to service.

1907.

In October, the Board had three building sites on the premises of the Refuge, two were approximately a quarter acre each with the frontage to Essex Street, and the other over a quarter acre with an entry facing Gatherer Street.

Female Refuge - Essex Home, contd.

1910. The control of the Female Refuge was assumed by the North Canterbury and Charitable Aid Board from September, 1910, when sketch plans and estimates were prepared for a building at an approximate cost of £1,850 for second confinement cases, providing accommodation for ten to twelve inmates. Application for admission of persons resident in other districts were not to be entertained owing to the requirements of the North Canterbury district.

1911. A quarter acre site at the side of the existing institution on which it was proposed to erect a building, was inspected in 1911. This extension would enable the Board to do without the Samaritan Home (Addington Prison) which was used for housing men and women of the vagrant class. Authority was given for work to be carried out in the extension of the nursery and balcony.

Permanent nurses were provided with uniforms on the hospital scale. They asked if the Board would extend the privilege of wearing badges similar to those issued by St. Helens and the Forth Street Hospital, Dunedin. The Board decided to supply a badge free of charge to each nurse after passing her midwifery examination.

At the instigation of Mrs. Cunningham, the Board agreed to divide the Refuge into three divisions, namely:-

- (1) Women to be confined of their first child.
- (2) Aged and infirm women.
- (3) Women to be confined of other than their first child.

1914. The Ladies' Committee which managed the institution till the Board took over resigned in January, 1914, when Miss Pike was appointed Matron. A covered way connecting the old and new portion of the Refuge was erected. Interior renovations were carried out and a contract entered into for the electricity supply. The buildings were valued at £3,736 in 1915.

1918. The title of the institution was altered in 1918 to the "Essex Home."

The question of utilising a portion of the Refuge as a maternity home was discussed, and it was agreed that the wives of men who were unable to afford the fees of the maternity homes might be admitted. Various local authorities and societies were notified that the home was available for married women. A midwife with Keritane training was engaged at this period.

1924. A suggestion was made that a new St. Helen's Hospital should be erected in Christchurch to deal with all maternity cases dealt with at St. Helen's, the Essex Home and possibly the Salvation Army. The Department advised that the control would be under the North Canterbury Hospital Board. Dr. Jellett interviewed the Committee regarding the transfer of the Essex Home patients to St. Helen's when that institution had more accommodation. A similar application was to be made to the Salvation Army Home, and the effect of a new,

Female Refuge - Essex Home, contd.

larger St. Helen's would be to enable the establishment of:-

- (1) A department for ante-natal advice.
- (2) An extra maternity department.
- (3) Capable of training students and midwives.
- (4) To be of assistance to medical men desirous of specialising in matters connected with maternity.

It was suggested that the new institution might have a separate wing for private patients, and that possibly, in the future, a further wing for giving effect to the Karitane system of dealing with babies.

1925.

The Department of Health asked the Board to agree to the opening of an ante-natal clinic at the Essex Home. This had been to a certain extent carried out by the Medical Officer in charge of the institution for some time past. The Department appointed a nurse to attend all the clinics, St. Helen's, Salvation Army and Essex Homes, and the salary was paid by the Department.

1928.

In March, 1925, the Board agreed to the proposal that St. Helen's should be erected on the Essex Home site and administered by the Board. Nothing further was done till 1928 when plans were inspected. Some members were much against the site, in a dingy neighbourhood and unsuitable for the purpose.

1930.

A deputation of ladies interested in the rebuilding of St. Helen's waited on the Board in May, and strongly opposed the project of building on the Essex Home site and control being placed in the hands of the Hospital Board which was already embarrassed by the control of many unprofitable institutions. They wished the control to continue under the Government not the Hospital Board, as arranged in an agreement in 1925. The women felt that the St. Helen's Hospital was a gift to New Zealand womanhood from an earlier Government, and no Minister of Government should cramp the usefulness of St. Helen's. It could not be made efficient until it was rebuilt and enlarged. Because of the pronouncement of the Government regarding the strictest economy owing to financial stress, the building of the new St. Helen's Hospital was abandoned.

The Nurses' and Midwives' Registration Board notified that the Essex Home would cease to be a training school as from March, 1931. The Board entered a strong protest but to no avail. The action was taken with all schools previously approved for midwifery training with the exception of the four main St. Helen's Hospitals. It in no way reflected on the efficiency of the training carried out at the Essex Home which was recognised as uniformly good.

Female Refuge - Essex Home, contd.

1931. When the Government was faced with drastic economy, the Department withdrew the services of the nurse who attended the ante-natal clinic, and for whom the Department paid a salary.
1933. Considerable overcrowding occurred both at Essex Home and St. Helen's, mainly owing to making provision for the wives of relief workers. Arrangements were made for cases to be sent to private nursing homes in the city, and some cases were sent to the Board's smaller maternity hospitals. To meet the emergency in a small degree, the front balcony of the Home was closed in to make room for four more beds.
1937. Miss L. Pike, Matron, sent in her resignation, but the Board, unable to find a suitable person at the time, asked her to remain for a further term. Incidentally Miss Pike was an examiner for the State Examinations of midwives and maternity nurses from 1932. When she retired as Matron, she was appointed to carry out the social services required at the Home. Miss Crisp was then appointed Matron.
1938. The Nurses and Midwives Registration Board gave approval in April for the training school to be re-opened. Trainees at one time not to exceed eight in number. (For the year ending 1940, 320 babies were born in the Home.)
- So that the inmates might benefit under the Social Security scheme and the Home should be classed under the heading "Hospitals" rather than "Benevolent Institutions", all matters relating thereto were, therefore, undertaken by the Hospital Committee.
1941. A new laundry was built in 1938. The ante-natal block, isolation block, upper nursery and other additions were completed in 1941.

MATRONS OF THE REFUGE:

Miss Annie Nisno	1878
Miss Galbraith	1879
Mrs. Marriott	1890 - 1895
Miss Hewes	1895 - 1911
Miss Pike	1914 - 1937
Miss Crisp	1938.

ST. HELEN'S HOSPITAL.

1901.

The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon was the founder of the St. Helen's Hospitals which started a move as maternity homes other than actual hospitals. The St. Helen's Hospitals were, therefore, a development of the policy begun by legislation in 1901 when the Nurses' Registration Act was passed, followed in 1904 by the Midwives Act, the latter providing that after a certain date only those midwives who were duly registered would be qualified to practise on their own account. Hitherto, women wishing to become midwives had to go to Australia or England to be trained. The first St. Helen's Hospital, established in Wellington in 1905 was for the purpose of training nurses. The Hospitals were not intended to be "charitable" institutions; they were intended to be self-supporting, and were opened for the use of women in cases where the husband's income did not exceed £5/-/- per week and in cases of large families, £6/-/-.

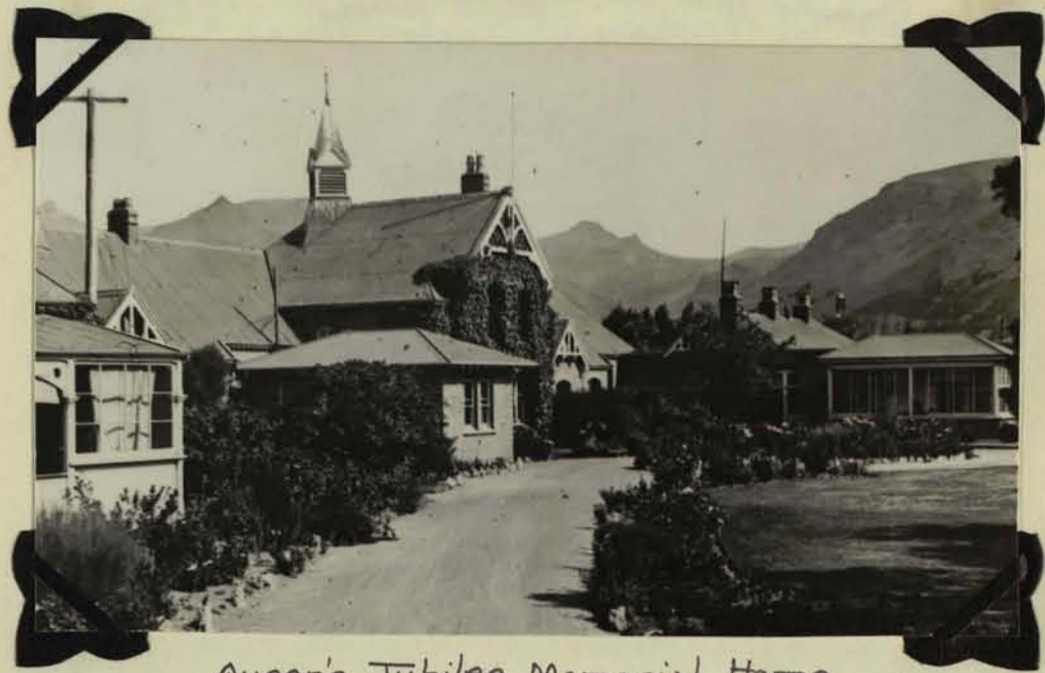
1923.

The Department of Health was approached in 1923 by the Auckland and Wellington Hospital Boards with a view to the Department taking over the St. Helen's Hospitals. It was suggested that the proposal might be acceptable to the North Canterbury Hospital Board, if so, the Department would hand it over free of cost and as a going concern. As the Board was not in favour of taking over the old wooden building in Durham Street, Christchurch, was the Government disposed to consider making a grant to enable the Board to erect suitable and up-to-date accommodation? Plans and accommodation for the proposed St. Helen's Hospital on the Essex Home site were discussed in 1928, and in 1930 a deputation of Christchurch women interested in the rebuilding of St. Helen's waited on the North Canterbury Hospital Board and also approached the Minister of Health definitely opposing the project of building on the Essex Home site.

1930.

The Board decided not to press for negotiations with the Department of Health with regard to the control of St. Helen's. This resolution was conveyed to the Department and nothing further was heard of the matter, other than newspaper controversial and libellous articles.

When the Government considered doing away with State Maternity Hospitals, the Hospital Boards were urged to provide for and build annexes or separate hospitals to run in connection with the general hospitals. At one time our hospitals were allowed to train midwives, but in place of this only maternity nurses were trained. Difficulties arose and protests were made by the Hospital Boards regarding restrictions made by the Nurses and Midwives Registration Board.



Queen's Jubilee Memorial Home.



Nurses' Home.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE MEMORIAL HOME, WOOLSTON.

The Queen's Jubilee Memorial Home is a public institution established (under the provisions of the Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act, 1885) by the United District Charitable Aid Board for the reception and maintenance of aged poor persons.

1887.

In 1887, the Board appointed a committee to formulate enquiries as to a means of making better provision for the accommodation of the aged and infirm persons in receipt of relief. £500 was placed on the estimates for purchasing sites for new buildings, and £2,000 for cost of erection, yet it was not intended to press for new premises if the existing buildings at Armagh Street and Ashburton were adequate for present needs. The Queen's Jubilee Memorial Committee representing the Citizens of Christchurch conferred with the Board on the subject and offered to place £1,600 to the £2,000 already mentioned for the purpose of erecting a Home for the aged poor of both sexes. Captain Garcia, Honorary Secretary, Messrs. R. J. S. Harman and G. P. Hulbert represented the committee. To carry out their wishes, the Board undertook to expend the said donation and subsidy thereon on that object only. A site of six acres at Woolston at £75 per acre was chosen for the home. Competitive plans were prepared at the instance of the Jubilee Committee and the plan was marked "Comfort with Economy" by S. Hurst-Seager, A.R.I., B.A. was agreed upon.

The contract for the building was signed by Wm. Smith on the 12th December, 1887, for £3,532. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was well planned and carried out in a most impressive manner.

1888.

In May, 1888, the Government allowed the Board the use of the Immigration Barracks at Addington till the Home was ready for completion. It was determined that the institution should be known as the "Queen's Jubilee Memorial Home." Some of the old material removed from the Armagh Street Depot was utilised for outbuildings. The grounds were planted with trees presented by the Government; the drainlaying from the building to the river was carried out; £50 was voted for the formation of a road and suitable gates were erected.

The institution was brought into use in December, 1888. The original accommodation was for about thirty-six inmates. The management of the Home was left to the Charitable Aid Committee. Dr. McBean Stewart was appointed Medical Officer in conjunction with the other institutions and outdoor relief.

His Excellency the Governor and Countess of Onslow visited the Home and expressed their gratification with it and bestowed proof of their kindly interest in the aged inmates by a number of appreciable gifts.

1895.

In 1895, the Trustees of the Late James Eaton announced a bequest to the Queen's Jubilee Memorial Home. The following is a copy of an extract from the will:-

"I direct my said Trustees shall stand possessed.

Queen's Jubilee Memorial Home, contd.

"of my said real Estate upon trust forthwith to sell the same by public auction or private contract for the most money and best price that can be reasonably obtained for the same and I declare that my said Trustees or Trustee shall stand possessed of and interested in the proceeds of such real Estate when and as the same shall be received upon Trust to pay the same to the Trustees or Trustee of "The Queen's Jubilee Memorial Home" for the aged poor of both sexes, to be applied by the Trustees or Trustee of the said Home for and towards the support and maintenance of the said Home."

1896.

When the institution was built it was contemplated that an addition would soon be required. The time had come when accommodation was required for men, and also a sick ward was much needed. The Supreme Court made an order authorising the income from the investment of the Eaton bequest trust fund to be expended in the purchase of such land, and erection of such buildings, etc. (under direction of the Court) as might be a permanent improvement and extension of the objects for which the Home was founded.

The trustees of W. Mason, who became an inmate of the Home, sold some of his property which realised £140. This was paid to the Board on the condition that he was cared for during the remainder of his natural life, and for this purpose the Board built a room especially for him.

At a public meeting in the City Council Chambers to consider the best steps to be taken to celebrate the 60th year of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's reign, it was decided to raise public subscriptions towards the cost of extending the Jubilee Memorial Home. Subsequently, £842 was handed over to the Board with other donations from private individuals, and with the hope that the money might be expended in comfort and accommodation rather than in architecture.

The Institution Committee obtained competitive designs for an additional wing to the Home in brick. The Board favoured the plan giving the greatest amount of sunshine and apartments for twenty-four single persons and eight married couples with sitting-room and other offices. This comprised the second octagon, the rooms being 12' x 12' and 11' x 9' in size with a fireplace in each for the married couples.

Tenders were received through Strouts and Ballantyne, Architects, the lowest being that of Wm. Smith (£1,640) who built the existing building ten years before, and this was accepted.

1898.

The Board opened up negotiations for the purchase of two to three acres of land adjoining the Home grounds for which funds would be forthcoming out of the Eaton bequest income subject to the approval of the Supreme Court. This was granted and the land was transferred to the Board on the 23rd December for the sum of £570. Two acres were purchased from Joseph Snelling for £270, and five-eighths of an acre from Jonathan Garnet for £100.

A bequest was also made from the estate of Thomas Tibble. One Fourth of his property was left to the Charitable Aid Board, the annual income to be applied for the provision of wine, spirits, beer, tobacco and other luxuries for the Queen's Jubilee Memorial Home.

Queen's Jubilee Memorial Home, contd.

1899. The Board had to determine what course to adopt regarding its claims on recipients of Charitable Aid and inmates of institutions who became holders of old age pensions. By law the Board was under the necessity of requiring the pensioners to hand over their certificates. This opened up the question of whether all inmates of institutions should be granted weekly allowances.

1900. A great improvement was effected in 1900 by the distempered of the walls of the large dining hall (65' x 20') which is in the centre of the building.

The Jubilee celebrations were considered incomplete unless something was done for the old people, so arrangements were made for them to visit the Exhibition, the Tramway Company conveying them. At the same time a bright portrait of Her Majesty was produced in gold and handed to each inmate. In November, 1904, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Ranfurly visited the Home.

1902. A second deep well was sunk as the water supply had considerably decreased and trouble had been caused by quicksand. The Board purchased a cottage adjoining the Home with $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre of land intersecting the grounds. This purchase made the property complete in rectangular shape.

1903. £100 was applied to the installation of an acetelene gas plant in accordance with a plan for the supply of gas. The Board accepted the Gas Company's offer to extend the gas mains up to the premises.

1906. Mrs. Grace Neill of the Health Department, Wellington visited the Home with the Institutions Committee. Notwithstanding the Board's instruction to engage a certificated nurse, it appeared undesirable to disturb the existing arrangements. The present nurse would do many things that a certificated nurse might not undertake, and it was considered that if a certificated nurse was employed there would be friction. The question came up again in 1910 when the Lady Superintendent of Nurses pointed out that there never would be satisfaction till the chronic wards were separated from the Home and some minor internal alterations were carried out. The Board resolved that all nurses employed in the Board's Institutions should be under the direct control of the Matron of the Hospital, so far as their nursing duties were concerned.

1915. The Public Works Department notified the Board that electric power was available in the Woolston district. The Board's engineer was instructed to have electrical fittings put into the Home.

1924. In January, 1924, the Board confirmed that complete control of the Benevolent Institutions, including Infirmaries should be under charge of the Master and Matron, or Matron, or qualified Nurse, as the case may be, and any other assistance required, beyond trained nurses, should be hospital aids, the Lady Superintendent of the Hospital to act as an inspecting Officer for the Board.

Queen's Jubilee Memorial Home, contd.

1928.

In 1928 the Christchurch Diamond Jubilee Celebrations Committee asked the Board to arrange a dinner so that the old ladies could celebrate on the 27th May. Speeches were made by Sir Maui Pomare (representing the Government) and the Mayors of Auckland, Akaroa and Lyttelton.

A further addition was made to the Home in August, by the erection of a sun porch which was situated almost due north and immediately facing the entrance gates.

1929.

A great loss was sustained by the death of Mrs. Annie Herbert. She had been a most prominent social worker and was the first Chairwoman of the Board's Benevolent and Institutions Committees. She had devoted much time and kindly interest, particularly with regard to the inmates of the Board's charitable institutions. The City Council called a meeting of representatives of various social organisations to consider the question of a memorial. It was decided to extend the sun porch as a befitting memorial to one so beloved by the inmates and all who came in close contact with her.

1930.

The attention of the City Council was drawn to the condition of the land in the Jubilee Home being frequently flooded with tidal water owing to the drain overflowing where previously there had been a floodgate.

Amongst valuable gifts and bequests bestowed since the inception of the Home, Mrs. S. Enson, who was a member of the Board, left a small legacy for the benefit and comfort of the inmates. Another member, Mr. James Storry presented an oil painting by John Gibb dated 1870, Mrs. Freeman of Christchurch, who went to live in England, gave "The Light of the World", and Mr. Jameson a collection of pictures.

MATRONS OF QUEEN'S JUBILEE MEMORIAL HOME.

Mrs. Richardson	1888 - 1892
Miss Higgins	1892 - 1920
Miss E. K. Webster	1920 - 1924
Miss M. Johnson	1924 - 1925
Miss F. Gill	1924 - 1938.
Miss Staunton	1938 - -
