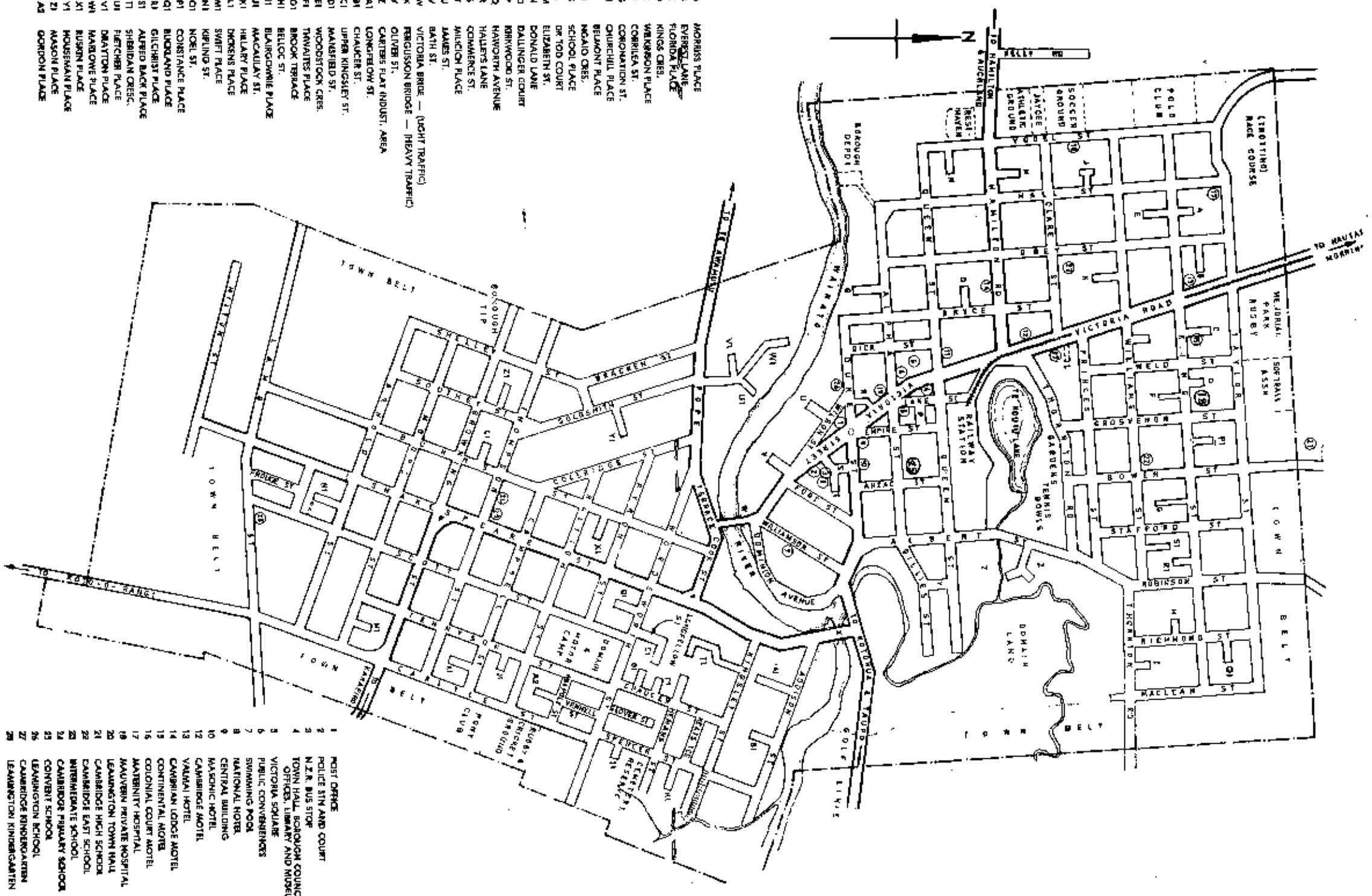


- A MORRIS PLACE
- B EBEREST LANE
- C FLORENCE PLACE
- D KINGS CRES.
- E WILKINSON PLACE
- F CORRIEIA ST.
- G CONNORATION ST.
- H CHURCHILL PLACE
- I BELMONT PLACE
- J MCALO CRES.
- K SCHOOL PLACE
- L DR TOD COURT
- M ELIZABETH ST.
- N DONALD LANE
- O DALLINGER COURT
- P BRAYWOOD ST.
- Q HAWORTH AVENUE
- R HALLEYS LANE
- S COMMENCE ST.
- T MURCHON PLACE
- U JAMES ST.
- V BATH ST.
- W VICTORIA BRIDGE — (LIGHT TRAFFIC)
- X PENICUSION BRIDGE — (HEAVY TRAFFIC)
- Y OLIVER ST.
- Z CARTERS FLAT INDUST. AREA
- AA LONGFELLOW ST.
- AB CHAUVER ST.
- AC UPPER KINGSLY ST.
- AD MANSHED ST.
- AE WOODSTOCK CRES.
- AF TRAWATES PLACE
- AG BROOK TERRACE
- AH BELLOC ST.
- AI BLAINOWME PLACE
- AJ MACCALUAY ST.
- AK HILLARY PLACE
- AL DROGNS PLACE
- AM SWIFT PLACE
- AN KERLING ST.
- AO NOEL ST.
- AP CONSTANCE PLACE
- AQ BIRCHLAND PLACE
- AR GILCHRIST PLACE
- AS ALFRED BLACK PLACE
- AT SHERRIDAN CRES.
- AV FITCHER PLACE
- AW DRAYTON PLACE
- AX MARLOWE PLACE
- AY RUSKIN PLACE
- AZ HOUSEMAN PLACE
- AA MASON PLACE
- AB DODDON PLACE

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE



his death, was the first to be buried in Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey.

Quotes: "It is nought good a sleeping hound to wake."  
and: "He which that nothing under taketh,  
No thing he achieveth."

#### COLERIDGE STREET

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1772-1834. A clergyman's son; he was a great reader from his infancy, soaking up 'Robinson Crusoe', 'The Arabian Nights' and any tale of adventure. His parents died when he was nine and he became a 'Blue Coat' boy at Christ's Hospital. Here he read right through the school library and almost hypnotised his school mates with his spellbinding reciting of 'Homer' in the original Greek.

He left Cambridge University without a degree and in debt, which was paid by his friends. He joined with Southey and Wordsworth to be known as the 'Lake School'. He married early, but deserted his wife and children, leaving them penniless, to be sheltered by their aunt, Mrs Robert Southey.

For more than fifteen years, Coleridge was a slave to opium, but after a hideous struggle, aided by his friends, conquered the cursed habit. Coleridge had a magnetic personality which attracted loyal companions, but with an unbalanced mind, wrote spasmodically.

Coleridge's best remembered works are in 1798, 'Kubla Khan', 'Christabel' and 'The Ancient Mariner'. Who does not know:

"As Idle as a Painted Ship,  
upon a Painted Ocean."

or:

"Water, Water everywhere  
nor any drop to drink."

#### COOK STREET

Eliza Cook, 1818-1889. An entirely self-taught English poetess born in Southark. From an early age she published various articles and poems, a quotation from one we will all appreciate,

"I love it — I love it and who shall dare  
To chide me for loving that Old Arm Chair."

but you have the choice of: Sir Edward Tyas Cook, 1857-1919, knighted in 1912. A British journalist, author and editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, Westminster Gazette and of the London Daily News. His published works include "Studies of Ruskin", and "The Life of Florence Nightingale."

#### CRESSWELL PLACE

Walter D'Arcy Cresswell, born in Christchurch, 1896, son of W. J. Cresswell, barrister and solicitor.

Walter is remembered for successfully avoiding cricket for three years while at Christ's College, from where in 1913, he joined the firm of Collins and Harman, architects. By 1914 he was in London with the Architect Association, when he enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment in World War I.

He was wounded in France in 1915, and discharged from the Army, but from 1916-1919 he saw active service with the New Zealand Engineers. After the war he visited Germany, Spain and Portugal, but now lives mainly in London.

As a professional poet, Walter D'Arcy Cresswell wrote many poems including

"The Poet's Progress", "Present Without Leave", "Lyttelton Harbour".

#### DICKENS STREET

Charles Dickens, 1812-1870, was born February 7th, at Portsmouth, where his father was comfortably off on £350 as a pay clerk in the British Navy.

He had a happy carefree childhood until the family moved to London, when Dickens Snr., an extravagant spender, was thrown into gaol for debt. His mother tried to keep the family by opening a private school, while Charles, aged 11 years, went back to work in a shoe blacking factory, a humiliating experience for one who had never even cleaned his own shoes. Dickens had a free room and spent his money on food. He roamed the streets of London, mixing with pickpockets, street walkers, prostitutes, and thugs, without becoming contaminated or depraved. He made these characters famous with his "Oliver Twist", and "The Old Curiosity Shop".

The family's position improved, his father was released from gaol, and Charles went back to school, then on to a law office, which he hated. He learned shorthand and began reporting Parliamentary debates for London papers, which then appointed him to cover election campaigns. From these experiences he wrote bright sketches, "The Election for Beadle", "Greenwich Fair" and "The Pickwick Papers", which made Dickens rich and famous.

He bought "Gadshill," a Rochester mansion he had envied since a boy. He built himself an eyrie in the tree-tops where he could be alone and from here poured forth "David Copperfield", "The Tale of Two Cities", "Nicholas Nickleby", "Bleak House" and other timeless novels. His "American Notes"—results of American tours, insulted the Americans but let them see themselves as others saw them.

Dickens played a huge part in exposing the cruelties and meanness of brutal men in institutions for helpless children. He spends every Christmas with us in Scrooge and Little Tim in his "The Christmas Carol".

He wrote twenty books, mostly humorous in the cause of the poor and unfortunate of the day.

He died quietly at 'Gadshill', and was buried in Westminster Abbey's Poets' Corner, between the statues of Addison and Campbell.

Quotes: "It is a melancholy truth, that even great men have their poor relations."

and: "Dumb as a drum with a hole in it."

#### DRAYTON PLACE

Michael Drayton, 1563-1631, an English poet and dramatist. Little is known about him. Apparently he was a page to Henry Goodere, 1573 and to Thomas Goodere in 1580, returning to Henry in 1585. Drayton was in love with Sir Henry Rainsford's wife from 1606 to 1619 and recorded this fact in his poem "Idea".

Quote: "Thus when we fondly flatter our desires,  
Our best conceits do prove the greatest liars."

#### FAIRBURN PLACE

A. R. D. (Rex) Fairburn, 1904-1957, was born in Auckland, a fourth generation New Zealander whose missionary forebears had signed the Treaty of Waitangi.

For years he odd-jobbed around New Zealand before settling for the security of teaching English and lecturing in theory and history of art and writing witty verses.

Quote: "Thirty days hath September,

April, June and no wonder,  
All the rest have raspberry jam,  
Except Grandpa,  
Who rides a bicycle."

#### FLETCHER STREET

Giles, 1588-1623, and Phineas, 1582-1650. English poets, sons of a poet, Giles Fletcher. Giles Jnr's chief fame rests on "Christ's Victorie and Triumph", published in Cambridge, 1610.

Phineas became rector of Hilgay in Norfolk where he wrote, "The Purple Island" or "The Isle of Man". Milton was indebted to both for the inspiration of "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained".

Quotes: "Beauty, when most unclothed is clothed best." (Now isn't that nice for a clergyman to say!!)

"Who bathes in worldly joys, swims in a world of fears."

#### FROUDE STREET

James Antony Froude, LL.D., 1818-1894. The Froude family had been connected with the Church of England for generations. In 1892, James Froude became regius professor of modern history at Cambridge University where he had been educated.

He shocked England with his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth", with his unfair prejudices. He was outright hostile to Queen Mary and tried to vindicate the much married Henry 8th.

Quote: "Nations are but enlarged schoolboys."

#### GLOVER STREET

An English poet born in London, 1712, Richard Glover, at the age of 16 years, wrote verses in praise of Sir Isaac Newton. He wrote many tragedies, now mostly forgotten, including "Boadicea", "Jason". He was Member of Parliament for Weymouth from 1762 to 1768. He died in 1785.

#### GOLDSMITH STREET

Oliver Goldsmith, 1728-1774. Born in Ireland, son of an impoverished Protestant clergyman. At school, Oliver was flogged for being a dunce. At Trinity College, Dublin, he was a rebellious ne'er-do-well, singing and playing instead of studying and at law school in London, gambled away his money. He tried medicine, but gave it away to go on a walking tour of Europe, where he produced the happy poem, "The Traveller". Dr Johnson, on paying Oliver's back rent, discovered the manuscript of "The Vicar of Wakefield", which bought the poet money and fame. His comedies "She Stoops to Conquer", "Natural History" a charming story of animals, and his beloved "The Deserted Village" are immortal.

Quotes: "The Loud Laugh that speaks the Vacant Mind."

and: "Learn the Luxury of Doing Good."

or: "Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

#### GORDON PLACE

Mona Clifton Gordon, historian and authoress, grand-daughter of Josiah Clifton Firth. Mona spent the last twenty-five years of her life in Cambridge, dying in

Auckland in 1977, aged 78 years.

Her father died when she was a child so she and her mother lived at "Clifton", her grandfather's Auckland home, and where she was educated.

Influenced by Clifton Firth's successful dealings with the Maoris of the Waikato, she began to record early New Zealand history, and for years was a regular contributor to the New Zealand Herald.

Ever mindful of her grandparents' contribution to the progress of New Zealand, Mona wrote, "The Golden Age of Josiah Clifton Firth", and "Portrait in Mosaic of Anne Clifton Firth", also the Firth families' part in the "History of the Matamata Plains".

Her books, "The Children of Tane", "The Garden of Tane", "Fame Passes By" and others, established her as a leading New Zealand authoress. She published only one novel, "Torn Tapestry", but left a play and a volume of verses.

Mona was a member of the Cambridge Lyceum Club and of the Historical Society, but was a Victorian in every way. She found it hard to accept the manners and morals of the 20th century.

#### HEMANS STREET

Mrs Felicia D. Browne-Hemans, 1793-1835, was born in Liverpool. She began to write poems at 9 years old and published "Early Blossoms" in 1808, but criticisms hurt the 14 year old youngster. She was more successful with "The Domestic Affection".

In 1812, she married Captain Hemans who left her after some years of married life. She supported her five small children with her pen. Sir Walter Scott declared Felicia was one we would all like to claim as kith and kin, nevertheless, he criticised her work as "too many flowers and too little fruit."

Quotes: "The boy stood on the burning deck

Whence all but he had fled." 'Casablanca'.

and: "Holy and pure are the drops that fall

When the young bride goes from her father's hall."

#### HILLARY PLACE

Edmund Percival Hillary. As England prepared to celebrate the coronation of their Queen, 2nd June, 1953, out of the blue came the glad tidings that a New Zealander, Edmund Hillary and a Sherpa, Tensing Norkay, had beaten that last wicked 800 feet of Mount Everest, and had planted the British flag on top of the world.

Edmund Hillary was born in Auckland, July 1919. His father, a former editor of the North Auckland Times, was wounded in the face during the Gallipoli landing, 25th April, 1915. Invalided home, he sought an outside job in beekeeping.

Young Edmund had a brilliant record at Tuakau School; proficiency at 11 years, matriculation at 14. By the way, his headmaster, F. N. R. Downard, did a turn as headmaster at Hautapu. He made many excursions to the Ruapehu snow fields, declaring that one day he would climb Mt Everest. After secondary school, he foresook the law office and Auckland University to join his father in beekeeping.

During World War II, Hillary was a navigator in the N.Z.A.F. Pacific zone. After two years service, he was dangerously injured in a chloro-sulphuric acid explosion and spent some months in a U.S.A. military hospital.

Back in New Zealand, as a member of the Alpine Club, he took part in the first ascent of the south ridge of Mount Cook. For years, Edmund worked on perfecting his climbing techniques, and in 1951, first went to the Himalayas with Mr Earl Riddiford's New Zealand expedition. More reconnaissance trials with British teams in the Himalays followed, until finally in 1953, he joined Colonel John Hunt's

expedition and the rest is history. The Queen made Edmund Hillary a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and to Tensing Norkay, the George Medal.

In 1957-58 Sir Edmund led the N.Z. section of the British Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition. With the leader, Sir Vivian Fuchs, they shared world headlines for meeting at the South Pole from different directions.

Hillary returned to the Himalayas ten times, once to hunt, unsuccessfully, for the Yeti, 'The Abominable Snowman', but mainly to organize working parties to better the conditions of the Sherpas. Helped by a U.S.A. publishing firm and by New Zealand donations, the Volunteer Services Abroad built primary schools, a hospital to deal with smallpox, goitre and other diseases. Hillary and his team built an air strip, cutting to one day the former 16 days it took to manhandle the building materials up the steep rough tracks. They piped water from snow fed streams to settlements, whose volume of supply depended on the amount the women could carry uphill.

Hillary wrote many books on his adventures, "Nothing Venture—Nothing Win", "No Latitude for Error".

Louise Mary Rose and Edmund Hillary were married right after his conquest of Mt Everest, 1953. Louise was an authoress and adventuress in her own right. From the time the youngest of their three children was 3½ years, they went on family camping trips from Alaska to the Himalayas. Lady Hillary was an enthusiastic helpmate to the Hillary Aid projects in the Everest region. In this area, she and their daughter Belinda, were killed in a plane crash, 1975. Louise left a legacy of three travel books, "A Yak for Christmas", "Keep Calm If You Can", and "High Time".

### HOUSMAN STREET

Alfred Edward Housman, 1859 to 1936, Professor of Latin at the University of London. His "Manilius" and "Propertius" won him fame amongst Latin scholars.

Alfred then turned to lyrical poems, "The Last Poem", followed by "More Poems", . . . all miseries about love and death; about a lad swinging for doing his girl in; cheering a dead man's sweetheart; of girls buried in their wedding gowns, and still more miseries in:

'Of nettles that  
"Nod and courtesy and recover  
When the wind blows above  
The nettles on the graves of lovers  
That hanged themselves for love."

### JAMES PLACE

. . . a bit of a problem here. It may be after Mr George Payne James, 1799-1860, born in London, son of a well known physician. Before he was 17, he had written Eastern tales and in 1829, published "Richelieu" followed by over 100 novels and popular historical books. In 1850 he was appointed British Consul to Massachusetts, then transferred to Richmond, Virginia, and in 1856 Consul General at Venice. He wrote "Memoirs of Great Commanders", "King's Highway" and "Agincourt".

Or may be: James 1st of Scotland, 1394-1437 who was an ardent poetry writer. But I can't resist James 6th of Scotland and 1st of England's description of tobacco smoking, I dare any modern anti-smoker to better it!

Quote: "A custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest

resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." How about that now for around 1600 A.D.?

### KEATS TERRACE

John Keats, in 1820 went to Italy seeking relief for tuberculosis, but died a year later, aged 25 years. No one so young had enjoyed greater fame. He was a close friend of Shelley's, who wrote "Adonais" in his memory. They lie buried together in a Roman Protestant cemetery. "No one else in English poetry, except Shakespeare, expresses such perfection of loveliness," wrote Matthew Arnold.

John Keats, 1795-1821, son of a London stable keeper, was orphaned early in life. After qualifying as a doctor, he practiced in a London hospital, before abandoning his career to write poetry.

Keats, "The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics", "Ode to a Nightingale" and "Ode to a Grecian Urn", are amongst his best known works.

Quotes: "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."  
and: "The Poetry of Earth is never Dead."

### KINGSLEY STREET

Canon Charles Kingsley was one of the good influences of his age as he worked to better the conditions of the poor.

Born in Devonshire, 1819, son of a clergyman, he was educated for the Church at Cambridge University, and in 1844, was appointed Vicar of Eversley, a position he occupied until his death in 1875. He was a lecturer in History at Cambridge and in 1873, called to be Canon of Westminster.

He breathed a religion of a cheerful and robust spirit in his "Westward Ho!", "Hereward the Wake", "The Water Babies".

Quotes: "He that will not live by toil,  
Has no right on English soil."  
and: "There will be no true freedom without virtue,  
No true science without religion, no true industry  
without the fear of God, and love to your fellow citizens."

### KIPLING STREET

Kipling, although born in Bombay, India was named 'Rudyard', after an English village in Staffordshire where his father and mother had first met. His parents appeared to be sufficient unto themselves, for in 1871, when young Rudyard was only six years of age, they sent him to a school in England, where he was desperately unhappy, and where they visited him seldom.

As a young man he returned to India, where his father was a Professor of Architecture Sculpture in the British School of Art. Rudyard became a reporter for the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette, but he soon became independent as the income from his books came rolling in. His first in 1886, "Departmental Ditties", followed by "Soldiers Three" and "Wee Willie Winkie" and twenty-four volumes of brilliant creative English literature.

In 1889, Kipling left India and toured America, China, Japan, Australia and during the Boer War—Africa. In 1892, he married an American, Caroline Balester and lived in Vermont for four years before returning to live on the South Coast of England. He died in 1936.

Quotes: "What do they know of England  
Who only England know?"

and: "For the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady  
are sisters under the skin."

### LAMB STREET

Insanity was strong in the family, Charles' sister Mary violently murdering their mother. Charles took her from the lunatic asylum and devoted his life to her care, returning her to the asylum when she became violent. When Mary was normal, she was a most attractive woman, and their home was the meeting place for Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey and other intellectuals.

Charles Lamb, 1775-1834, was the third son of a poor lawyer's clerk. At eight years old he was sent to the Blue Coat School and at fifteen went to work in the South Sea office, his wages going to keep the family.

After his day's work, Charles wrote for magazines and together he and Mary wrote Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare", a simplified version of Shakespeare for children.

Mary wrote comedies and Charles quaint, simple essays on anything that came to his mind: "Dream Children", "Dissertation on Roast Pig", "A Bachelor's Complaint of Married People".

After 33 years with the East India House he retired on a pension.

Quote: "I mean your borrowers of books, mutilators of collections, spoilers of symmetry of shelves and creators of odd volumes."

### LONGFELLOW STREET

Ah! A cuckoo in the nest! For Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 1807-1882, was a much loved American poet. Writing poetry from the age of 13 years, he has led more people to love poetry than any other writer, however great.

Longfellow was born into luxury, his father being a leading lawyer in Portland, Maine. He had a brilliant University career, and before being appointed professor of modern languages at Harvard, travelled and studied in Italy, Spain and France.

On his 72nd birthday, the children of Cambridge, U.S.A. presented him with a carved chair made from "The Spreading Chestnut Tree" under which the village smithy stood. Well loved are his "Wreck of the Hesperus", "Hiawatha", "The Psalm of Life".

Quotes: "Home keeping hearts are the Happiest."

and: "Goethe at Weimar, toiling to the last  
Completed Faust when eighty years were past . . .  
. . . For age is opportunity no less  
Than youth itself, though in another dress."

### MACAULAY STREET

Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay, 1800-1859 was born at Rothley, Leicestershire to a large family of 12 or 14 children. His grandfather and great-grandfather were parish ministers, rearing large families of robust children. His father, Zachary, was a bookkeeper for a Glasgow mercantile firm, was sent to Jamaica, where the maltreatment of the negro slaves sickened him so much, he returned to England and began a vigorous anti-slavery campaign.

Thomas Macaulay was an infant prodigy, with a wonderful command of languages. At eight years old he knew Scott's "Marmion" by heart. At Cambridge he won scholarships in literature and composition, but hated mathematics. He was admitted to the Bar, but never took the profession seriously. He wrote and spoke brilliant speeches on the abolition of slavery in British colonies. The Whigs were so

impressed by his brains, they gave him a seat in Parliament where he was largely responsible for British Colonies' abolition of slavery. His father was overcome with joy. 1834 saw Thomas appointed a member of the Supreme Council of India at £10,000 a year. Four years later, he re-entered Parliament to represent Edinburgh, from which he retired in 1856, to write essays, poetry and history. Essays on Milton, Southey, Byron, Bunyan and dozens of others. His "The Lays of Ancient Rome", with its "How Horatius Kept the Bridge", what school person doesn't know that? His "History of England" well—it's famous.

Queen Victoria created him Baron Macaulay of Rothley, but he seldom took his place in the House of Lords.

Lord Macaulay was a completely virtuous man. He worked intensely and read widely. He never married and a widowed sister kept his house. He died in his sleep amidst his books and was honoured with a State funeral. He lies in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey at Addison's feet.

Quotes: "She, the Roman Catholic Church, may still exist in undiminished vigour, when some visitor from New Zealand, shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's".

—"History of the Popes." 1840.

### MANSFIELD STREET

Famed New Zealand authoress, Katherine Mansfield Beauchamp, after her grandmother, was born in Wellington, 1888. She had a happy childhood surrounded by luxury and servants to do her every wish. She went to the country school of Karori. In 1898, Katherine transferred to Wellington Girls' School, now Marsdon School, where she had her first story published in the school magazine when she was nine years old.

Her father was a wealthy merchant, Harold, later Sir Harold Beauchamp on becoming a director of the Bank of New Zealand, bought a magnificent home at 75 Tinakori Road and entertained lavishly. In 1903, he sent his three daughters to Queen's College, Harley Street. Three years later Sir Harold and Lady Beauchamp went to London to bring their daughters home to New Zealand. Here Katherine joined enthusiastically into the social round of Wellington until she returned to England. She married George Bowden in 1909, but left him after a few days, divorcing him to marry John Middleton Murry in 1913. John Murry was a critic and editor of "The Nation" and of "The Athenaeum."

Katherine's "Bliss" made her famous in 1920 while "The Garden Party" won her the Best English Award of the year.

Unfortunately, Katherine became victim of tuberculosis and sought the warmer climates of France and Germany. She went to Paris for special treatment, but died at Fontainebleau, January 29th, 1923.

### MARLOWE STREET

Christopher Marlowe, 1564, has been labelled as a worthy John the Baptist to Shakespeare. In his "The Jew of Malta" his Barabbas is a far worse character than Shylock, while in "Tamburlaine the Great", his shepherd boy aspires to the throne of Persia and plans to ride into power over the bloody remains of his opponents.

No wonder Christopher was killed in a drunken brawl in 1593, at Cambridge—not our Cambridge N.Z., I hasten to add. By the way, Christopher Marlowe was an English playwright.

## MASON STREET

The novels, "The Watches", "The Philanderers", "Four Feathers", 1902, were only three of the popular works of Alfred Edward Woodley Mason, an English novelist, born at Dulwich in 1865. He was educated at Oxford University and from 1906 until 1910, was Member of Parliament for Coventry.

## MILTON STREET

John Milton, 1608-1674, born in London, son of a scrivener who was disinherited by his Roman Catholic family when he became a Protestant, but managed to acquire a "plentiful estate" for himself.

John Milton's mother was a strong character and encouraged her son, at an early age, to study political science, which began the damage to his eyes due to long hours of study in poor light. At Cambridge University, he was called "The Lady of the College", because of his pink and white complexion, but his ability to write Latin and English poems held their respect. He would have taken Holy Orders but differed from the Church on the liturgy.

Milton took his Master's degree in 1632, and spent the next six years writing minor poems on his father's estate at Horton. After travelling through Europe, 1637, he returned to England and joined Cromwell's Puritans. He became their keenest pamphlet writer, using coarse and abusive language against King Charles 1st, and Parliament; "Dunghill Adversary," "Gaudy rottenness," "Beastial tyranny," "Obscene priests" were the mildest of his outbursts, which were known as "A perfect field of cloth of gold," indicating the hatreds that existed.

At the age of 34, as the Civil War was beginning, he married a bright young girl of 17, daughter of a Royalist, but she was unhappy with the learned, austere man John had become. She left him after three months, but returned two years later. She died in 1652, leaving him with three daughters. At this time his over-worked eyes gave out, leaving him totally blind. He married a second time to Catherine Woodcock who died within fifteen months of their marriage. He had little help from his daughters, and they rebelled when he tried to teach them Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Hebrew, which they couldn't or wouldn't understand.

Finally, in 1662, he married for the third time, Elizabeth Minshull, a twenty-four year old, who devoted her life to him so he lived out his years in peace and comfort.

After the execution of Charles 1st, 1649, as Milton was considered the ablest pen in the Commonwealth, he was made Latin Secretary to the Council of State. All official documents were written in that language at that time.

On the restoration of the Stuarts, Milton disappeared into obscurity, heart-broken at the defeat of the Republic. The Royalists confiscated his property, leaving him poor indeed. But he continued to dictate in the dark, "Paradise Lost", for which he received £5, and "Paradise Regained", drawn from the Biblical account of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The Anglo-Saxon poem of "Beowulf", wherein Satan sat, "High on a throne of royal state", and declared, "Better to rule in hell than serve in heaven". Many of our ideas of Satan are from Milton, not the Bible. "Samson Agonistes", "A Tract on True Religion", are his other works of this period.

Macaulay called him: "The poet, the statesman, the philosopher, the glory of English literature, the champion and martyr of English liberty."

Quotes: "Peace has her victories  
No less renown'd than war."

and: "Flowers that their gay wardrobe wear."

## MOORE STREET

Thomas Moore—1779-1852—"The Bard of Erin". Born in Dublin, the son of a grocer. He studied law at Trinity College.

Byron for England, Burns for Scotland, Moore for Ireland—all were popular writers, and all three were dissipated and amoral. Byron was bitter, Burns reverent and honest, Moore a successful and fashionable rake. To his credit, when Moore's young and beautiful wife contracted smallpox, he expressed his love in those immortal words, "Believe me if all those endearing young charms . . ."

His early poems were denounced as "Corrupter of morals", but were widely read. After the Edinburgh Review's adverse criticism of his work, Moore fought a duel with the editor, Mr Jeffrey. Byron turned it into a joke by loading the pistols with salt-petre and so neither was hurt and became great friends.

Moore wrote biographies on Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Richard Sheridan, while that on his friend, Lord Byron, is rated the best on Byron's life. In 1807, a publisher engaged him to write a series of songs and lyrics. Over the next twenty-five years, he produced, "Irish Melodies", a collection of songs full of grace and pathos: " 'Tis the last rose of summer," "Oft in a stilly night," "The harp that once through Tara's halls."

"No! The heart that has truly loved never forgets . . ." applies to Moore's popularity down through the ages.

## NOEL STREET

Hon. Roden Berkeley Wriothlesley Noel, 1834-1894, poet, son of the first Earl of Gainsborough, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, wrote several volumes of verse, including "Livingstone in Africa", and "Behind the Veil".

From 1867-1871, the Hon. Roden Berkeley Wriothlesley was groom of the privy chamber to Queen Victoria!

Then again the street may be in honour of Thomas Noel, 1799-1861, who wrote that base favourite around the neighbourhood, on a Sunday evening, before T.V. obliterated such warm parties, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

Sympathizing with the policeman who dragged a dead horse from "Wriothlesley around the corner to a street name he could spell—I'll settle for 'Thomas'.

## PEPYS PLACE

Samuel Pepys—1633-1703. An English gentleman, son of a London tailor. He was educated at Cambridge where he was a most agreeable and popular man as well as in the many branches of the Public Service.

Although a university graduate, on entering the Naval Department, he had to learn the multiplication table, of which he had never heard—unfortunately, there were no portable calculators in those days.

He began "Pepys Diary" on January 31st, 1660, and discontinued them May 31st, 1669 because of failing eyesight. These day to day happenings were written in a peculiar shorthand which frustrated the eye of the beholder. Fortunately he had stored his notes at his old college, where they were found and deciphered by Rev. J. Smith and first published in 1825.

They were homely accounts of the life of the times: social events, street scenes, politics and gossip. He described the Court of Charles 2nd as the most brilliant and most wicked that ever surrounded the British throne.

Although Pepys was upright in public, he was parsimonious in private. He treated his Huguenot wife so badly, her relatives took her away from him.

Quote: "I went out to Charing Cross to see Major General Harrison hanged,

drawn and quartered, which was done there, he looking as cheerful as any man could in that condition."

### POPE TERRACE

Alexander Pope, 1688-1744, an English poet of Queen Anne's time. Of Catholic parentage, he was so deformed he was educated at home. Crooked as a question mark, he was only four feet high and even when full grown, sat in a high chair at the table. His circulation was so poor, he was always cold in spite of heavy woollen clothing, and three pairs of stockings. He was irritable and abrasive, but began writing verses at 12 years old. By the time he was 16, he was recognised as an astute political critic. When the Government granted him £1,000 a year, in 1717, he retired with his widowed mother, whom he adored, to a beautiful home set in five acres of luscious Twickenham suburb.

Because of his fame, he was invited to all the notable houses, and although he dressed elegantly and his manners impeccable, his extreme deformity was an embarrassment to hosts, guests and servants.

He read widely, and buried himself in his writings, revising and rewriting his essays and poems to perfection. His translation of the Iliad and Odyssey is still treasured as a classic, as is "An Essay on Criticism". "An Essay on Man", is his masterpiece, a poem written to justify the ways of God to Man.

Quotes: "An honest man is the noblest work of God"

and: "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

### RALEIGH STREET

Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552-1618. An English courtier and soldier. He was a bitter opponent of Catholicism and especially of the power of Spain. His last public act was to annihilate a Spanish village on the Orinoco River in South America. As a young gallant in Public Service, he was favoured by Queen Elizabeth 1st, who gave him authority to explore and claim any unoccupied territory in the New World. Along the American coast he named "Virginia" after his virgin queen.

He sent out colonists to Roanoke Island, who panned for gold instead of planting crops. The second colony disappeared altogether, tradition has it they were absorbed by Indian tribes. Nevertheless, Elizabeth was delighted with him and made him, Sir Walter Raleigh, pouring favours on him by giving him the monopoly of the trade in sweet wine, and an estate in Munster, Ireland, to which he introduced the potato, a plant he had brought from the New World. Tobacco was his legacy to England.

Sir Walter was one of the Queen's advisors in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, yet towards the end of her reign, fell into disfavour and barely escaped with his life.

On the advent of James 1st to the throne, he had Raleigh thrown into the Tower for twelve years, accused of treason. Here he spent his time writing the "History of the World." On his release, he left for America in search of the supposed country of gold, El Dorado.

In spite of warnings, he again attacked the Spaniards on the Orinoco, and on his return to England was re-arrested for treason. This time there was no pardon; he was executed on the scaffold.

Quote: "Who so reaps above the rest  
With heaps of hate shall surely be opprest."

### RUSKIN STREET

John Ruskin, 1819-1900, art critic, author and reformer. Son of a Scottish wine merchant, when he was old enough to sit on a bracket, accompanied his parents every summer on their rounds to customers in England, Scotland and Wales. John was educated at home by private tutors before going up to King's College and Christ's College, Oxford.

He is remembered for "The King of the Golden River," which he wrote for a little girl in 1841. When she was nineteen and he twenty-nine, they were married. Their married life was unhappy, and after a divorce, she married an unknown painter called John Millais.

So Ruskin decided to become an artist himself, studying under leading instructors. The result was a series of articles under the title of "Modern Painters", in which he defended modern painters, especially Turner, declaring them much superior to earlier masters. These studies won recognition for Ruskin as an author, and for painters as artists. It is still considered a standard work on the principles of painting.

In his travels throughout England and the Continent, he studied the architectural art of ancient cathedrals resulting in "Seven Lamps of Architecture" in 1849, followed by "The Architecture of Venice" and "The Harbours of England," and many other learned tomes . . . after which he suffered an attack of brain fever! and his writings finished.

At the height of his fame, following his reading of Carlyle, Ruskin was attracted to the wretched conditions of the working people. Like Carlyle, he was a dedicated Tory. In 1871 he began "Letters to the Working Men and Labourers of Great Britain." He believed it was the duty of working people to be industrious, economical, temperate and obedient, leaving the duty of government to their betters. He declared it was unwise to give the vote to the poor for the election of Members of Parliament. But to give him his due, he worked hard to better the conditions of the lower classes.

He gave one tenth, £7,000 of his entire capital to take people away from the city slums and into farming and country projects. But his good endeavours came to nought. Ruskin lived too much in a world of art and literature to be practical in ordering the homes and lives of former slum dwellers.

His writings were provided with his spirits of purity, sincerity and unselfishness.

Quotes: "Conceit may puff a man up, but never props him up."

and: "No human being, however great, or powerful, was ever so free as a fish."

### SCOTT STREET

Sir Walter Scott, 1771-1832. Walter Scott was nurtured on tales of border forays by his old nurse, who was an old soldier as well as a blind poet. This wealth of material laid the foundation of Walter Scott's poems and stories.

At the age of eight, he was sent to Edinburgh High School. Although lame from infancy, Walter led his school in fights against the town boys and in climbing mountain crags. He was the centre of any planned fun.

His father was a successful lawyer and wished his son to join him, but young Walter haunted the bookshops and roaming through the Scottish lowlands in preference to his law books; his father declaring he would be nothing but a "gangrel scrape gut."

Walter was eventually admitted to the Bar, but never really practised. His cheery manner and popularity led him to be appointed as sub-sheriff and Clerk of the Court in Edinburgh. He held this position for 25 years at £1,500 a year; as

his work required only four hours a day for six months of the year, Scott was able to follow his literary talents.

In 1802, he completed the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border", which he had started as a child, followed by "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which astonished him with its immediate fame. He followed these with eight poems including "The Lady of the Lake". His first novel, "Waverley", was published anonymously in 1814 and welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm.

He produced novels at the rate of six a year, including "Rob Roy" and "Ivanhoe."

Walter Scott wrote nine poems, seven Scottish novels, seven English, three Continental and twelve social novels.

With proceeds from enormous sales, Scott invested in a publishing house, which through bad management, went bankrupt in 1826, owing £12,000. Feeling morally bound to pay, he published second additions of his works, and the public, in full sympathy with their favourite author, bought generously. He sold his art treasures, his antiques and even his insurance policies to pay the debt.

In 1812, at the height of his prosperity, Walter Scott had bought an old farm once owned by abbots, and named it "Abbotsford". Here he built himself a baronial home and estate, amassing an immense library, great quantities of armour and mediaeval antiquities, entertained lavishly amidst great popularity. In 1797, he had married a French lady and they had two sons and two daughters.

Scott's health failed, and after seeking relief on the Mediterranean, returned home to die at Abbotsford, July 1832.

Sir Walter Scott was loved for his life and character, he was a perfect gentleman and an undisputed leader in literature.

Quotes: "Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances."

and: "To the timid and hesitating, everything is impossible because it seems so."

#### SHAKESPEARE STREET

Well, there's no problem over which Shakespeare is the ONE. William Shakespeare, 1564-1616; the greatest name in world literature, and next to the BIBLE, the greatest mint of words and source of quotations. These have passed into proverbs so much, that one wit remarked the Shakespeare had no originality. One cannot read a page of his writings without coming upon familiar expressions: "A little brief authority; Good men and true; What the dickens; In the twinkling of an eye; Bag and baggage"; ad infinitum—"Elbow room; To paint the lily;" they are endless—"Winter of our discontent." Some said, the apt sayings were not original, but caught by Shakespeare and used to describe a situation.

Shakespeare wrote ten historical tragedies, eight semi-historical tragedies, three fictional tragedies and sixteen fictional comedies. There have been claims that Francis Bacon or Roger Manners, perhaps William Stanley or Edward de Vere, were the authors of these works, but several authentic relics of Shakespeare's writings proved the claims nonsense.

His father, John Shakespeare was a well to do wool dealer in Stratford-on-Avon, a property owner and in 1568, chief magistrate of Stratford. William was educated at the local grammar school, and worked in a lawyer's office. He and his mates were on trial for deer stealing; he lampooned the owner, Sir Thomas Lucy, as Justice Shallow in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

When 'Will' was eighteen, he married 'Sweet Anne', Anne Hathaway, aged twenty-six, daughter of a Shottery yeoman. Her thatched roof cottage with its low doorway, heavily beamed sitting room, wide fireplace and settle, with the garden is still the same and the mecca of the world's literary enthusiasts.

In 1586, Shakespeare went to London, where he became an actor, revised old plays and wrote new ones. He enjoyed the patronage of Elizabeth 1st and of James 1st when his scenes of triumph were the Globe and Blackfriars theatres. He was much admired as a brilliant poet and for his honesty, cheerfulness and manliness.

Will and Anne had three children, Susanna, then in 1585, twins, a boy and a girl.

Now a wealthy man, he bought the best house in Stratford and shrewdly invested in land and buildings. He revelled in the glamour and prosperity his works had brought to him, but still enjoyed the deepest respect of his countrymen.

He died on the anniversary of his own birthday, 23rd April, 1616 and was buried in the local parish church.

#### SHELLEY STREET

Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1792-1822, an English poet, born in Sussex. His mother was beautiful, but not brainy, his father was a Member of Parliament. Percy was educated at Eton and Oxford. He disliked mathematics, but loved classical literature. He was a tall handsome young man, not following any orthodox religion, but clean minded, using delicate language and avoiding coarse lewd jokes.

In 1811, he was expelled from Oxford for allegedly writing anonymously an atheistical pamphlet. His father cut off his allowance and refused him the house. Shelley went to London where he lived on the pin money of his two school girl sisters. In August 1811, he ran away with a friend of his sisters, Harriet Westbrook, they were married in Edinburgh, his father relented and gave the young couple a yearly allowance of £200.

For some years they lived happily together with their children in York, Keswick, Dublin and London. Then Shelley met a brilliant young woman, Mary Godwin, with whom he eloped to Switzerland in defiance of the marriage laws. Harriet fell into bad company and eventually drowned herself, whereupon Shelley and Mary Godwin were married. Shelley Snr's £1,000 annual allowance helped with the housekeeping.

In 1822, Shelley was sailing his own yacht along the Italian coast, when a sudden squall upset his craft, he and two friends were drowned. Their bodies were recovered and after cremation, the ashes were buried in the Protestant cemetery in Rome.

He is considered "the most exquisitely poetical, the most divinely enraptured poet of England."

Quotes: "They swayed about upon a rocking horse  
And thought it Pegasus."

and: "The poetry of Earth is never dead."

#### SHERIDAN STREET

Richard Brinsley, 1751-1816. He came from generations of Sheridans who were famous as speakers and actors. He was educated for law, but abandoned it for literature. (What a lot of poets have done just that.) He became a popular English playwright, as well as a theatre manager when he wrote "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal" in 1775 and 1777.

He loved a life of pleasure and was always short of money, not helped by the fire in Drury Lane theatre, which he owned. In 1771 he eloped with Miss Linley, a famous singer, after fighting two duels for her, they were married in 1773.

He entered Parliament and soon distinguished himself as a brilliant speaker. In 1782, he became under-secretary of State; 1783, secretary of the Treasury; 1806, treasurer of the Navy and Privy-Councillor, ending his Parliamentary career in 1812.

Born in Dublin, he died in London and was buried in Westminster Abbey.



Quote: "Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen;  
Here's to the widow of fifty;  
Here's to the flaunting extravagant quean,  
And here's to the housewife that's thrifty."

#### SOUTHEY STREET

Robert Southey, 1774-1843. Poet Laureate, born in Bristol, son of an unsuccessful linen draper. Robert was educated at Balliol, Oxford, and with Coleridge and Wordsworth, formed a trio of Lake poets. He married Coleridge's sister.

He owned a library of over 14,000 volumes, which he had read thoroughly. His own writings amounted to 109 books, essays and critical poems and biographies, but could not be called a genius.

His most popular works are: "The Battle of Blenheim", and the "Cataract of Lodore."

Quotes: "The Grave is but the threshold of Eternity."  
and: "Man creates the evil he endures."

#### SPENCER STREET

Herbert Spencer, 1820-1903, was educated by his father, a Derby school teacher. Herbert never went to university, but at 17 was apprenticed to a civil engineer; he spent eleven years surveying and building railways. He contributed articles to the "Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal".

He was discontented with both Church and State, and after studying the natural resources of New Zealand, contemplated migrating there, but was sidetracked by his involvement in journalism and the writing of philosophical works. He preceded Darwin's "Origin of Species", by four years with his "Principles of Psychology" based on the theory of evolution.

Quote: "The ultimate result of shielding men from the effects of their own folly, is to fill the world with fools."—From "State tamperings with Money Banks."

#### SWIFT PLACE

Dean Jonathan Swift, D.D., 1667-1745. An English writer, born in Dublin, and after his father died, the family were in extreme poverty.

As a charitable act, his uncle paid for his education, a charity which Jonathan strongly resented; at Trinity College, Dublin, he was regarded as a bad-tempered, dull student and granted a "special favour" degree implying lack of ability.

He was employed by Sir William Temple as his secretary at £20 a year, and became a keen student of Sir William's extensive library. Becoming discontented with his job, he took Holy Orders in the Irish Church and was posted to a remote Irish parish. Here he found life unendurable and returned to Sir William Temple, who had missed his companionship. He began writing pamphlets for the Whigs, but in 1710, he deserted the Whigs, becoming a Tory and attacking the Whigs. In 1714, he was made Dean of St. Patrick's Dublin, a position he held until his death.

In 1704, he had written the "Tale of the Tub", a satire on the corruption in religion and education. His most enduring work is "Gulliver's Travels".

There were two women in his life, Vanessa and Stella, the illegitimate daughters of Sir William Temple. He was reputed to have married Stella in 1716, but never lived with her. Vanessa died, so they said, of broken heart.

Dean Swift's genius, his power and originality as a writer is well recognised and he will always stand amongst the masters of English prose. By some he was

regarded as utterly selfish, but those who knew him well, both loved and pitied him for his growing loss of memory and increasing insanity, which ended in idiocy. When he died, he left all his fortune for the founding of "an insane asylum for idiots."

Swift had the gift of making people laugh uproariously, he himself preserving a completely straight face.

Quotes: "A penny for your thoughts."  
and: "Fingers were made before forks", as well as "Hail! Fellow, well met."

#### TENNYSON STREET

Alfred Tennyson, 1809-1892, first Baron of Aldworth and Farringford, fourth child of twelve children fathered by a country clergyman. He began to write rhymes at eight years old.

Alfred was the leader in story telling, imaginative games and play acting. He went to school under a flogging headmaster, whom he hated, so his father educated him at home.

In 1828, Tennyson went to Trinity College, Cambridge and soon joined a group of highly intellectual students. The time was just right for Tennyson; there was a lack of English poets. Keats, Shelley, Byron and Scott were dead; Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey and Moore were fading; Thackeray, Carlyle, Dickens and Browning still unknown.

In 1830, he published a little book of verse, "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical", which was criticised as "Drivel and More Dismal Drivel and Even More Dismal Drivel". It was ten years before he published other works: "Lockley Hall", "The Talking Oak" and "Break, Break, Break", which gave him immediate popularity. Then people discovered his earlier poems, "The Lady of Shalott", "The May Queen", and others. Tennyson had arrived.

In 1850, he bought a handsome home, married Emily Sellwood and was appointed Poet Laureate in succession to Wordsworth. In 1883 Queen Victoria elevated him to Baron and he joined the House of Lords.

At his burial in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, his swan song was read over his grave:

"Sunset and Evening Star,  
And one clear call for me,  
And may there be no moaning of the bar,  
When I put out to sea . . ."

A man of quiet scholarly habits, Tennyson lived a pure life and stood for truth, uprightness in marriage, home life and all of the virtues that made England great. As a genius, Tennyson ranks next to Shakespeare and Milton.

#### THACKERAY STREET

William Makepeace Thackeray--1811-1863.

Dear Mother,

"There are 370 boys at this school, I wish there were only 369." Thus did William write from London's Charter House School to his people in Calcutta, where he was born.

He was a quiet sensitive boy and suffered from heartless, teasing school mates and impatient masters, he called it the "Slaughter House".

At Cambridge, he showed no special ability except by contributions to the undergraduates' magazine, "The Snob". After one year he left to travel around Europe, returning to University to become another law student casualty to the arts—painting.

But with his fortune lost in the collapse of an Indian bank and unwise investments, he started to write for *Frasers' Magazine* and for *Punch*. Under the pseudonyms of George Fitz-Boodle, Ikey Solomon, he satirized snobbery in all classes of society in "The Book of Snobs". As Michaelangelo Titmarsh, he made fun of his own efforts to become a great artist. "Novels by Eminent Hands", caricatured the mistakes, the failing, and the sins of novelists, Bulwer, Disraeli, Cooper and other famous people.

"Vanity Fair", 1848 is Thackeray's masterpiece and made him famous, together with his heroine, "Becky Sharp" the shrewdest and most unscrupulous adventuress in literature. By the way, Thackeray illustrated his own books, with his own original drawings.

In 1851 he conducted public lectures in England and America, on "The English humorists of the 18th century", in which he took apart Addison, Swift, Pope and Goldsmith, giving vivid word pictures of their various personalities. In the "Four Georges," he sketched the royal households and the social life of their respective reigns.

Dickens went amongst the humble and found them poor but honest. Thackeray went to the high and mighty and found weakness, dishonesty and vanity. He poured scorn on snobbery, hypocrisy and villainy, but had a great reverence for home, family, kindness and charity.

Quotes: "More things are wrought by prayer  
Than this world dreams of."

and: "Let us thank God for imparting to us poor weak mortals the  
inestimable blessing of vanity."

### THOMPSON STREET

Francis Thompson, 1859-1907. An English poet and author of a few posthumously published prose works, including an "Essay on Shelley." His poetry, for which he often employed irregular Pindaric measures shows profound mystical experience. (If you don't know what that means—that makes two of us.)

Quote: "I fear to love thee, Sweet, because  
Love's the ambassador of loss."

### THWAITE'S PLACE

Edward Thwaites, 1667-1711, born at Oxford. At Oxford University, Thwaites came under the influence of Hicks, whose *Thesaurus* he revised. He became a prime mover in the Oxford revival of Old English studies. He wrote some pretty weighty stuff: "Heptateuchus", "Evangelium", "Historic Judith Fragmentum". (Didn't he do well!)

### VENNELL STREET

After nearly five years in the Royal Australian Navy and eight more in metropolitan journalism on both sides of the Tasman, C. W. (Pip) Vennell came to Cambridge in 1930 as part-owner and editor of *The Independent*.

Having guided the paper through the vicissitudes of the 'thirties, he produced his first book, "Such Things Were", published in 1939 primarily to tell the children of the district of their rich historical heritage. Assisted by subsidies from local bodies and the Government, each child in the town and countryside was given a copy. The book is now a collector's piece.

From 1942 to 1947, Pip Vennell served in the Army in New Zealand, after which he became editor of the *Bay of Plenty Times* at Tauranga. Returning to city

journalism in 1953, he continued on the literary staff of the *New Zealand Herald* until his retirement in 1965. During this time he was twice awarded the Cowan Prize, a national award for historical writing.

In 1960, "in recognition of his literary association with Cambridge and district," the Borough Council named after him a street in Leamington which joins Wordsworth and Byron Streets.

Mr Vennell's books include: *The Brown Frontier*, 1967; *Men of Metal*, 1968; *Tower of Strength*, 1969; *The McKelvie Trust*, 1971; *Risks and Rewards*, 1972; *A Century of Trust*, 1973; and (with others) histories of Matamata, Piako, Raglan and Tauranga counties.

In 1975 Mr and Mrs Vennell returned to live in Cambridge. As well as membership of a number of historical and related organisations, he is a member of the Waikato Regional Committee of the Historical Places Trust and a life member of the Tauranga Historical Society.

### WOODSTOCK CRESCENT

No 'Woodstock' poet am I able to find in my encyclopedia, but I did come across a most historically fascinating village, after which the crescent may well be named.

Woodstock, seven miles from Oxford, is written in the *Doomsday Book* as an English forest. In the 14th century, Chaucer lived here for some years, and the Black Prince was born in the royal manor in 1330, where in later years, Mary imprisoned her sister Elizabeth.\*

The Glyme River divides the town into the Old and the New Woodstock, but strange to say, the ancient Norman Church of St. Mary Magdalene is in New Woodstock.

Woodstock's most distinctive feature is Blenheim Palace, built in Queen Anne's time by the nation for the Duke of Marlborough after his victory at the Battle of Blenheim, August, 1704. Ten thousand French soldiers were killed and thirteen thousand taken prisoner. "But 'twas a famous victory," wrote Robert Southey.

The palace was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh and covered seven acres at the cost of £600,000. The grounds were landscaped by 'Capability' Brown, whose sweeping parklands completely banished straight hedges and flower beds. After 275 years, his genius still enhances two hundred stately homes of England open to visitors.

Sir Walter Scott used Woodstock as the backdrop for many of his novels, including "Woodstock", "Peveril of the Peake" and possibly "The Fortunes of Nigel".

Do you think 'Woodstock' is out of place in the list of noble English poets?

### WORDSWORTH STREET

William Wordsworth, 'the Poet of Nature and Man' was born in Cumberland, destined to become one of England's greatest poets. As a boy he was stubborn, conceited, self-willed and impulsive.

In 1791, at the age of 21, he graduated from Cambridge with a B.A. degree, after which he spent several months in France where he was won over to the cause of the French Revolution.

In 1797, he and his only sister, Dorothy moved to Somersetshire, where he became friendly with Coleridge and one year later, the two published their joint work, "Lyrical Ballads."

In 1802, Wordsworth married a childhood friend, his cousin Mary Hutchinson,

\*It's a brave soul who contradicts an encyclopaedia, but I'll swear on a stack of Bibles, I learned at school that it was Elizabeth who popped MARY into the clink!

and began to publish poems, 'The Excursion', 'Peter Bell', and many other great poems. The Oxford University, in 1839, conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. (Doctor of Civil Law) and on the death of Southey, four years later, he was appointed Poet Laureate of England. He died in 1850.

To Wordsworth, "Nature was alive, not mere dead mechanism," he believed nature and man could communicate with each other. He always described the beauty and colour of life, never the cruelty nor the mercilessness. Witness "To the Daffodil".

"I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host of golden daffodils—  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering, dancing in the breeze."

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## Cambridge and District Senior Citizens' Association (Inc.)

1980 Chairman: MR W. WATSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: MRS N. K. EVES.

The Senior Citizens' Association has been a happy force in the life of Cambridge since the word 'GO!'

That word 'GO!' was shouted by Mr E. Ford of the Rotary Club's Committee, assisted by the president, Mr Harry Carter, when they called on Thursday, 30th November, 1961 a "Hands up those in favour of forming a Senior Citizens' Association," at a meeting in St. Andrew's Hall.

One hundred and fifty hands shot up, and then and there they established a provisional action committee: Chairman, Mr R. H. Feisst, Rev. Canon Mortimer-Jones, Messrs R. H. Hill, W. R. Beer, J. Keeley, T. Hampshire, Mesdames N. K. Dallinger, A. D. Ross, Saies and Lunam.

They threw their nets wide, gathering in: Mr W. Milicich and Mrs N. K. Dallinger, The Cambridge Borough Council; Mr A. King, Jaycees; Mrs A. M. Williams, Women's Division Federated Farmers; Mrs C. Jury, Country Women's Institute; Mrs C. S. Ryan, Red Cross; Rev. P. Wedde, Ministers' Association; Mrs E. Malcolm, National Council of Women; Mr F. Baker, R.S.A.; Mrs T. Powell, Women's Section R.S.A.; Mr M. Thompson, Chamber of Commerce.

### AWAY TO A GOOD START

At the next meeting, Mrs Dallinger reported that the Borough Council, under the Mayor, Mr K. L. Wilkinson, had granted £80 to get the club going and they could use the Town Hall supper room, free of charge for committee meetings and socials. Mr Carter added that the Rotary Club had given £10 towards initial expenses.

At the first meeting, held in the supper room, 4th May 1962, Mr Feisst reported that subcommittees of responsibility for welfare, entertainment, excursions and catering were away to a good start. He stated their policy was to work for the establishment of pensioner flats, and for a club room for themselves. Mr Feisst declined nomination as chairman and Mr W. R. Beer was elected to cultivate the growing enthusiasm of the Senior Citizens, with the Rev. Canon Mortimer-Jones as secretary.

### "MORTIMER HOUSE"

On Friday, 21st June, 1963, at 1.30 p.m., His Worship the Mayor, Mr W. Milicich, officially opened the Club Rooms and Headquarters of the Cambridge and District Senior Citizens' Association, Incorporated. It was proudly named 'Mortimer House' in honour of the Canon, whose inspiration and organizing ability had turned a dream into a reality in 18 months. Of the £2,500 it had cost, including some furnishings, only £400 was owing to the B.N.Z. With donations of £919, income from stalls, cards, raffles, plus a £1,000 grant from the Kiwi Art Union, the March, 1964 balance sheet read, "Excess income over expenditure, £2,417/16/5d."

### TROUBLE AND COMPENSATION

Then Town Planning laws required off street parking, so the Council turned down an application to extend the Bryce Street club house to accommodate the

234 members. But they made amends by offering land off Commerce Street at a rental of 1/- a year for the first seven years, plus 4d—later reduced to 2d—a year per square foot of land area used, with a minimum rental of £25 per year—with the right of renewal; the rent to be reviewed every seven years. The Council, relenting on its first ruling, allowed the Club to sub-rent any subsequent hall they built.

#### FUND RAISING AGAIN

The Senior Citizens accepted the Council's offer, and the fund raising was off again in full cry. Street appeals, stalls, bring and buys, donations by members, and the sale of 'Mortimer House' for £2,398/6/4—profit 6/4—plus the Kiwi Lottery's added £4,350; the touching £4/9/6 from the Methodist Church, the proceeds from their Harvest Festival Service, made up the £8,310 required to build the new club rooms plus plenty over for furniture and fittings.

On 30th September, 1966, His Worship the Mayor, Mr J. G. Allan, declared open the new S.C.A.'s Commerce Street headquarters. Less than three years after the Bryce Street upset.

#### MORE FUND RAISING — AGAIN

But by August, 1976, extensions to accommodate the 566 members were essential. For the fourth time, away went the money collectors; the usual bring and buys, debentures taken by members and friends. Mr and Mrs W. F. O'Donnell advancing \$1,000 free of interest. N.B. We're in dollars now; as did Mr W. Watson and Norm Hunt, president of the C.S.A. and Mayor of the town.

When the time came to add the 30' x 29' lounge, only \$13,000 had to be borrowed from the Waikato Savings Bank to pay the builder, Mr Clive Holmes, his £20,056 quote. The new facilities were in use by May, 1977; by 31st January, 1980, just \$1,690 remained to be paid to the W.S.B.

#### HONOUR WHERE HONOUR IS DUE

The managements have covered themselves with honour in the way they have established the infant Senior Citizens' Association on such a firm foundation. Their two primary objectives have been achieved: success to their agitation for pensioner flats; the first named in honour of a very fine lady, an early committee member, "Dallinger Court", and the ownership of their own home, a place of friendship and comfort for members; bowls, dancing, trips, entertainment, cards, no loneliness of old age in Cambridge.

These early members' names were scripted by Mrs W. Nan, in a leather bound "Book of Remembrance", donated by the late Mr V. G. (Sam) Boulton. Life members are also recorded: Mesdames B. Arnold, R. Betts, O. Hartman and A. Martin, and Messrs P. R. Hunt, W. Mardle, A. Wallace. Deceased Life Members are Rev. Canon Mortimer-Jones, Messrs W. R. Beer, R. H. Feisst and J. Archer, Mesdames Irene Green and Marley Fletcher. Honorary Members: Mesdames N. K. Dallinger, A. Bruce, B. Petrich, A. M. Boyle and Miss A. McNaughton; Mr B. Bull, Mr Norman Anderson and Mr and Mrs W. Lake.

#### Senior Citizens' Tales

A tape recorder taken along to the Senior Citizens' Hall, 13th July, 1979, caught the memories of past years.

ALAN FISHER remembered that during the 1920-1930's, military service was compulsory, and the 4th Waikato Mounted Rifles had to make the ride to Ngarua-

wahia for the annual camp. Those inexperienced boys who had joined the 'glamorous' Mounteds, after many falls and sore spots were soon disenchanted. On arrival at Hopuhopu Camp, they could hardly walk and showed a strong disinclination to sit down.

Alan recalled Neville Souter's and Ken Wilkinson's full tilt acrobatics on their racing motorcycles up and down Victoria Street on a summer's evening . . . Let them try it these days — Boy!!!!

MRS PERRY, nee Rehe Paterangi, spoke for the Maoris. Rehe was born in a paddock at Maungatautari. They lived on rabbits, eels and the cow, and although meat was only 3d or 6d a pound, they didn't buy much. The Maoris grew acres and acres of maize, pumpkins, marrows, kumaras, potatoes and turnips. They made lovely warm slippers from rabbit skins moulded over boots.

Rehe's mother made her wear a pair of buttoned up boots to school. Rehe longed for new lace-ups; it was no use her crying and crying, those hated buttoned-up boots she had to wear. She solved the problem by taking them off and going bare footed, putting them on again as home came into sight. Pakehas and Maoris went to the Maungatautari School, all played, swam and learned together without the slightest thought of racial differences.

Their big cosy house was made of mantuka, raupo, nikau and pungas with a timber floor, all from the bush. By the bright fire at one end "Grandfather Rau would gather us, his grandchildren, around him and tell us the legends of the Maori. We can't build lovely homes like that now-a-days, too many inspectors."

The family farm and bush have gone, "Taken under the 'Scheme'." Mrs Perry and her family now live in Pakeha towns, have little bits of gardens and have to buy all their meat and wood.

Rehe remembers when a Cambridge Pakeha pig hunter was lost in the bush. After two days, the Maoris found him, and although he had dog tucker with him, he had killed and eaten his faithful dog.

MRS WALTER PRICE recalls Messrs Speight, Pearce, Nicoll and Davys, affectionately known as "Spare Pence Never Deducted," or "Small Profits and No Dividends", who built most of the larger Cambridge business buildings and many homes as well. In the 1920's buckets of cement were pulleyed up over bike wheels to upper storeys, before being wheelbarrowed along a rickety platform to where needed. In those days, when it rained on an outside job, it was a universal custom, to suspend all workmen without pay until the weather cleared—could be as long as two weeks.

MRS MABEL BOYLE: On October 1st, 1920, Antony and Agnes Smith with their children, came to Karapiro from Mamaku. Their employers, Messrs Hemming and Steele, had won the contract to fell the large stands of pines which clothed the hills and dales of Mr Murdock MacKenzie's Gorton Estate.

The Smith family spent the first twelve months in three tents. All had board floors with four foot timber walls, over which canvas had been fixed for the roof. Cooking was done in the large living tent over an open fire with iron bars across on which cauldrons and camp ovens were hung, a corrugated iron chimney taking care of the smoke. When her father installed a second-hand Orion range packed around with clay and sand to conserve heat, her mother was the envy of her two neighbours. Mr Smith also covered the roof with corrugated iron. Mrs Smith was an excellent cook and they all lived very comfortably in the roomy tents. Her parents' bedroom was in the second tent, while the four children slept in the third.

They carried water in cut down kerosene tins from a spring, from which later on, a bore was put down to supply water to the Karapiro Hydro Lake village.

To harvest the trees, huge timber trollies, pulled by horses over a narrow gauge railway, were unloaded with timberjacks and winches, and the logs sent hurtling down a steep slipway into the Waikato River. From here they floated down until caught by the boom across the junction of the Karapiro Creek and the river, to be transferred to the timber mill with its screaming saws, just under the present Riverside Motor Lodge.

"We walked a mile with the Hitchman and Kneebone children to the Karapiro School. The lake has drowned out the luscious blackberry bushes from which we ate ourselves purple, bulldozers have obliterated the unique natural bridge, south of the quarry, and Sir Charles Fergusson's—an early New Zealand Governor—residence has given way to a modern all electric home."

RETA BETTS said her people, the Galbraith Wrattens, lived about 12 miles past Waitomo Caves. There were ten or twelve families on the party lines. Whoever went into town, on return home, would give a signal ring and then spend up to two hours reading the Herald over the telephone to their "hungry for World War I news," neighbours.

After World War I, a Model 'T' Ford, brand spanking new, cost £200. The buyer, "Can have any colour he likes as long as it's black," declared Henry Ford. Galbraith Wratten ran the Frankton-Hamilton-Cambridge mail service for 12 years. Luggage was carried in enormous canvas bags tied on the running boards. The fare was 12/6 a trip; 15/- at night. On one overloaded trip, a parrot's cage had to be secured to the back spare tyre. The parrot's language all the way to Hamilton was shocking.

The day BENNY ARNOLD walked up Maungakawa Hill. During a gig trip up to the site of the old sanatorium, the horse stopped on the first steep hill. Benny, on getting out, could see nothing wrong. Next time the horse stopped, her husband climbed out to investigate; the reason was self-evident. As Benny is as broad as she is long, with weight to match, the shafts were forced up in the air. So poor Benny toiled up the hill while her husband and the driver rode at ease.

On arrival, Benny went over the hill, where she helped old Mrs Hughes with the laundry. For three days they washed clothes in the creek, and at the end the clothes were whiter than white.

As a very small girl, MRS GOODWIN remembers being taken to see the decorations in honour of the opening of the High Level Bridge by the Governor, Lord Plunket, 21st December, 1907. His awe-inspiring plumed hat and magnificent horse driven carriage, still lingers in her memory. Her grandfather, Charles Boyce Snr, catered for the official lunch and dinner. He had a grocer shop and bakery next to where Boyce's Pharmacy is now. The Maoris used to sit on the steps and eat sardines out of the tin, and drink lemonade out of the marble stoppered bottles. Nell was frightened of them but they always joked and laughed with her.

Recently there was great excitement when Mr Bob Porter, our Cambridge archaeologist, unearthed the grinding wheels from Hally's mill built in 1874. But years ago, Mr Harry Giles, Nell Goodwin's father and Mr Pooley had bought the mill building, and one part of it is still a store shed on his grandson's Monavale farm—Warwick Roberts, while just up the road the other half is doing service on Mrs Margaret Parker's property.

MISS ANNIE McNAUGHTON was two years and two months old at Takapau, Hawke's Bay, on 10th June 1886, when the earth shook violently, accompanied by tremendous and frightening balls of fire, which disintegrated into thousands of red hot sparks falling to earth. Everyone thought the Hauhaus were attacking their Maoris five miles away, but it was the disastrous Tarawera eruption.

MRS PATON'S father, John Batkin, was the contractor for the road over the Mamakus. He told them everything was dark except for leaping fireballs. In Rotorua, everyone in hotels had fled for safety, shouting the end of the world had come. Mud and ashes almost six inches deep, was thrown as far as Te Puke. The native bush was in tatters and trees leafless and broken, while the unique pink and white terraces at Rotomahana were destroyed.

John Batkin was the contractor to plough and form the Cambridge show grounds. Drays and horses carted seed and manure to where it was shovelled into wheelbarrows and sown by hand. With others, Mr Batkin gave \$2 every week towards the building of St. Andrew's Church of England. Ned Hewitt, mine host of the Masonic Hotel donated £100 towards the bells, after which they chimed, "Ned Hewitt's hundred pounds; Ned Hewitt's hundred pounds."

BILL WATSON was a school boy when the water supply was laid from Maungatautari to Cambridge. Teams of men, using hand slashers cleared six foot strips of teatree along the roadsides, then, wielding shovels, dug the trenches. When they came to the laying of pipes across "Luck at Last" Road, the road was closed and the work went on through the night. Bill remembers his mother taking coffee and sandwiches to the men at 8 o'clock at night. How many men would hand clear fifteen miles of road these days? Volunteers—stand up!

Bill Watson bought his first car when he was sixteen. It cost all of £50, and he thought he was "IT"; he had more girl friends then than he has now. All this wealth came from rabbit trapping and poisoning. In 1926-1930, Te Miro, Roto-orangi and Maungatautari crawled with rabbits. In one night, he poisoned 450 rabbits, hanging the skins on racks and railing them to Sanford's in Auckland. For 1,000 skins he was paid £42. Both Alan Fisher and Arthur Paton kept themselves in pocket money by trapping rabbits.

ARTHUR PATON has memories of 1920, when the power lines crept along the road from Arapuni to Pukekura. Men erecting poles, if not watched, played cards during working hours. In 1928, Horahora power station had a big fire. The Hamilton Fire Brigade was called in to help, but it ran out of oil on the way, wrecking their motor. They asked the power boards to pay the repair bill, but were refused.

MRS MALCOLM came to Karapiro in 1947, when her husband worked on the turbines. Three thousand people lived in Public Works' cottages, mostly on the floor of the diverted Waikato River bed. The hall was the centre of community life, and it was here Mrs Malcolm joined the Country Women's Institute. Just before the lake was filled, trucks picked up the three roomed cottages, and with curtains fluttering and furniture shaking, carted them off to Whakamaru and Mangakino to start off again on another round of hydro schemes.

As the filling of the new lake flooded the old Horahora power station, Mrs Malcolm's son, who worked there, rescued the alarm bell which is now his treasured possession.

MESDAMES WHITE (LEWIN), ARNOLD, STACEY AND DRAY were an efficient team at large wedding and balls, with up to seven sittings; so they were a natural to wait at tables during Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh's luncheon date with Cambridge, 1st January, 1954 in the Town Hall.

The four of them splashed on new white caps, immaculate smocks and white shoes which cost more than they were eventually paid—and for that, they had to wait three months.

The tables sparkled with all the rich food of the Waikato. Then the Duke decided he would simply love a cream cracker and cheese. After a frantic search

of closed shops, Lloyd Williams located a packet in the lone dairy open, arriving back hot and breathless, whereupon the Duke had ONE.

Then the Prime Minister, Sid Holland, asked the team to form a guard of honour for the departing Royal party. As he passed, the Duke remarked, "Lovely lunch, lovely ladies."

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