

Bringing the Past to the Future

THOSE WERE THE DAYS

NEWSLETTER OF THE UPPER CLUTHA HISTORICAL RECORDS SOCIETY INC.

(Upper Clutha includes Cardrona, Albert Town, Luggate, Queensberry, Tarras, Hawea, Makarora, Wanaka and Lakes Wanaka and Hawea)

AUTUMN 2023 - VOLUME TWENTY-ONE

MARCH 2023

Another new year is well and truly upon us and already the country has had to face many new challenges. Far be it for me to forecast what might happen in the next 11 months but at least I can tell you about what happened in the past. We are supposed to learn from history but one wonders at times.

Our sympathy goes out to all those affected by the disaster caused by Cyclone Gabrielle, especially those who have lost their homes and livelihoods. It will take a long time to recover.

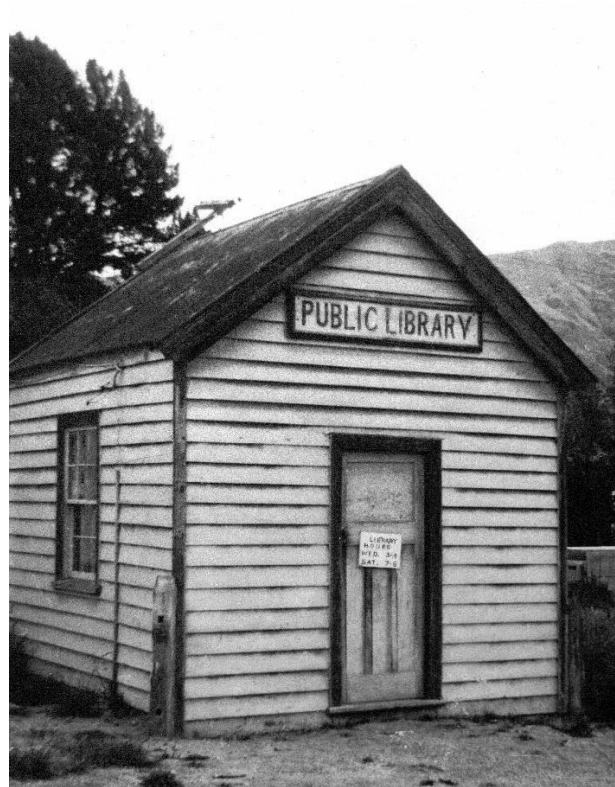
This year the lead articles will be on public facilities from about 140 years ago, public facilities that have provided (and still do), essential services that sometimes we might take for granted. This newsletter starts off with the Library (or Athenæums as they were sometimes called in the past).

PEMBROKE'S PUBLIC LIBRARY – WHEN AND WHERE?

Public Libraries are an important service to communities and none more so than those communities located in isolated parts of the country, especially in the early history of New Zealand. Not only are they repositories for information, they have been community centres where people can meet and socialize. Wānaka was no exception in its formative years.

It has been a mystery as to when and where the first Public Library operated from. It certainly was not from where the residents of Wānaka in 1987 thought it was when they celebrated

what they thought was the centenary of the Pembroke Library. Not even the actual centenary celebration date was correct¹.



Library built c1883 – opening times sign reads “Wed 3-4pm and Sat 7-9”.

The first notion to be dispensed with, is that you need to have a specific building in order to have a Library. Cardrona had a Library prior to 1877. We know this from articles in the newspapers of the time, but it did not have a specific building. It was a private library run by residents who paid a subscription and the books were held in one or more resident’s homes. This was a not uncommon way of operating early libraries in rural settlements in the 19th century.

There is clear evidence that a library was operating in Wanaka well before 1887 – at least 10 years before. As previously mentioned, it could have been operating from a resident’s home or from a business premises. It is probable (though no firm evidence can be found) that a Library Committee did exist about November 1877, even though there is no mention in any newspapers or textbooks, of any Library building or location. Perhaps it was operating from a place like the Wānaka Hotel. After all , the Hotel appears to be the commercial centre of business activities in Pembroke in the 1870s e.g., where the stage from Hawea Flat and Cromwell dropped off goods, mail and passengers, where tourists booked trips etc. We now know it to have been the local post office operated by Theodore Russell and then his widow, Celia, from about 1873 through to 1883 before a change was made. The Russell’s appear to

¹ 18 September 1987

be very civic minded people. An article on the history of the Post Office in Wanaka will follow in a later newsletter.

In 1877, the population of Wānaka was very small but the newspapers of the day, all reported on funding being made available by the Lakes County Council for the Library. Robert McDougall proposed to the Lakes County Council, in early October 1877, that £40 and £30 be granted to purchase books for the “Wānaka (Pembroke) and Cardrona Libraries” respectively². It was approved by the Council, unconditionally for the “Pembroke Public Library”, but with a condition on the Cardrona grant, that the Cardrona Library had to first declare itself a public library³. It is too difficult to believe that Robert McDougall operated entirely on his own, to promote a motion at Council for funds for the Libraries, which leads to the premise that a Pembroke group (committee) already existed in 1877. Cardrona formed a library committee very quickly in early December 1877. It therefore can be argued that the Pembroke Public Library was most likely already existing and operating but not from a specially built building.

Roxburgh, in his book, “Wanaka Story” wrote that in 1880, a Library building, 3 metres by 3 metres, was standing but he did not record his sources of the information. As it was, he was “jumping the gun”. There was no land set aside for a Library in 1880 but Roxburgh did recognise that Library committees did exist before the 1887. It is suspected that he may have thought that, as the land grant matter was proceeded with in 1880, that became the year he thought the building took place. That supposition is incorrect as can be explained in following paragraphs.

It was reported that in January 1880, the then Secretary of the Library Committee applied for one acre of land adjoining Section 1, Blk VIII be set aside. The Land Office at Arrowtown recommended that it be complied with. It was resolved to recommend that the Governor General comply with the request “on the survey being made”.⁴ Subsequently, a survey was undertaken.

On 17 Jul 1880 it was reported “The establishment of an Athenæum⁵ at Pembroke is being vigorously prosecuted, and subscriptions are coming in liberally.” That strongly suggests they were still raising funds for the building at that date and a specific library building did not exist yet.

Good news in January 1881 though. The Cromwell Argus reported on 28 Jan 1881 that the NZ Gazette included advice that “several parcels of land are set apart as reserves for public purposes, such as sites for a public library” in Pembroke and the surrounding area. That firmly set the scene for where a Library building would be located. In May 1881, the land was formally set aside for a library.

² Example is “Lake County Council” in the Lake Wakatipu Mail, Issue 1037, 11 October 1877, Page 3.

³ Prior to the Cardrona grant, only a book club had been in existence – Lake County Press, Cardrona, 13 December 1877, P2

⁴ Waste Lands Board, Cromwell Argus, Volume x 27 Jan 1880-, page 6

⁵ Athenæum is another word for a store of books or library etc

In June 1882, at a public meeting, local residents are reported as still looking for “a Library to be opened”. It was not the only public buildings they were agitating for! The newspapers reported that “There was a Library Committee of ten residents still working on it”.

There was a snippet in the Cromwell Argus that stated that as at 31 December 1881, a Library building was being built. However, without any supporting information, little can be relied on that statement.

It is very likely that the new Library building was opened sometime between July 1882 and December 1883. On 28 January 1884, advertisements in local newspapers for polling stations appeared and mentioned the “Pembroke Library building” and the “Pembroke Library Hall”. Subsequently, the existence of the building appeared in other advertisements and articles.

But why did the Wānaka residents celebrate the centennial on 18 Sept 1987?

That date appears to be based on the earliest surviving Minute Book for the Library Committee where it records that at a Public Meeting held in the Pembroke Public Library Hall on 5 September 1887, a Committee was elected. The members of this committee were William Monteith (Chairman), Messrs Thomson (Secretary) , Stewart, Morrison, Bradshaw and Silvester.

In fact, the Centenary organisers made a bit of a “whoopsie” by not reading pages 2 through to 6 and apparently relied solely on the information on Page 1! If they had done so, there was incontrovertible proof, that described an interesting situation regarding the previous committee and financial matters that went back to at least 1883. Roxburgh also realised when writing his 1990 book⁶, that someone had it wrong.

Reading through the Minutes, the previous secretary, a Mr Bennett⁷, was unable to produce a balance sheet, nor it appears any of the previous Minutes. He was able to produce a “book” and a balance sheet was produced by two of the new committee members. The balance was found to be £12.0.0. and it was intimated that no “vouchers had been handed in by Mr Bennett for the various accounts.” Special attention was drawn to “...the want of accepted accounts from the following individuals and for the following sums. In 1883 Bell and Bradfute £14.5.0.⁸ In 1884 Bell and Bradfute £14.0.0.” In 1885 on account of Books £3.11.0. Mr Thomas’ account £3.4.4 and in 1886 an account for book £11.1.6. As a result of this situation, the new Secretary wrote to Mr Bennett requesting him to provide receipted accounts etc within one month “or the Committee would feel bound to adopt other and more severe measures.” The matter extends over some more meetings, one or two of which Mr Bennett attended to give his various explanations and at one meeting there was a threat to sue etc. By May 1888 it appears that the matter was not worth pursuing . A reconciliation with bank records indicated payments of some of the accounts, but the Committee recorded their disquiet at the actions (or lack thereof) of Mr Bennett. Two facts come out of this matter. Firstly, the records of the

⁶ Wanaka and Surrounding Districts, Publication Subcommittee of Upper Clutha 1990,1990, pages 8, 12 etc

⁷ Inspection of the Electoral Roll 1882-84 suggests it could have been George J H Bennett, the schoolmaster

⁸ Bell & Bradfute were publishers from Edinburgh, Scotland and suppliers of books for libraries throughout NZ.

previous committee(s) were a mess (if they ever existed in their entirety) and secondly, the Library was at least operating in 1883 (Bell and Bradfute's account).

A sorry mess but not the last time the Library Committee was struggling to work out what had happened due to various events.

It is noted that Pages 13 and 14 have been neatly cut out of the Minute Book (covers the period 3 June 1890 to 18 May 1894 – nearly 4 years). What happened in that period to cause such drastic action? To add to the mystery, a public meeting was called on 13 June 1894 for the election of a committee for the public library. It was reported that this was the first meeting held since 1890.⁹ Miss Amy Hedditch was the librarian and a newspaper article in 1893 confirms there was no committee and Amy had to pay accounts out of cash received and banked the surpluses. A cashbook and receipts were held.¹⁰ It appears matters were sorted out after the new committee started work.

In addition, the fact that the 1887 meeting was held in an existing Library building also suggests in itself, that the Library existed before 5 September 1887!

This little 9m2 building went on to serve Wanaka residents as their Library until 1967. A public meeting in 1964 not only saw the need to replace the existing library building but also to getting a community centre. In 1967 they got their new Library at a cost of \$3689 and built on the west side of the then Fire Station in Ardmore Street.. The funds were raised by the Wanaka Improvement Society.¹¹



The Library In Ardmore Steet next to the old Fire Station

⁹ Pembroke, Lake County Press, 21 June 1894, Page 3

¹⁰ Lake Wanaka, Otago Witness, 26 Jan 1893, Page 20

¹¹ Roxburgh Wanaka and Surrounding Districrs p36,37

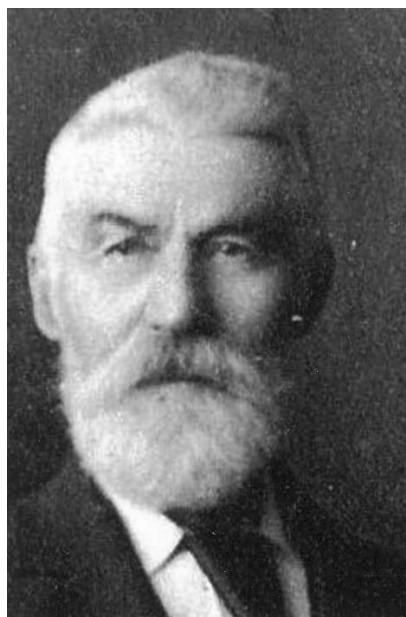
It has to be recorded that over the decades there were difficulties in getting members for the Library Committee and we should remember that even in the 1950s, there were only about 150 houses in the town and “half of them were holiday homes used by non-residents.”. Does that sound familiar!



In 2003, the current Library was opened in Bullock Creek Lane.

The town is fortunate in having a Library with a strong team of Librarians that have an eye to the future for our Library.

TOM ANDERSON – PIONEER AT QUEENSBERRY AND LUGGATE



Thomas (known as Tom) was born in 1844 at Downs Bank near Dumfries, Scotland. He was the eldest son of Robert and Isabella Anderson (née Heuchan). He was 16 when he left Scotland with his uncle, John Heuchan (a widower) and John's seven children. Little would he have realised where he was going, nor what he would find in his new homeland.

It was 1859 when Tom boarded the '*Cashmere*' bound for New Zealand.

Robert Wilkin, like John McLean of Morven Hills, had sought farm hands/managers to man his large sheep run. One of those men was John Heuchan, who was to be employed as manager by Robert Wilkin. Wilkin apparently favoured workers from Dumfriesshire when he himself came from (Tinwald).

Tom and the Heuchan family landed at Lyttleton on 11 October 1859. No doubt Tom lived with his uncle and family until the Heuchan's left in 1863 to move to Pleasant Point in South Canterbury. It is not known if Tom went to Pleasant Point with them. Maybe he stayed on with Wilkin or tried his luck in the goldfields on the other side of the Clutha from where Queensberry now is. Whatever occurred, George M Hassing wrote that Tom was a capable teamster before he built the Queensberry Inn.¹² Descendants also have commented that they think he may have made some capital from gold mining at Poison Creek.

He did have access to capital as he went on to build an accommodation inn at what is now known as Kidds Gully, on the side of what was then a basic track from Cromwell to Albert Town. This was roughly halfway between Cromwell and Albert Town and an ideal place to offer accommodation house for travellers taking the two-day (and sometimes longer) journey. Tom built the house (as inns were called in that period) from earthen/clay sods and presumably an iron roof. He is said to have started building it about 1864 and named it the Way-Side Inn. No references have been discovered relating to Tom having any consent to use the land on which he built the house (inn), nor any consents to run it as a publican and/or accommodation house. It is presumed that he had consent from Robert Wilkin to build on the site, which would be in Robert's interest, as getting his wool etc to Cromwell was at least a two-day journey and there were no other accommodation houses available.

An 1870 survey reportedly indicated that there were at least three structures where the Way-Side Inn was built – a shed, stable and a house alongside a large garden.¹³ To date no information has been discovered as to what happened to the Way-Side Inn after that date. It might appear from the survey mentioned, that the house was occupied for a period after Tom had moved on to his new business. The ruins can still be seen. It is unlikely that he sold the Way-Side Inn as a business as it would be in direct competition to his new inn he was to build, just along the road.

¹² Early Wanaka: Worker Pioneers (The Memory Log of G M Hassing) page 55

¹³ Source: Rosina Adair's photo book "Our Family Story", 2013



Way-Side Inn remains literally in Kidds Gully on Wanaka-Cromwell Road. The road between the Poplars is the original Wanaka-Cromwell Road before it was re-aligned.



Other Views of the Wayside Inn remains - 2022





Just past Nineteen Mile Creek (now hard to find), Tom built a new house that he named “Queensberry Inn”. He had obtained a title to one acre of land and the house opened for business about 1867. No references can be found recording that Tom obtained the necessary licences to run this Inn either. That is not to say he did not obtain them, just that they cannot be found, if they existed. When finished, Tom’s one acre site boasted the Inn, Stables, Outbuildings, Store and much later, a Post Office. It was in effect a “halfway house” between Cromwell and Albert Town and the property became the overnight stop-over point for supply wagons, Cobb & Co, Craig’s and Kidd’s coaches, wagons carrying produce e.g., wool, to Cromwell and Clyde.

Tom’s brother, John, left Scotland and arrived at Queensberry, but it is not known exactly when. The Anderson family descendants suggest it was between late 1860s and early 1870s.

He obtained Section 28 just north of the Queensberry Inn which became known as “The Gums”. He married Elizabeth Connor at Cromwell on 27 August 1877 and they went on to have seven children.

About the time, Tom had set out to build the Way-Side Inn, a young lady, born in 1844 in Embassy, Yorkshire, England, was planning to sail to New Zealand. Jane Metcalf worked in a cotton mill in Burnley, Lancashire, the biggest cotton producing town in the UK, but the American Civil War caused a shortage of cotton. This put many cotton mill workers out of work, but the New Zealand Government offered free passage to New Zealand. Jane Metcalf sailed with her godmother from London on the ‘Victory’, a 579-ton barque sailing on 28 June 1863 and 119 days later arriving in Lyttleton, NZ on Tuesday 20 October 1863. On board were 240 immigrants from the depressed county of Lancashire. Jane then travelled with her godmother to Albert Town where she commenced work for Henry Norman in the Albert Town Hotel.

It took a while, but almost nine years later, on 29 June 1872, Jane married Tom at his Queensberry Inn home where they lived until 1881. Two children were born before they formally ‘tied the knot’.

Tom had also acquired Section 2 of 320 acres across the road from the Inn, which he proceeded to farm and stand horses from. It is believed he was using this land well prior to the area being

surveyed as it was not put up for application in May 1880, but Sections 3 through to 8 were¹⁴. We know this from advertisements in local newspapers as early as 1874, for horse agistments and that in 1877 he applied for and permission for a water-race running from “19 Mile Creek to his farm”.

When the Government announced the release of land sections that included Section 3 down to Block 8 at Kidds Creek, applications were invited for individual Sections under a Deferred Payments Licence on 6 May 1880. As previously mentioned, Tom already held Section 2 under a DPL, but shortly after, in August 1880, he applied for this land to be converted to an Agricultural Lease which was approved. This probably increased the value of the land and would have also got around the limitation of owning a maximum of 320 acres of land under DPL, as he had other plans afoot. This could have been in preparedness to sell the Inn and the farm property as Tom and an associate, Peter McIntosh, shortly afterwards began the planning and construction of the Luggate Flour Mill which was opened in 1882.



Luggate Flour Mill opened in 1882 by Tom Anderson and Peter McIntosh

Tom did not always “cover himself in glory”. A man named John Taylor was found by the Coroner’s Court to have committed suicide on Tom’s property where he was a guest. Tom’s behaviour in the matter caused the Coroner to issue a stern public warning and said he had a “lack of humanity”.

The Inn and the farm property were transferred to Henry Tobin in 1881.

Thomas and Jane then moved to their Luggate Farm where he became a very well-respected and successful farmer. They had an area of 1013 acres. In 1903 the Mill was sold to a consortium of farmers.

¹⁴ Survey by J Campbell of Part of Block IX, Tarras District, dated May 1879.



Jane in her later years

The Otago Witness reported on 2 March 1903 that Tom bought the Dunrobin Homestead farm of 800 acres near Mossburn. His health deteriorated and he and the family then moved to Wyllies Crossing (near Mosgiel).

Tom passed away in 1917 in Dunedin, and Jane in 1923.¹⁵ For a 16 year old when he arrived from Scotland, he achieved a lot and was an important contributor to the history of the district.

A RANDOM PHOTO OR TWO



1926 – depicts a car motoring along Newcastle Road alongside the Hawea River when the Road went all the way from Hawea Flat to the Albert Town Punt

¹⁵ Information, in part, has been resourced from “They came from Dumfries in 1859”, Thomas Maginness, 2013



Recognise this scene? Lake Hawea 1951 courtesy of Whites Aviation

I can only spot 4 buildings, two of which appear to be sheds. Note the old bridge across the Hawea River.

100 YEARS AGO

‘What goes around comes around’ is an old saying. This is a transcript of a report on Dunedin weather for February 1923 published in the Otago Witness on 6 March 1923 – 100 years ago.

“HEAVY MONTHLY FALL – February is usually one of the finest months of the year, but the past month proved a very bad exception, the rainfall amounting to 4.20 inches for 18 days on which rain fell. Not for a considerable number of years has February had such a heavy rainfall, but, generally speaking, a very wet month has been experienced throughout the dominion, very heavy falls occurring in the north.”

4.20 inches = 107mm.

Although the rainfall “in the north” this past month (2023) has been extreme, there is a bit of an uncanny resemblance to 100 years ago!

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

This project is moving along at pace. We have now received all the equipment (3 sets) to enable recordings to proceed after the training sessions have been completed. These will take place on 3 March and 14 April. The Central Otago Heritage Oral History group is loaning 4 recorder sets for the training exercise. 12 participants from the Upper Clutha will be joined by 3 from Central Otago and one from Balclutha.

AGM 2023

The Committee has set the date for the next AGM as 18 May 2023 (but subject to change at this stage). Details will sent out and published in due course.

To date a couple of committee members have signalled that they will not be standing again so we will need replacements. Can readers please consider standing for the committee? The number of meetings are minimal but it is essential to the Society's work that "new blood" comes on board.

MAPS AND THEIR STORIES – RICHIE'S COLLECTION BY DAVID SIMMERS

Richie Hewitt has been resident in the Upper Clutha for a number of decades and has contributed much to the collection of the area history, principally in collecting maps and his research into early Māori history. He has gifted copies of most of his collection to the Society and to the Wanaka Library, for safe-keeping and access by future generations.

Any reference made to the Map Collection held in the Records Room of the Upper Clutha Historical Records Society would have to include the five folios of Crown Grant Index maps for each of the Upper Clutha Survey Districts.

These folios were compiled in 2015 by Richie and sourced from Archives NZ in the Hocken Library, Dunedin. Some of the maps were constructed as early as 1875 by one of the District Surveyors of the time, W Arthur. There are some large-scale maps involving early work gazetted by such surveyors as EH Wilmot in 1882, and 1897, and G Mackenzie in 1893. These same surveyors endeavoured to construct a rudimentary form of topographical map, found in some of the folios.

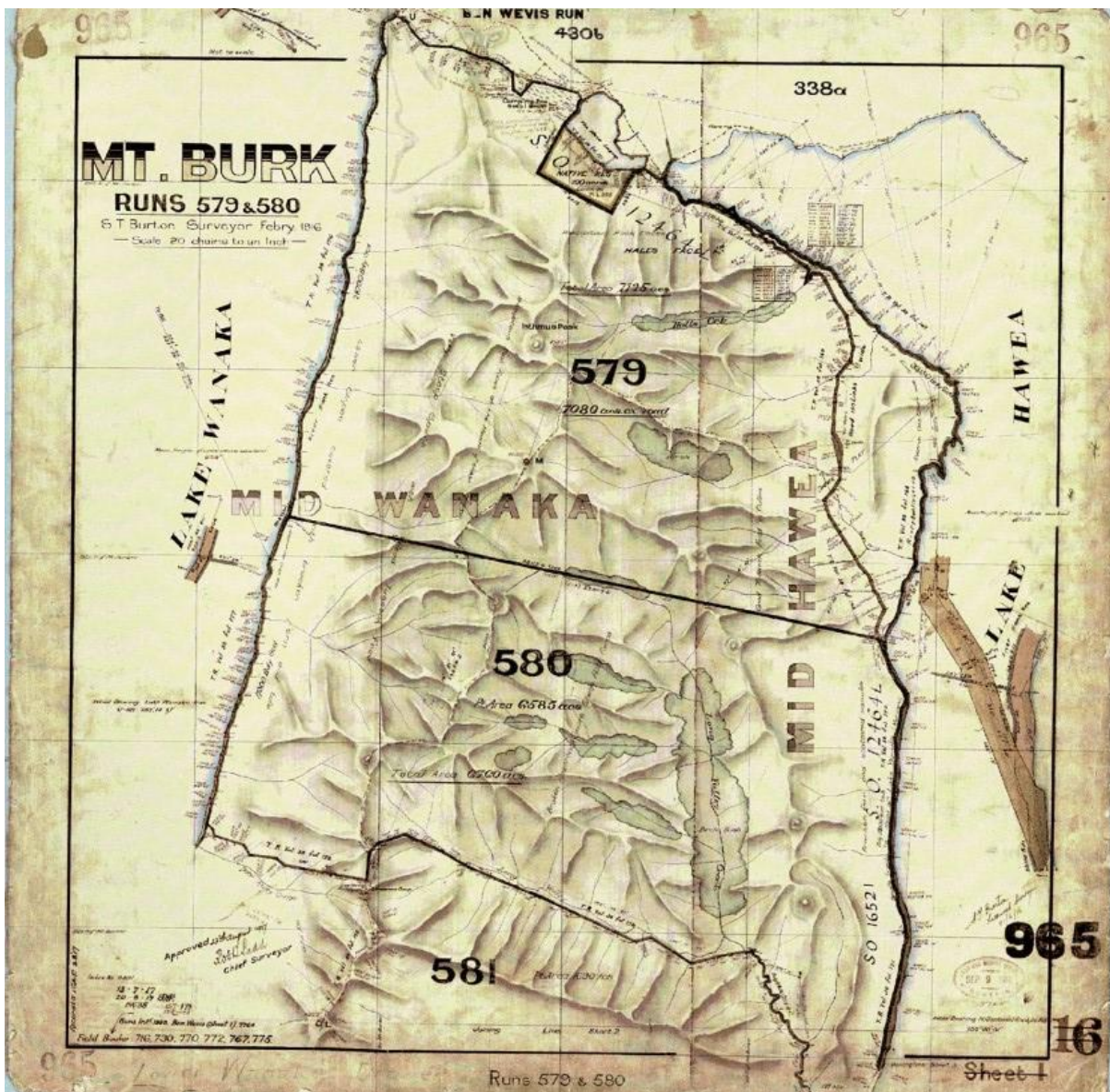
Featured in one folio are the Mt Burk Runs, sections 579, 580 & 581. These were drawn by surveyor S.T. Burton in 1916, to a scale of 20 chains to the inch. That is a scale of 1:15480 – for the uninitiated, a chain measures 792 inches. The use of chains by surveyors was invented

in 1620 by Edmund Gunter. A chain (which has 100 links) = 66 feet (22 yards – 20.1m) and there are 4 poles or rods in each chain.

The first occupiers of some sections in urban areas, plus areas around Paddock Bay, Matukituki River, Roy’s Peninsula and Roy’s Bay etc have been annotated in pencil. Details of tracks, native reserves, fence lines, designated camping sites and bushed or plantation areas, are also shown.

Some of the folios contain maps, which clearly have been reproduced from aperture cards/microfilm (methodology used for ease of storage), resulting in negative prints of a rather mixed quality.

Persons interested in the history of the Upper Clutha region would find a close investigation of these folios most interesting and helpful in researching the history of the district.



For those of you unfamiliar with the district, the top of the map depicts the The Neck between Lake Hawea and Lake Wanaka. It also shows what you won’t see on more modern maps e.g.

the Native Reserve and of course, the original Lake Hawea shoreline before the lake was raised in 1958.

CHANGING THE RULES

Late last year the Incorporated Societies Act 2022 was passed in Parliament. This replaces the old 1908 Act which became inadequate in this more modern world. ALL incorporated societies will be required to re-register under the new legislation by 5 April 2026 so if you are on the board of an Incorporated Society, it is suggested you have a look at the Incorporated Societies website for more information on what you need to do. If you do not re-register, the Society will become defunct.

Every Society has to provide a new set of rules/constitution that has a number of new requirements to be included, like a complaints procedure, spell out a conflicts of interest policy. It is an opportunity to re-write the rules/constitution in clearer words to remove any ambiguities.

Our Society will address the issue after the AGM with a target of having new rules ready to present to the AGM in 2024

JO'S UPDATE

This year the Wednesday morning work group will be starting half an hour later at 9.30am finishing at 11.30am to accommodate members changes of responsibilities.

Ed Taylor has willingly taken on the task of recording any changes to Upper Clutha Memorial plaques, a role Graham Dickson instigated many years ago. As a result, we have excellent documentation and a photographic record of known Memorial Plaques and we are forever grateful for Graham's foresight and work. If you find a plaque please take note of the details and check whether we have captured its information. There are always new plaques appearing in odd places.

Helen Haworth and Liz Holland have been working diligently pulling together documentation and planning of the Oral History training programme starting in April. Margaret Thomlinson and her helpers are nearing the final task of documenting our photographic collection. However, we are in serious need for a volunteer with photographic editing skills to assist this year as our collection keeps growing. Please ask around if you think of anyone who might like to help, noting that this work can be done from home in their own time.

THANKS

Thanks are extended to the various publications that were the sources of the information in the newsletter. Individuals are too numerous to list but references have been sourced from Paperspast.co.nz, a number of out-of-print publications and the records of the UCHRS.

OUR PUBLICATIONS

The Society has published a small number of books and booklets over the years.

Skirt Tales – 100 Historical Stories of Women from the Upper Clutha Area, Central Otago - \$25. This is the 4th time this book has been reprinted. It is available from the Society, and the Wanaka Library. Postage is \$7-50 if required.

The Sequel – - \$25. A sequel to Skirt Tales. A small number of copies of this book are available from The Society and the Wanaka Library. Postage \$7-50.

125, Look Alive – 125 Years of Schooling in the Wanaka District - \$15.00. Available from the Society or the Wanaka Library. Postage is \$7-00 if required.

The Upper Clutha – 150 Years - \$5. A short history of the Upper Clutha district. Available from the Society or the Wanaka Library. Postage is \$6-50 if required.

Courageous and Free – \$30 -Stories of Upper Clutha WW1 Soldiers and Nurse who died due to war service. This is the second edition. Postage \$7-50.

NZ Post “Bubble Bags” are used to protect the books.

PHOTOS

Copies of the photographs held in our records can be provided either as a digital file of a printed copy.

Costs are:

For individuals:

Digital file: \$10-00

Printed Copy: \$10-00 plus the cost of printing the Photo at Kodak, Wanaka.

For Non-profit Community organizations:

There is generally no fee for digital copies but a donation would be welcome. For printed copies, the Community organization will need to pay for the Kodak Wanaka printing cost.

For Commercial Organizations:

The fee is \$30.00 plus the cost of any printed copy.

Please note that ownership of the image lies with UCHRS and further copying requires our written approval and possibly an additional negotiated fee.

WHO ARE WE?

President (and Editor): Ken Allan

Secretary/Treasurer: Bruce Foulds

Committee Members: Erena Barker, Margaret Thomlinson, Graham Dickson, Pam Kane, Jo Wilton.

The Society was established in 1985, Incorporated in 2010, and became a Charity in 2014, to collect and preserve records and images of the history of the Upper Clutha region and make them available to members of the public. The records are held in a special room in the Wanaka Library and a small team of volunteers provides research assistance (appointments are necessary) to members of the public who may be looking for their family history or for persons searching for aspects of NZ history. Copying costs apply.

Please contact a Librarian at the Wanaka Library who will pass on the request or send us an email to admin@uppercluthahistory.org.

The Society is a Registered Charity. Funding is reliant on the assistance of a variety of community funders and individual gifts. Donations are very welcome, as are new members.

Donations may be made to our bank account 03-1739-0012311-00 with the reference – Donation. As we are a Registered Charity, donations over \$5 are tax deductible – please ask for a receipt. Please note that the IRD require donor’s full name and full address

Membership Subscriptions for year ending 31/3/2023 are \$15-00 per person.

Website: <http://www.uppercluthahistory.org/>

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