

WALTHAM ORPHANAGE.

1905. The Board purchased a property in Austin Street known as "Willow Glen" with about three acres of land for £1,200. The building was erected as a private residence and was well adapted for the purposes for which it was intended. A few additions had to be made and a playroom added, an increased water supply was also necessary. The Matron, Mrs. Carpenter with her staff and the children moved to Waltham from Lyttelton in May, 1905. Mrs. Carpenter resigned in March, 1906 when Miss J. Donaldson filled the position and held the Matronship for nineteen years.
1906. A serious fire occurred in November after midnight which caused considerable damage to the buildings. The courage and promptitude of the Matron, Miss Donaldson, saved the children their lives and for her bravery, the Board made her a handsome presentation.
1914. Further additions made to the buildings in 1914 included girls' and boys' cubicles, dormitories, dining room extension, new washhouse, and extension of fire escapes.
1917. Owing to difficulties at the Burwood Hospital, it became necessary to use the Waltham Orphanage for infectious cases. This proved a most satisfactory arrangement, but brought forth emphatic protests from the residents of the neighbourhood. Whilst the institution was used for this purpose, the Orphanage children were transferred to Sumner, and unfortunately, a serious outbreak of diphtheria took place while they were in their temporary residence.
1927. Under the Child Welfare Amendment Act of 1927, the Waltham Orphanage was registered as a children's home. The Welfare Branch of the Education Department took charge of all children on their arriving at school age. It was considered an advantage as the Department had special facilities for finding suitable homes and later on placing the children in satisfactory employment. The Department took over the custody of the children at a cost of 17/6 per week for babies and 15/- per week for children up to the time of leaving school, the initial outfit was supplied on condition that medical and dental treatment would be given free of charge. In March, 1930, the children were transferred.
- On many occasions children were admitted who had both parents living; in some cases the children had been deserted or illness had overtaken the parent, in these instances the Board admitted the children at least temporarily.
1940. The Orphanage was used temporarily for convalescent soldiers. A very few children were in residence, and those were promptly transferred to the Cholmondeley Home or to their own homes.
1941. Owing to the heavy cost of maintenance, a suggestion was made that the Orphanage should be closed. It was realised that the Board met a great need in the community in housing children temporarily (or otherwise), whereas it was not practicable for other organisations to act as readily in cases of urgency. Matters relating to the future functioning of the Institution were considered, and from a legal aspect it was deemed unwise to take any steps that might unduly bias the existing bequests which partially support the institution. The name was changed from the "Waltham

Waltham Orphanage, contd.

Orphanage" to the "Children's Home" in 1941.

MATRONS.

Mrs. Carpenter	1900 - 1906
Miss Donaldson	1906 - 1924
Mrs. Ovington	1924 - 1926
Mrs. Barker	1926 - 1930
Miss E. M. Jones	1930 - -



Waltham Orphanage. Cecelia Street

Theresa Green Home
? 1960

T HE ARMAGH STREET DEPOT was used for the casual housing of poor men who required temporary accommodation. Its origin is a mystery. It was at first a Police Depot, but of when that was built there seems to be no record. In 1865 the Executive Council of the Provincial Government authorised the reshingling of it. This fact would point to a very early origin indeed. There is no record available of this building at the City Surveyor's Office. When the institution was abandoned as a Police Depot, it was used for housing old men and women. No date can be assigned to this, either, as there is no record of it in the papers of the Provincial Council. An application in 1928 at the Police Court brought no results. As the other institutions of the Board developed the use of the old Depot gradually disappeared and was replaced by a brick building which afforded temporary shelter for swaggers or men waiting to be admitted to "Tuarangi".

ARMAGH STREET DEPOT.

The Armagh Street Depot, originally the Police Barracks, was situated behind the present Tuberculosis Dispensary. There seems to be no record when it was built. Enquiries at the Police Court brought no results as to the date of building, and no record can be found among the Provincial Council papers. The building was also used as a depot for immigrants during the period when large numbers were being introduced into Canterbury. In 1865 the Executive Council of the Provincial Government authorised the re-shingling of the building. Apparently in 1878, a temporary Hospital and Charitable Aid Board was in existence, and on taking office it found that this building was used for charitable aid cases which had been in hospital but could not remain there. They had been most successfully treated and dealt with in this building. The Board considered that the Armagh Street Depot was unsuited for either charitable aid or chronic cases, and they learnt that representations had been made to the Government on the subject prior to the formation of the Board. It fully represented to the Government the great difficulty in not having a suitable building for charitable aid cases.

1865.1878.1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Master and Matron, resigned in October, 1886, after a lengthy occupation of office. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson replaced them. The Master and Matron were notified that they were responsible for the efficient management of all duties in connection with the working of the institution, that their whole time was to be devoted to the service of the Board; that the nursing of women in child-birth together with the supervision of domestic affairs generally was a portion of their duties. Some able-bodied inmates who were being maintained could be called on for assistance when necessary.

A copy of the by-laws and regulations was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary in November, 1886. The average number of inmates (including children who were required to attend school regularly) numbered 39.3 for the year. The approximate figures relating to the maintenance of this institution showed a total expenditure of £612.15.7. which included a proportion of the Christchurch Medical Officer's salary. Until the recent change of management, the accounts were incorporated with those of charitable aid generally.

1888.

It was decided to close the establishment in August, 1888, and eleven of the inmates were transferred to the Jubilee Home. The buildings not required were sold by auction for removal. Application was made to the Premier for a portion of the gaol at Addington for temporary night shelter for men. As the building was in a very unsatisfactory condition, being very old and unsuitable in construction, it was considered that the premises of the old police barracks should be demolished and a cottage erected. The ancient and historical police barracks were removed. The new building, established in 1894 at a cost of £479, was built in brick. There were single rooms barely furnished, a general kitchen with fuel provided, and a ration of 1/9d. was issued to men seeking temporary shelter. By-laws and regulations for the management in conjunction with the Government regulations were approved. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves were appointed caretakers.

Armagh Street Depot.

For many years the Depot was used as a temporary night shelter for men who passed through the city, or who were awaiting admission to "Tuarengi" at Ashburton.

1934.

In July, 1934 the Depot and its furnishings were made available to Toc H for the purpose of assisting young men who were unable to afford lodgings or board during a temporary stay in Christchurch and who were of the skilled or student type definitely struggling to obtain employment. The house was named the "Friendly Inn" and during the winter months was aided by a weekly grant from the Mayor's Relief Fund and electricity was given without charge from the Municipal Electricity Department. As an indication of the extent of the work carried out over a three-monthly period, 376 beds and 1,057 meals were provided.

As the depot was again vacated, the Benevolent Committee, as a temporary measure, decided to house a family of seven who resided on the premises for over a year. Since then the building has not been occupied.

SAMARITAN HOME.1896.

In 1896 the St. Saviour's Guild (Bishop Julius, Warden) proposed to make use of the Addington Gaol as a home for destitute persons. Application was made to the Charitable Aid Board for a grant and it was explained that the Government was willing to allow the use of the gaol. If the Guild could collect £100 a year in voluntary subscriptions it would be entitled to a grant from the consolidated fund of £120, and also £ for £ subsidy from the Government. It was intended to deal with cases of helpless and indigent persons of both sexes for whom there was no provision elsewhere, inebriates and lying-in cases (second cases). If the Board would take charge of the buildings, the Guild would bring in their staff of workers to assist, if not, it would have to form a "separate institution" and ask the Board to subsidise. The Board considered the proposals with reference to the establishment of the Samaritan Home at Addington and approved the scheme.

CLASS OF INMATES:

"The Guild shall undertake (a) to provide permanent shelter and maintenance for aged, helpless and destitute women for whom, through loss of character, there is no adequate position. (b) to provide for lying-in cases (of unmarried women) other than first births."

CONDITIONS:

"The Guild may provide for such cases to the full extent of the means allowed by the Board, but if it is required by the Board to receive a larger number of such cases than can be maintained by the grant, a further payment per head will be required. The right of admission shall belong to the Guild but the Guild shall receive all cases recommended by the Board. The Board shall have the right of nominating two or more of its members to serve on the committee of management. They agreed to make a grant of £200 in consideration that the duties undertaken by the Guild were efficiently fulfilled and that proper vouchers for accounts were produced for audit. As the agreement applied only to the maintenance of women, any men in residence should be required to leave and apply if necessary to the Board for relief."

As the accommodation at the Arragh Street Depot (old Police Barracks) used as a temporary shelter for swaggers and suchlike was in an unsatisfactory condition, members of the Charitable Aid Board spoke strongly of the need for fresh buildings.

The Christchurch City Council and various local bodies considered that representatives should be on the Board of management of the Samaritan Home, and many of them were distinctly against the incorporation of the Samaritan Home as a "separate institution". The Honourable W. C. Walker introduced a Bill enabling local bodies to be represented with a view to remedying an unsatisfactory state of affairs. Representatives of twenty-seven local bodies contributing through the Charitable Aid Board to the maintenance of the Samaritan Home were elected.

In July, 1896, Mr. A. F. Blakeston, Honorary Secretary, notified the Charitable Aid Board that the building at Addington (owned by the Government) would in future be known as the "Samaritan Home" and Nurse Beveridge from the Christchurch Hospital was appointed Matron.

Samaritan Home, contd.1898.

The Board's subsidy was discontinued in 1898. A petition was forwarded to the Government and the Samaritan Home was legally established as a separate institution under the Act, the Board being required to contribute towards its support.

1902.

It was proposed to close the men's department of the Samaritan Home in 1902 on the understanding that the Charitable Aid Board would make provision for permanent as well as casual or temporary cases such as were dealt with at the Samaritan Home. It was decided that the cases should be admitted to the Depot. The question arose as to dealing with the deserters from the Old Men's Home at Ashburton who came to Christchurch to gain admittance to the Samaritan Home. The Board had had to meet the passages of these men backwards and forwards from Ashburton. It was considered that the Samaritan Home was an incentive for the Ashburton men to desert.

1910.

A conference of representatives of the Samaritan Home, Herrick's Home and Charitable Aid Board was held. The Samaritan Home Trustees notified their willingness to take a certain class of men as far as accommodation would allow, men who were not fit subjects for Herrick's Home, or through misconduct, were refused admission to the Charitable Aid Board's institutions. The Samaritan Home was a half-way house between the Charitable Aid institutions and the gaol. In 1910, the average daily number of inmates numbered seventy-three. Vagrants of both sexes, inebriates and others were committed by the Magistrate.

In 1911 the Charitable Aid Board was notified that the Government was desirous of resuming possession of the old Addington Gaol (known as the Samaritan Home). The Board made provision for housing the female inmates at the Female Refuge and to transfer them as soon as the proposed building was erected.

POVERTY and PAUPERISM.

It is of the utmost importance accurately to distinguish between poverty and pauperism; for by confounding them, poverty is dishonoured and pauperism countenanced. Supply poverty with means and it vanishes, but pauperism is the more confirmed. Poverty is a sound vessel empty, but pauperism is not only empty, but cracked. Poverty is a natural appetite, merely wanting food - pauperism a ravenous atrophy, which no food can satisfy. Poverty strives to cure itself - pauperism to contaminate others. Poverty often stimulates to exertion - pauperism is an arch-hypocrite. Poverty has naturally a proud spirit - pauperism a base one, now servile, now insolent. Poverty is silent and retiring - pauperism clamorous and imposing; the one grateful, the other the reverse. There is much that is alluring in poverty, but pauperism is altogether hateful. It is delightful to succour the one, and irksome to be taxed for the other. Poverty has the blessing of Heaven as well as those who relieve it - pauperism, on the contrary, has nothing in common with the Christian virtues. -

Thomas Walker.

(The original document was undated
and too brittle to handle.)

CHARITABLE AID.

1853.

As far back as 1853, three years after the settlement of the Province, the Provincial Council undertook the responsibility of relieving the necessitous poor of the community. In that year, the estimates included £50 for paupers and the mentally deficient.

1856.

Three years afterwards the vote had risen to over £800.

1861.

In 1861 the Municipal Council Ordinance became law providing for:-

"The preservation of the health of the public and the care and maintenance of the destitute poor and sick."

The following shows how the cost for outdoor relief etc. had increased in the first 13 years of the Provincial Council's responsibility (1853 - 1866).

1853	£50
1855	£150
1856	£800
1861	£1,120
1863/4	£2,250
1866	£4,721

An idea as to what the different items of expenditure were may be got from the 1866 account which was made up by -

Allowance to destitute poor	£2,223
Rations	719
Funerals	121
Clothing	67
Wages for charitable aid gang (Relief workers making roads)	1,290
Road metal	287
School fees	2
Medical attendance	12
	<hr/>
	£4,721
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About this time (1861) a Poor Relief Board was established -

"Consisting of such men as may be willing to give in charity the most valuable gifts of time and labour, and to whom safely might be confided the management of charitable aid funds."

Alexander Black (or Back) who had filled the position of Provincial Treasurer from 1861 was appointed as - "Officer to administer the charitable funds."

SESSION X X V 11
NO. 57
6TH. JULY 1867.

2017 (MM)

With reference to the large expansion which is now being incurred by your Department for the purpose of giving relief to such of the enemployed as may not be able to obtain work elsewhere, and view with regret that the tendency appears to be towards a very considerable increase in the number of enemployed. I have the honour to draw your attention to the following remarks on the subject and which I consider is highly desirable, should be commenced and carried out as soon as possible.

The employment of the Government of a large party of relief who appear to look upon the services given to them in the light of a charity to which they are almost entitled, as a right, rather than as a equivalent for a few days work, not only impracticable to the Government as members of labour, but of mischevious consequence to the labour market of the Province at large, and that in a way perhaps the most objectionable of all, mind the lowering of standard of the labour to be rendered for wages. To counteract these evident results of the present system, I propose in place of daily wages to substitute piece work, and I have to request that the Charitable Aid Gang by employed in future upon the breaking of stone for road metal.

For this proposal 500 yards of stone, upon which the men may now commence work, is lying on the Goal site, Lincoln Road, and will be pointed out to the person you may appoint as overseer by the Provincial Engineer.

The price for breaking should be say 1/6 per yard, and certainly not exceeding 2/- per yard, a rate of which an ordinary labourer can make good wages, while it should as a matter of course by borne in mind, that as the labour of the Chartitable Aid Gang is paid for, not for the want of it, but for the temporary assistance of persons in distress, the price for piece work should be adjusted so as on the average not to greatly exceed the former rate of day wages of 5/-, upon this point the overseer would be competent to inform you.

The necessary hammers, guages will be supplied by Government, and issued under the supervision of overseer who will also measure and certify to the work done.

(Signed) J. E. Stewart,
Secretary for Public Works.

Charitable Aid, contd.1863.

The office was in the old Immigration Barracks in Armagh Street opposite the old Provincial Buildings. (Subsequent holders of the position were:- R. Armstrong, D. M. McKay, James Callender, Dalgleish and J. E. March).

1872.

Accommodation in these Barracks was afforded to immigrants newly arrived for one week after landing and no longer without special permission from the Immigration Officer. The Immigration Officer required adult immigrants to do four hours work daily during their stay in the Barracks.

For the maintenance of those who from accident or old age or other causes were unable to support themselves, the Provincial Council provided liberally. The Charitable Aid Department was run at a cost of £4,500. It had under its charge about ninety persons, mostly widows and children or women deserted by their husbands. The number of men who had, from various causes, lost the use of their limbs, and were incapable of doing anything but light work, were employed in the public domains planting and on the railway lines where the labour was easy and did not require great despatch. Consequently on the rapidly increasing population of the province, especially in the towns, it became necessary to establish some institution for reclaiming from evil, the boys and girls whose parents neglected to look after them. It was, therefore, decided to build a large Industrial School. It was intended that the inmates should be taught various trades and occupations. There were many private Charitable Institutions at this time in connection with various religious denominations such as - The Benevolent Aid Society, the House of Refuge for Females, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, also branches of the different Benefit Societies as the Masons, Oddfellows and Forresters.

1873.

The cost of the Charitable Aid Department had risen to well over £5,000.

1875.

Administrator James Callender reporting upon the working of the Department since 1874 stated that money allowances were paid out monthly to destitute persons and those having charge of destitute children boarded out. Much time was spent hunting up deserting husbands and putative fathers of illegitimate children, frequent attendance at the Magistrate's Court laying information and suing in various cases, also finding suitable nurses for destitute sick persons (women confined in their own homes and children whose parents were in hospital or too ill to attend to their families).

At this time the Government was corresponding with the Australian Colonies in an effort to make reciprocal arrangements so that wife deserters could be arrested and dealt with as the law directed, but there were difficulties in the way which prevented any immediate arrangements.

1877.

Some of the County Councils washed their hands of the responsibilities of charitable aid, and the Christchurch Municipality alone showed a desire to grapple with it.

Charitable Aid, contd.

Local Bodies were asked to do their share of the work by the annual payment of subsidies from their endowments. It was proposed that a system of charitable aid should be supported in part by such subsidies and by private contributions, the management to be in the hands of a committee elected by the people. If Government aid was to be removed and the substitution provided by law was temporary, the necessity for calling upon the public for help was obvious.

1878.

The question of the management of hospitals and charitable aid was by no means settled. The Hospital Board declined to revise their rules as they had intended, considering it not worth while until a permanent Board had been appointed. That which had been gasetted was only a temporary one. The members of the Charitable Aid Department were staggered at the amount of distress they were called upon to relieve. It had reached almost £300 in one month, one-half given in the shape of rations and the rest in hard cash.

1879.

In 1879 there were 705 persons receiving relief - 86 males, 120 females and 499 children. Some of these were unable to work through sickness or accident, many were widows and others were deserted by their husbands, some of whom were in gaol or in lunatic asylums. The following is a return of expenditure on charitable aid at that period:-

City of Christchurch	£2,457. 3. 1
Borough of Sydenham	518. 12. 10
" " Timaru	484. 18. 6
" " Rangiora	70. 9. 5
County of Selwyn	1,017. 4. 7
" " Ashley	228. 5. 9
" " Akaroa	78. 8. 6
" " Ashburton	60. 16. 0
" " Geraldine	139. 10. 9
Destitute Children boarded out	762. 2. 8
Wages on Relief Works	1,080. 6. 6
Salaries	817. 3. 6
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	£7,715. 2. 1
	<hr/>
Hospital Cottage, Akaroa	£563. 14. 4
Casual Ward, Lyttelton	158. 14. 1
Ashburton Home	971. 13. 1

These figures include an item "Wages on Relief Work". As became the custom 60 years afterwards, there were relief workers employed in the Government Domain at from 3/- to 4/- per day. The Domain Board at that time had no funds to contribute towards the wages of these men.

Dr. Hedwill, the Charitable Aid Medical Officer, received £50 per annum and 5/- per visit outside the *city* belt. The system of payment ceased and £200 per annum was paid for attendances on all cases of charitable aid including midwifery cases.

Charitable Aid, contd.1881.

In January, 1881, the Borough of Waimate applied to the Colonial Secretary to be placed on the same footing as Timaru regarding the administration of charitable aid. Advised by the Department in Wellington, the Hospital Board made the necessary arrangements to enable the Waimate Council to administer charitable aid as requested.

The Ashburton Borough gave notice that from 31st March, 1882, the County and Borough intended to administer their own charitable aid. The Colonial Secretary enquired from the Christchurch Board if there were any objections to the change. This opened up an important question. There were some objections and the Board asked the Government to sanction no change in the arrangements until the whole question of Hospital and Charitable Aid had been dealt with. The Ashburton Board was asked if it would agree to pay for the maintenance of any patient admitted into the Christchurch Hospital from the Ashburton District. Ashburton replied that they would not be liable for any outlay incurred for charitable aid except being actual outlay under that head in the County. The Christchurch Board explained to the Government the difficulties surrounding the subject. The Colonial Secretary replied that the cost of maintaining the Canterbury Orphanage and the Home at Ashburton was regularly charged against all Boroughs and Counties in the Provincial District of Canterbury. (Notwithstanding Ashburton's intention to administer their own charitable aid in 1882, the Government notified the Christchurch Board that the Ashburton County and Borough would cease to administer charitable aid.)

1882.

The Hospital Board was asked by the Colonial Secretary to continue the arrangements regarding the administration of charitable aid in the Boroughs of Kaiapoi and Waimate.

The Amuri County ceased contributing charitable aid, undertaking the maintenance of its own cases for the future. In the meanwhile, cases would have to be sent to the Christchurch Hospital until a ward could be established in the County.

In November, the Government requested the Board to consider devising a plan by which funds might be collected from the public for charitable purposes, so as to supplement the vote which the bounty of Parliament had placed at the disposal of the Government. The sum placed on the Estimates for this purpose was only intended to defray half the expenditure, and it was quite necessary the public should contribute a considerable sum. The Board was unable to supply by voluntary contributions one-half of the charitable aid required during the next year.

1883.

On 31st January, 1883, a meeting of the Board was held to confer with representatives from Local Bodies on the questions of providing funds for charitable aid. There were present the Board Members (The Mayors of Christchurch, Lyttelton and Sydenham, Mr. Montgomery, Hon. E. C. J. Stevens, Dr. Turnbull, and Dr. Prins), the Mayors of St. Albans, Kaiapoi and Rangiora, Representatives from the Christchurch City Council, Sydenham and Lyttelton Borough Councils and from Local Bodies (Counties) - Ashburton,

Charitable Aid, contd.

Selwyn, Ashley and Amuri (Road Boards); Mt. Peel, Springston, Avon, Templeton, Lincoln, Ashley, Handeville and Geraldine. The Representatives decided that in their opinion, the proper way to provide for the future maintenance of hospitals and charitable institutions throughout the Colony, was by the Legislature making large and substantial endowments for them out of Waste Lands of the Colony, and in the meantime, the expense of the institutions should be borne by the Consolidated Revenue.

A copy of the resolution was sent to the Board with a request that it be forwarded to the Government.

Soon afterwards the Board was advised by the Colonial Secretary that the Lyttelton Borough repudiated liability for charitable aid, and that the Board would have to take over cases of relief occurring in that borough.

1885 - THE NORTH CANTERBURY AND ASHBURTONCHARITABLE AID BOARD.

(Renamed 8th September, 1886.)

The legislation of 1885 and in particular the "Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act" which came into force on 1st October, of that year resulted in considerable changes in administration and in the control and management of institutions and organisations whose objective was the relief of distress and want.

It brought into being the North Canterbury and Ashburton Charitable Aid Board (re-named the following year "The Ashburton and North Canterbury United Charitable Aid Board".)

The Ashburton district was united with North Canterbury for the purposes of contribution and distribution of charitable aid under the new Act.

The Institutions which came under the charge of that Act were:-

Christchurch Hospital
 Akaroa
 Christchurch Benevolent Association
 Avonside Society for Relief of Sick
 and Needy
 Armagh Street Depot
 Christchurch Female Refuge
 Lyttelton Benevolent Society
 Lyttelton Orphanage.

The 1885 Act defined what the Hospital districts were and created three classes of Boards:-

- (1) Boards not united with any other district. These were concerned with both Hospital and Charitable Aid affairs.
- (2) Boards of separate districts - confined to maintenance and management of Hospitals only.

Charitable Aid, contd.

- (3) Boards of United Districts - their function was solely that of charitable aid distribution.

The effect of the Act was to consolidate all charitable efforts, and many smaller charitable Societies ceased to operate.

NORTH CANTERBURY and ASHBURTON CHARITABLEAID BOARD.1885.

The first meeting of the new Board was held in the Christchurch City Council Chambers on 17th November, 1885, pursuant to notification by the Government, which appointed Mr. Wm. Vincent to preside. On the motion of Mr. R. West- enra, seconded by Mr. W. C. Walker, Mr. Richmond Beetham was unanimously elected for the office of permanent chair- man. In deference to the wishes of the Ashburton members who had received very short notice of the meeting, the Board adjourned till 23rd November. Mr. J. E. March was appointed Secretary and Treasurer for the time being. The Chairman and Messrs. Vincent and White formed a committee to consider the appointment of a permanent officer and the matter of his duties and salary. The Board adopted the recommendations of this committee and at its meeting on 7th January, 1886, appointed Mr. T. C. Norris as Secretary and Treasurer and Mr. Escott as Clerk. The offices were in Montgomery's Buildings, corner of Colombo and Tunn Streets.

1886.

For the period between 1886 and 1900, the estimated expenditure for the Institution in the North Canterbury district averaged £16,000 per year.

In 1887 the Board approved of £20,000 for the follow- ing items:-

Charitable Aid	£14,000
Orphanage Expenditure	2,600
Maintenance of Children at Burnham	1,000
Ashburton Home	1,300
" " permanent improve- ments.	500
Contingencies	600

On 8th September, 1886, the corporate name of the Board was changed to "The Ashburton and North Canterbury United Charitable Aid Board."

Summary of Expenditure:	Total incurred.	Amounts Refunded.	Net cost.
Institutions -	£	£	£
Orphanage, Lyttelton	2809	166	2643
Old Men's Home, Ashburton	1155		1155
Female Refuge, Linwood	670	198	472
Armagh Street Depot, ChCh.	612	5	607
Distributed Aid -	£		
Food	2603		
Money	2419		
Fuel	299		
Clothing & Bedding	112		
Boots	134		
Medical	391		
Funerals	64		
	6025		6025
Infirm & Invalid Persons Boarded out	359	3	356
Destitute Children Boarded out	1003	55	948

Charitable Aid. contd.

	£	£	£
Brought Forward:	12633	427	12206
Children at Industrial Schools	1973		1973
Relief Works & Stonebreaking a/c.	514	444	70
General Expenses of Administration	1160	30	1130
	<u>£16285</u>	<u>£903</u>	<u>£15382</u>
Total Expenditure			
Less estimated value of broken metal on hand			100
<u>1887.</u> Net result for the year 31st March, 1887			<u>£15282</u>

Expenditure on Relief Works, Stonebreaking, etc.:

Purchase of stone	175	-	-
Paid for breaking, cartage, etc.	<u>341</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u> £514 8 5

A portion of the broken metal, sold to the Christchurch City Council, realised £414.12. 6., and there remained a considerable quantity on hand on 31st March, estimated to produce at least another £100; besides which, £29.11.0 was recovered from local bodies by way of contribution towards the wages of men employed on relief works.

The monthly average number of cases for 1887 was 464. The number of children was no fewer than 1074, in addition to 65 boarded out and those maintained in the Orphanage, Armagh Street Depot and Industrial Schools. The total number of children was approximately 1300.

Destitute children boarded out:-

(except Orphanage)	(Orphanage)
1887 £1003	1912 2463
1892 866	1917 242
1897 705	1922 157
1902 476	1928 169
1907 (603	1932 1504
Orph. (325	1937 126

Children were maintained at the Board's expense in homes selected by the Industrial School authorities. Orphans, indigent and criminal children were admitted and at the discretion of the managers those considered fit were boarded out. The boarded-out system can be traced as far back as 1881.

1888.

For the purpose of assessment of contributions from local authorities for charitable aid (other than hospitals) with the Ashburton and North Canterbury District during the year ending 31st March, 1888, the following figures were shown as the rateable value of the several contributing districts within the Board's jurisdiction:-

Total Counties	£14,965,010
" Boroughs	5,695,644
" Road and Town Districts	6,677,956

The Charitable Aid Board's offices were situated in Montgomery's Buildings at the corner of Tuam and Colombo Streets; later in Worcester Street almost opposite the Clarendon Hotel ("Sun" Newspaper office); and lastly in Armagh Street now used as the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The offices were on the same section as the original Police Barracks; these were replaced by the Armagh Street Depot.

Charitable Aid, contd.GIRLS' HOME, BURWOOD.1900.

Te Oranga Reformatory, Burwood, came into being in 1900 as a result of the drastic reorganisation of Industrial Schools and when the system of "boarded-out" was extended. It was impossible to allow some young women to be at large and the reformatory still maintains its moral qualities. The extensions made also altered the Burnham Industrial School and brought into being the Christchurch Receiving Home in 1900. (The Child Welfare Branch commenced in 1907.) Te Oranga was closed from 1918 to 1928 when it was reopened under the title of "Girls' Home, Burwood". The North Canterbury Hospital Board assisted to a limited degree in supporting children whose parents or relatives were unable to do so.

BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Executive of the Canterbury Provincial Council sanctioned the use of the Charitable Aid funds in June, 1871, for well-digging, and fencing twenty acres of land at the Burnham Industrial School. Dr. Prins was medical officer from 1872 till 1896. The earliest returns of this institution were not published and for some years after the opening the school was taken over by the Justice Department of the Central Government. By 1879 the number in residence had reached 144. Both sexes were admitted until 1900 when the better type of girl was sent to Caversham Industrial School, Dunedin, the Receiving Home, Christchurch, and some to Te Oranga Girls Home, Burwood; others were boarded-out. The control of Burnham was transferred to the Education Department in 1880.

In 1886 it was the Charitable Aid Board's liability to support children in the Nelson and Burnham Industrial Schools.

Eighty-seven boys enlisted in the forces in 1917 when the numbers dropped from 142 in 1916 to 49 in 1917.

The Industrial school was closed in June, 1918, and the Defence Department took over the buildings as a training centre for the South Island.

The cost to the Board for maintaining children in the Industrial Schools at five yearly periods shows as follows:-

	£		£		
1887	-	1594	1912	-	2364
1892	-	1026	1917	-	1711
1897	-	720	1922	-	835
1902	-	483	1927	-	166
1907	-	1500	1932	-	243

For a number of years infirm and invalid persons were boarded out by the Board. The usual allowance was from 10/- to 12/- per week according to the amount of nursing each case required. The cost in 1899 was £90 and in 1901 £57. Most of the aged and needy people were provided with the pension. The original Old Age Pension Act came into force in 1898. Many preferred to enter public homes where they were cared for and at less cost. In such cases the pension was received by the officers of the Board as payment for maintenance but a proportion was handed over to be expended as the pensioner chose. The pensions were increased in 1905.

Charitable Aid, contd.1894.

Contributions for relief works were subsidised by the Government and the Board received monies from the Winter Work Fund Committee. Voluntary contributions were received from Ashburton, Kaiapoi and Sumner in addition to the several local bodies for the purpose of giving relief for the unemployed in town and suburbs.

The Department of Labour, Wellington, made every effort to relieve the unemployed by preparing work for able-bodied men and so relieve the Charitable Aid Board, and that a portion of the earnings be retained for the benefit of wives and families.

1895.

The practice of issuing rations from the Board's store to local recipients was adopted. The goods, which were limited to a certain range of necessary articles, were received in bulk from the wholesale contractor and made up into retail quantities on the premises thus enabling the quality to be inspected; besides which, the recipients obtained exactly what it was intended they should receive and they derived an advantage in the price of goods as compared with shop values.

There were 491 cases of relief - 1514 persons in 1894
 " " 500 " " " - 1729 " " 1895.

Although men were on relief works their families were maintained by the Board.

Mrs. Julia Carpenter was the first woman inspector appointed at a salary of £50 per annum.

1896.

There was a large increase in the number of recipients of charitable aid. The statistics show that taking the population at 100,000 that one in every 50 persons was receiving relief. Farmers in Canterbury had never had such difficulty in procuring labour.

The Avon Refuge (Pastor W. Birch) used as a night shelter for men, and Herrick's Home on the corner of Victoria and Montreal Streets, had to close down for lack of funds. Both institutions had given great assistance to homeless and starving men. The Board agreed to maintain the homes temporarily.

1897.

Delegates from almost every part of the Colony met in 1897 when numerous and various phases regarding charitable aid were discussed. Observations were compared and ideas exchanged that the administration might unite on some future action.

1904.

A large sum was spent on charitable aid especially with regard to out-door relief. Some Boards had on their books recipients of charitable aid to the third generation showing that hereditary in these matters came largely into play.

The Labour Test Farm at Invercargill was visited by members to observe the methods adopted in dealing with certain classes of applicants. It was found that the test as applied to able-bodied men was effective and they soon found work for themselves.

The Board devoted considerable time and attention to the boarding-out system; many children were removed from undesirable surroundings and transferred to happy homes where they would be well cared for and in the course of time would become useful members of the community. Good work had been done with satisfactory results.

Charitable Aid, contd.1910.

When the 1909 Act came into force the main provision was that the distinction between Hospital Boards and Charitable Aid Boards be abolished and every Board have the double function of maintaining hospitals and administering charitable relief. The problem of outdoor relief was the most difficult of satisfactory solution because it was almost impossible to discover to what extent assistance given out of public funds was supplemented from other sources. The sum dispensed on charitable aid amounted to £4354 for the year ending 1910. It was deplorable the increase in the number of deserted wives and neglected children that the Board had to provide for. If the expense of maintaining these cases was taken off the Board the cost of charitable aid would be insignificant.

1912.

The Widows Pension Act came into operation and the grants were periodically increased. 791 pensions were in force at the 31st March, 1912.

It will be observed from the comparative statement (1938) that from 1907 to 1922 there was little variation in the number of cases dealt with by the Charitable Aid Committee.

1922.

It was moved that the Minister in charge of Prisons be urged to amend existing legislation so far as to provide that persistent defaulters in the matter of maintenance orders should be employed on some form of remunerative work and their earnings applied to the maintenance of their families, and that other Boards be asked to co-operate in endeavouring to provide immediate reform.

1925.

The British Medical Association suggested that the hospital and charitable aid work should be separated, but the Board saw no reason why a reversal should be made to a system that had been tried already, and was abandoned after mature consideration after the Act of 1909 was brought into force. Hospital and charitable aid work were interdependent; the charitable institutions controlled by the Board were frequently the means of clearing the hospital to a very great extent. The tendency was to discountenance a multiplicity of local bodies and to favour the amalgamation of allied activities when possible under one controlling authority.

1927.

A conference was held on 1st June between representatives of the Board and representatives of the various contributing local bodies to discuss the question of unemployment and the possibility of co-ordination of effort. The County Councils adjacent to Christchurch had proposals in hand for absorbing a certain amount of labour. It was decided that the Board in giving relief gave orders for work on the local body in the district in which the recipient lived.

1928.

In view of the abnormal conditions which prevailed during the previous year, resulting in an unusual amount of unemployment, and a consequent increase in the cost of Social Welfare Relief, a conference was called of representatives of the four principal Boards in the Dominion in 1928 for the purpose of discussing ways and means of more effectively and economically dealing with the questions of unemployment and relief as they affect Hospital Boards.

An appeal was made through the newspapers to raise one thousand shillings within a week to provide meals for men and women - more than six hundred men were out of work. The expenditure for relief was £9978 in 1927-28; £14202 in 1928-29; and £24875 in 1929-30. The Board had overspent the money allotted for relief in doing all it could for

* See page 3 "Tuarengi Home" - last paragraph.

Charitable Aid, contd.

the unemployed which was unusually bad in the month of January. For three winters the Citizens' Committee had collected money and goods, and distribution depots were established in the city. The Board had made grants in aid of these depots, but in 1930 the distribution was made from the Board's office so as to prevent any overlapping which might occur. In 1931 the North Canterbury Hospital Board decided to make no provision for relief of unemployed men and their families as Parliament passed an Act making a levy on all adult males and set up a Board for the purpose of allocating funds to provide assistance or employment for the unemployed men in the Dominion.

1930.

1931.

Hundreds of women and children in Christchurch were without necessary footwear. The Mayor handed over approximately four hundred pairs of boots and shoes for the Board to distribute to the children in 1933. The material was either donated or collected and the employees of one of the local factories made the footwear in their own time. The Rotary Club also contributed generously for this purpose.

An understanding was arrived at between the Unemployment Board and those comprising the Hospital Boards' Association that whilst Hospital Boards should be responsible for giving relief to all unemployed men who were unfit to work, the Unemployment Board was responsible for finding employment and the means of livelihood for all those capable of working. The Mayor of Christchurch (D. G. Sullivan) placed large sums of money at the Board's disposal to supplement the earnings of relief workers. The number of applicants increased weekly; one week the cases totalled 614 representing 2719 persons. Subsidy was obtainable if donations were made to the Board and the Board controlled the expenditure of such donations and subsidy. It was arranged between the Hospital Boards and the Minister of Employment that the Unemployment Board would undertake to provide for the men of classes A and B. A Businessmen's Committee came into operation and the Mayor appealed to the Board to continue the distributions to relief workers. All assistance was given through the Metropolitan Relief Committee.

1934.

Up till 1898-99 the Charitable Aid Board provided fuel etc. for the necessitous poor. At that time the Mayor's Coal and Blanket Fund came into existence through the Hyman Marks Estate. The fund was supported by voluntary contributions from year to year till 1934. The demands upon the Christchurch public were so great for a few years that contributions to this particular fund fell considerably. The Board made a grant of £500 to the Mayor's Committee in July, 1934. It had always recognised a responsibility for the people who, owing to infirmity, were not able to accept relief work, for those relief workers who were temporarily laid aside through sickness, and in many cases those who met with misfortune by way of accident. All cases were dealt with on their merits and each inspected. Frequently independent information was given by members of the Committee who happened to know the circumstances.

1936.

With the new Pensions Legislation (Invalidity) in 1936, the number of persons receiving benevolent relief on account of sickness was 1162; this number was reduced the following year to 910 cases. Important changes in the law relating to pensions in general were introduced in 1938. The Social Security Act came into force, replacing all pensions with the exception of War Pensions.

1938.

Charitable Aid, contd.COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

1887 - 1937

	No. Cases.	No. Persons.	£
1887	795		6025
1892	613	2110	6805
1897	756	2468	7426
1902	522	1462	5437
1907	363	933	4069
1912	329	935	4144
1917	336	-	3808
1922	339	1127	6121
1927	555	1575	7714
1932	614	2719	21572 Benevolent
			11968 Unemployed
1937	1895	3667	26942

THE ASHBURTON & NORTH CANTONMENT UNITED CHARITABLE AID BOARD.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Chairmen.</u>	<u>Members.</u>
Vincent, W.		1885 to 1886
Deetham, R.	1885 to 1886	1885 to 1886
Branley		1885 to 1886
Forrester, J.		1885 to 1886
		1882 only
Harrison, A.		1885 to 1886
Ivery, A.		1885 to 1886
Jones, F.	1885 to 1887	1885
Jance, H.		1885 to 1886 (died)
Louison, G.		1885 to 1886
Moore, R.		1885 to 1886
Tomer, H.W.		1885 to 1886
Wood, W.D.		1885 t
Westera, R.	1887 to 1888	1885 to 1891
White, W.		1885 to 1886
Walker, W.C.		1885 to 1886
Halder, H.N.		1885 to 1886
Friendlander, H.	1894 to 1895	1885 to 1892
" "		1892 to 1893
Bird, R.		1885 to 1886.
" "		1891 to 1892
Roberts,		1885 to 1886
Sealy,		1885 to 1887
Williamson		1885 to 1886
McLean		1885 to 1886
Chalmers, A.		1885 to 1886
" "		1888
Harper, G.J.		1885 to 1889
Martindale, R.		1886 to 1888 (Died)
Dunlop, W.		1886 to 1886
McMillan, D. (M.H.B.)		1886 to 1887
Boys, J.G.		1886 to 1889
Parish, R.H.		1886 to 1884
Hosking, W.H.		1886 to 1887
Prudhoe, H.		1887 to 1891
Moore, W.		1886 to 1889
Walker, W.C.		1886 to 1893
Tait, Jas.		1887 to 1888
Wright, K.C.		1887 to 1888
Thomas, David		1888 to 1890
Crooks, H.		1888 to 1889
Blackett,		1888 to 1891
Langdon, W.		1888 to 1889
" "		1888
Allwright, H.		1889 to 1891
Thomson, W.		1889 to 1892
White, W. Jr.		1889 to 1891
York, W.		1889 to 1893
Taylor		1891 to 1892
Hamilton, J.		1891 to 1897
Peryman, H.W.		1892 to 1895
Malcock, R.		1892 to 1894
Cooper, W.H.		1892 to 1895
Acton-Adams, W.		1891 to 1899
Bennie, J.		1891 to 1897
Smith, J.T.	1898 and 1898	1891 to 1898
Cooper, W.H.		1892 to 1895 (resigned)
" " "		1895-1898
" " "		1898 to 1899
Orr,		1898 to 1898

Name.	Chairman.	Members.
Hadfield, J		1894 to 1895
Smith, E.		1894 to 1895
Grigg, John		1894 to 1895
Sealey, J.		1894 to 1895
"		1895
Board, F.J.	1897 to 1901	1895 to 1903
"		1897
Outler, T.		1895 to 1896
Frutkin, A.		1895 to 1899
Wallace, G.		1895 to 1902
Wood, R.H.		1895 to 1896
Doug, W.		1895 to 1898
Dobson, J.		1895 to 1905
Mushire, B.P.		1895 to 1899
Reid,		1897 to 1898
Hurray, J.		1898 to 1899
Black, Mrs. E.		1898 to 1899
White, H.		1898 to 1899
Wells, Ada Mrs.		1899
"		1901 to 1905
McHaffie, G.H.		1899 to 1900
Radcliffe, W.		1899 to 1900
"		1900
Sorenson, H.B.		1899 to 1903
"		1903
Wolfe, J.		1899 to 1903
Witty, G.		1899 to 1901
Rutherford, A.W.		1900 to 1901
Feldwick, B.		1900-1902
Black, Mrs.		1900 to 1905
Mushire, B.P.	1903 and 1906 to 1907	1900 to 1903
"		1903 to 1903
Harris, S.		1900 to 1907 (died)
Pearce, H.		1903 only
Gough, J.		1903 to 1903
Harrell, F.	1903 and 1909	1903 to 1909
Parsons, G.J.W.		1903 to 1909
Henderson, Mrs.		1904 to 1906 (died)
Scott, S.		1904 only
Sammel, E.		1904 only
Mr. Millan, W.		1904 to 1907
Davison, J.H.		1905 to 1909
Chick, G.S.		1905 only
Dunlop, W.		1905 to 1909
Bedford, G.		1905 to 1908
Harrell, H.J.		1906 to 1907 (died)
Orchard, Rev. J.		1906 (only)
Forrester, J.		1907
Dahley, Mrs.		1907 to 1909
Paul, Major		1907 to 1908 (resigned)
Burgess, Major		1908
Ingram, J.		1908 to 1909
Henderson, J.		1909 to 1909
Mr. Millan, David		1908 to 1910
Hurray, J.		1908 to 1909
XXXXXXXXXX		XXXX-XXXX
Hyle, G.		1909 "
Thacher, Dr. H.T.J.		1909 "