

St John IN NEW ZEALAND

1885 — 1985

Edited by Dr Rex Wright-St Clair



The Order of St John has a long history. The first christian hospital in Jerusalem, built by Pope Gregory the Great about 600 AD, was restored in 1023 by merchants from Amalfi in Italy, whence is derived the eight-pointed cross. The Hospitallers who staffed the hospital were recognised by Papal Bull in 1123 as a separate Order dedicated to St John the Baptist.

The English branch of the Order was dissolved by King Henry VIII in 1540, restored by Queen Mary I and suspended, but not dissolved, by Queen Elizabeth I. Revived in England as a Protestant Order in 1831 and now operating under Royal Charter, the Order became involved in rendering and teaching first aid. The St John Ambulance was established to carry out this work.

In 1885 the work of the St John Ambulance began in New Zealand, first in Christchurch and two months later in Wellington. Dunedin established the first Brigade Division outside Britain in 1892. Now the Order of St John provides most of New Zealand's ambulance services, volunteer first aid services, teaching of first aid in industry and to the public, and an active cadet movement for youth development. The New Zealand Priory is semi-autonomous, with the Governor-General as Prior under the Queen as Sovereign Head and H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester as Grand Prior.

St John IN New Zealand

A HISTORY OF THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER

Edited on behalf of the Priory in New Zealand
by
R. E. Wright-St Clair, KStJ MD

With a Preface by
His Excellency the Governor-General
The Honourable Sir David Beattie,
GCMG GCVO KStJ QC
Prior of the Priory in New Zealand

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The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of
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Government House

PREFACE

In 1977, my distinguished predecessor and the then Prior, Sir Denis Blundell, wrote the preface to the publication "The Order of St John in New Zealand". Eight years later, it is my privilege to follow that lead and write for our centenary.

Rather than repeat the substance of Sir Denis' comments on the history of the Order in this country, I would prefer to look at the strength of the Order at the time of its 100th anniversary and project my thoughts into the future.

In New Zealand today our community of peoples are facing a crop of social problems which, although they may be far from unique, and some of them of our own making, are new to many of us in their current size and severity. In this climate it is particularly gratifying to see members of our Order coming forward to meet the challenge by taking a wider view of the responsibilities that they have volunteered to bear.

During the relatively brief period of time in which I have held office as Governor-General, it has been noticeable that this Order has been broadening the interpretation of its basic philosophy. I have noticed the fresh approach to training in the Order, with a particular emphasis on training people to help other people.

For generations most New Zealanders saw the familiar St John uniform and immediately were reassured with the knowledge that a reliable and trained first aid service was at hand. This has been the image that most people have held of St John members since the forming of the first New Zealand Centre of the St John Ambulance Association in Christchurch 100 years ago and its subsequent rapid spread through other parts of the country. But now the initiative has come from the Order's National Headquarters to encourage St John members to expand on the traditional aid image and to take on the wider rôle of total community service.

Members are now being invited to recognise social ills in addition to the physical problems and to make a positive endeavour to offer assistance. In this new outlook there is a definite emphasis on youth and in accord with this policy direction, the National Headquarters of the Order, working in conjunction with the Department of Maori Affairs, has launched the programme which has been titled "Youth at Risk". This is a positive effort to help disadvantaged young people, those who for a variety of reasons, are at odds with society or are having difficulty in relating to the competitive pressures of today's world.

The programme offers both counselling services and leadership training and I congratulate all involved in making this programme work. Already results have been achieved and these point the way for more progress in the future. It is easy to criticise and deplore the circumstances that are leaving so many young people facing an uncertain future today. It is not so easy to assemble the energy and the will to do something positive to improve their lot. The problem is complex and it will not be solved by members of this organisation alone, no matter how intense their spirit of dedication. The solution will take time to emerge and it will come about through a combination of efforts of a diversity of agencies, - Government, quasi-Government and private. However, people may rest assured that there will be a solution and that the efforts of our members will accelerate progress to that end. While the vast majority of New Zealanders will be mainly unaware of, or at least not directly affected by these new initiatives in helping the disadvantaged, the country at large can be reassured that the Order of St John will not be neglecting its basic first-aid service. In fact, the provision of this traditional service is soon to be expanded. An example of this expansion is the series of sports first-aid courses that have been run throughout the country last year.

3.

These have largely been born out of public concern at the high rate of sports injuries, particularly in winter physical contact sports. The courses were given with the full co-operation of the New Zealand Federation of Sports Medicine and the Accident Compensation Corporation and with the blessing of the New Zealand Rugby Union.

The Order has built up a tremendous fund of goodwill with the New Zealand public as a result of a century of dedication and enthusiasm on the part of thousands of members. Now, as a result of the fresh initiatives that are being undertaken by the Order, I look forward to the standing of our organisation being further enhanced and offering an appeal to an even wider range of membership.

It is with considerable pride that I hold the office of Prior in our centennial year.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "David Dutton". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally on the page. There is a horizontal line drawn beneath the signature.

PRIOR.

INTRODUCTION

This historical account of the Order of St John and its progress in New Zealand is published on the occasion of the New Zealand centenary. It has been revised and almost completely rewritten since the first history was published in 1977. Much of the material published in that edition has not been included here. Although the editor has remained unchanged (apart from aging), some of the contributors have changed. As in the last edition, Phillip O'Shea, now New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary, has contributed the chapter on the insignia and medals of the Order, brought up to date.

Once again the Prior has graciously consented to write the forward. As with Sir Denis Blundell, Prior at the time of the last edition, the current Prior, H.E. Sir David Beattie, will be in his last year in office when the book is published.

In my introduction to the first edition I referred to the paucity of archival records in Priory. Some of that has now been rectified, although the records are still far from complete. Through the efforts of Roy Towers some old records of members of the Order were unearthed and that has helped to complete the New Zealand Roll of members of the Order, but there are still gaps. I found that at St John's Gate, London, there were files of New Zealand archives, many being records which no longer exist in New Zealand. There are also albums of photographs sent from New Zealand. These have been microfilmed, so we now have access to this historical material.

Some of the photographs from the microfilms are reproduced in this book. Other collections of photographs have been made available by Tom Mulholland and Mrs Agnes Faulkner of Tauranga. Then there is Ted Gilberd's tremendous collection of photographs and memorabilia.

To be readable, as I trust this volume will be, a history has to be comparatively superficial, but I have given references to published sources as a guide to future historians. I have tried to "set the scene" in which the work of St John developed. While this cannot be regarded as a social history and I am no social historian, I hope that it does at least give some impression of the social and medical environment in the nineteenth century which was the background of the involvement of the ancient Order of St John in the teaching and practice of first aid, now practically synonymous in the public mind, at least in New Zealand, with the name of St John.

I thank all the contributors to the book and in particular the Prior and the Chancellor for their backing and encouragement. Special thanks are due to Phillip O'Shea and Roy Towers, who have acted as an informal editorial committee in Wellington. Many other people have helped by writing to me from all over the country, sending information and photographs. While I have been unable to use much of that material, I am very grateful for the opportunity to see it. It has all helped to give me a background to the work. Mrs Nancie Marsh gave assistance to the Hospitaller, Dr Jack Watt, in the preparation of his chapter. I must make mention also of Mrs Betty Jackson and Mrs Irene Ross, who have been active historical researchers in Dunedin.

May I once again encourage each local area of St John which has not already done so to compile its own history. Many of our written records have disappeared over the years. Our archives in human memory are also fast disappearing. Act now or it may be too late!

REX WRIGHT-ST CLAIR
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The Early History of the Order

Since the Christian religion spread across Europe, the Holy Land has been a place of pilgrimage. About 600 AD a hospice for pilgrims was founded in Jerusalem on instructions from Pope Gregory the Great. The hospice was a place of rest and lodging in which the monks would also offer care for the sick. Travel to the Middle East was slow and dangerous and disease was prevalent just as it is among travellers in the region today. After Jerusalem was occupied by Moslems in 638 the Christian hospice was permitted to continue its work. Almost two centuries later, during the reign of Haroun al Raschid as Caliph, the Emperor Charlemagne rebuilt and enlarged the hospice, but in 1010 it was destroyed by the fanatical Caliph El-Hakim.⁽¹⁾

In more tolerant times after the death of El-Hakim, the hospice was restored in 1023 by the citizens of Amalfi, a small town on the coast of Italy south of Naples. Amalfi was then a city republic, an important naval power and an active commercial port from which merchants traded with the Middle East. Its code of sea laws (*Tavole Amalfitane*) was recognised throughout the Mediterranean until the sixteenth century. The Hospice revived by Amalfitan merchants to care for pilgrims and traders in the Holy Land was dedicated to St John the Almoner and was placed under the control of the Benedictine Order of monks who were particularly devoted to the nursing of the sick.

The Crusades were a great socio-religious movement devoted to freeing the Holy Land from the Moslems. The first Crusade captured Jerusalem in 1099 and found there this Christian hospital offering succour to the many sick and wounded crusaders. At that time the hospital was governed by Brother Gerard, a monk from Provence in France. Its fame was carried by returning crusaders back to Europe and Brother Gerard received gifts and endowments which enabled him to make the hospital independent, freeing it from the rule of the Benedictine Order and establishing a new order of hospitallers, who adopted the code of the Augustinian Order of monks.

The Hospitallers wore a black habit, as did the Augustinian friars, with a white cross on the breast, and the cross they adopted was that already used by the hospital, the eight-pointed cross derived from the arms of the republic of Amalfi. That cross is now generally called a Maltese cross because of the later association of the Order of St John with the island of Malta, but from its origins it should be called an Amalfitan cross. As an endowment the hospital received an ancient Greek monastery in Jerusalem dedicated to St John the Baptist and thereafter the Baptist was adopted as the patron saint of the hospital instead of St John the Almoner.

By a papal Bull or edict issued in the year 1113 Pope Paschal II took the hospital under his protection, formally recognising the Order of Hospitallers dedicated to St John the Baptist. That year, therefore, marked the official foundation of the Order of St John.

In 1120 Brother Gerard, "the Blessed Gerard", died and was succeeded by Raymond du Puy who took the title of Master and governed the Order for forty years. He gave the Order military duties as knights to defend the Holy Land, but at the same time he insisted that they did not relax their original monkly vows of chastity, obedience and poverty, nor give up their charge to care for the sick. As a guiding principle Raymond laid down the rule that a Hospitaller must never draw sword except when the standard of the Cross was displayed in battle against the infidel. The knights who returned from Jerusalem to their own countries established branches of the Order in many parts of Europe.

The statutes of the Order, as enunciated by Roger des Moulins, Master in the twelfth century, required that, "Wheresoever there shall be Houses for the sick, the Commanders of such Houses shall tend the sick people lying there cheerfully and gladly, and shall do their duty by them without complaint, for which good deeds they shall have their reward in heaven. And let the brethren of the Hospital by night and by day cheerfully and gladly tend the sick as their lords". The rules also laid down the need for religious solace for the sick: "the priest should go in white raiment to visit the sick, bearing reverently the Body of Our Lord".⁽²⁾

A twelfth-century visitor to the hospital of St John in Jerusalem described "how beautiful its buildings are, how abundantly it is supplied with rooms and beds and other material for the use of poor and sick people, how rich it is in the means of refreshing the poor, and how devotedly it labours to maintain the needy... We saw that the beds numbered more than one thousand."⁽³⁾

The Holy Land was invaded in 1187 by the Sultan Saladin and Jerusalem was captured. Roger des Moulins, Master of the Order, was killed in the fighting. The 230 knights of St John who were captured refused to renounce their Christian faith and were slaughtered. Saladin, however, impressed by the care given to its patients by the Order, allowed it to evacuate the sick from Jerusalem and permitted ten brothers of the Order to remain behind for a year to attend to those who were too ill to be moved.⁽³⁾

The convent, or principal residence of the Hospitallers, was moved to Margat, north of Palestine, where it remained for ten years, when it was moved again to Acre, the main port of Palestine. There another large hospital was built and there the Order stayed for almost a century while the Crusaders were gradually pushed back from the Holy Land by the infidel. The Saracens, as the Moslem enemy were called, continued their vigorous attacks on the remaining Christian strongholds, which fell one by one. In 1291 Acre, the last Christian base in the Holy Land, was taken. Of the 140 knights of the Order who took part in the defence of Acre only seven survived after a gallant defence.⁽⁴⁾ The Prior of England was among the slain, but the Master of the Order, Jean de Villiers, was saved although seriously wounded. With the remnant of his knights he settled the convent of the Order on the island of Cyprus.

Cyprus and Rhodes

At Limassol, the chief port of Cyprus, a hospital was established and a squadron of galleys and sailing ships formed by the Order, making it an important naval power in the eastern Mediterranean. Also settled in Cyprus was the Order of the Knights Templar or Knights of the Temple, so called because their original building in Jerusalem had been near the site of Solomon's temple. That Order had been founded in 1128 with the duty of guarding the Holy Sepulchre and protecting pilgrims on the road to Jerusalem. Unlike the Hospitallers, whose continuing hospital work was their principal function, the Templars had a purely military role and their reason for existence had vanished with the fall of the Holy Land. In 1312 their Order was abolished by papal decree and their property transferred to the Order of St John. In England the property of the Templars included the commandery of Egle in Lincolnshire, which became an important establishment of the Order of St John.

Cyprus proved unsatisfactory as a permanent home for the Order of St John. Not far away was the island of Rhodes which was overrun by pirates. At the instigation of the Pope, the knights of St John stormed and captured Rhodes, setting up their convent there in 1310 and at the same time saving the shipping in that part of the Mediterranean from the depredations of the pirates. For the first time in Rhodes the Order became a sovereign power, ruling over its own territory.

The knights from each country formed a separate section of the convent, called a "Tongue" or in French "Langue" because each spoke its own native language, and at the head of each Tongue was a bailiff called the "Pillar". There were eight Tongues: Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Aragon, England, Germany and Castile. Provence and Auvergne are part of modern France, while Aragon and Castile have united to form Spain. Each of the Tongues had its own particular responsibility on Rhodes and the Pillar of England was the Turcopolier, the officer who commanded the coastal defences of the island. The residence of the Turcopolier was the Auberge or Inn of England, which was where the English knights stayed when they were in residence in the convent.

The Order was destined to remain on Rhodes for two hundred years. "The fleet of the Knights, with the other corsairs of the Mediterranean, chiefly Italian, carried on raids along the Turkish coast and captured on the seas many Turkish ships laden with rich merchandise. The Order became rich and powerful".⁽⁵⁾ A cathedral was built on Rhodes, a castle for the Grand Master of the Order and a hospital or Infirmaria. The island was besieged by the Turks in 1480 but, after a siege lasting three months and involving heavy losses on both sides, the attackers were repulsed. Rhodes continued to be the eastern limit of Christendom, a "lonely outpost of Christian Latin power in the Levant",⁽⁶⁾ until 1522 when the island was attacked by a force of 200,000 Turks under Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. The siege lasted six months and caused heavy losses. When at last it was clear that there was no possibility of repulsing the Turks, the Grand Master, Philip Villiers de l'Isle Adam, surrendered to avoid the slaughter of the civilian population. The

Sultan was so impressed with the spirited defence which the knights had offered that he permitted them to depart from the island without interference.

The Great Period in Malta

When the Order of St John was evicted from Rhodes, it appeared for a time to be destined for extinction. The remaining knights went first to Crete, then to southern Italy and for several years had no settled home for their convent. European powers cast covetous eyes on their wealth and suggested that the Order had no further reason for its existence. The Grand Master attempted to raise support in Europe for an expedition to recover Rhodes but was unsuccessful. In 1530, eight years after leaving Rhodes, the Order took over sovereign power in the island of Malta, granted to them by Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. In the next few years extensive fortifications were built to defend Malta from attack.

Suleiman the Magnificent, by then an old man, was determined to conquer this Christian outpost in the Mediterranean. He was a powerful ruler, controlling the area of Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia and Hungary as they are today. In 1565 the Sultan mounted a great siege of Malta. The Grand Master of the Order at the time was Jean Parisot de la Valette, a French nobleman born in 1494, so, like the Sultan, he was an elderly man. A fleet of 180 ships brought a Turkish landing force of 30,000 men. The defenders numbered a little over 8,000. Nevertheless La Valette led a firm defence and, after a hard siege of several months, the Turks were driven off. Following the lifting of the siege a new capital city was built, named Valetta after the Grand Master. It was defended by a massive sea wall which still stands, although damaged in the heavy bombing of the Second World War.

The Turks did not attack Malta again and the island flourished under the rule of the Order of St John. At no stage did the Order forget its primary charge to care for the sick. A hospital had been built at Birgu in 1533, soon after the knights' arrival in Malta. In Valetta in 1575 a great new hospital was erected, known as the Grand Hospital or Sacred Infirmary. The patients were attended by the knights and their servants and every Friday the Grand Master himself waited on the sick.

The Sacred Infirmary was built round two large courtyards, the larger being 130 feet by 80 feet. "The hospital communicated with the seashore in the Grand Harbour by means of an underground passage. Through this tunnel the sick and wounded landed from the galleys were promptly carried into the infirmary, thus avoiding a long and uncomfortable detour through the streets of the city".⁽⁷⁾ The two great wards of the hospital formed one vast hall divided into two parts "by two altars placed back to back in the middle of the hall. Together the two wards measured 503 feet in length, 34 feet 10 inches in width and 30 feet 6 inches in height, this huge hall being reputed to be one of the largest in Europe at the time. The floor was paved with neat stone slabs and the ceiling was made of wood".⁽⁷⁾

The Order also had a well regulated medical service to tend the many Moslem slaves on the island. "In the sixteenth and subsequent centuries the institution of slavery, far from being condemned by the

Western Church and by the Moslem religion, was regarded as an ethically acceptable measure and was regulated by definite legislative enactments. Both religions, however, tried to temper the hardships of captivity by enjoining their respective adherents to treat the slave in a humane manner and to foster his manumission (grant of freedom) as an act of piety".⁽⁸⁾ After the building of the Sacred Infirmary in Valetta, the Old Infirmary in Birgu was used for the care of sick galley slaves and later they were cared for in the basement of the Sacred Infirmary itself. There was also an infirmary for land slaves attached to the slave prison in Valetta, where the patients were well cared for under strict regulations of the Grand Master and his Council. That building was destroyed in the air raids of the Second World War.

"When judged by the gross material and ethical standards of those days, the Order's medical provisions for slaves constitute a notable example of enlightened medical administration with a surprisingly modern ring, especially with regard to the attempts made to cope with the problem of opium addiction and to control the spread of communicable diseases".⁽⁸⁾ The life of Christian slaves captured by the Moslems could be very harsh. The only way the captive could improve his lot was by renouncing his Christian religion and becoming a practising Moslem. Those who did so frequently faced the fate of a heretic if they were recaptured by a Christian power. The only other way a slave could gain his freedom, apart from the remote chance of escape, was by being ransomed. In 1737 the Bay of Algiers tried to insist on a ransom of 1000 piastres for an ordinary slave, 5000 for an officer and 100,000 for a Knight of St John.⁽⁹⁾

In 1613 William Lithgow, a Scotsman, visited Malta in the course of his travels and described it thus: "This island may properly be termed the Fort of Christendom, yet a barren place and of no great bounds, for their corns and wines came daily by barks from Sicily; but it yieldeth good store of pomegranates, citrons, cottons, oranges, lemons, figs, melons and other excellent fruits. The Knights of Malta are pertinacious foes to infidels, for such is the oath of their Order, continually making war and incursions against them".⁽¹⁰⁾

The patients in the Sacred Infirmary always had single beds to themselves, which was not the case in most other European hospitals at that time. The hospital was visited in 1786 by the English philanthropist and reformer, John Howard, who observed that though the patients had single beds, these "were all so dirty and offensive that the physician in going his rounds was obliged to keep his handkerchief to his face".⁽⁷⁾ It must be remembered that Howard found good cause to criticise every hospital he visited and that the Sacred Infirmary was no worse than most at the time. In fact, four years later, a less critical English visitor, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, gave it high praise as "a handsome edifice and the institution itself is noble and charitable".⁽⁷⁾

The Expulsion from Malta

The rule of the Order in Malta lasted until near the end of the eighteenth century. In 1798 Napoleon's fleet sailed into the Grand Harbour of Valetta and demanded the surrender of the island. The Grand Master of the time, Ferdinand von Hompesch, a Bavarian,

decided that Malta could not be defended against this force and capitulated without resistance on 12 June 1798. The Order was then expelled from the island. The French carried off many of the treasures of the Order, but most of them were lost when the flagship of the French fleet was sunk by the Royal Navy under Admiral Nelson in the Battle of the Nile. Three banners were recaptured by the Royal Navy from a French ship and are now held by Grand Priory in London.

The French governed Malta for just over two years. In September 1800 they surrendered the island to the Royal Navy and it then remained under British rule until it achieved independence. Part of the Sacred Infirmary continued in use as a hospital and was known as the General Hospital, while other parts fell into disuse and the Great Hall was converted to a rope walk. It was in this building in 1887 that Dr David Bruce, an army surgeon, discovered the bacteria, named brucella after him, responsible for brucellosis, known as Malta fever and undulant fever. As a modern hospital the building was quite inadequate, but additional windows let in more light and air and it remained in use until 1920, when it became a police depot. During the Second World War the building suffered severe damage in the bombing of Malta and parts of it were completely destroyed.

In exile the Order retained and still retains its title of The Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta. It is generally referred to as The Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM) or simply as The Order of Malta. It was based temporarily in various parts of Europe after leaving Malta, including a brief period in Russia under Czar Paul I, until finally it settled in Rome where it has remained ever since. It has retained its claim to be a sovereign power and it has diplomatic representation in various Catholic countries, as well as continuing its humanitarian work by maintaining hospitals and clinics in Italy and elsewhere. In the United Kingdom the Order of Malta is represented by the British Association of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, with knights, dames, chaplains and donats resident in Britain. That Association, in co-operation with the Franciscan Order, maintains the Hospital of St John and St Elizabeth in St John's Wood, London.

Protestant Descendants

The Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Order was re-established by King Frederick William IV of Prussia in 1852 as an independent Protestant Order, the Knightly Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, or Johanniterorden. Before the Second World War its headquarters were in the Castle of Sonnenburg, now within Poland. The Johanniterorden still flourishes in West Germany with its headquarters at Rolanseck, near Bonn, and it runs a first aid organisation as well as hospitals and homes. In Sweden and in the Netherlands there are similar Protestant Orders of St John deriving their origins from the Johanniterorden but now established independently by the sovereigns of those countries. The Swedish Order declared itself independent in 1920 and the Dutch Order in 1945. Those Orders, with the Order of St John established in England and the Sovereign Military Order in Rome, are the only legitimate descendants of the Order of St John which originated in

Jerusalem. The "Sovereign Order of St John" in Pennsylvania, legally incorporated in the United States, claims descent from the short-lived domicile of the Order in Russia, when Czar Paul I proclaimed himself Grand Master of the Order in 1798, but those claims are not recognised.

THE ORDER IN ENGLAND

British Origins

A priory of the Order in England was built on five acres of land at Clerkenwell, which had been given to the Order in 1144 by Jordan of Bricett. The priory church was dedicated by the Patriarch of Jerusalem in 1185, while he was on a visit to England with Roger des Moulins, the first Master of the Order to visit the Priory of Clerkenwell. They had come hoping to persuade King Henry II to lead an army to the Holy Land, Jerusalem being then in danger of falling to the infidel, as it did two years later. They were unsuccessful in that mission. Clerkenwell (well of the clerks) was in Middlesex, just north of the City of London and has long been absorbed into the metropolitan area. When Dick Whittington of the nursery rhyme, who became Sir Richard Whittington, four times (not thrice) Lord Mayor of London, arrived from Gloucestershire in 1368, his first job in the London area is said to have been in the kitchen of the Priory of Clerkenwell. What his cat did is not recorded.

An establishment of sisters of the Order had existed in Jerusalem in ancient times and an English Priory of Sisters was set up at Buckland in Somerset, where fifty sisters lived under the control of a Prioress.

In Scotland, King Malcolm IV confirmed in 1153 a grant to the Order of land at Torphichen in West Lothian and there a commandery was built. The Commander or Preceptor of Torphichen was also the Prior of Scotland and was subservient to the Grand Prior of England, although the kingdoms were separate and antagonistic. In 1388 King Richard II of England gave a royal licence (like an early passport) to the Order's Scottish representative to come and go at will between the kingdoms, which were then at war, to enable him to attend the meetings of the chapter-general at Clerkenwell.⁽¹¹⁾

In Ireland a priory was built at Kilmainham, near Dublin, on land granted to the Order in 1174. The Priory of Ireland was independent of England, but formed part of the Tongue of England in the central organisation of the Order.

In 1381 there was a rebellion in England when Wat Tyler, leading a band of dissatisfied men from Kent, and Thomas Farringdon, leading a group from Essex, converged on London protesting against what they believed to be unfair taxation. Robert Hales, Prior of St John, was Treasurer of England. He and the Archbishop of Canterbury were regarded with particular hatred by the rebels. The Priory of Clerkenwell, its church and its hospital, were all burned. The Prior and the Archbishop took refuge in the Tower of London, but the rebels stormed the Tower, captured their quarry at prayer in a small chapel and beheaded them. The rebellion was quickly put down by King Richard II.

The Priory and its church were soon rebuilt and the Order continued to flourish in England. The Grand Prior ranked as the premier baron of the kingdom in the roll of peers and had a seat in parliament in that capacity. Sir Thomas Docwra, who was Grand Prior from 1501 until his death in 1527, was a confidant of the Tudor Kings, Henry VII and his son, Henry VIII, and rode with the latter when he met the King of France at the Field of the Cloth of Gold near Calais in 1520. The Order was then at the pinnacle of its influence in England. In 1504 Docwra had a great gatehouse built at the southern entrance to the Priory from the City of London. That gatehouse is now the headquarters of the Order in England. Through Docwra's influence, the Order bestowed on Henry VII and later on Henry VIII the title of "Protector of the Order". They were the only monarchs to bear that title until Czar Paul I of Russia nearly three centuries later.

The title did not prevent Henry VIII, when his exchequer was low, from casting covetous eyes on the wealth of the Order. Docwra was dead and the Order had fallen on lean times, being without a settled home or objectives after the fall of Rhodes and before it was established in Malta. The defence of the English settlement at Calais in France was a heavy drain on English revenue and Henry proposed to transfer the responsibility by creating the Tongue of England as a separate Order which would defend Calais at its own expense. The elderly Grand Master de l'Isle Adam travelled to England and managed to dissuade the King from that course of action.

When Henry separated from the Roman Catholic Church and declared himself to be head of the Church of England, the Knights of St John, led by the Grand Prior, Sir William Weston, remained loyal to the Pope. Because of its restored power in Malta, the Order escaped for some time the fate of being dissolved as were all the other religious orders. It could not, however, hold out indefinitely as an opponent of the King's absolute will in matters spiritual as well as temporal and an Act of Dissolution was passed by Parliament, at the King's behest, in 1540. The Act stated that the knights of the Order had "unnaturally and contrary to the duty of their allegiance sustained and maintained the usurped power and authority of the Bishop of Rome". The estates of the Order in England were forfeited to the Crown by the Act and the wearing of the habit or badges of the Order was forbidden.

Grand Prior Weston died on the day the Act of Dissolution took effect, 7 May 1540. Some knights fled to Malta, while a few remained in England and relinquished the vows of the Order. Three were executed for continuing to affirm their loyalty to Rome and two others died in prison.⁽¹⁾ Regardless of the rights or wrongs of the religious disputes, we must admire the actions of the knights who went to their deaths rather than renounce the faith to which they had been bred.

During the six-year reign of Henry's son, King Edward VI, the Order hoped in vain for a restoration of their functions and powers in England. Then Edward died and was succeeded by Henry VIII's elder daughter, Mary Tudor, as Queen Mary I. She had remained fanatically loyal to the religion of her mother, Henry's first wife, Catherine of Aragon. During her reign she attempted to bring England back to the Catholic faith and had so many recalcitrants

executed that she earned her nickname of "Bloody Mary". In 1557 she reinstated the Order of St John by letters patent, dated 2 April 1557 and issued in the joint names of Queen Mary and her husband, King Philip of Spain. The letters patent restored to the Order such of its former estates as were still available, including the Priory of Clerkenwell and the Commandery of Egle. Sir Thomas Tresham was appointed Grand Prior of England and Sir Richard Shelley was appointed Turcopolier.

It was only a brief interlude, for Mary died the following year and was succeeded by her half-sister, Queen Elizabeth I, daughter of an English mother, Henry VIII's second wife, Ann Boleyn. Elizabeth was a staunch supporter of the Church of England. Again England was a Protestant country and again the estates of the Order were confiscated. On this occasion, however, the Order was not legally dissolved, for Queen Mary's letters patent were never revoked. Sir Thomas Tresham died in 1559, before the confiscations took place, and to the end of his life he sat and voted in parliament in his capacity as Grand Prior of St John, even after the accession of Queen Elizabeth.

"In theory, no doubt, the 'Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England' remained a body corporate with perpetual succession, as established by Queen Mary, but when the Commanderies on which its brethren depended for their existence had been confiscated, it speedily became dormant".⁽¹⁾ The Grand Master, Jean de la Valette, sent a mission to England in 1561 to negotiate with Queen Elizabeth regarding the restoration of the Order, but in the political atmosphere of the time there was no possibility of success. The Catholic Church did not recognise the legitimacy of Elizabeth's birth and consequently her eligibility to sit on the throne. She was in no position to have any truck with Catholicism. Nevertheless, the fact that the Order of St John still had legal existence in England made a revival possible, although it did not take place for nearly three centuries.

The Period of Decline

The English branch of the Order was dormant and no new English knights were created. Nevertheless their great titles, Grand Prior of England, Grand Prior of Ireland and Bailiff of Egle, remained significant as each carried with it the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Order. As the existing English knights died, those titles continued to be conferred by the Order in Malta as coveted titular honours on distinguished foreign knights.

King James II of England, a professed Catholic, was interested in restoring the Order, but his three-year reign was too short to effect this. Negotiations with the Order regarding restoration lapsed when King James was exiled in 1688. An illegitimate son of the exiled King James, Henry FitzJames, Titular Duke of Albemarle, held the title of Grand Prior of England from 1689 to 1701. In 1733 the title was given to a great-grandson of King James, Lord Peter FitzJames, a descendant of another illegitimate son of the King. He held the title for only a year and was succeeded by his younger brother, Lord Anthony Bonaventure FitzJames, who served until 1755.

Protestanism was not necessarily antagonistic to the Order. In Brandenburg, a Protestant German state, the local branch of the Order had remained in existence after the Reformation, although no longer in communication with the Catholic parent Order. In 1763 the Grand Master in Malta officially recognised that branch as a bailiwick of the Order, that is, an establishment governed by a bailiff. That recognition of a Protestant branch, followed by the subsequent declaration of independence by the Bailiwick of Brandenburg to become the Johanniterorden, was the precedent for the later events in Protestant Britain.

The Revival of the Order in England

Following the loss of Malta, the Sovereign Order had no territory over which to exercise its sovereignty and it lost much of its power. When Ferdinand von Hompesch, the Grand Master who had surrendered Malta, died in 1805, the Pope replaced him with a lesser-ranking Lieutenant-Master and the title of Grand Master was not revived until 1879. Although the Order had been officially dissolved in France after the Revolution, it had begun activity again during the Napoleonic era. It was the French knights who were the most active and the most dissatisfied with the weakness of the homeless Order. They formed, with retrospective authorisation by the Pope and the Lieutenant-Master, a Capitular Commission under a Grand Chancellor. That commission represented the Order at the Congress of Vienna after the Napoleonic wars, vainly trying to regain the territorial rights in the Mediterranean which the Order had possessed for so many years and had lost in those wars.

The Capitular Commission thought that a revival of the Tongue of England, although Protestant like the Bailiwick of Brandenburg, would add strength and support to the French Tongues in their attempt to revitalise the Order. In 1827 the Grand Chancellor of the Capitular Commission commenced the necessary procedures for the revival of the Order in England and on 29 January 1831 the Reverend Robert Peat was elected interim Prior of the Venerable Tongue of England. Peat died in 1837 and the following year Henry Dymoke, later Sir Henry Dymoke, Bt, was elected Prior of England. Dymoke held the hereditary post of King's Champion of England, now become Queen's Champion following the accession of Queen Victoria, which had been in his family for centuries. As a young man he had been the last person ever to carry out the traditional functions of the position at the coronation banquet of King George IV in 1821, riding on horseback accoutred in armour into Westminster Hall and challenging all-comers to dispute the authority of the new sovereign. No one took up the challenge, the King toasted his Champion's health and Dymoke retired, thus bringing to an end a noble tradition which was never revived, although there is still a Dymoke holding title as Queen's Champion.

The Grand Chancellor had died in France and his Capitular Commission had been abolished. The revived Tongue of England had, therefore, to negotiate for itself, which it did under Dymoke's leadership. In Rome, however, attitudes were not sympathetic to the idea of another Protestant branch of the Order. In 1843 the Lieutenant-Master, Charles Candida, declared that the statutes of

the Order would not permit him to admit to the Order anyone except Roman Catholics. Eventually, in 1858, the then Lieutenant-Master, Philip de Colloredo, declined to recognise the revived Tongue of England as a legitimate branch of the Order.

The fact that the revival in England was indeed a revival of a long dormant but legally still existant branch of the original Order, although not recognised as such by the Order in Rome, was noticed almost in passing in the opening sentence of the schedule to the Royal Charter of 1888 from Queen Victoria: "The Grand Priory of England is the Head of the Sixth or English Language of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem". In 1858 that royal recognition was still thirty years ahead, but the Englishmen who had been admitted to the Order, whether their admission was legal or not, certainly considered the revival of the Order to be legitimate. They therefore declared their independence with the title, The Sovereign and Illustrious Order of St John of Jerusalem: Anglia. That was simplified in 1871 to The Order of St John of Jerusalem in England.

It was not until 1963 that a concordat or solemn declaration was concluded, marking officially the mutual recognition, respect and harmony between the Order of St John established in England and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta based in Rome. That declaration was signed in London on 26 November 1963 by Lord Wakehurst, Lord Prior of St John, and the Grand Chancellor of the Order of Malta.

First Aid

By 1872 the Order of St John was involved in organising ambulance services among workers in the mining, pottery and manufacturing districts of the Midlands of England, so that the ambulance work of the Order began in industry. A Central Ambulance Committee of the Order was formed in 1873 to control the ambulance services in industry. The word "ambulance" was adopted from the army which had borrowed it from French, where it meant a mobile hospital. The meaning of a vehicle to transport the sick or injured, originally in French "ambulance volante" (flying ambulance), was a secondary meaning at that time.⁽¹²⁾

The idea of what came to be called first aid was not new. As far back as 1633 Stephen Bradwell, a London surgeon, had published a book called *Helps for Suddain Accidents endangering Life*, intended for use by the lay public to instruct them how to cope with acute emergencies. The originator of first aid lectures, although not under that name, was probably Assistant Surgeon A.S. Knight Prescott of the Royal Artillery. In 1860, on board ship on the way to the war in China, Prescott gave lectures and practical instruction to the soldiers on the treatment of wounds.

Neutrality for medical services in war was not a new idea either. The Treaty of Frankfurt, signed in 1742 during the War of the Austrian Succession, provided that neither the sick nor the surgeons who cared for them should be made prisoners of war and wounded falling into enemy hands should be returned under parole. In 1743 Dr John Pringle, a Scottish physician with the British Army, arranged that the British and French forces fighting each other in



Lord Wakehurst, KCMG, Lord Prior of St John (1948-1969), who visited New Zealand in 1960. In 1963 he signed the concordat of mutual recognition with the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.



The investiture of Archbishop J.M. Liston, Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland, as a Sub-Prelate of the Order by the Prior, Sir Bernard Fergusson, in 1964. The sponsors standing behind are Bishop A.K. Warren, Anglican Bishop of Christchurch, and the Very Rev. J.S. Somerville, Priory Chaplain. The Archbishop was the first Catholic Bishop admitted to the Order following the signing of the concordat.

Germany should recognise the military hospitals on both sides as neutral and given them mutual protection.

It was not only on active service that first aid was needed. Cartwheels with iron tyres rattling over cobblestoned roads produced severe injuries in those they ran over. Compound fractures were common and not infrequently they were associated with severe arterial haemorrhage from which the victim would lose his life unless a bystander knew how to control it. Few safety precautions were taken in high-risk industries, mines, potteries and factories where powerful machinery was driven by steam engines. The Crimean War of 1854–1856 was the first example of the use of high-explosive weaponry in warfare. The war was well reported in the British newspapers by correspondents at the front and sketched by war artists. That involved the British public and gave them an interest in the saving of life by early treatment of injuries.

The Geneva Convention of 1864, convened by Henri Dunant of Switzerland, formally established the non-combatant neutrality of medical services in war to promote the saving of life and the alleviation of suffering. In 1868, on the eve of the second International Red Cross Conference in Berlin, a few members of the Order of St John formed a provisional Red Cross Committee and sent two delegates to the conference, one of them being John Furley. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, Furley convened a meeting, presided over by the Duke of Manchester as Prior of the Order of St John, which established the National Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded in Time of War (the British National Aid Society). The Queen became patron of the Society with the Prince of Wales as president. The Society organised the British Ambulance, a volunteer humanitarian group which gave assistance to the sick and wounded on both sides in the Franco-Prussian War.

One of the medical officers with the British Ambulance was Surgeon-Major W.G.N. Manley, who had won the Victoria Cross in New Zealand at Gate Pa, Tauranga. For his outstanding work in the Franco-Prussian War, Manley was awarded the German Iron Cross (Second Class), being the only person ever to have received both the Victoria and Iron Crosses. After he returned from that war in 1871 he was made a Knight of Grace of the Order of St John. In 1874 Manley was appointed to take charge of the newly-formed Ambulance Department of the Order, established for the purpose of overseeing the ambulance work of the Order in the potteries and mines. Manley had to resign from that position in 1876 when the army posted him to India and he was replaced as Director of the Ambulance Department by Major Francis Duncan, a serving artillery officer.



Surgeon-General W.G.N. Manley, the only person to hold both Victoria Cross and German Iron Cross, and the first officer in charge of the ambulance work of the Order of St John, 1874–1876. *Neck Decorations:* Top, KStJ (1871 Statutes); lower, Order of Medjidieh (Egypt 1882); left side, Companion of the Order of the Bath (1894).

Left Breast: VC (Gate Pa 1864); Crimean Medal with Sebastopol Clasp; NZ War Medal; Afghanistan Medal (1878); Egyptian War Medal (1882); Turkish Crimean Medal; Khedive Star (Egypt 1882). Lower row: Iron Cross (2nd Class); Bavarian Cross; Prussian War Medal (Franco-Prussian War 1870).

Right Breast: Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal (NZ 1865); Cross of the French Red Cross (siege of Paris 1871).

The St John Ambulance Association

At the General Assembly of the Order of St John of London on St John the Baptist's Day, 24 June 1874, the address was given by Surgeon-General Thomas Longmore, CB FRCS. He was an eminent army surgeon who had served in the Crimean War and had been the representative of the British Government at the Geneva Convention. His address was entitled, *Observations on the preliminary care and attention necessary for accidental bodily*

injuries and mutilations occurring in mines and establishments where many people are employed. In that address Longmore put forward the suggestion that, in addition to its work in the mines and potteries, the Order should take up the work of instructing the public in giving what he called preliminary care to the injured. The expression "first aid" was still not in use.

That idea was picked up and discussed by a group of the leading men in the Order, including the Secretary-General, Sir Edmund Lechmere, John Furley, Herbert Perrott, who became the first chief secretary, Dr Edward Sieveking, a London physician, Surgeon-Major Manley and his successor as Director of the Ambulance Department, Major Duncan. They brought down a proposal to the General Assembly of the Order on St John's Day 1877 that a special association should be founded under the control of the Order to carry out the work of teaching what came to be called first aid to the public, "as a step towards the revival of the Hospitaller work of the Order on a somewhat extended scale".⁽¹⁾ The Assembly agreed and one week later, on 1 July 1877, the St John Ambulance Association was officially inaugurated, its principal objective being "the instruction of pupils in first treatment of injured persons".

The first instructors to the Association were two army medical officers, Surgeon-Major Peter Shepherd and Surgeon-Major Francis Falwasser. The first course of lectures was given by Shepherd at Woolwich, London, and within six months the Association had registered twelve centres all actively engaged in teaching first aid.

The Association introduced into England the triangular bandage as being more suitable for improvisation than the roller bandage. The triangular bandage had been devised by Dr Mayor of Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1831 and had been introduced into the German Army about 1870 by Dr Friedrich von Esmarch of Kiel, a famous German surgeon. The Association's first manual of instruction on first aid was published in 1878 and within two years sold more than 20,000 copies. It was written for the Association by Peter Shepherd and was entitled *Aids for Cases of Injuries and Sudden Illness*.

A few months after the book was published, its author was killed in action in the Zulu War at the age of 37. Remnants of the routed British Army were in hasty retreat in Zululand. Surgeon-Major Shepherd was on his horse ready to join the retreat when his attention was drawn to a wounded trooper on the ground. He dismounted to assist him but found that the soldier was beyond aid. As he was remounting his horse he was killed by a Zulu warrior. His book was edited after his death by Bruce under the title *Shepherd's First Aid to the Injured*. That was the first time that the term "first aid" was used officially, but we do not know exactly when or by whom it was introduced.

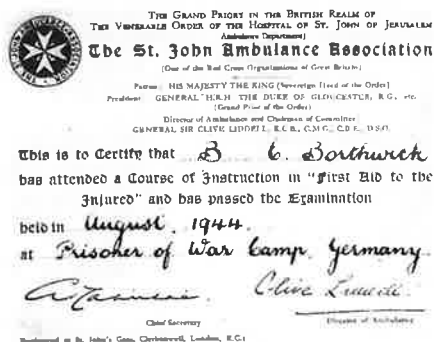
The results of first aid training were praised by the surgeons of the London docks area in 1881, saying that, "since the formation of these classes at the docks, they find that persons brought to the hospital, suffering from accidents, have been saved from much pain before being admitted, through the preliminary treatment they have received at the hands of those who have been instructed".⁽¹³⁾

At the International Congress of Hygiene in London in 1881 the St John Ambulance Association arranged a first aid display. The Medical Officers of Health from Berlin, Vienna and Budapest were

present and determined to set up similar organisations for rescue work in their home cities. That was accomplished and in 1884 a volunteer group was formed in Vienna.⁽¹⁴⁾ Thus the initiative taken by the English Order of St John began to have an international effect.

The work of the Association was extended to Scotland in 1879 and centres were established in Edinburgh, Dundee, Falkirk and other places. In 1882 the St Andrew's Ambulance Association was formed in Glasgow by Dr G.T. Beatson, later Sir George Beatson, a leading surgeon. The association was modelled on the St John Ambulance Association and promoted ambulance work throughout Scotland. For its use Beatson wrote a handbook which went through many editions and remained in use for over fifty years. By subsequent agreement, the St Andrew's Ambulance Association is responsible for all first aid work in Scotland and the St John Ambulance does not function there, although the Order of St John is active in various other charitable works.

In 1880 the Association in England introduced a syllabus of instruction in nursing, described as "the Second or Advanced Course". Originally this course was restricted to women who already held a first aid certificate, but those restrictions were later rescinded. The first manual for the course was called *Hints and Helps for Home Nursing and Hygiene*, written by Dr Ephraim MacDowel Cosgrave of Dublin and published in 1880. In the year 1891 the Association issued 28,000 first aid and home nursing certificates.



A first aid certificate gained while a prisoner of war in Germany during the Second World War.

The Other Foundations of the Order

For 27 years from 1861 the Duke of Manchester was Prior (called Lord Prior after 1875) of the Order in England, supported for 22 years by Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bt, as Secretary-General. During that time spectacular advances were made. The Life-Saving Medal of the Order was instituted in 1874 as a mark of the philosophical involvement of the Order in the saving of human life. In 1882 the Order established an Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, thus resuming the ancient charge of caring for the sick in its ancestral home in the Holy Land, where eye diseases have always been prevalent.

To provide first aid services to the British public, the St John Ambulance Brigade was formed. This move had begun spontaneously in 1879, when groups of people who had passed the examinations of the Association banded themselves together to form Ambulance Corps in various parts of England. On St John's Day 1887, exactly ten years after the foundation of the Association, the St John Ambulance Brigade was officially instituted as "a voluntary civilian organisation for rendering assistance to cases of accident and sudden illness in civilian emergencies".⁽¹⁾ The Brigade's first public duty was at the celebrations of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in June 1887, when fifty men were on duty, under the command of John Furley and 200 cases were treated. Furley, later Sir John Furley, CB CH, was a Knight of Justice of the Order of St John. He was the first Director of Stores to the Association and subsequently Director of Ambulance.

The Association, the Brigade and the Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem are the three Foundations of the Order.



Stretchers introduced by Sir John Furley, CB CH KStJ, Director of Ambulance to the Order of St John (1883–1889).

The little black book on first aid which was the “bible” of every member of the Brigade for so many years was *First Aid to the Injured*, written by Sir James Cantlie, KBE KStJ FRCS, and first published in 1901. It went through forty editions and numerous reprints and was replaced in 1958 by a manual issued jointly by the Order of St John, the St Andrew’s Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society. Home nursing was made a requirement for enrolment in a nursing division of the Brigade and in 1893 that course was opened to men. The home nursing textbook was revised by Mildred Heather-Bigg in 1918, when its title was changed to simply *Home Nursing*. Through various further revisions, this book, with its familiar brown cover, remained the standard authority for teaching home nursing.

The Royal Charters

The period of expansion of the work of St John was climaxed by the granting to the Order of its first Royal Charter by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on 14 May 1888, following a petition presented by the Prince of Wales and signed among others by Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, a Knight of Justice of the Order. H.R.H. Alexandra, Princess of Wales, had become a Lady of Justice of the Order in 1876, while in 1881 the Prince of Wales had accepted appointment as a Bailiff Grand Cross of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

By the Royal Charter Queen Victoria became Sovereign Head of the Order of St John and the position of Grand Prior was restored. The Duke of Manchester, previously called Lord Prior, vacated the position on St John’s Day 1888 and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) was elected Grand Prior. He was installed in the position at St John’s Gate, London, in August 1888. His eldest son, H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, became Sub-Prior (the position now called Lord Prior) until his death in 1892 when he was succeeded by his younger brother, H.R.H. the Duke of York, later to be the second royal Grand Prior when he was Prince of Wales and then the third Sovereign Head as King George V, the only person to have held all three positions.

Five royal Grand Priors have presided over the Order in England since 1888:

H.R.H. Edward, Prince of Wales, 1888–1901 (later Sovereign Head);

H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales, 1901–1910 (later Sovereign Head);

H.R.H. Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, 1910–1939 (third son of Queen Victoria);

H.R.H. Henry, Duke of Gloucester, 1939–1974 (third son of King George V); and his son,

H.R.H. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed in 1975.

A Supplemental Charter was granted by King Edward VII in 1907 authorising the establishment of priories throughout the British Empire. That authority was first used in 1918 to establish the Priory



FIG. 58. INSPIRATION.



FIG. 59. EXPIRATION.

Silvester method of artificial respiration, from an early first aid textbook.



The Grand Prior, H.R.H. Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester, wearing the uniform of Commandant-in-Chief of Ambulance Corps and Divisions.



Lord Caccia, GCMG GCVO, Lord Prior of St John (1969–1980), who visited New Zealand in 1972, photographed at St John's Gate, London.

of Wales, based in Cardiff, with the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII) as Prior. In 1926 King George V granted a new Charter superseding the previous Charters, conferring on the Order the title "Venerable" which had been mentioned in the original Charter of 1888, recognising the spread of the work of the Order throughout the Empire by changing the title of Grand Priory in England to The Grand Priory in the British Realm and revising the grades in the Order to bring them into line with other British Orders of Chivalry.

The Order received a new Charter in 1955 from Queen Elizabeth II, giving it the title "Most Venerable". The Supplemental Charter of 1974 simplified the title of Grand Priory by omitting any territorial reference. It is now simply The Grand Priory of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem. The 1974 Charter also gave women members of the Order an equal place with men in the government of the Order. In 1968 the Association and Brigade in England were merged into one organisation known as the St John Ambulance, but they have remained separate in New Zealand.

Under the Grand Prior in the hierarchy of the Order is the Lord Prior. The other Great Officers are the Prelate, the Chancellor and the Bailiff of Egle. Beneath them are the Executive Officers. Grand Priory is governed by the Chapter-General.

Membership of the Order

The Most Venerable Order of St John is a Christian Order based in England. Those characteristics are reflected in the requirements for membership: professing the Christian faith and being a citizen of a commonwealth country or of the Republic of Ireland, the Republic of South Africa, Pakistan or the Kingdom of Tonga. Persons not so qualified may become Associate Members of the Order in an appropriate grade.

Originally Knights of the Order of St John were required to be of noble birth on both sides of their ancestry for three generations back. The modern equivalent is being recognised by the Genealogist of the Order as being entitled to bear Arms, that is to display armorial bearings or a coat of arms, either by inheritance or by a new grant. Such persons, if admitted to knightly rank in the Order, are entitled to be Knights (or Dames) by just right and are called "of Justice". Others can become Knights or Dames in the Order only by a dispensation or grace and so are called "of Grace".

Buildings of the Order

The ruins of the Preceptory (or Commandery) of Torphichen in West Lothian, Scotland, erected some 800 years ago, are the remains of the oldest building of the Order still to be seen in Britain. Torphichen is between Linlithgow and Bathgate, some thirty kilometres from Edinburgh. The last Preceptor of Torphichen, Sir James Sandilands, 8th feudal Baron of Calder, adhered to the Scottish Reformation and forswore his loyalty to the Catholic Order of St John. In 1564 he surrendered the property of the Order in Scotland to Mary, Queen of Scots, and was granted the estates as a temporal barony, being raised to the Scottish peerage as Lord Torphichen. The modern Priory of Scotland, revived in 1947, is now

based in an eighteenth-century house in St John Street, Edinburgh, so named because the area belonged to the Knights Hospitaller in the Middle Ages.

After the dissolution of the order in England, the priory church in Clerkenwell was demolished in 1549 and its stone used to build the original Somerset House in the Strand, but the chancel and the ancient crypt survived. The chancel served as a parish church from 1823 to 1931, when the parish was amalgamated with a neighbouring parish and the chancel came back into the possession of the Order as its priory church. Appropriately that was the year of the centenary of the revival of the Order in England. In 1941 the church was gutted by incendiary bombs, only the outside walls and the crypt remaining. It was restored and, following its rededication in 1958, again serves as the Priory Church.

The main priory buildings at Clerkenwell were also demolished, but the gatehouse, built in 1504, remained. It became a printing works and later an inn, the Old Jerusalem Tavern. The Chapter-General of the independent English Order met in that tavern for the first time in 1858. In 1874 Sir Edmund Lechmere, Secretary-General of the Order, bought the freehold of the property and presented it back to the Order. An adjoining Chapter Hall and offices were built in 1903 in the style of the older buildings, so that the Order of St John has a worthy headquarters in St John's Gate.

The Order Round the World

There are now Priories in Scotland, Wales, South Africa, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the Commandery of Ards in Northern Ireland and the Commandery in Western Australia. The work of St John is carried on in many other countries. All of them contribute to the maintenance of the Ophthalmic Hospital of St John in Jerusalem.

The work of the Brigade also spread round the world and by 1905 the number of divisions outside Great Britain stood at fifty, 21 in New Zealand, 15 in Australia, eleven in South Africa and three in India. The first division of the Brigade in Canada was formed in London, Ontario, in 1909. Since then there has been a vast increase in the work of St John through many countries of the British Commonwealth and associated countries.

Wherever the Order or its Foundations operate, the members serve the needs of the public according to the ancient rule and custom of the Order: "That the Knights who should make their profession in it should adorn their knighthood with a true Charity, the mother and solid foundation of all virtues, with hospital service, and a sincere attachment to the Faith, and being employed in these various functions, might seek only to distinguish themselves by a course of virtue".



A Grand Priory procession passes through the arch of St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, in the 1940s. Clerical brethren follow the processional cross and lay brethren follow the standard of the Order.



The Prior in New Zealand, H.E. Sir Arthur Porritt (now Lord Porritt), unveiling in the Chapter Room at Priory Headquarters a print of the portrait by Leonard Boden of H.M. The Queen, wearing the insignia and the black velvet mantle of the Sovereign Head of the Order.

The Work of St John in the Colony

Colonial Beginnings

In early colonial days New Zealand was a fairly rough and tough place. There were rushing rivers to be crossed without bridges, icy mountains and steep ravines to be traversed without roads, trees to be felled, boulders to be moved, farms to be carved out of the wilderness or gold to be won from the stony ground. Deaths by accident were a frequent occurrence, drownings in the many rivers being especially common. When towns and cities grew up the colonists successfully ran each other down with horses and carts without waiting for the advent of the motor car which made the process so much easier.

At the same time the spirit of self-help and mutual help was necessarily fostered. What the back-country colonist needed he usually managed to make for himself and, if he could not manage it alone, friends and neighbours banded together in a co-operative venture. The humanitarian spirit of the Order of St John found in the colony a ready soil in which to flourish.

The total population of New Zealand in 1885 was only about 600,000. Some 32,000 people lived in Christchurch and about 21,000 in Wellington. In that year those two towns took the lead in establishing the work of St John in the colony.

The first New Zealand centre of the St John Ambulance Association was established in Christchurch. On 30 April 1885 a public meeting was held in the schoolroom of St Mary's Church, Merivale, Christchurch. The vicar of Merivale, the Rev. Thomas Flavell, was in the chair and there was an attendance of over 150 people. Walter Hacon, MRCS LRCP LSA, the first medical superintendent of Sunnyside Asylum, who had been in New Zealand for five years and had been a member of the St John Ambulance Association in England, said that, "Anyone who had had an opportunity of studying cases of accident, some of which were a daily occurrence, was compelled to admit that a great deal of harm was done to the patient before the aid of a medical practitioner could be obtained".⁽¹⁵⁾

It was the Dean of Christchurch, the Very Rev. Dr Henry Jacobs, who moved that a Canterbury branch of the St John Ambulance Association be formed. His Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir William Jervois, GCMG KStJ, and Lady Jervois were invited to become presidents respectively of the gentlemen's and ladies' branches. The committee appointed included the Dean and the Revs T. Flavell and J. O'Bryan-Hoare. A week later the Rev. Father McGinaty was added to the committee, so St John in New Zealand had a strongly ecumenical flavour from the start. The Mayor of Christchurch reported, "That an ambulance carriage was already to be found in the town, purchased at the time of the



The Rev. Thomas Flavell, vicar of St Mary's Church, Merivale, Christchurch, chairman of the first St John meeting in New Zealand, held in the schoolroom of his church on 30 April 1885.

smallpox scare, and no doubt it would be placed at the disposal of the Association".⁽¹⁶⁾ The ambulance carriage was in fact an Ashford litter, "on two wheels, fitted with delicate springs and a hamper of surgical requisites".

Courses of lectures were quickly organised, the first being a ladies' afternoon class in the Christchurch City Council Chambers. The first lecture was given by Dr Hacon on 22 May 1885. It was noted that, "It will be necessary to apply to the Hospital authorities for the loan of a skeleton, and care must be taken to intimate to the lady candidates that the skeleton will be used for lecture purposes".⁽¹⁷⁾ In July a branch of the Canterbury Centre was formed in Kaiapoi, but by that time another New Zealand Centre had been organised.

The Wellington Centre was formed as a result of a meeting held in the Atheneum Hall on the evening of 30 June 1885. H.E. Sir William Jervois was in the chair. A motion was moved by the Hon. Colonel Sir George Whitmore, KCMG, seconded by Dr Maurice Chilton, resident medical officer to Wellington Hospital, "That it is desirable to establish a branch of the St John Ambulance in Wellington". In 1900 some sharp acrimony erupted between Christchurch and Wellington, because Christchurch, as the first centre formed (registered in London on 10 July 1885), had had the title of "Head Centre, New Zealand Branch" recognised by the Chief Secretary of the Association in London. Wellington, as the capital of the colony, thought it should have that honour and for some years styled itself "The New Zealand-Wellington Centre".

In Canterbury the work of St John was spreading as was reported at the annual meeting of the Centre in 1886. "Classes for both ladies and men had been held and well attended. Similar classes had been renewed at Kaiapoi. At Lincoln and Pleasant Point branches had been opened and classes formed. Dr Hacon expressed his satisfaction with the knowledge acquired by the various candidates, which he said reflected credit on the lecturers and on the pupils, and must eventually be of great service to the community at large".⁽¹⁸⁾

One of the early activities of the Christchurch Centre was establishing a register of women who had had some training and were available to nurse the sick in their homes. There was no formal training or registration of nurses in those days and the public hospitals were intended only for the indigent. There was a real need for a means of obtaining the services of reliable women as nurses. "This Association has initiated a system of registration of trained and professional nurses. In the office is kept a book for entering the engagements of registered nurses, with the nature of cases attended, and remarks of the medical attendant as to the performance of the nurses' duties. The system has only been in working order for a few months, and we are glad to hear has been working successfully", said the New Zealand Medical Journal.⁽¹⁹⁾

In Dunedin a course of first aid lectures was given by Dr Millen Coughtrey in 1888. That was followed by a meeting of interested persons held on 6 November 1888 with Dr Daniel Colquhoun, lecturer in the practice of medicine in the Otago Medical School, in the chair. The meeting agreed that an ambulance association should be formed in Dunedin. The Otago Ambulance Association was established at a public meeting in the YMCA lecture hall on 7 December 1888. Mr Justice Williams (later Sir Joshua Williams) was



Dr Walter Edward Hacon, founding father of St John in New Zealand. This is the only available photograph, published in the Christchurch Weekly Press with his obituary on 28 September 1898.

elected president, Colonel N.Y.A. Wales vice-president and W.B. Fisher secretary. At its annual meeting on 5 June 1890 the association decided to affiliate with the Order of St John. The following year there was an impressive ceremony in the Dunedin Town Hall when the Governor, the Earl of Onslow, GCMG, presented the certificates to those who had been successful in the examinations.

The Auckland Centre was formed as a result of a meeting held on 23 February 1892. The chair was taken by the Mayor, William Crowther, a livery stable proprietor, and the meeting was graced by the presence of the Earl of Onslow, who was leaving for England the following day at the end of his term of office as Governor. It was His Excellency who moved, "That it is desirable to establish a St John Ambulance Centre in Auckland". The motion was seconded by Dr Frederick W.E. Dawson, supported by Dr A. Osborne Knight and carried by acclamation. Dr Dawson was elected the first chairman of the Centre. In the first year in Auckland 271 persons passed first aid examinations.

Dr Dawson had come to Auckland from England with his family in 1854, when he was a boy of 14, and had later returned to England to study medicine at Westminster Hospital, London. He remained chairman of the Centre until his death in 1900. When he gave a course of first aid lectures in 1894, his son, F.W.W. Dawson, attended the class shortly before leaving for England to study medicine. The son, after service in the Royal Army Medical Corps in Africa, India and the Middle East, returned to New Zealand in 1925 and while subsequently employed by the Department of Health gave long and valuable service as a Brigade officer in the several districts to which he was posted. Following his retirement from the Department, Dr Dawson was a general practitioner in Whangarei, where he died in 1977 aged 100 and in practice until a few weeks before his death.

The annual report of the Canterbury Centre for 1891 recorded some successful first aid activities, including the first known case where life was saved as a result of the Association's work in New Zealand. That incident occurred at West Melton, Canterbury. "Through over-exertion, one of the best known residents in the district had the misfortune to burst a blood-vessel and haemorrhage of an alarming nature set in. Medical aid was at once sent for, but as the nearest medical man lived at Lincoln, 14 miles away, there was little hope that he would arrive in time to be of any avail. In the meantime, Mrs John Jones, who has attended several courses of the ambulance society's lectures, came to the sufferer's rescue and a few moments sufficed to stanch the flow of blood. Soon the doctor arrived and he frankly admitted that had Mrs Jones' aid not been obtained the patient would inevitably have succumbed".

Another case recorded in the report was the first known instance of first aid at a rugby match in this country. It was at Sydenham, Christchurch, on Saturday, 4 July 1891. William Bowden, who "was at the time attending lectures and has since obtained a certificate in first aid", was watching a game of football, "when one of the players received a heavy fall, which rendered him insensible. When the patient recovered consciousness and began to move, Mr Bowden, from the knowledge he had gained, at once perceived that the

injured person, Mr Larcombe, was suffering from a broken collar-bone. He immediately rendered first aid by what materials he had at hand, such as a cap folded for a pad under the arm-pit, a scarf from his own neck for a bandage, etc."

It was not only the main centres of population that were active in ambulance work. Branches of the Association were formed in Invercargill in 1888 and in Blenheim in 1890. The first classes in Blenheim were very successful. Dr George Cleghorn gave the first lecture to a men's class on 29 July 1890 and Dr David Nairn began a women's class the following day. Ten men and 22 women passed the examination.⁽²⁰⁾ Interest thereafter declined and the Blenheim Branch lapsed after three years, but all had not been wasted: a local newspaper recorded in 1893, "Two Ambulance girls who rushed on to a Rugby field to render first aid to a prostrate player, beat a hasty retreat as his only complaint was a split pair of shorts".

In 1891 branches of the Association were also active in Whangarei and Kamo in North Auckland. In Oamaru a branch was formed on 28 April 1892 with the Rev. A.B. Todd as chairman. Dr Harry de Lautour was the instructor and Dr James Whitton was the examiner. A South Canterbury branch was formed at Timaru in 1892 and a Greymouth branch under Dr John Millington the same year. First aid lectures were given in Hamilton in 1896 with Dr Seymour Brewis as lecturer and the examinations were held on 22 October that year.

The Wellington Centre arranged first aid classes in various towns in its large district, in Palmerston North and Woodville in 1898, in Carterton, Wanganui and Otaki in 1899 and in Feilding in 1900. The lecturer in Otaki was Dr James M. Mason, later Chief Health Officer for New Zealand (equivalent to the Director-General of Health today). In 1899 Dr G.R. Saunders of Wanganui lectured to a class of railway men at Palmerston North. A New Plymouth branch of the Association was formed on 21 April 1899 with R.C. Hughes as chairman.

There were often more women attending classes than men, but usually they were at separate lectures. The Victorians tended to be very doubtful of the propriety of lecturing to mixed classes on such a delicate and intimate subject as the anatomy and physiology of the human body. It was not considered polite to mention parts of the body or even the clothing which covered them in the presence of ladies. Such ideas naturally inhibited mixed first aid lectures. Certainly there were no mixed practical classes, with ladies bandaging gentlemen, or even worse the other way round. What was to happen in the event of a real accident did not seem to be considered.

There was some unhappiness in the colony that the local efforts were not appreciated in London and this was expressed in notes from New Zealand published in the British Medical Journal in 1894. "Some surprise is expressed at the fact that Dr W.E. Hacon's services in practically starting the New Zealand centre of the St John Ambulance Association have not yet been suitably acknowledged. The Adelaide centre, started two years after the formation of this centre, have had three of their medical staff appointed Honorary Associates of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, while New Zealand has not had one medical man appointed Associate".⁽²¹⁾ Whether or



W.R.G. Mearns, first Superintendent of the Dunedin Ambulance Division, established in 1892.



Cover of the Golden Jubilee booklet of the Brigade Overseas, 1942: "pride of place to the Dunedin Ambulance Division".

Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Dunedin Ambulance Division in February 1943. H.E. the Governor-General, Marshal of the RAF Sir Cyril Newall, escorted by District Officer A. Westfield, meets officers and former members of the Division during the parade at Carisbrook, Dunedin.

not that gripe had any effect, Dr Hacon was appointed an Honorary Associate the following year.

The Brigade Established in New Zealand

In Dunedin a Railway Volunteer Fire and Ambulance Brigade was formed in 1887 but it was not affiliated with the Order of St John. An ambulance corps was formed in Christchurch on 2 September 1890 in conjunction with the St John Ambulance Association Centre. That corps was very active and its progress was recorded in each Centre annual report, but as it was not registered with Brigade headquarters in London it was not recognised. Dr Hacon was honorary surgeon to the corps and J.E. Touch was superintendent. In 1891 the corps had twelve certificated members, six cadets and a credit balance of over three pounds in its funds.

Dr Millen Coughtrey, who had given the original course of first aid lectures in Dunedin, was largely responsible for the formation of the first registered division of the St John Ambulance Brigade to be established outside Great Britain. Coughtrey had been the first professor of anatomy in the University of Otago, but after two unsuccessful years trying to get the medical school functioning, he had resigned, but remained in practice in Dunedin. He was the founder in 1886 of the New Zealand Medical Association. In his bluff Lancashire way, he expressed strong indignation when a railway worker bled to death from arterial haemorrhage after an accident. That led to the formation of the Dunedin Division of the St John Ambulance Brigade, registered at St John's Gate, London, on 21 December 1892 as the first overseas division of the Brigade. The division was originally given the unauthorised title of the "Dunedin Royal Ambulance Corps".

The principal organiser of the division was W.B. Fisher, secretary of the Association. The first superintendent was William Mearns and the honorary surgeon was Dr Joseph Osborne Closs, lecturer on clinical surgery to the Otago Medical School. The first officer in the division was George Barclay, later to be the first Chief Commissioner of the Brigade in New Zealand, and one of the foundation members of the division was Charles Falconer, later Commandery Secretary.



As the registration of the Dunedin Division marked the foundation of what came to be called the Brigade Overseas, the golden jubilee of the occasion was celebrated in London on 21 December 1942. The fact that it was wartime limited the celebrations, but Grand Priory published a booklet to mark the golden jubilee. The booklet was written by Colonel J.L. Sleeman, Chief Commissioner of the Brigade Overseas. In the introduction he wrote, "It is indeed fitting that this most remote of the Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and so loyal and British in character, should be the one to carry the good work to the furthest quarter of the globe".

The jubilee was celebrated in Dunedin from 3 to 5 February 1943, when the Knight Commander of the Commandery in New Zealand, Sir Heaton Rhodes, presided and the Brigade was inspected by the Governor-General, Sir Cyril Newall, and Lady Newall, Dominion President of Nursing Divisions. Three members of the original division were present at the golden jubilee, Barclay, Falconer and F.D.Hunter.

The Auckland Ambulance Corps (later Division) was formed at a meeting held on 12 October 1893. It was registered in London on 11 December that year as the fourth overseas division, the second and third being in South Africa. The first superintendent of the Auckland Corps was Charles J. Tunks, a lawyer who was later Commissioner of the Auckland District. On 8 March 1894 the Auckland Corps paraded on the lawn of Government House, Auckland, for inspection by the Governor, the Earl of Glasgow, GCMG.

On 30 April 1895 the Dunedin Nursing Corps was registered, with Miss Hooper, a school teacher, as lady superintendent. It was the second overseas nursing unit of the Brigade, the first having been formed in Capetown a year earlier. In Oamaru an Ambulance Division was established on 18 October 1899, the third men's division in New Zealand. Hugh Thomas was superintendent and Dr Albert Garland was honorary surgeon. The Oamaru Nursing Division followed on 22 September 1904 under Miss M. Bruce as lady superintendent and Dr Kenneth McAdam as honorary surgeon.



The Golden Jubilee of the Auckland Ambulance Division, December 1943
(From an album of photographs held at Grand Priory, London)

H.E. Sir Cyril Newall taking the salute, with the Knight Commander, Sir Heaton Rhodes, beside him on the dais, as the nursing divisions march past during the Brigade Review at Blandford Park, Auckland, on Saturday 11 December 1943.

His Excellency, escorted by Miss Violet Lindesay, inspecting the Auckland Nursing Division. The uniform worn by the ladies nearest the camera is the ambulance transport uniform.



His Excellency speaking with a very small cadet while inspecting the parade, escorted by Supt Herbert Thompson (left) and David Mackay, Officer in Charge of the District.



Sir Cyril Newall, Sir Heaton Rhodes, Knight Commander, and the former Commandery Chaplain, Archbishop A.W. Averill, outside St Mary's Cathedral, Auckland, on the occasion of the investiture service on 12 December 1943. It is not known by whom, presumably in Grand Priory, the hand-written note "Some story?" was added.



The Palmerston North Fire Brigade Division was founded on 1 May 1901.

Classes had been held in Wellington and in 1895 there was a class on home nursing for men, but they had no examination because the regulations did not then provide for that course to be taken by men. Subsequently there was some lapse in enthusiasm and the Association was considered to be slacking on the job, according to a censorious editorial in the *Evening Post* of 19 November 1898. The Russian war scare had fizzled out, to be followed by a period of quiescence in military affairs. In the year before the outbreak of war in South Africa there was a resurgence of enthusiasm for military preparedness through the volunteer defence forces.

"It is a curious fact", said the leader writer in the *Evening Post*, "that contemporaneously with the revival of the Volunteer movement and the seeming apprehension of an impending war in which every competent citizen will be liable for service in defence of the country, the St John Ambulance Association, which in the near past gave such promise of good public service, should have fallen to apparent decay . . . During the past winter there were no lectures, the usual annual meeting did not take place and there has been no presentation of last year's certificates and medallions".

The lack of ambulance services in Wellington was brought to notice again the following year when, as in the Dunedin case, a man bled to death from an arterial wound. The man had been run over in Willis Street by a horse and dray. Dr John Ewart, medical superintendent of Wellington Hospital, was critical of the lack of preparedness of the public. "At the inquest, Dr Ewart said in evidence that if anyone had been present at first who understood first aid to the wounded, Mulvaney might have been saved by simple pressure of the fingers".⁽²²⁾

That incident led to the formation in Wellington in January 1900 of an ambulance corps of the St John Ambulance Brigade, with Dr Claud Henry, later to be Chief Surgeon for the Brigade in New Zealand, as honorary surgeon and Captain Hannah as superintendent. A Nursing Guild (Division) for women was also formed, with Dr William Young as honorary surgeon and Mrs Sexton as lady superintendent.

In 1903 all the divisions of the Brigade outside Great Britain were brought under the control of a central organisation named "The Brigade-Beyond-the Seas". That delightful title was altered in 1911 to the simpler one, "The Brigade Overseas", the units in Britain forming The Brigade At-Home. In 1905 there were a total of fifty divisions overseas, 21 in New Zealand, 15 in Australia, 11 in South Africa and three in India.

Association Activities

The extent of the work being carried out by the Association in Christchurch was described in 1903 in the Canterbury volume of the *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand*. "The New Zealand Centre at Christchurch provides first aid and nursing classes for men and women, and has instituted a Home Hygiene course to diffuse, by means of classes of instruction, examination and the issue of certificates, a practical knowledge of sanitary science and the laws of

health, which will enable those acquiring it to keep their bodies and homes in a healthy condition, thereby tending to check the occurrence and spread of disease. There is also a Nurse Register . . . In connection with its invalid transport service it has four Ashford litters, wheeled and on springs".

In Otago and Southland by 1905 more than 2000 men had completed classes and about 1000 had received certificates in first aid. About 2800 women had completed classes, the numbers being about equally divided between first aid and home nursing. First aid certificates had been awarded to about 950 women and home nursing certificates to about 400.

The first award in New Zealand of the Life-Saving Medal of the Order of St John was in 1905 to Edward James M'Ginn (or McGinn), a railway porter at Pukekohe. An old man named Richard Clifford crossed the line as a train was approaching the station. M'Ginn rushed to the rescue and managed to roll the old man clear of the line just in time. On the recommendation of the Governor, Lord Plunket, Chapter-General in London awarded M'Ginn the medal in bronze which was presented to him by Lord Plunket at Government House. The first Service Medal of the Order awarded in New Zealand was presented by Lord Plunket to Major George Barclay, Deputy-Commissioner of the Brigade, at a military review in Auckland during the visit of the United States Fleet in 1908, although its award was dated 1904.



Lieut.-Colonel George Barclay (1866–1943), OBE KStJ, a foundation member of the Dunedin Ambulance Division in 1892 and the first officer in charge of the Brigade in New Zealand from 1904 until his death on 13 December 1943, being also Director of Ambulance 1931–1942.

The Brigade District

In June 1904 the divisions of the Brigade in New Zealand were constituted a District of the Brigade-Beyond-the-Seas, under the command of George Barclay as Assistant Commission in Charge. It was the second Brigade Division overseas, the first having been formed in New South Wales in 1902. In the next few years many new divisions were established in New Zealand as St John activities spread rapidly throughout the country, to small settlements as well as to the larger towns.

Barclay remained in charge of the Brigade in New Zealand for a record 39 years, his title being progressively upgraded to Deputy Commissioner, Commissioner, Deputy Chief Commissioner and finally, in 1927, to Chief Commissioner. Although born in Scotland he had been in New Zealand since early childhood. He was on the staff of New Zealand Railways for forty years and a member of the Volunteer Forces for 36 years. He was also the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand.

Dr J.O. Closs of Dunedin was the first Chief Surgeon for the New Zealand District. He was a Glaswegian by birth, but had lived in New Zealand since childhood. Brigade officers were appointed to supervise the work of the divisions in various areas. The first were District Chief Superintendents H.H. Seed of Wellington, C.J. Tunks of Auckland, J.E. Bone of Dunedin and A.S. Lindsay of Christchurch, together with District Superintendent of Stores H.R. Thomas of Oamaru and District Superintendent Treasurer H. Hepworth of Palmerston North.

By the end of the year 1907 the following ambulance divisions were in existence:

Auckland
Christchurch
Christchurch Tramway No. 1
Christchurch Tramway No. 2
Denniston
Dunedin
Hampden
Hawera
Herbert
Invercargill Railway
Kaiapoi
Masterton

Napier
Oamaru
Owaka
Palmerston North Fire Brigade
Palmerston North Railway
Palmerston South
Petone
Shag Point
Wanganui
Wellington
W.M. Railway Co (Wellington)
YMCA (Wellington)

The following nursing divisions were in existence at the same time:

Auckland	Onehunga
Christchurch	Owaka
Dunedin	Palmerston North
Greymouth	Palmerston South
Hampden	Petone
Hawera	Selwyn
Herbert	Thames
Oamaru	Wellington



The Key-Note or exhortation issued about 1917 by Captain W.W. McKinney on taking up the position of Officer in Charge of the Canterbury, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast District, as it was at that time.



Fund-raising in Greymouth.

The total strength of all those ambulance and nursing divisions exceeded one thousand. In a country with a population that was still less than one million, that was a good start for Brigade activities. In 1908 there were 59 divisions in the Brigade and the membership was 1300. Fifteen new divisions had been formed in 1907 and seventeen in 1908. It was a period of very rapid expansion. The New Zealand Railway Corps was formed in 1908, with A and B divisions in Christchurch and C division in Timaru, the total membership being 102.

The Oamaru Ambulance Division was proud of its credit balance of over three hundred pounds, in addition to its up-to-date ambulance brougham, and the division proposed to erect a building for its purposes. In Masterton and Palmerston North the St John authorities were taking steps to obtain the services of a district nurse for each town. In Hawera the St John divisions had raised funds for

Westport Railway Ambulance and
Westport Nursing Divisions about 1917,
District Supt J. W. Shanks in charge.



the purchase of an ambulance wagon and equipment. "Upon the occasion of the serious fire which took place at Christchurch in February last, District Superintendent Lindsay took occasion to call out the members of the local ambulance divisions and utilised them both in the capacity of attendants on such medical practitioners as were present and as fire police". Those were just some of the activities reported in Barclay's annual report for the year 1908.

In the following year, 1909, the total membership of the New Zealand divisions of the Brigade rose to 1536, whereas all the other units outside Great Britain had between them only 1072 members. In 1910 the Governor, Lord Islington, KCMG, DSO, and his household staff qualified in first aid after a course of instruction given at Government House in Wellington. The Order of St John and its Foundations, the Association and the Brigade, had become an accepted and respectable part of the community in New Zealand.

The squad from Rangiora Ambulance
Division, winners of the North Canterbury
Championship Cup in 1917.



St John Progress in New Zealand

The First Association Conference

Whereas all the divisions of the Brigade in New Zealand formed a single District under a unified command, each of the Association Centres was a separate entity relating directly to headquarters in London and having no necessary occasion to communicate with the others. On 26 March 1910 the first combined meeting of New Zealand Centres was held in Christchurch. Twelve delegates were present: from Auckland Centre, W. Rattray (secretary) and H.G. Atkinson; from Wellington Centre, C.P. Powles (chairman), J.D. Avery (secretary) and W.B. Fisher (treasurer, formerly of Dunedin); from Christchurch Centre, Dr H.McC. Inglis (chairman), Mrs F. Pratt, Miss M.H. Sidey and A.S. Lindsay; and from Dunedin Centre, Dr W.J. Will (chairman), J.E. Bond (secretary) and Hugh Thomas. Dr Herbert McClelland Inglis was elected chairman for the meeting and Charles Powles deputy-chairman. C.J. Treleven of Christchurch acted as secretary for the meeting.

One proposal was to introduce uniform rules for the Centres in New Zealand, but Bone "considered that rules and regulations were a trouble and worry and he was not in favour of them". No doubt his sentiments have been echoed by a number of people in and out of St John since that time. At the meeting they were endorsed by Thomas, his colleague from Otago, who said "he had found no difficulty in working without rules". Medical Association policy at the time favoured lecture fees being paid to doctors, but delegates generally thought that honorary lecturers "were far better than paid men and had their hearts in the work". Various other matters were discussed and motions carried, including one assuring "the Commissioner of the Association's support in his efforts on behalf of the Brigade".

Perhaps the most interesting resolution was, "That representation be made by this Conference to St John's Gate to the effect that it is now advisable to establish a Priory in New Zealand". That sounds rather like wanting to run before learning to walk, but furthermore, most surprisingly, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of a Dunedin delegate seconded by a Christchurch delegate, "that if the Grand Prior creates a Priory in New Zealand, Wellington should be its headquarters".

The First World War

In 1914 the nation went to war. Colonel Barclay, Commissioner of the Brigade, as an officer in the Volunteers went off into the army, as did many of the brigadesmen. It was not until 1919 that Colonel Barclay returned to resume command of the Brigade. In his report for that year he described the effect that the war had had on the Brigade and the service that had been rendered by the Brigade in

wartime: "During the war period the ambulance divisions were very largely denuded of members. To such an extent did the enlistments take place that in some instances it was found quite impossible to keep the units going. The nursing divisions too did noble work . . . The Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, the war work in conjunction with the New Zealand Branch of the British Red Cross, the staffing of convalescent hospitals and homes and VAD work in military hospitals were probably the most important branches of work taken up . . .

"A Roll of Honour, containing the names of members of the Brigade who left New Zealand on Active Service, will shortly be issued. This roll contains 343 names; the divisions contributing the largest numbers of members being Wanganui 53; Dunedin 43; Auckland 23; Wellington 21; Invercargill 17. Twenty-one members made the supreme sacrifice. Sixteen lady members of nursing divisions left New Zealand for war work abroad".

There were post-war problems too: "Now that the period of reconstruction has arrived, a certain amount of difficulty is naturally experienced in getting various bodies into line again. In quite a number of cases the members who have been on active service have not returned to their former places of residence and have thus been lost to the ambulance divisions, a certain number have succumbed to the prevalent desire to settle on the land and are making their homes in the backblocks; while others, after a strenuous period of war service, seem disinclined at the present time to actively identify themselves with the Brigade work again.

"With the nursing divisions also, although perhaps not to the same extent, there appears to be a state of war weariness, no doubt the natural result of reaction after a lengthy period of work carried out at high pressure."

The Dominion Executive

The first Dominion Executive in New Zealand of the combined St John Ambulance Association and Brigade was formed at a meeting in Christchurch on 7 January 1920. The Governor-General, the Earl of Liverpool, GCMG GBE, presided in his capacity as president of the Association. Delegates were: Miss H.B. Munro, Lieutenant-Colonel F.B. Creswell and Captain W.W. McKinney (Christchurch); Dr A.R. Falconer, Colonel G. Barclay, Major W. Fleming and Captain J.E. Bone (Dunedin); and Mrs Waters, Miss Robieson, H.H. Seed and J.D. Finlay (Wellington). The Hon. Sir Heaton Rhodes, MP, and W.B. Fisher of Wellington were also present. Auckland was not represented but sent a telegram of good wishes.

His Excellency said that he was anxious to see ambulance and Red Cross work combined and "had been instructed by the Sovereign to issue letters patent to continue combined work as in the past". It was agreed that a Dominion Executive of St John should be formed with the Director of the Ambulance Department as chairman, the officer in charge of the brigade in New Zealand as vice-chairman and "one other member, who is or has been a member of the joint organisation, to represent Red Cross workers from each district". The Governor-General should be patron and head of the Order in New Zealand and an ex-officio member of the Dominion Executive.

Sir Heaton Rhodes as Director of the Ambulance Department thus became chairman of the Dominion Executive, which was authorised to appoint an organising committee to be based in Wellington. It was recommended, "That when the time is opportune the Dominion Executive should meet the Joint Committee of the Red Cross Society and of the Order of St John to endeavour to form a basis for future work to prevent overlapping and in regard to the provision of funds".

The next meeting of the Dominion Executive was held in 1921 at Parliament Buildings in Wellington and resolved to take up seriously the question of the establishment of a Priory in New Zealand and to write to the Secretary-General in London in this regard.

Red Cross and St John

On the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, a combined organisation was formed in Great Britain when the St John Ambulance Association, the St Andrew's Ambulance Association and the Red Cross Society jointly became the British Red Cross. The combination was notified in a circular issued by the War Office in London, but the three bodies do not seem to have been very happy bed-fellows.

In New Zealand on 4 August 1914, the day that war broke out, an urgent meeting was held in Wanganui at which it was resolved, "That for war purposes the Association and Brigade in Wanganui carry out their Red Cross operations under the name or style of the St John Ambulance Red Cross Society".⁽²³⁾ When Colonel Barclay, officer in charge of the Brigade in New Zealand, heard in August 1914 of a proposal to form a separate Red Cross Society, he wrote to the Governor, the Earl of Liverpool, opposing it. The Private Secretary replied that His Excellency "agrees that there is not room for two Associations with such similar aims in this Dominion".⁽²³⁾

At a meeting held at Government House, Wellington, on 10 November 1915 sixty delegates of the Order of St John and of the various other societies throughout New Zealand engaged in Red Cross war work resolved, "that all organisations in New Zealand other than the Order of St John be united under the title of the 'New Zealand Branch of the British Red Cross Society' . . . and at the same time co-operating with the Order of St John". A loose organisation called the New Zealand Branch, British Red Cross and Order of St John was then formed.⁽²⁴⁾

In a speech on 12 April 1916, at the opening of a depot in Mercer Street, Wellington, to be used for patriotic purposes, H.E. the Earl of Liverpool said, "At the beginning of the war there had been only one Society in New Zealand, the Order of St John, doing Red Cross work, and that the Order had received considerable stimulus from his predecessor, Lord Ranfurly". Lord Ranfurly had since become Director of the Ambulance Department of the Order of St John in England. His Excellency continued, "When the war started there were projects for setting up Red Cross Societies all over New Zealand and he had telegraphed to ascertain His Majesty's pleasure in regard to the matter. His Majesty concurred in the view that there was not time to do the work on those lines and that it would be better to work with the Society already in existence than to improvise societies at short notice".⁽²⁵⁾

At a meeting held in Christchurch in February 1917 under the chairmanship of the Governor, a constitution was adopted for the New Zealand Branch of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John. That organisation was incorporated in New Zealand by Order in Council dated 18 October 1920 under the War Funds Act as a body which could disburse those funds.⁽²⁶⁾ In Great Britain a Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St John had been established in 1919. A meeting to discuss the peacetime activities in New Zealand of Red Cross and St John was held in the Concert Chamber of the Wellington Town Hall on 26 October 1920 with the Governor-General (the title had been changed from Governor), Admiral of the Fleet the Rt Hon. Viscount Jellicoe of Scarpa, GCB OM GCVO, in the chair. It was unanimously resolved that the British agreement between the two bodies should be adopted in New Zealand, but not all the provincial centres agreed.

On 23 November 1921 a joint meeting was held in Wellington of the members of the Dominion Council of the combined Red Cross and St John organisation with representatives of the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade. In the chair was Sir Heaton Rhodes in his joint capacity as chairman of the Dominion Executive of St John and president of the combined organisation. Again it was resolved that an agreement on the lines of that adopted in Britain be made, but again it was not followed through. The disagreement, which was blamed by each party on the other, came to a head at a further meeting on 22 April 1922, when it became apparent that agreement was not to be reached, the meeting was adjourned sine die and the project abandoned. No further meeting of the combined organisation was held and that left no body authorised to disburse surplus War Funds. There were returned servicemen who needed help from the funds but there was no way of providing it.

Empire Conference, 1924

By 1924 the Brigade Overseas comprised 252 divisions with 5900 members. In conjunction with the Empire Exhibition held at Wembley in London in that year, a conference of overseas representatives of Association and Brigade was convened at St John's Gate on 23 June 1924. The conference was presided over by the Sub-Prior, Major-General the Earl of Scarbrough, KG KCB GBE GCStJ. New Zealand was represented by Miss E. Jones, Mrs M.C. McWhannell and Mrs J.K. Preston. The day after the conference, at the first investiture of the Order ever held at Buckingham Palace, Mrs Preston was invested by the Sovereign Head, King George V, as an Honorary Serving Sister according to the statutes of the time.⁽²⁷⁾

Empire Competitions, 1931

In June 1931 the centenary of the revival of the Order of St John in England was celebrated in London. The functions on the programme included a grand banquet and a garden party at St James's Palace, an investiture by the Sovereign Head at Buckingham Palace, a service in Westminster Abbey followed by a General Assembly of the Order in Westminster Great School, Empire First Aid Competitions, a

review of the brigade in Hyde Park and a reception by the Prince of Wales in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords.

At the Royal Investiture of 23 June Mrs S.A. Watkins was invested by King George V as a serving sister, a grade to which she had been appointed six years earlier. The Empire First Aid Competitions on 26 June were the first such ever held. The teams were competing for gold cups for men and for women, with medals for all teams taking part, despite the fact that the Great Depression was then at its height. New Zealand could not afford to send a team to the competitions, but a scratch team was made up of ladies who were attending the centenary celebrations from New Zealand. The team consisted of Mrs G. Wilson and Mrs McWhannell of Wellington, Mrs C.M. Hill of Whangarei and Miss E.M. Ernest of Auckland, with Miss F. Bex of Auckland as emergency. They won fourth place from seven competing women's teams and received their award from H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. The Chief Secretary of the Ambulance Department at St John's Gate wrote praising their achievement, saying that although they were previously mostly strangers to each other they "set to and practised during the very short time they were in London together and gave a remarkably good account of themselves".

The Delegation of 1929

By 1924 the Dominion Executive had lowered its sights somewhat and was asking Grand Priory to form a Commandery in New Zealand rather than a Priory. Five years later, in 1929, a delegation was appointed by the Grand Prior, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, to visit New Zealand to assess its suitability to form a Commandery. The delegation consisted of the Bailiff of Egle, Sir John Hewett, GCSI KBE CIE, and his daughter, Lorna, Mrs St John Atkinson, DStJ, Lady Superintendent-in-Chief of the Brigade At-Home. The delegation, which visited Australia first, had also included Major Colin MacRae of Feorlinn, CBE KStJ, and his wife Lady Margaret MacRae, but they had to return home from Melbourne owing to Lady Margaret's health.

Sir John Hewett and Mrs Atkinson crossed the Tasman from Sydney on SS Aorangi, arriving in Auckland on 13 January 1929. As they recorded in their report to the Grand Prior, in Auckland they "visited the Ambulance Station (in Rutland Street), an excellent building with four beautifully equipped ambulances". In Wanganui they found that, "The Centre shows great signs of life"; but in Wellington, "There is considerable jealousy between the different transport services and the Superintendent of the Free Ambulance Service criticised the St John's service in Auckland, which is infinitely superior in equipment and everything else to his own service, quite unjustifiably". They commented on "the lamentable want of harmony that exists in Christchurch between the Association and the Brigade". Then they set off with their government driver for Mount Cook intending to travel thence to Dunedin via Queenstown.

"We arrived at the Hermitage, Mount Cook, in pouring rain, to find that the fourteen miles of motor road recently constructed to the Tasman Glacier had been washed away and that there was no track even for a pony". The weather did not improve in the two nights they stayed at the Hermitage.

Wanganui Ambulance and Nursing Divisions about 1932.



"There was continuous rain and sleet, and our road to Queenstown lay over the Lindis Pass. The road grew more and more slippery, we had no chains and at last skidded into the bank twenty miles from the top of the Pass and fifteen from the nearest habitation, Omarooa (Omarama). It took about half an hour to turn the car, during which we all three got completely soaked. It was bitterly cold and we had no rug. We retraced our way to Omarooa, where we found a wooden shack with "Hotel" printed on it. There we were able to dry our clothes and get some food. We determined to proceed to Oamaru (some 75 miles) and stay the night there. The rain continued all the way to Oamaru where we arrived about 5 p.m., at the worst hotel we came across in our travels, situated in a prohibition town".

There were, however, good things to be seen in Oamaru also. "We inspected the Ambulance Hall and a very nice Studebaker ambulance". In Dunedin, "Sir John Hewett inspected the ambulances. They are maintained by the Association and kept at the Fire Brigade garage. The Association pays one driver and has the services of men of the Fire Brigade (on payment). The arrangement is a good one".

Hewett was very concerned about the surplus War Funds which had been sent back to New Zealand at the end of the First World War and had been handed over by the then Governor-General, Lord Liverpool, to the organisation called the New Zealand Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St John. That organisation being virtually defunct the funds were not available. Hewett spoke about this at a luncheon at the New Zealand club in Wellington. "Inquiry has shown that people generally were completely ignorant of the joint work of the Order and the British Red Cross Society, both in peace and war. No one, not even the Supreme Court, seemed to have heard of the Red Cross and St John Act of 1918. Nor did any seem to realise that there was an agreement between the Order and the Society".

In summary, the delegation found that the "work is flourishing exceedingly in the Dominion. There are now eight Centres of the

Association, 38 Ambulance Divisions and 27 Nursing divisions, comprising 1,500 members... It would, it seems to us, add very considerably to the dignity, authority and efficiency of the Order in New Zealand were a Commandery to be established there”.

At its meeting on 20 November 1929 the Dominion Executive resolved to repeat the request to Chapter-General for the establishment of a Commandery in New Zealand.

The Commandery

As a result of the report from the Bailiff of Egle and Mrs Lorna Atkinson and the repeated requests from this country, the establishment of a Commandery in New Zealand was recommended by Grand Priory and approved by the Sovereign Head, King George V, in 1930. The Commandery was officially established on the following St John's Day, 24 June 1931.

The Hon. Sir Heaton Rhodes, MLC KCVO KBE, Knight of Justice of the Order, was appointed to be Knight Commander of the Commandery, with Colonel J.J. Esson as Lieutenant (equivalent to the present position of Chancellor). Sir Heaton Rhodes, who was then aged 70, was a prominent parliamentarian and during the First World War served as a Red Cross Commissioner in Gallipoli and other war areas. He was president of the Red Cross Society and in St John Director of Ambulance until his appointment as Knight Commander. James Jacob Esson, CMG, his deputy, was aged 62 and had just retired from the senior post of Secretary to the Treasury. A Commander of the Order from 1929, Esson was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, 1934–1935.



Two and half years elapsed after the foundation of the Commandery before anything seems to have happened in New Zealand. The first meeting of the Commandery Chapter, the governing body of the Commandery, was held at Government House, Wellington, on the morning of Saturday, 20 January 1934, with the Governor-General, the Rt Hon. Lord Bledisloe, GCMG KBE KStJ, presiding. At that meeting Lord Bledisloe invested his wife as a Dame of the Order and Mrs M.L. Russell and Nurse Helen Scott as Serving Sisters. The first business meeting was that afternoon, in the Vivian Street St John building, when Colonel Esson was in the chair because the Knight Commander was indisposed.

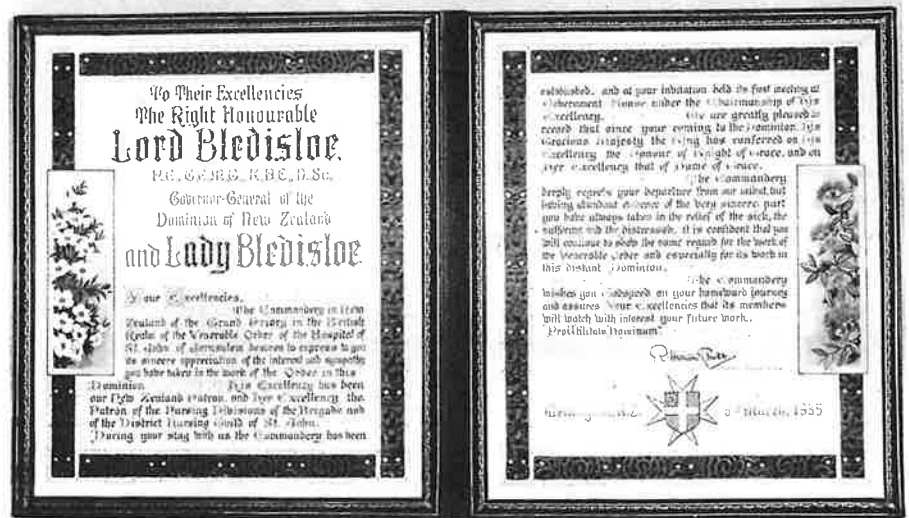
Outside Britain there were, in 1942, 2260 Brigade divisions. Of those, 533 divisions were in New Zealand, with 13,841 members. Cadets in this country held 432 of the 448 Grand Prior badges which had been awarded outside Britain. By 1945, sixty years after

The first meeting of Commandery Chapter held in Wellington Saturday 20 January 1934

Seated: Dr J.S. Elliott, H.H. Seed, Rev. G.E. Moreton, Sir George Fowlds, Sir Alfred Robin, Mrs S.H. Fisher, W.B. Fisher, Col. J.J. Esson, Lt-Col. G. Barclay, C.J. Tunks, Sir Charles Statham, J.W. Jack, Sir Louis Barnett, Dr A.R. Falconer, Dr J.P. Walker.

Standing: C.S. Falconer, Miss Helen Scott, Mrs M.L. Russell, Dr D.E. Platts-Mills, Mrs A.L. Bishop, Mrs E.M. Balcombe-Brown, Mrs M.E.L. Stace, Col. F.B. Creswell, Dr J.G.H. Robertson, A.O. Richardson, J. Becconsall, F.W. Ward, G.H.B. Sleight, J. Brine, C. Meachen.

the first St John classes were held in New Zealand, 174,686 people has been awarded certificates in first aid or home nursing. At the meeting of Chapter-General in London on 22 February 1945, Lord Bledisloe, then the representative of the Commandery in New Zealand on Chapter-General, pointed out that all the 97 Grand Prior badges which they had just approved had been won by cadets in New Zealand. The Earl of Clarendon, acting Sub-Prior, wrote to the Commandery congratulating them on the fine performance by their cadets.



An illuminated address presented by Commandery to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Bledisloe on 9 March 1935, just before they left New Zealand at the end of Lord Bledisloe's term as Governor-General. It is signed R. Heaton Rhodes, Knight Commander.

Nevertheless, there had been great concern in London that all was not well at Commandery level in New Zealand. Sir Heaton Rhodes was old and in poor health, but retained his position as Knight Commander. When the 1940 Commandery annual report was received in Grand Priory, Colonel J.L. Sleeman, Chief Commissioner of the Brigade Overseas, expressed concern "that several of the names mentioned are those of members who have since died or have been reported as either too ill or too old to give service" and that the Commandery "in all probability failed to hold a single session" during the year.⁽²⁸⁾ There appear, in fact, to be no minutes of Commandery Council or Chapter between 7 February 1939 and 28 January 1942.

Sleeman returned to the attack the following year in commenting on the 1941 Commandery annual report in a letter to the Secretary-General of the Order in London, dated 20 June 1942. "While the Association and Brigade in New Zealand have done wonderful work my point is that the Commandery when I saw it in 1936 was by no means efficient or holding the position which one has a right to expect in a Dominion while since then it would seem that C.S. Falconer (Commandery Secretary) is virtually running things, while I can imagine no man less suitable to do so. This for your private information", he added cautiously.⁽²⁹⁾

In 1945 Sir Heaton Rhodes resigned as Knight Commander of the Commandery so that the position could be taken by the Governor-General as had already been done in other countries. His Excellency



The Commandery Council meeting held in the Auckland Ambulance Station on Friday 10 December 1943.

Seated: Sir Ernest Davis, D.F. Mackay, Sir Heaton Rhodes, C.S. Falconer.
Standing: T.A. Low, Mrs A.G. Miller, S.E. Langstone, H.D. Cobb, J.W. Jack, Mrs E. Cammell, K.A. Falconer, Mrs M. Cordy, Dr A.R. Falconer, Mrs C. Bassett, Rev. G.E. Moreton.

Sir Cyril Newall, GCB OM GCMG CBE AM, thus became Knight Commander in 1945, the first vice-regal head of the Order of St John in New Zealand. Sir Cyril held the high rank of Marshal of the Royal Air Force, having been Chief of the Air Staff in Great Britain from 1937 until after the Battle of Britain in 1940. He was Governor-General of New Zealand from 1941 to 1946 and was created Baron Newall at the end of his term of office.

Sir Heaton Rhodes was raised to the rank of Bailiff Grand Cross, the highest grade in the Order of St John, in 1947, the first New Zealander to be so honoured. He spent his declining years at his home at Taitapu, Canterbury, where he died in 1956 at the age of 95.



The Hon. Sir Heaton Rhodes, Bailiff Grand Cross, cutting his 90th birthday cake on 27 February 1951, assisted by the Hon. Mrs Denys Rhodes.

The Joint Council of Red Cross and St John

After years of bickering and negativism between Red Cross and St John, a Joint Council of the two organisations was eventually formed on 20 June 1933 in an attempt to ensure harmonious working and to eliminate, as far as possible, overlapping, duplication and waste of energy. The Joint Council took over the property and the remaining funds from the First World War and they were administered by a Great War Funds Advisory Committee.

In accordance with its constitution adopted on 24 March 1937 and approved by the Governor-General, Viscount Galway, GCMG DSO OBE KStJ, the Joint Council was "To promote as far as practicable within the means in its power the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world whether in peace or war". The Council had 24 members, half appointed by each of the constituent organisations. The original twelve representatives of the Order of St John were Sir Heaton Rhodes, Sir James Elliott, Sir Charles Statham, Sir James Gunson, Colonel J.J. Esson, Colonel G. Barclay, J.W. Jack, C.J. Tunks, Dr A.R. Falconer, Dr J. Restell Thomas and Dr W. Young.

An agreement was drawn up, dated 29 July 1938, defining in detail the respective duties of each body. The functions and commitments of the Order of St John, as set out in the agreement, included first and foremost, "Instruction of the public in first aid, home nursing and hygiene, and ambulance work". Despite this clear



Sir James Elliott, Chancellor 1946–1954, practised medicine in Wellington. He was editor of the New Zealand Medical Journal 1913–1933 and president of what is now the Cancer Society 1929–1955. (S.P. Andrew collection, Alexander Turnbull Library)



Schoolgirls practising bandaging in the 1930s.



A certificate of service issued by the British War Organisation of Red Cross and St John, bearing the signatures of King George VI as Sovereign Head of the Order and Queen Elizabeth (now the Queen Mother) as President of the British Red Cross Society.

agreement, it appears from reading the minutes of the Joint Council that considerable friction continued between the two bodies.

Much of the work of the Joint Council during the Second World War concerned comforts for prisoners of war and for air-raided victims in Britain. Another major concern was the care of convalescent returned servicemen, the Evelyn Firth Home in Auckland being purchased by the Joint Council in 1942 for that purpose. Parcels were sent regularly to prisoners of war and the St John representatives on the Joint Council were concerned that the role of the Order in that work was not sufficiently recognised. Although the parcels bore the name of the Joint Council and the emblems of both organisations, they were and still are invariably called "Red Cross parcels" and it seemed to the many faithful St John workers that the Red Cross Society got all the credit and the contribution of the Order of St John was totally ignored.

The Joint Council was making such earth-shaking decisions as, "That we would supply the chewing-gum free in next-of-kin parcels, when available". One does not wish to denigrate the achievements of the Council which, under the able control of Sir James Elliott as chairman, obviously did magnificent patriotic work, greatly appreciated by thousands of people. Nevertheless, considering the distinguished members who served on the Council, an inordinate amount of time seems to have been spent on petty squabbles. Perhaps that was a symptom of wartime tensions.

In 1942 the Joint Council's expenditure on its humanitarian enterprises was over half a million pounds. "With over 8,000 Prisoners of War, each receiving one food parcel per week from New Zealand, with the return to New Zealand of increasing numbers of sick and wounded men and with the continued need of medical comforts overseas and the extension of camps in New Zealand handling large numbers of men, all the Joint Council departments call for continual service of thousands of voluntary workers, who

make possible the work of the provincial Joint Council committee", as the Commandery annual report for 1942 recorded.

In England in 1942 the possibility of a permanent union of the Order of St John and the Red Cross Society was under consideration by the governing bodies of the two organisations. The New Zealand Commandery report recorded that, "After careful consideration of memoranda exchanged between the Society and the Order, in which the former explained that a United Body must comply with the rules which all National Red Cross Societies must conform to in order to obtain recognition by the International Red Cross Committee, the Order decided with regret that it was impracticable to reconcile the Charter and the Constitution with those rules. The idea of Union has, therefore, been abandoned".

In 1944 the millionth food parcel was despatched and the Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. Peter Fraser, commented, "The energy, devotion, enthusiasm and sacrifices, both in time and money of all the voluntary workers throughout New Zealand is deserving of the highest praise and as representative of the government and people I tender my thanks". That praise applied equally to all who carried out the work of the Joint Council, whether they belonged to the Red Cross Society or the Order of St John.

The Joint Council ceased to function about 1952 and was formally wound up in New Zealand in 1963.

The Visitation of 1936

Colonel James L. Sleeman, CB CMG CBE MVO KStJ, was Chief Commissioner of the Brigade Overseas from 1930 to 1950 and was knighted for his services in 1946. In 1936 he was appointed as an official visitant to New Zealand by the Grand Prior, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. Sleeman was no stranger to New Zealand, having served here for five years from 1916 on secondment from the British Army as Director of Military Training to the New Zealand Defence Forces and from 1919 to 1921 as Chief of Staff. The last Minister of Defence under whom Sleeman served during that secondment was Sir Heaton Rhodes, Knight Commander of the Commandery.

Sleeman had carried out a similar Visitation to South Africa on his way to New Zealand. His report on that visit was completed, as he said in the introduction to his New Zealand report, during a storm-tossed journey by sea across the Indian Ocean, "a process by no means easy, with a typewriter continually evincing a desire to slide off the cabin table, added to the bitter cold". He landed in Wellington on 7 January 1936 and left from Auckland almost eight weeks later on 2 March. During that period he had visited the eight cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Nelson, Wanganui and Palmerston North; and sixteen towns, Bluff, Milton, Balclutha, Hampden, Oamaru, Timaru, Ashburton, Blenheim, Napier, Hastings, New Plymouth, Rotorua, Tauranga, Hamilton, Whangarei and Dargaville. He had conducted, according to his report, 54 Brigade inspections and 14 investitures, attended 38 mayoral and civic receptions, 34 social receptions and banquets, given 96 speeches or addresses and five radio broadcasts, with some



Colonel J.L. Sleeman, CB CMG CBE MVO KStJ, Chief Commissioner, St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas 1930–1950, wearing full-dress Brigade uniform, with frock coat and plumed hat. On his left arm he wears a black crepe band in mourning for King George V, who died while Sleeman was in New Zealand in January 1936.



Colonel Sleeman taking the salute, with the Knight Commander, Sir Heaton Rhodes. Both are wearing the tudor hat of the Order with their mantles and insignia as Knights of Justice.

5,000 miles of travel round the country by primitive air services, by rail and by car, frequently over poor roads.

He had also dined with the Governor-General, Viscount Galway, attended the proclamation of a new Sovereign in Wellington, had interviews with the new Labour Prime Minister and with the Ministers of Defence, Health and Railways. Finally he had spent two weeks laid up in Tauranga with pneumonia and had convalesced with two days' fishing at Mayor Island. When that programme was over he went on indefatigably to an equally massive two-month tour of Australia.

He started his New Zealand tour in Southland and then moved to Dunedin which, he considered, "possesses what may best be described as the perfect Ambulance Service". In Christchurch, after inspecting the Brigade, he wrote; "What struck me particularly was the excellent type of ambulance worker present, as well uniformed and drilled as some of the best Divisions I have seen during my Visitation". The death of King George V, which occurred on 20 January 1936, while Sleeman was in Christchurch, caused the cancellation of social engagements for the rest of the tour, although the official functions and inspections continued.

In Wellington he had an interview with the newly elected Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. Michael Savage, "who had made it public shortly after the Labour Government came into power that it would adopt for part of its policy a National Health Service which would embrace all those humanitarian organizations which were functioning efficiently; welding them into one comprehensive whole... I found the Prime Minister well satisfied with all that our Association and Brigade has been doing in New Zealand for so many years; indeed far more familiar with the value of our work than many who might have been expected to have known more about it".

In Auckland he visited the Rutland Street building, demolished in 1983, and said that, "in my judgement, Auckland possesses the best St John Ambulance Headquarters of any I have yet seen, both from the point of view of architecture, structure and the accommodation provided".

Dressed in full-dress Brigade uniform, seldom seen in New Zealand, with long black frock coat, fore-and-aft feathered hat and swagger stick, Colonel Sleeman must have cut an unusual figure, to say the least, in the middle of an antipodean summer. No doubt his military training taught him to report factually. His report gave precise and full details of the places he visited and the people he met, the names sometimes misspelt, but an invaluable record of the people involved in St John in the various areas at the time. While he sometimes lapsed into the first person, he generally referred to himself throughout the report as "the Visitation".

What his report lacks are the personal touches which make the earlier report written by Sir John Hewett so eminently readable. One of the few occasions when Sleeman allowed his feelings to show was in his comments on the Hamilton weather. "The Visitation has unfortunately not brought good weather to Hamilton for it poured with rain... I was driven through a most delightful Park (the Lake Domain), glimpses of which could occasionally be seen through the torrential downpour which persisted. A point of irony was reached,



The Maori people welcome Colonel Sleeman at Ratana marae, Wanganui.



Colonel Sleeman in Hamilton, 20 February 1936.
Front row: Dr F.W.W. Dawson (Hamilton), Col. Sleeman, J.R. Fow (Mayor), C.J. Tunks (Auckland), H.D. Cobb (Hamilton).
Back row: E.A. Houston (Hamilton), F.J. Hutchinson (Auckland), Mrs Fow (Mayoress), C.E. Marshall (Hamilton), S.E. Langstone (Auckland), R.F. Reid (Hamilton).

however, when the Visitation was conducted through what appeared to be a second Flood to the Waterworks”.

Concluding his report, Sleeman said, “It has been a real pleasure to witness the efficient work of those who represent the Order, the Association and Brigade in this furthestmost and loyal part of the Empire and the true spirit of St John Service which animates its servants”.

An opinion which he did not convey in his report, but wrote later in a letter dated 6 June 1937 to Captain A.N. Cahusac, Chief Secretary to the St John Ambulance Association in London, was that C.S. Falconer should be replaced as Commandery Secretary by S.E. Langstone, Auckland Centre secretary, and the headquarters of the Commandery moved to Auckland. “The stumbling block has been Sir Heaton Rhodes, who lives in Christchurch, and who is too old to travel to Auckland. With a Chief Commissioner (Barclay) in Dunedin, at one end of New Zealand, a Commandery Commissioner (presumably he meant the Knight Commander) in Christchurch, and a very ‘dud’ Hon. Secretary, obstinate and somewhat slow, at Wellington the Commandery has no chance”.⁽³⁰⁾

New Centres

After the establishment of the Centres in the traditional four main centres of population in New Zealand, Taranaki was the next area to be established as a separate Centre in 1900. It was originally called New Plymouth Centre, covering the area of the former Taranaki Province. At its meeting on 20 November 1926 in Wellington, the Dominion Executive approved the establishment of Centres in Wanganui, Invercargill (later called Southland) and Timaru (later called South Canterbury). Wanganui had previously been in the area of Wellington Centre, Invercargill had been in what was then still called Dunedin Centre and Timaru, a sub-centre since 1910, had been in the Canterbury and West Coast Centre.



The Hon. Sir Charles Statham, Lieutenant of the Commandery 1940–1944, a Dunedin barrister and Speaker of Parliament 1923–1935. (S.P. Andrew collection, Alexander Turnbull Library).

The information sent to Grand Priory regarding the new Centres included maps of the areas and the names of the initial office-bearers, G.H.B. Sleight, chairman in Wanganui, a Mr Hide, chairman in Invercargill, and J.M. Dunne, secretary in Timaru.⁽³⁰⁾ There were comments later that Dunne did not answer letters. In 1949 the South Canterbury Centre was disestablished and the area recombined with Canterbury and West Coast Centre, with a sub-centre in Timaru.

During the Second World War two new Centres were established in areas formerly part of Wellington Centre. Hawkes Bay Centre, which was established on 1 October 1940, incorporated Gisborne and the East Coast district from 1943. Manawatu Centre was established on 28 August 1943. Thus at the end of the Second World War there were ten Centres in New Zealand, of which Auckland was by far the largest, both in area and in population, covering the whole area of the former Auckland Province except for the Gisborne district.

That very large area was administered by Charles Tunks, officer in charge of the Brigade District, and Sid Langstone, Centre secretary. Colonel Sleeman, in his report on his 1936 visit, had commented on "the almost superhuman labours of the Commissioner of the Auckland District, Mr Tunks, and the capable Secretary and Manager, Mr Langstone, who have for several years followed a policy of motoring to various outlying towns in this District and encouraging the formation of Divisions. It may be remarked that some of these journeys have amounted to 300 miles in the day".

After the Second World War

South Auckland Centre

This Centre, renamed Waikato-Bay of Plenty Centre in 1963, was split off from the area of the Auckland Centre in 1946 and was itself divided in 1974 into two separate Centres, Bay of Plenty (originally Bay of Plenty-Taupo) and Waikato-King Country. The South Auckland Sub-District of the Brigade had been formed in 1930. In 1935 the Waikato Hospital Board asked the Order of St John to take over responsibility for ambulance transport within its district. A Sub-Centre of the Association was formed in Hamilton for that purpose in 1937.



The Prior, H.E. the Rt Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake, escorted by Cadet Sergeant Gary Pitcaithly, inspecting a guard of honour of cadets before opening the new Hamilton ambulance station on 1 March 1980.

There were early moves for a separation from Auckland and in 1938 Auckland Centre agreed that when South Auckland considered itself financially able to do so it should take over the transport service and the building. The required amount of money was raised and in 1944 agreement appeared to have been reached, but the following year Auckland was saying it was not willing to put the proposal to Commandery. There was a threat of mass resignations in South Auckland. At a Commandery Council meeting on 19 Secretary 1945 it was resolved, "That the South Auckland Centre and Brigade District be formed and that the matter be referred to the Executive Officers for completion at the next meeting".⁽²⁸⁾

A year later it was still not finalised. At the last meeting of Commandery Council before the formation of the Priory, held on 29

August 1946, it was reported that the new Centre had been established, but there was still dispute over the boundaries. Rotorua wished to retain its direct connection with Auckland, but the Waikato Hospital Board, within whose territory Rotorua lay, insisted that Rotorua should be part of the South Auckland area at least in matters connected with ambulance transport. Finally the resolution was carried, "That the boundaries of the South Auckland Centre and District be the area of the Waikato Hospital Board (excluding Rotorua except for ambulance transport) together with the Bay of Plenty area".⁽²⁸⁾

The Priory

The importance of the work of the Order in various countries was recognised at the meeting of Chapter-General in London on 26 July 1946, when it was decided, "That the Commanderies of New Zealand, Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia be raised to the status of Priories".



The Prior, H.E. Lord Freyberg, and Lady Freyberg, with Priory executive officers, 1951.

Seated: Sir James Elliott, Lord and Lady Freyberg.

Standing: Dr J.H.G. Robertson, Stronach Paterson, Rev. G.E. Moreton, F.W. Ward, K.A. Falconer, D.F. Mackay (with his wand of office as Director of Ceremonies).

Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Freyberg, VC KCMG KCB KBE DSO, assumed office as Governor-General of New Zealand on 17 June 1946, taking over as Knight Commander of the Commandery from his predecessor, Sir Cyril Newall. In that capacity Freyberg presided at the last annual meeting of Commandery Chapter on 29 August 1946. During service in the First World War Freyberg had been awarded the Victoria Cross, DSO with two bars and CMG. He commanded the New Zealand Division in the Second World War, receiving a third bar to his DSO and being created KCB and KBE.

He was Governor-General from 1946 until 1952 and was raised to the peerage as Baron Freyberg of Wellington, New Zealand, and of Munstead in the County of Surrey in 1951, during his term of

office. Lady Freyberg, later Dame Barbara Freyberg, GBE, was a Dame of Grace of the Order of St John. She was a daughter of Sir Herbert Jekyll, KCMG GCStJ, a former Chancellor and Secretary-General of the Order in England. Her mother, Dame Agnes Jekyll, was a Dame of Justice and her sister, Pamela, Mrs Reginald McKenna, was a Dame of Grace of the Order.

Letters Patent creating the Priory for New Zealand were issued at St John's Gate, London, on 16 September 1946. They bear the arms and signature of the Grand Prior, H.R.H. The Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, as well as the arms of the Order and the signature of the Chancellor, Colonel Sir Edwin King, KCB CMG, the historian of the Order. The key sentence in the Letters Patent was, "We do hereby elevate, augment and enlarge the Commandery of the Order now existing in the Dominion of New Zealand to the status of a Priory to be known as the Priory for New Zealand of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem".



A medallion in bronze issued in 1949 of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior 1939–1974 and father of the present Grand Prior.

The official party in the Cathedral Library after the presentation of the Letters Patent establishing the Priory in New Zealand in St Mary's Cathedral, Auckland, on 8 April 1947.

From left: Sir James Elliott, H.E. Lady Freyberg, DStJ, H.E. Lieut.-General Sir Bernard Freyberg, VC, Lord Bledisloe, Envoy from H.R.H. the Grand Prior and former Governor-General of New Zealand, Lady Bledisloe, DStJ.

The Letters Patent were brought to New Zealand by a special envoy from the Grand Prior, in the person of Viscount Bledisloe, KStJ, former Governor-General of New Zealand and the representative of New Zealand on Chapter-General. Lord Bledisloe had performed a similar function in Australia before coming on to New Zealand. At a ceremony in St Mary's Cathedral in Auckland on 8 April 1947, he handed over the Letters Patent and officially installed Sir Bernard Freyberg as the first Prior of the Priory in New Zealand. The 1947 Priory Rules laid down the title of the Priory as the Priory in New Zealand, not for New Zealand as in the Letters Patent.

The Chancellor of Grand Priory, Colonel Sir Edwin King, saw the future of the Order as a confederation of autonomous priories, which by 1947 numbered six. A new Royal Charter and Statutes, giving recognition to such an organisation within the Order was granted by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1955. Because of its monastic

origins the Order had always been male-governed. The Supplemental Royal Charter and Statutes of 1974 permitted women members of the Order to take the rightful place to which their grade entitled them in the government of the Order. New Priory Rules, common to all the priories, in terms of the 1974 Statutes, were adopted in New Zealand in 1976.



The Prior, H.E. Sir Bernard Freyberg, with Sir James Elliott (left) and Chief Commissioner F.W. Ward (right), admiring the chair carved from Southland beech, presented to Priory in 1948 by the Wellington District of the Brigade.

Additional Centres

In 1967 Priory Chapter approved the establishment of new Centres of the Association in Wairarapa and in Nelson-Marlborough, both previously part of the Wellington Centre area. A Blenheim branch of the Association, under Wellington Centre, had been formed in 1905. In January 1913 a Nelson-Marlborough Sub-Centre was formed under the Canterbury and West Coast Centre, but that lapsed during the First World War. A provisional committee for a revived branch in the area was elected in 1933 and in February 1934 the Nelson-Marlborough Sub-Centre was re-established under the Wellington Centre.⁽²⁰⁾

The number of Centres of the Association is now thirteen, plus two Special Centres, New Zealand Railways and Waterfront Industry Centres. The thirteen geographic Centres are divided into 153 Sub-Centres. The number of Brigade Districts, each under a Commissioner, is eleven, since Wairarapa and Nelson-Marlborough have remained within Wellington District for the Brigade, each as a Sub-District.



H.E. the 10th Viscount Cobham, Prior 1957–1962.

The Government of Priory

The Governor-General of New Zealand is ex officio Prior of the Priory during his term of office and, under the 1974 Statutes, assumes the grade of a Knight of Justice. Under the Prior are the Chancellor and the other Executive Officers. All appointments are

normally made triennially, beginning and ending on 23 June, the eve of St John the Baptist's Day, in every third year. Priory Chapter is the governing body of the Priory and consists of all members of the Order resident in New Zealand of and above the grade of Commander (Grade III), together with three representatives of the grade of Officer. Priory Council is an executive and advisory body to Chapter.

The Association and the Brigade have remained as separate Foundations of the Order in New Zealand, although they have combined in Great Britain. The Association provides tuition for the public in various St John subjects and is responsible for ambulance transport in those areas where it is provided by St John. The Brigade is responsible for uniformed public duties, rendering first aid or nursing care to those in need.

The Priory Seal

The Seal was presented to Priory by Grand Priory in 1951. In accordance with ancient custom it bears the head of St John the Baptist surrounded by the traditional Latin legend adapted for this Priory: SIGILLUM PRIORATIS ORDINIS HOSPITALIS SANCTI IOHANNIS HIERUSALEM IN NOVA ZEALANDIA (Seal of the Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in New Zealand). It is used to seal legal contracts entered into by or on behalf of the Priory. The affixing of it to a document must be witnessed by two executive officers and is subsequently notified to Priory Chapter.

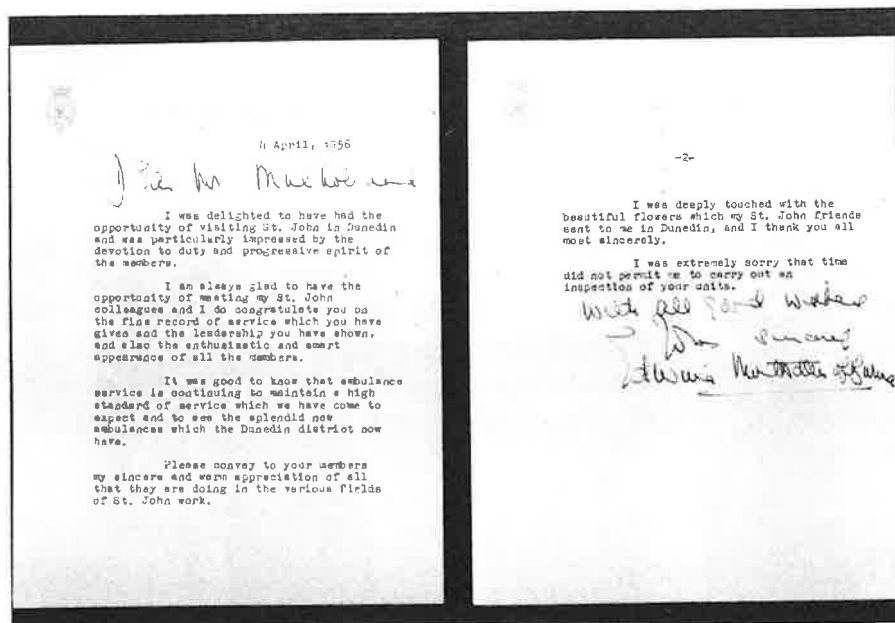


H.E. Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson
(later Lord Ballantrae) Prior 1962–1967.



Edwina, Lady Louis Mountbatten,
Superintendent-in-Chief of Nursing
Divisions, in Dunedin on 2 April 1946.
From left: Sir Lindo Ferguson (District
President), District Officer A. Westfield,
Lady Mountbatten, Assistant
Commissioner A.G.A. Swanson, Lady
Superintendent E.C. Steedman.

After her second visit in 1956 Edwina, Countess Mountbatten of Burma, wrote this letter to T.H. Mulholland, Commissioner of the Otago District: a typical gesture from a delightful lady.



Ambulance Transport

The Development of the Ambulance Vehicle

The word “ambulance” came originally from the Latin verb *ambulare*, meaning “to walk”. The field hospital which followed a fighting army was described in French as *hopital ambulant*, moving hospital, reduced later simply to *ambulance*. That word was first applied to a vehicle when Napoleon’s surgeon, Dominique Larrey, introduced his *ambulance volante*, flying ambulance, in 1792. It was a light horse-drawn spring cart designed to remove wounded soldiers quickly from the field of battle. The word “ambulance”, borrowed from French, came into popular use in English in 1854, during the Crimean war, meaning a vehicle for transporting the wounded.

Litters were used to carry the sick and wounded from very early times. The Normans introduced to England the invalid litter suspended between two horses. Wheeled litters might also be drawn by horses or by manpower. In the nineteenth century came the velocipede or cycle ambulance, patented in the United States. It had five wheels and was propelled by two persons.⁽³¹⁾ A four-wheeled variant was in use in Birmingham in 1895.⁽³²⁾ A covered four-wheeled litter with side-curtains, designed to be drawn by one man on foot was used in Somerset in 1866. “It was constructed of varnished wood and iron, the curtains and bed being made of vulcanised india rubber, so that the whole could be washed without injury”.⁽³³⁾

In 1876 Richard Davy, surgeon to Westminster Hospital, London, wrote that, “The British public have practically evinced a far higher regard for the removal of valuable furniture than for the transit of delicate Christians”. He described his hammock-van for transporting invalids.⁽³⁴⁾ The hammock was used with poles as a stretcher to carry the patient to the van. Two hammocks could be slung longitudinally, one above the other, in the van which could be drawn by one or two horses. The van was “furnished with strong springs, India-rubber tires, seats for attendants, lavatory and its accompaniments”. Six years later, Davy produced an improved version. “The provision of plenty of room, air, light, etc.; stretcher mechanisms; and the easy entrance to and exit from the van, are necessary conditions for invalid comfort ... Free communication must exist between the driver and the attendant inside”, he said.⁽³⁵⁾

Organised Ambulance Services

The first civilian ambulance service in connection with a hospital was introduced by the Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati, USA (now Cincinnati General Hospital) before 1865. Bellevue Hospital, New York, had an ambulance service covering the whole city by 1869. By 1882 the New York ambulance service had eighteen vehicles based

at the major hospitals.⁽³¹⁾ In 1882 Dr Benjamin Howard of New York, who was temporarily resident in London, was attempting to provide that city with an ambulance service similar to New York's. A horse-ambulance was built to his design.⁽³⁶⁾ A one-horse ambulance designed by John Furley was kept at St John's Gate, Clerkenwell.⁽³⁷⁾

A horse-ambulance service, based upon the New York plan, was established for the Liverpool Northern Hospital by Captain William Joynson, chairman of the governing body of the Hospital. The vehicles "were really moving hospitals, with a surgeon on the spot to render those services which often meant the difference between life and death... The driver blew a whistle to clear the road and, by police regulation, all traffic gave way".⁽³⁸⁾ As with the fire brigade, a special device was used to harness the horses and the ambulance, which had been designed by John Furley, had a turn-out time of two minutes.

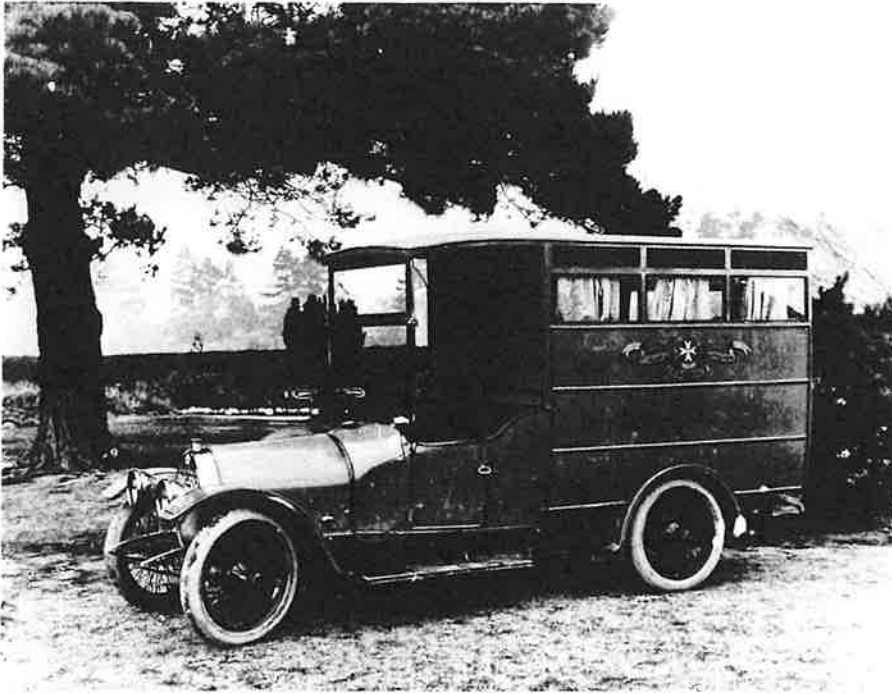
A tram-car ambulance was used in Brazil and in 1894 there was one in St Louis, Missouri, which could travel to all sixteen hospitals in the city. Mechanisation of ambulances began in Britain in 1902 when a steam-powered ambulance car was put into use, capable of a speed of five miles an hour. The first ambulance driven by an internal combustion engine was manufactured in 1904. It carried only one stretcher but had a speed of fifteen miles an hour.⁽³⁹⁾ The first use of air transport for wounded was by two officers of the French air service in 1915 during the Serbian retreat in the First World War. In Somaliland in 1919 army casualties were evacuated 175 miles to the base hospital in a DH9 aeroplane. The trip took "a little over two hours, a journey which by camel transport would have taken from 10 to 14 days".⁽⁴⁰⁾

Ambulance Transport in New Zealand

Christchurch. Ashford litters were used by the St John Centre in Christchurch soon after its inception in 1885. In 1898 the first horse-ambulance went on the road in the city. It was stationed at the Rink Stables in Gloucester Street and was operated by the proprietors of the stables under an agreement with St John. "It is furnished with India rubber tyres as well as springs and may, therefore, be relied upon to remove patients with comparative comfort".⁽²³⁾ At Lyttelton railway station a Lowmoor jacket was kept, for "bringing patients in an upright position from the holds of vessels".

In 1907 an additional vehicle was obtained for Christchurch, a horse-ambulance brougham, fitted with rubber tyres, a special spring stretcher and pneumatic mattress. It had received the highest award at the 1900 Paris and 1903 London Exhibitions. At the 1907 New Zealand International Exhibition, where it formed part of the exhibit of the Public Health Department, the brougham did not attract undue attention and it was therefore considered eminently suitable for the private conveyance of patients.

The distinction of acquiring the first recorded motor ambulance in the Canterbury district is held by St John in Timaru where a vehicle was acquired in 1916. Thanks to the generosity of the racing and trotting clubs, the first motor ambulance in Christchurch, a



Timaru St John Ambulance, 1916, the first motor ambulance in Canterbury.

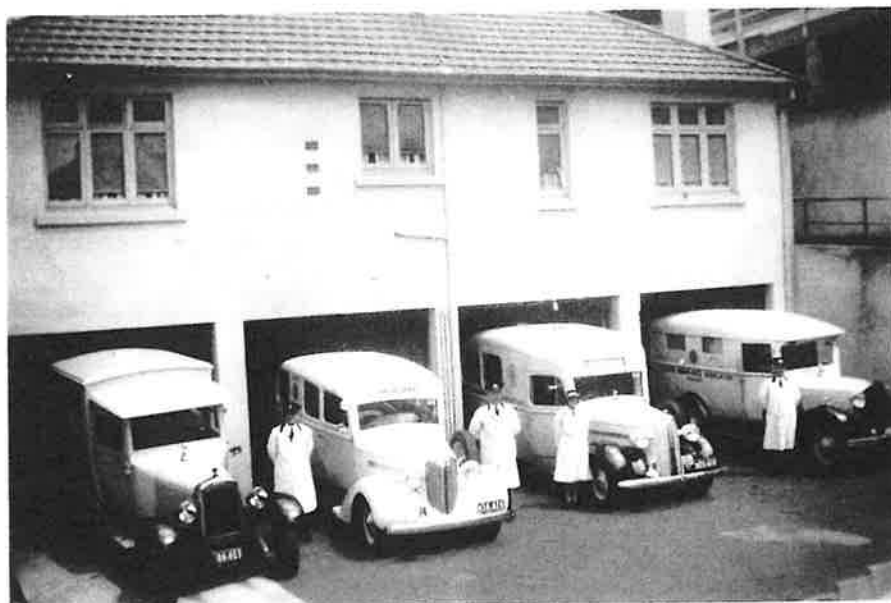
Hudson, was on the road in 1917. The epidemic of influenza in 1918–1919 could not have been handled had it not been for the vans placed at the disposal of St John by various city firms.

The first record of the calls made on the ambulance service in Christchurch was of 80 calls in 1898. Mileage was recorded from 1919 when a speedometer was installed in the Hudson ambulance. In that year 1079 calls were answered covering 1264 miles. In 1930 a competitor entered the field of ambulance transport in Christchurch, the free ambulance, operating from Halligan's Garage, Oxford Terrace. For three or four years, with an army of collectors, they obtained subscribers at six shillings a year. That ended when the St John Ambulance Association began a free service for the North Canterbury Hospital Board district.

Dunedin. The Dunedin Centre of the St John Ambulance Association imported two Ashford patent litters in 1891 at a cost of thirty pounds each. They were placed at the railway station and the fire brigade station. There were discussions about acquiring a horse-drawn carriage but costs were found to be too great.

In 1903, however, an order was placed with a Dunedin firm for the Centre's first ambulance carried to be built. The horse-drawn ambulance had both horse and driver supplied by Queen's Livery and Bait Stables in Great King Street. In its first eight months of service 170 cases were carried. The Association wrote to the City Council seeking permission for the driver "to ring a footbell or use a whistle to warn traffic when going to an accident" and also to be "allowed to ride at a higher rate of speed than ordinary traffic".

Two motor ambulances were put on the road in Dunedin in 1919 and were housed at the fire station. The following year the Red Cross Society presented to the Association an ex-army ambulance which was kept as a standby. The golden jubilee of first aid activity



The Dunedin ambulance fleet in 1944.

in Dunedin in 1938 was marked by the opening of a new ambulance station which had been made possible by a generous gift of seven thousand pounds from Samuel Saltzman, a donat of the Order and a businessman in the city.

Auckland. The first annual report of the Auckland Centre of the Association recorded a "comfortable financial position" with just over fifteen pounds in hand. "The only appliances at present are a stretcher at Devonport and a set of splints and bandages". The committee wanted donations for the purchase of an Ashford litter and possibly "an ambulance carriage or wagon on the newest and best principle". By 1903 there were nine Ashford litters placed round the city and suburbs, manned as required by members of St John. The Auckland Hospital Board had a litter ambulance in 1915, but the first motor vehicle owned by St John in Auckland was an Austin car purchased in August 1920. The first motor ambulance was commissioned in 1921 and in the first year travelled 1400 miles with 150 patients.

By negotiation with the Auckland Hospital Board, St John took over all the ambulance transport work in the city on 1 November 1931, the Board handing over to the Association its three motor ambulances. There were then six ambulances in Auckland, two in Whangarei and one in Dargaville. In 1936 the Association purchased a Beechcraft aeroplane which was used for ambulance work until the outbreak of war in 1939 when it was taken over by the New Zealand Army. In 1946 the Auckland ambulance fleet had grown to seventeen ambulances, transporting 36,058 patients over a distance of 174,611 miles. In 1972 Auckland introduced New Zealand's first life-support unit.

Wellington. In 1895 an Ashford litter was housed at the Brandon Street fire station and two years later the Wellington Harbour Board bought another. In 1900 a Furley horse-ambulance was imported from England and in the first year it was used to transport 65 patients. There were three horse-ambulances in the Wellington Centre area, the others being in Wanganui and in Palmerston North. They had cost St John a total of nearly four hundred pounds.

In 1909 an ambulance brougham was imported for Wellington. The Wellington Centre annual report for 1912 said that "The ambulance brougham has become a popular conveyance for the sick and has quite justified the expenditure incurred in its purchase". An ambulance a popular conveyance?

The Wellington District Free Ambulance Service was established in 1928 and took over all the ambulance transport for the city. Many members of the St John Ambulance Brigade gave service as honorary auxiliaries to the Free Ambulance and in 1929 it was noted that the voluntary service by Brigade members acting as attendants on the ambulance had amounted to 7,777 hours during the year.

The Modern Ambulance Service

The National Ambulance Officers Training School occupies a building in Pitt Street, Auckland, formerly the ambulance station. The building was erected in 1907 as a fire station and was given to the Auckland Centre of St John in 1944 by Sir Frank Mappin, sixth and last baronet, of Auckland. The extensive alterations and renovations to the building needed to fit it for the purposes of the school were made as a result of the funds raised by the first telethon in 1975.



The dedication of a new ambulance in Hamilton on 13 August 1979. From left: J.H. Gilbert (Chairman, Hamilton Sub-Centre), Dr R.E. Wright-St Clair, Very Rev. Dean C.G. Palmer, ChStJ, R.H. Sandford, E.M. Mathison.

The Order of St John is responsible for over 70% of the ambulance transport in New Zealand. In 1977 A.O. Dare was appointed by the Ambulance Transport Advisory Board to investigate ambulance services in New Zealand and his report was the start of a far-reaching overhaul of ambulance transport services. In some areas the services have been brought under regional control. This has sometimes been done at the behest of hospitals boards which are ultimately responsible for paying the costs of the service, even where it is operated by St John.

Outside the cities and larger towns the St John ambulance transport services are characteristically a voluntary service. Large

numbers of volunteers, most of them members of the St John Ambulance Brigade, give many, many hours of voluntary service in maintaining the ambulance transport service. Dare said in his report, "the voluntary contribution is too valuable to lose". He said that with some qualification, but it may be repeated unequivocally. The ambulance service has moved from being a simple first aid and transport service into the field of pre-hospital care and life support. To do that both the volunteers and the salaried ambulance officers must be highly trained. The National Ambulance Officers Training School caters for those needs for ambulance officers from all parts of the country, by offering special courses for volunteers as well as courses for salaried officers up to advanced care standard.

In 1982 the Order of St John, through its Foundation the St John Ambulance Association, had 285 full-time ambulance officers, 966 volunteers and 285 ambulance vehicles. The saving of life and relief of suffering involved are enormous, but so also, despite the large voluntary contribution, is the expenditure from the public purse. There is an obligation of St John to ensure that the money is being wisely spent, that its standards meet the needs and the expectations of the public today.



Henry L. Paterson being received by the Prior, H.E. Sir Bernard Fergusson, on his installation as Chancellor, in First Church, Dunedin, on 20 June 1965. Behind: R.S. Harris (centre) and Chief Commissioner J.M. Mitchell (right).

The Humanitarian Work of St John

The District Nursing Guild of St John, Wellington

From the interest and desire expressed within the St John Nursing Guild (the nursing unit of the Brigade) to have a home nursing service staffed by professionally trained nurses, a faithful band of workers, led by Mrs S.A. Rhodes, founded in 1902 the District Nursing Guild of St John. The Guild was the pioneer in district nursing services for Wellington. In 1903 Mrs Annie Holgate was appointed as district nurse at a salary of one hundred pounds a year and the following year a second nurse was appointed. The Guild also dispensed financial assistance and material comforts, such as blankets, coal and Christmas dinners, to those in need. In 1907 the two nurses treated 4726 patients.

In its early years the Guild worked in close alliance with the Wellington Centre of the Association, but later it maintained a strict independence, dealing direct with Grand Priory in London and not wishing to surrender that independence when the Commandery in New Zealand was formed in 1931. In 1933 the president of the Guild wrote to the Secretary-General of the Order in London regarding the status of the Guild and whether it was required to come under the control of the Commandery. The Secretary-General, having consulted with the Sub-Prior, gave an equivocal reply, saying that an account of Guild activities should be included in the annual report of the Commandery, but not answering the question of control.⁽²⁹⁾

The Guild first operated from rooms at 55 Ghuznee Street, moving in 1928 to Courtenay Place and in 1935 to the St John building in Vivian Street. In the early years the work was directed towards helping the "sick poor", a term used until 1937, when Sister V. Collins, who had joined the Guild as a nursing officer in 1927, drew attention to the resentment it caused among those for whom the nurses cared.

The Hospitals Act 1926 placed on hospital boards a responsibility to provide district nursing care. In 1935 the Wellington Hospital Board began assisting the Guild by supplying the services of a registered nurse and by a grant of two hundred pounds a year, together with drugs, dressings and the use of a steriliser. The Board assumed full responsibility for the city district nursing services in 1954, but two district nurses continued to be employed by St John for another two years. The financial endowments of the Guild, amounting to some four thousand pounds at the time it was disbanded, are held in trust and distributed for the relief of the needy in Wellington City, through the St John Ambulance Social Welfare Committee.



Sir William Appleton, Mayor of Wellington 1944–1950, Receiver-General 1945–1956, appointed Chancellor in 1957 and died in office the following year.

Tribute must be paid to the many women who served the Guild, either as members of its committee or on its nursing staff: Mrs S.A. Rhodes, the foundress, her daughter, Mrs W.H.S. Moorhouse, Mesdames M.E.L. Stace (President 1926–1936), E. Barltrop, E. Balcombe-Brown, M.S. Jack, E. Luke, E.M. Osborn and M.H. Pearson, as well as the medical advisers, Drs D.E. Platts-Mills (Platts before her marriage) and Agnes Bennett.

St John District Nursing Elsewhere

In Dunedin, in Auckland and, for a time, in Palmerston North similar district nursing services were provided under the aegis of the local St John Ambulance. A 1908 report stated that, "At Masterton and Palmerston North energetic steps are being taken with a view to obtaining the services of a District Nurse for each town".⁽⁴¹⁾ What transpired in Masterton is not known, but in Palmerston North a district nurse was employed and the service continued until at least 1916. The Auckland District of the Brigade and the Auckland Centre of the Association jointly raised over three thousand pounds to establish a district nursing service and to extend the transport service.

In 1933 Miss Mary Lambie, Director of Nursing to the Department of Health, presented a report to Dr M.H. Watt, Director-General of Health, proposing a union of the three St John district nursing organisations then active with the Nurse Maude Association in Christchurch, to form a national scheme which could spread the work to smaller centres. "In view of the fact that a voluntary organisation can supply a certain type of service which no organisation under a public body can do, it would appear that a useful scheme would be developed in New Zealand if these four bodies could be brought together into one society". On the recommendation of Dr A.R. Falconer of Dunedin, chairman of the Otago Centre, the Commandery took the first step by forming a Dominion-wide District Nursing Guild of St John, with Lady Galway, DStJ, wife of the Governor-General, as Patron. The Nurse Maude Association retained and still retains its independence and the contemplated spread of the St John service to smaller centres did not take place, for the various hospital boards were soon taking over district nursing care.

Regulations under the Social Security Act 1938 provided that voluntary district nursing services would be refunded two-thirds of their costs from government funds, but hospital boards would be refunded the costs in full of providing a similar service. That was really the death-knell of St John district nursing, although it took some time to die. In 1943 eleven district nurses were employed by St John in Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin, using six cars to attend patients at home.

At the meeting of Commandery Council held in Wellington on 27 November 1945, "The Deputy Knight-Commander (Sir James Elliott) reported that His Excellency the Knight-Commander (Sir Cyril Newall) desired that the work of District Nursing be pursued with vigour. District Nursing and Ambulance Transport would provide both Association and Brigade with distinct fields of St John activity".⁽²⁹⁾



The Knight Commander, H.E. Sir Cyril Newall, with Commandery executive officers at Government House, Wellington, in 1945.
Seated: W. Appleton, Sir James Elliott, Sir Cyril Newall, Rev. G.E. Moreton.
Standing: J.H. Rhodes, Dr J.H.G. Robertson, F.W. Ward, D.F. Mackay, K.A. Falconer.

In Auckland St John district nursing continued long after the hospital board provided an extensive service of its own. In 1960 seven district nurses were employed by the Auckland Centre and gave attention to 14,862 patients during the year, as well as helping the elderly and the needy with clothing, footwear, bedding, hot-water bottles and food parcels. The service ceased in 1980.

The Influenza Epidemic. 1918

Pneumonic influenza swept the world at the end of the First World War. The disease broke out in New Zealand early in October 1918, reached its peak in November and had almost completely subsided by the end of the year. During those three months there were an untold number of cases with 6700 deaths among the one million population of New Zealand. The whole community came virtually to a standstill. Shops and offices closed because there was no one to keep them open. St John Ambulance Brigade members, particularly members of nursing divisions, the strength of which had been less affected by the demands of war, responded magnificently to the challenge regardless of their own safety. They played a large part in the nursing of those stricken with this terrible disease which often felled all the members of a family at once. Regrettably little is recorded of the work that they so selflessly carried out.

The person who would normally have recorded that work was George Barclay, Commissioner of the Brigade for New Zealand, but he was still overseas on military service and did not, as he said in his report for 1919, the first since 1913, "resume control of the Brigade until 22nd September 1919". So he missed the epidemic in New Zealand and he made no mention of it in that report. He seems, in fact, to have been more concerned with the fact that, "During the war period several Divisions neglected to render their Annual Returns".



W.W. McKinney, Captain (later Lieutenant-Colonel) in the New Zealand Army Service Corps, Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Canterbury, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast District, about 1917. Note the rank markings on the collar and the Badge of an Honorary Serving Brother.

Something of what was done in the Canterbury/West Coast District was referred to by Lieutenant-Colonel W.W. McKinney of Christchurch, former Assistant Commissioner of the Brigade, in a letter to the editor of *The St John Ambulance Review*, official journal of the Commandery in New Zealand. The letter, dated 18 December 1935, dealt with an entirely different subject, the question of the use of the title "Ambulance Sisters" rather than "Nursing Sisters" for members of nursing divisions, a subject which sounds remarkably old-worldy today. Of the work of those sisters in the influenza epidemic, McKinney wrote: "They were sent to hospitals in Christchurch, Timaru, Greymouth, Westport, Ashburton, Hokitika, and right gallantly they went, though they knew they were taking their lives in their hands. They did house-to-house nursing, they went to public institutions, they helped staff emergency hospitals".⁽⁴²⁾

In Invercargill St John had raised a public subscription to purchase Southland's first motor ambulance, which took part in a big patriotic procession on 9 November 1918. "Many of those who stood admiring the ambulance on that bright sunny day were soon to take their last ride on this earth in it. The men and women members of the Brigade and the nursing sisters did a wonderful service, the men working the ambulance and the women nursing the sick in their homes".⁽⁴³⁾

After the epidemic was over the Governor-General, the Earl of Liverpool, said that if the Public Health Department had seen fit to co-operate with St John during the epidemic it would have had a big supply from which to draw first aid services and there would not have been such a lack of organisation at the beginning of the epidemic.

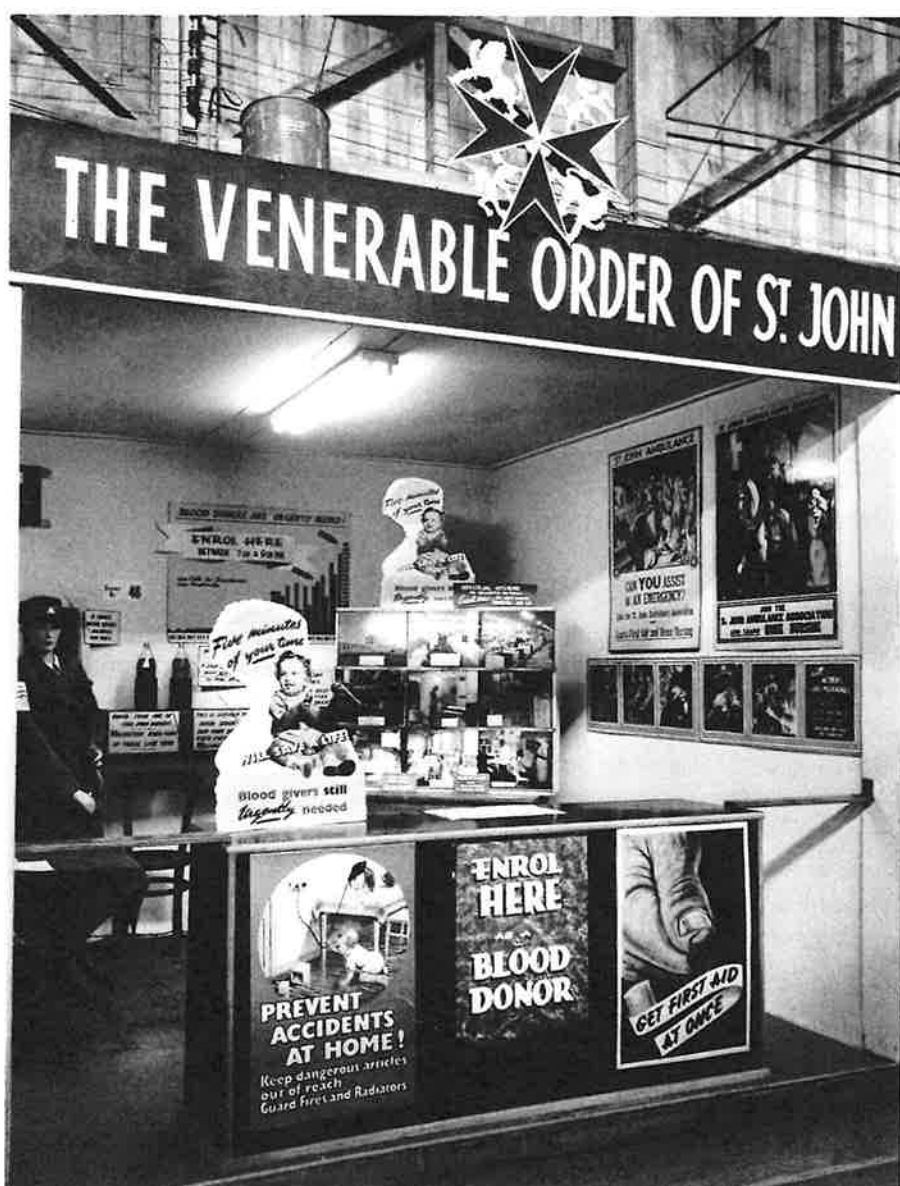
The Napier Earthquake, 1931

Monday, 3 February 1931, the first day of the school year, was fine and warm. That morning the Hawkes Bay district of New Zealand was devastated by a great earthquake. It was the worst disaster in this country's recorded history, killing 256 people, mainly in the towns of Napier and Hastings, and causing vast destruction of property.

Colonel Barclay's annual report for that year recorded: "The members of the Napier Division and of the recently formed Napier-Port Ahuriri Railway Division did excellent service, being on duty almost immediately the disaster overtook the town of Napier... When the news of the earthquake reached Auckland a magnificent response was made by the men and women of the Brigade and it would have been possible to supply from 125 to 150 men and 50 women at very short notice had they been required. The congestion on the roads and the difficulty in rationing when they arrived at their destination influenced the local authorities in their decision to send forward only 20 men with two ambulances and two ordinary motor cars, fully equipped with medical stores. This was done very promptly, all being despatched before 6.45 p.m. on the day of the catastrophe... Two squads from the Hamilton division left there by the express train on the night of 3rd February, while medical men, trained nurses and several members of the recently formed Matamata division left there early on the morning of the 4th February...

"The Whangarei YMCA Division came to the assistance of Auckland and, in order to enable that city to maintain its transport services, it sent one of its ambulances, with two drivers, to Auckland and they did duty there until the return of the two Auckland ambulances and men from Napier. In Wellington the members of the Brigade rose to the occasion with equal promptitude and many volunteered for service... At Wellington all hospital trains and those conveying refugees were met by men and women of the Brigade. Medical service and comfort depots were established and much good work was carried out". In Wanganui, New Plymouth and Palmerston North St John members attended hospital trains and refugee camps.

The Chief Commissioner of the Brigade Overseas, Colonel J.L. Sleeman, wrote from London to Colonel Barclay saying: "It is a matter for immense gratification to all at St John's Gate that the services of the Brigade in New Zealand produced on this occasion such humanitarian results, and I shall be glad if you will issue a special order conveying my deep satisfaction with the work done and the efficiency shown at this disastrous catastrophe".



A stall displaying the St John involvement in the Blood Transfusion Service in the early 1950s.

The Blood Transfusion Service

The first attempt to organise a supply of blood for hospitals was made in Wellington in 1928, on the initiative of Dr Fred Bowerbank, a Wellington physician, later Sir Fred Bowerbank, KBE KStJ, and Clarence Meachen, then Leader of the First Wellington Rover Scout Troop, later Chief Secretary to Priory. As the demand for blood increased and the number of donors multiplied throughout the country, the Order of St John was ideally situated to accept responsibility for the organisation of the service, the recording and calling of donors. A National Blood Transfusion Council, based in Wellington with branches in the other major cities, was set up under the aegis of the Order to co-ordinate the work. The Council continued to be responsible to the Commandery and later the Priory until 1956 when the Department of Health and local hospital boards took over the service.

In 1946 there was correspondence between S.E. Langstone, secretary of the Auckland Centre of St John, and Grand Priory in London asking for assistance to be given to the setting up of a dried plasma depot in New Zealand, but supplies in the United Kingdom were too short for any help to be given.⁽⁴⁴⁾

St John was involved in blood transfusion work for over 25 years and many hours of voluntary service were given providing the supplies of blood that were required. It is most regrettable that in the *Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* the account of the development of blood transfusion services, written by Dr F.S. Maclean, made no mention of the role played by the Order of St John in this important life-saving enterprise.⁽⁴⁵⁾

St John in Wartime

There are few left to tell of the work of St John during the First World War and most records have been lost, but the hand-embroidered badge of the Order on the bed covers in the New Zealand Hospital in Etaples, France, speaks volumes for the loving work of the ladies of St John. On 22 September 1939 the Order of St John Women's War Committee was formed and it worked with the Joint Council of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St John in humanitarian work during the Second World War. Before the sailing of the First Echelon of the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force bandages were rolled, dressings were made and sterilised at Wellington Hospital. Many other articles, ditty bags, hold-alls, slings, balaclavas, guards, pads, swabs, binders, operating gowns, masks and caps, eye bandages and other supplies were all packed for transport with the troops. Later echelons and reinforcements received similar materials.

In March 1940 Mrs Alex Crawford and Mrs Balcombe-Brown were appointed to be in charge of visitors to Trentham Military Camp along with Mr Scotty Purvis, a member of the Wellington Hospital Board. They visited lonely soldiers and comforted the sick in the camp hospitals. Later on similar arrangements were made with the Americal Hospitals at Silverstream and Trentham Racecourse. As well as hospital supplies, the ladies of the War Committee, under the guidance of Lady Ann Elliott, packed food

parcels for prisons of war overseas and for the Polish Children's refugee camp at Pahiataua. The committee was disbanded on 30 March 1946. In 1945 Lady Elliott was admitted to the Order as a Dame of Grace in recognition of her work.

Voluntary Aids

Members of St John Nursing Divisions gave many hours of public service as Voluntary Aids (VAs) in hospitals and elsewhere, especially during and after the Second World War when staff shortages were acute. Similar work had been undertaken on a smaller scale during the First World War, when "Sixteen lady members of Nursing Divisions left New Zealand for War Work abroad", as George Barclay recorded in his 1919 report. "During the year the Epsom and Devonport Convalescent Homes which, since their institution, have been staffed by our nursing sisters, were closed". Just before the outbreak of war in 1939 the training of VAs, or VADs as they were frequently called (for Voluntary Aid Detachment), began in New Zealand. There were four kinds of VAs, those who did general nursing work, obstetric, dietary and general nursing work, obstetric, dietary and mounted groups. They all had, as a prerequisite to VA training, to gain St John or Red Cross certificates in first aid, home nursing and hygiene. The dietary group of VAs worked in hospital kitchens.



Conference of Voluntary Aid commandants in Palmerston North, about 1943.

Seated: Miss Orr, Mrs Taylor, Mrs A.G. Miller (Lady Dominion Supt), Keith Falconer, Miss S. McKenzie, Miss Wilson, Mrs Howell.

In 1941 Commandery set up the Voluntary Aid Organisation of the Order of St John, under the command of Mrs A.G. Miller as Lady Dominion Superintendent and within the jurisdiction of the Director of Ambulance, then Colonel G. Barclay, later J.H. Rhodes. That year a hundred girls from St John and an equal number from Red Cross were selected for overseas service, the contingent being under the command of Miss M. Knight, a St John officer from Wellington. Many others gave notable service in New Zealand.

In 1942 the Commandery annual report recorded that: "A section of the mounted VAs is already in action in Gisborne and others are forming. These girls all have their own horses and have had special training in such things as direction-finding by the stars, camp cookery and veterinary work. They are qualified to set up a casualty station and they operate in small groups over a wide and scattered

area". There were 45 members in the Gisborne mounted unit but we hear nothing further of their activities.

The Voluntary Aids throughout the country were organised into local groups, each under a trained nurse as Commandant. By 1944 over 3400 members of the Brigade had qualified as VAs. "All reports upon the standard of work and service rendered by our Voluntary Aids have been excellent".

The Linen Guilds

The St John Linen Guilds had originally been started in 1926 and were re-activated after the Second World War by those who had been involved in the St John Women's War Committee. Their objectives were to provide comforts and materials for the Ophthalmic Hospital of St John in Jerusalem, to endow a bed in that hospital in memory of a New Zealand Service member, to continue sewing, remembering sick and wounded soldiers in hospital, to make something out of nothing (such as salvaging linen from old motor tyres) and to supply bed linen for sick old-age pensioners. A great supporter of the Linen Guilds in their early days was Lady Freyberg, wife of the Governor-General. On her return to England she acted as the liaison between the New Zealand Linen Guilds and the Grand Priory Linen Guild.



Members of the Wellington branch of the Linen Guild in 1951, with H.E. Lady Freyberg, DStJ (front row centre in light costume) and on her left Lady Elliott, DStJ; Clarence Meachen, secretary to Wellington Centre (left) and Mrs B. Leck asst. secretary to Priory (extreme right).

In the 1947 annual report of Priory it was recorded that: "Under the leadership of Lady Elliott a very active Linen Guild has been established in Wellington and the ladies are busily engaged in embroidering heraldic emblems for the bedcovers used in the Ophthalmic Hospital. Branch Linen Guilds are being formed in other centres. One of the aims of these ladies is the endowment of a bed in the Hospital of Jerusalem. The assistance and support of the Linen Guild will be of great value to the general development of the Order in New Zealand".

The Guilds also sent to England cases of clothing for the use of poor children. The cases were shipped free by courtesy of the Shaw Savill and Albion Shipping Company. At the annual meeting of the Guild in September 1949, "Goods about to be packed, made by members of the Linen Guild and Hospitaller Clubs in Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin were exhibited and greatly admired. St John's Gate distribute the goods to various children's hospitals in the east of London, where the need is always very great. In April goods were sent to Kong Chuen, New Zealand's mission hospital (in China), also two large cases of medical supplies to Madame Sun Yat

Sen's International Peace Hospital; to the Makogai Leper Hospital a large case was also sent...

"Recently a large case of beautifully made new garments for small children was sent on the *Dominion Monarch*, through the great kindness of the Shaw Savill and Albion Company to St John's Gate with a request that these garments be distributed on H.M. Queen Mary's birthday to any Society chosen by Her Majesty. Her Majesty chose the Church of England Children's Society formerly known as the 'Waifs and Strays'. This Society is one of the few voluntary organisations left in England... The Countess of Cromer suggests that a parcel be sent to Dr Manson at the Ophthalmic Clinic in Annam where large numbers of refugee children are being cared for and this is being done".

In 1948, during hostilities in Palestine, the Ophthalmic Hospital had to be evacuated. Goods were then sent to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Sick Children in Shadwell in the East End of London. The 1950 Priory annual report recorded that: "There are now four branches of the Guild, namely Wellington, Auckland, New Plymouth and Dunedin. Through constant efforts 1000 beautifully knitted and sewn garments were sent to England during the year... for distribution to invalid and needy children. If it is possible for the ladies of the Guild to receive any spur for the development of the charitable work, this impetus will be found in the grateful letters of appreciation from actual recipients... Further encouragement has been given by the Queen Mother (Queen Mary) herself, through the Countess of Cromer, Chairman of the Grand Priory Linen Guild".

The Countess of Cromer visited New Zealand in 1951, accompanied by her husband, the 2nd Earl of Cromer, formerly Receiver-General of the Order (1943–1947). The visit received scant notice in the Chancellor's annual report for that year.

After the Six-Day War of 1967 a problem arose through gifts sent to the Ophthalmic Hospital being charged duty by the Israeli government. H.E. the Prior, Sir Arthur Porritt, had discussions with the Israeli Ambassador in Wellington, as a result of which it was arranged that shipments of gifts for the hospital should be sent through the Ministry of Social Welfare in Jerusalem. On evidence that the material was genuinely of the nature of charitable gifts, the Ministry would pay the duty. That arrangement lasted until 1972 when customs duty was again imposed by the Israelis on goods supplied to the Ophthalmic Hospital. It was then decided that further support for the hospital should be in the form of donations of money and that the funds would be sent to Grand Priory for the general maintenance of the hospital.

The cost of running the hospital has increased dramatically over the last few years, due partly to the enormous rate of inflation in Israel and partly to the increase in highly expensive technology necessary to maintain a first-rate ophthalmic service. Half the budget can be met by Grand Priory, but for the remainder the Order is dependent upon the generosity of the Arab Governments. In line with its responsibilities to the hospital, the Priory in New Zealand undertook a special appeal for funds in 1982, the centennial year of the hospital in Jerusalem. Over \$20,000 was raised and was used to buy equipment for use in the hospital and for the hospital's nursing education unit.



H.E. Sir Arthur Porritt, Bt, GCMG GCVO CBE (now Lord Porritt), Prior 1967–1972, the first New Zealand-born and the only medical Prior. He was surgeon to King George VI 1946–1952 and serjeant-surgeon to HM The Queen 1952–1967, admitted to the Order of St John in the grade of Commander in 1951, promoted to Knight of Grace in 1956 and reclassified as Knight of Justice in 1973.

Care of the Aged

A leading article in an Auckland newspaper in 1946 commented on one humanitarian project of the nursing divisions in the city in these terms: "Public spirited women members of the St John Ambulance Brigade have come to the rescue of the Knox Home for elderly invalids, which otherwise would have had to close down through lack of nursing and domestic staff... For months past the Brigade has been staffing a chronic ward in the Cornwell Hospital under a similar arrangement, but it must now give this up to meet a case of greater need. There is always a burden for the willing horse".

In 1958 the Priory Almoner, H.J. (later Sir Henry) Kelliher, reported that: "In Auckland the St John Ambulance Association assumes direct responsibility for feeding approximately 100 old people six days a week; it also supplies clothes, blankets, hot water bottles, wood and coal to the needy aged; while Wellington's Welfare Officer paid approximately 1,000 visits to 190 old persons. Dunedin's Linen Guild and Hospitallers Club carry out similar services".

The Auckland Association also operated the Buckley Memorial Holiday House at Torbay, as a place where the elderly, six at a time, could enjoy a holiday.

Hospitallers Clubs

The theme of the St John Hospitallers Clubs is: "Let us join in thought and make this a moment to be dedicated in tender loving reflection to our absent members. If there are any who may be suffering, they will know they are included with all our kindest wishes for their speedy and complete recovery. If any are lonely or with strangers, they will feel at this moment that they are with us. If there are any suffering the pangs of bereavement, they will know they have our united sympathy".

These clubs were established in Auckland, Tauranga, Hamilton, Wanganui, Upper Hutt, Nelson, Dunedin and Invercargill, but some have had to cease activities because of falling membership. However, others have been established more recently in Oamaru and New Plymouth. The Hospitallers Club in Wanganui was established in 1955 by Mrs M.L. McNaught. After many active years doing work for the support of the Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, the club went into recess in 1977. Oamaru established a club in 1982 and they have been visiting the sick and doing other welfare work.

Dunedin has a particularly strong group under the energetic guidance of Mrs E.M.A. Jackson. They provide a hostess service at Dunedin Hospital, run a most successful annual street day appeal, arrange donations of fruit and make jam for the elderly, as well as general welfare work among the sick and aged. The Auckland club have a base which has been used as a drop-in centre. Knitted toys are made for the Princess Mary Children's Hospital. They also have a choir which perform in their red and cream uniforms at St John ceremonies. The Invercargill club has been a consistent donor to the work of the Ophthalmic Hospital. Hamilton Hospitallers Club celebrated its 25th year of service on 2nd June 1983, when life membership gifts were presented to Mr and Mrs R.L. Belchamber.

Co-ordination of the activities of all the clubs has been tirelessly done by Mrs N.L. Marsh of Upper Hutt, the last of the original 13 members of the Upper Hutt branch of the St John Ambulance Society formed on 12 November 1940.

First Aid in Industry

The Background

By the nature of its work the bush and timber milling industry operates in remote places not readily accessible for emergency services. In 1955 the Workers' Compensation Board, through the National Safety Association, agreed to underwrite an organised scheme for teaching first aid and industrial safety to isolated workers. The success of that venture in the Bush Industry led to the Workers' Compensation Board providing financial support for the appointment of salaried first aid training officers by the St John Centres in Auckland, Wellington and Otago.

The relationship between accident prevention and first aid training had long been established by studies undertaken in Canada. Data from large industries in that country showed that those trained in first aid had consistently fewer reported injury accidents than those not so trained.⁽⁴⁶⁾ Besides the benefit to the people and industries concerned, there is a substantial financial saving involved.

Development of First Aid Training in Industry

The Workers' Compensation Board in New Zealand ceased to exist in 1974 when the Accident Compensation Act came into effect. Financial support for first aid teaching, previously given by the Workers' Compensation Board, was taken over by the newly formed Accident Compensation Commission (ACC) and continued on an ad hoc basis until 1975. Negotiations on future support for St John training within industry were undertaken by Priory executive officers with officers of the ACC. They culminated in 1976 with the ACC providing some financial support for pilot schemes for one year in Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin, whilst continuing to maintain fully the First Aid Training Officer in the Bush Industry. The original proposal had been for an extension of this support for up to nine training officers throughout various St John areas in New Zealand. However, that was not to be. In 1977 a further request for extended support was submitted to the ACC, but again was not successful, although the existing level of support was maintained.

The practical encouragement of the ACC in recognising and continuing their support for the teaching of first aid by St John was extended in 1982 by a substantial grant of \$100,000 for the year. That grant enabled Priory to further its activities in the field of industrial first aid by the appointment of a Director of Training at Priory Headquarters and the provision of financial assistance to other St John Centres employing first aid training officers.



H.E. Sir Denis Blundell, GCMC GCVO QSO, Prior 1972–1977 and formerly New Zealand High Commissioner in London.

The Waterfront Industry Commission

Since 1963 the Waterfront Industry Commission (WIC) has employed a First Aid Training Officer, who, whilst being paid by the WIC, wears St John uniform and teaches first aid to St John standards. Over the twenty years since that time a close and mutually beneficial liaison has been developed and maintained between the WIC and Priory Headquarters.

That relationship was extended in 1977 when an arrangement was negotiated with the WIC for the training officer to be located in Priory Headquarters and to work both for Priory, as its part-time training officer, and for the WIC. The salary for the officer is shared by both organisations on a pro-rata basis.

Since that appointment a further and highly satisfactory development has been the establishing in 1982 of a special centre to be known as the Waterfront Industry Commission Centre of the St John Ambulance Association.

New Zealand Railways

Organised first aid in industry really began in New Zealand in the railway workshops about the same time as St John was established here. For many years New Zealand Railways have taught first aid to their members throughout the country, using St John manuals and systems. The first Railway Ambulance Division of the Brigade officially recognised was registered in Palmerston North in 1906 and by 1914 there were at least six active Railway Divisions in different centres. As with the Waterfront Industry Commission, a close and friendly relationship has been developed and maintained between the staff of Priory Headquarters and their counterparts in New Zealand Railways. Evidence of that was the formation of the first special centre of St John in New Zealand by the Railways in 1980.

Visit to Canada by the Chief Training Officer

The St John Ambulance Association in Canada has been in the forefront in the teaching of first aid in industry, particularly in the production of safety-oriented first aid programmes and the production of audiovisual teaching methods and systems. With this in mind and plans for the development and expansion of the teaching of first aid in industry in New Zealand, Priory arranged for its Chief Training Officer to visit Canada to study their teaching organisations and systems. In this respect Priory was most grateful to the WIC for the assistance received towards the travel costs of the visit, this being another example of the close liaison between the two organisations. By the time this account is published it is hoped that the benefits of the visit to Canada will be well established in training programmes throughout New Zealand.

Appointment of a Director of Training

Recognising the importance of first aid training both in industry and in the community and the need to revise and develop the standards

and systems for the teaching of first aid to meet the requirements, a Director of Training was appointed to Priory Headquarters staff in July 1982, using part of the generous grant from the ACC. The Director has revised and improved old standards and systems and introduced new methods, all designed to improve our service to industry and to the community in general. Much remains to be done but the solid baselines are being established towards this end.

From its beginnings in the Bush Industry thirty years ago, the teaching of first aid in industry by St John in New Zealand has made considerable progress. With the development of new systems, techniques, standards and skills, and with the continued support of the ACC, St John will continue to provide a valuable service in industry throughout New Zealand with substantial benefit to the people who work in it.

One interesting and successful development in this field has been the establishment of industrial first aid divisions responsible to the Association, not the Brigade. The first such division in New Zealand was established in AHI Plastics in Hamilton.

The St John Ambulance Brigade

On 21 December 1892 the Dunedin Royal Ambulance Corps was registered, the first overseas division of the Brigade. As in England, where the more enthusiastic of those who had passed the examinations of the St John Ambulance Association banded themselves together into ambulance corps, so in New Zealand. By reason of its disciplined members who were well trained in first aid and who were seen to be doing a good job in the community, the Brigade gained public acceptance. Its members and their community service were a great advertisement for recruitment. In those early years it made steady progress.

The organisation and administration of the Brigade developed into the form we know today. The wearing of uniforms and drill became compulsory, annual inspections were included, warrants were issued to officers, the Service Medal was established. Brigade competitions, instituted in England in 1890, have been held in New Zealand annually, with few exceptions, since the Brigade started. By 1912 the strength of the Brigade outside Great Britain, the Brigade Overseas, was 3500. There was clearly a need for administrative changes and the Brigade Overseas became a separate entity under its own Chief Commissioner.

Colonel George Barclay's period as officer in charge of the Brigade in New Zealand was interrupted by military service from 1914 to 1919 and in that time the activity of the Brigade was curtailed by the demands of the First World War. With the cessation of hostilities and the return of the Commissioner in Charge from war service, activity quickly resumed. Through the 1920s and 1930s the Brigade continued to expand. George Barclay, Chief Commissioner from 1927, was a military man with considerable charisma and his long period of leadership, which ended in 1943, was one of authority.

With the start of the Second World War there was a marked increase in recruitment with many people wanting to volunteer because they were anxious to render community service but preferred first aid duties to membership of the Home Guard or the Emergency Precautions Service. In 1942 there were 643 adult divisions throughout the country with a total Brigade membership of 13,500. The strength of the Brigade Overseas that year had risen to over 75,000 members, which gives an indication of the growth of the Brigade round the world.

Francis W. Ward became the second Chief Commissioner of New Zealand in 1944. He had joined the Wellington Division in 1912 and following service in the First World War he had returned to the Wellington Division as an ambulance officer. In civilian life he took up duties with the Wellington Harbour Board where he became chief wharfinger. He was a good administrator with a penchant for detail and he took a close personal interest in all the people with whom he came in contact.

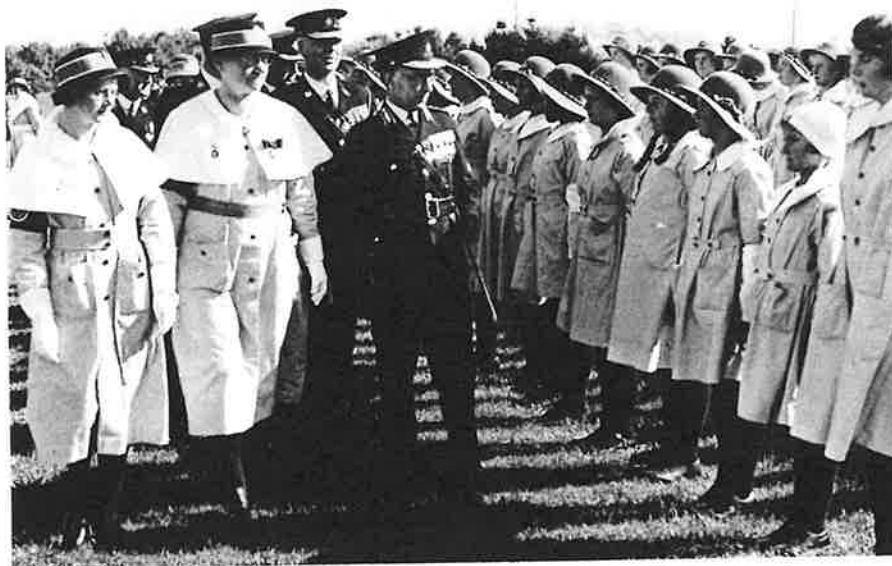


Mrs Agnes Faulkner and Mrs A. Mundy, members of Tauranga Nursing Division, on duty at the races in 1934, shortly after the formation of the Division. Mrs Faulkner's caption read: "No uniforms, no nothing. First aid book in bag, hoping there will be no cases".



The Barclay Shield, bearing the medals and insignia of Lieut.-Colonel George Barclay, OBE KStJ, Officer in Charge of the Brigade in New Zealand 1904-1943.

Chief Commissioner F.W. Ward
inspecting nursing cadets.



In 1946, when New Zealand was raised to the status of a Priory of the Order of St John, the Brigade was entering a period of twenty years' growth and popularity which might now be seen as its hey-day. It had become a well-established and successful community organisation providing services which the community needed. The health system in New Zealand, established in the 1940s in the wake of the Social Security Act 1938, proved appropriate and successful. In the immediate post-war community, with the people united by constructive fervour towards a common goal, the Brigade was welcomed and seen as an essential part of the health-care system. Professional medical services were in some areas still limited, epidemics still existed and prosperity was limited to those able to ride the economic strains and drains of a depression and two world wars. With the elevation of the Commandery in New Zealand to full Priory status there was an awareness that the organisation had "come of age" and was now capable of managing its own destiny.

Brigadier John M. Mitchell, DSO, who took over the role of Chief Commissioner in 1957, had served with distinction during the Second World War. He was a senior draughtsman with the Ministry of Works, an active member of the Territorial Forces before and after the war and he quickly stamped his military qualities on the Brigade. A man of authority, he engendered respect and he appointed a number of ex-army personnel to senior positions within the Brigade. He exercised tight control of the organisation and his period in office was one of great strength for the Brigade.

In the 1960s it was becoming apparent that recruitment was levelling off. Younger members were not coming forward to replace older members and it seemed that this was due, in part, to the proliferation of voluntary organisations springing up in the community and also, in the 1970s, to the astonishing increases in the number and range of community services. Other voluntary organisations and community services were encroaching upon the numbers and areas of activity of the Brigade and membership was levelling off.

In 1971 Ian B. Campbell, MBE VRD, succeeded Brigadier Mitchell as Chief Commissioner. His style was in marked contrast to



Brigadier John Mitchell, DSO ED, Chief
Commissioner 1957–1971.



Chief Commissioner's Conference, Wellington, 1963.
Senior officers in the centre of the front row: Chief Cadet Officer Dr Douglas Kennedy, Chief Superintendent Nursing Miss Noeline Knight, Chief Commissioner John Mitchell, Chief Nursing Officer Miss Mavis Paton, Chief Surgeon Dr Howard Marsh.

that of his predecessor. Previous experience as a commanding officer in the RNZVR and a professional career with the Workers' Compensation Board and, latterly, the Accident Compensation Commission, gave him the skills necessary in his new position. The "unmilitary" image which he projected was in sympathy with the need for change which was becoming apparent in the 1970s. The various districts were coming of age and were seeking greater autonomy. It is to Ian Campbell's credit that he had the vision to understand that and to allow it to proceed.

Donald Urquhart-Hay, a urological surgeon, was appointed as the fourth Chief Commissioner of the Brigade in 1981. He was the first to reach the position who had begun his career in the Brigade as a cadet and he had gained experience of Brigade affairs as a Divisional Surgeon, Chief Surgeon and Deputy-Chief Commissioner. By 1983 the total membership of the Brigade in New Zealand was 11,689, comprising 5632 adult members and 6057 cadets, with 255 adult divisions and 215 cadet divisions.

The Cadet Movement

An important new development in the Brigade in New Zealand took place in 1927 when the first St John Cadet Division was formed. England had established its first cadet division in 1922 at which time St John's Gate approved the issue of preliminary first aid certificates to children and accepted them as members of St John Ambulance Cadet Divisions. The first overseas cadet division was formed in Bombay in 1925.

The first cadet division in New Zealand was established in Wanganui on 2 May 1927 by E.B. (Ted) Gilberd. He had joined the Wanganui Ambulance Division in 1922 and had been active in youth groups in the city from 1920. On founding the Cadet Ambulance Division he became its first superintendent. He moved to Christchurch in 1932 and was there appointed Corps Officer for ambulance cadets. In 1936 he transferred to Wellington where he served as District Officer in charge of cadets and later as Commissioner of the Wellington District of the Brigade.



Ian Campbell, MBE VRD, Chief Commissioner 1971–1981.



Dr Donald Urquhart-Hay, Chief Commissioner from 1981.



Edward B. Gilberd, QSO KStJ, founder of St John Cadets in New Zealand in 1927, Commissioner of Wellington District 1950-1954 and generous benefactor of the Order.

The object of St John cadets as set out at the time were:

- (a) To afford facilities to juveniles to meet together for instruction in junior and senior first aid and home nursing with the object of combining individual efforts for the public advantage.
- (b) To assist in the maintenance of health by teaching hygiene and by the promotion of regular practices and physical exercises.

There was considerable emphasis on sporting and camping activities with training and lecturing, drill and, of course, first aid.

In 1927 Dr E.E. Porritt of Wanganui, father of Lord Porritt, bronze medal winner at the Paris Olympics and later Governor-General and Prior in New Zealand, presented the Porritt Cup for cadet first aid competition. The first winners of the cup contested at Wanganui in 1928 were Ron Bowen, John Battersby, Ray Fox and Horace Stoke. Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand, presented a cup for the champion ambulance cadet in 1934.

Nursing cadets competed for the champion of champions trophy, the Canterbury Centennial Shield, presented for competition by Superintendent W. Oliver of Wellington in 1950. Ambulance cadet teams compete for the Sir Alfred Robin Memorial Shield which was presented in memory of her brother by Miss Robin and bears the

Sumner Cadet Ambulance Division in the early 1930s with, left centre, E.B. Gilberd, founder of St John Cadets in New Zealand.



The bicycle brigade of St John ambulance cadets.





Port Chalmers Cadet Ambulance Team of 1949 with their trophies: Sgt L.J. Thompson, K, Kelliher, F. Clarke, B.W. Beagley.
The tall cup in the centre is the Bledisloe Cup for Champion of Champions, presented by Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General, in 1934 and won in 1949 by L.J. Thompson.

insignia and decorations of Sir Alfred. The Barclay Memorial Shield similarly bears the decorations and miniatures of Colonel Barclay and was for competition between nursing cadets.

The first Cadet Officers' Conference was held in conjunction with the annual cadet competitions in Wellington on 5 September 1936, under the chairmanship of Assistant Commissioner F.W. Ward, later to become Chief Commissioner for New Zealand.



The contestants at the Dominion Cadet Competitions in Wellington in 1936. Rear centre is the Sir Alfred Robin Memorial Shield, the first time it was in competition. In front of it are the winners, the Canterbury/West Coast team (from Christchurch YMCA Division), Sgt D. Webb, Cpl R. Kinley, V. Wise, D. Chaney. Associated with these competitions was the first Cadet Officers' Conference.

In the mid 1970s under the leadership of Trevor Dick, Chief Cadet Officer, a determined effort was made to widen the teaching of cadets from pure instruction in first aid to aspects of character training, self-identification and human relationships. This concept was fostered under the title "Living, Learning and Leadership" and

has been a very significant development in capturing and retaining the interest of young people. In 1967 a cup known as the New Zealand Army Cup was given for biennial competition between cadet teams from Australia, Fiji and New Zealand. It is hoped that in the future New Guinea, Singapore, Hong Kong and possibly Canada may enter the competition.

As in many other voluntary organisations, the need for professionalism has been recognised and the first professional youth



The Dominion Cadet Competitions held in Dunedin, 27 August 1949. Dr E.E. Butler (back to camera) and District Officer W. Thompson judging the team test at Otago Girls' High School.

training officer was appointed to the cadet movement in 1983 in the person of Miss Ann Patillo, a university graduate in business administration. Over the years the growth of the cadet movement has been progressive and in 1983 there were 6057 cadets between the ages of 8 and 21 taking an active part in the work of the Brigade.

Organisation of the Brigade

The unit of the Brigade is the Division. Men are grouped in ambulance divisions, women in nursing divisions. In the 1970s it was accepted that men and women should both have skills in first aid and in what is now called patient care, formerly home nursing. Because of this, combined divisions of men and women have become favoured. Each division, ranging from ten to fifteen members, is under the charge of a superintendent. Training is given by divisional surgeons and nursing officers. A number of divisions in a geographic area constitute a District, tending in New Zealand to follow the old provincial boundaries. Each District is directed by a Commissioner who is responsible to the Chief Commissioner in Wellington. The number of Districts and their boundaries have changed over the years and at present there are eleven Districts, Auckland, Waikato/King Country, Bay of Plenty, Hawkes Bay/East Coast, Taranaki, Wanganui, Manawatu, Wellington, Canterbury/West Coast, Otago and Southland. Overall control of the Brigade rests with the Chief



The Auckland team (from Remuera Cadet Ambulance Division), winners of the Sir Alfred Robin Memorial Shield, 1949. From left: Otago Asst Commissioner T.H. Mulholland (back to camera), Cadet Supt P. Russell, Sgt G.C. Vickers, J. Carroll, J. Irvine, N. Cantwell.

Commissioner assisted by his headquarters staff of a Chief Surgeon, Chief Superintendent Nursing, Chief Cadet Officer and additional staff officers.



Queenstown First Aid Post, opened in December 1948. The first squad on duty: J. Beeby (Balclutha), W. Westerby (Dunedin), District Supt E.V. Hughes (South Otago), Cadet Supt R. McLean (Dunedin), D. Larsen.

The Railways, which played an important part in the early development of New Zealand and which were the scene of many serious accidents, early on developed groups of people capable of rendering first aid. A Railway Volunteer and Ambulance Brigade was formed in Dunedin in 1887, although not affiliated with the Order of St John. That was the start of the development of the Railway Ambulance Divisions, which number ten at the present time.

Likewise, divisions were formed in the Waterfront Industry throughout the country, the first in Auckland in 1964. Now there are

ten waterfront divisions, which hold annual competitions at which a number of trophies are competed for. There is one Post Office Division and two further industrial divisions.

In 1981 a division composed of intellectually handicapped children was established at Kew, Dunedin. It was the first such division formed in the Commonwealth and 22 of its members have qualified in stage two of first aid.



Cadets enjoying a practice session in Wanganui.
"Don't make your patient laugh!"

The Role of the Brigade

The objects of the Brigade are, first to provide a properly trained body of men and women to render first aid to the sick and injured wherever required, particularly at public gatherings, sporting fixtures and national celebrations. Secondly they are to provide reserves for the medical services of Her Majesty's Forces and for service with Civil Defence in times of war or national emergency. Members of the Brigade also carry out a wide variety of other duties for the benefit of the sick and the infirm, along with voluntary hospital work, voluntary ambulance duties and the teaching of first aid and patient care. All full members of the Brigade must hold a first aid certificate and are required to pass annual re-examinations.

While the closed divisions mentioned earlier within New Zealand Railways, the Waterfront Industry and the Post Office were established to look after their own accidents with no responsibility for public duties, many of the Railway Divisions have rendered notable service in public duties over the years. The Brigade has rendered service in two areas over many years, namely the voluntary ambulance service and the sports field.

The expansion of sport as a national leisure pursuit has seen the development of a Federation of Sports Medicine one of whose aims is to create within each sporting code a group trained in the prevention and treatment of injuries particular to that sport. To some extent this development in the 1970s has occurred because the Brigade has been unable to provide the numbers of personnel needed



Lieut.-General Sir Otto Lund, KCB DSO, Commissioner-in-Chief of the St John Ambulance Brigade 1949–1956, in Dunedin in 1955 with Commissioner T.H. Mulholland and H.L. Paterson, chairman of Otago Centre.

for the increasing number of sporting fixtures. However, the skills and experience of the Brigade have been eagerly sought by the Federation of Sports Medicine and a close relationship exists between the two bodies.

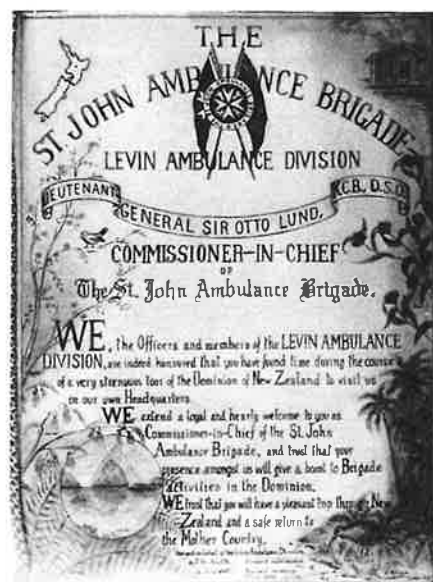
Since the 1960s there have been astounding increases in the number and range of community services in the area of health and welfare. The Brigade has possibly suffered more territorial encroachment by other organisations, societies and groups than any other single community organisation. The changes in technology, education and attitudes so evident in the 1970s may indicate that as the Brigade in New Zealand is approaching its centenary, its aims for the future may read as follows:

To provide a ready-trained body of civilians in the arts and skills of primary aid and basic patient care to augment professional staff during times of war and/or disaster.

To promote community understanding of the human body, preventive care in the health field and knowledge of the workings of the health care system in the community. To promote the involvement of trained community volunteers in all feasible activities of the health care system, to encourage maximum community understanding in health care practices, opportunities and limitations.

To promote maximum co-ordination and co-operation within the health care systems and community-based voluntary agencies involved in the fields of health and welfare.

Over the years since its establishment in New Zealand, the St John Ambulance Brigade has carried out its stated aims well and faithfully. However, the needs of the 1980s are incomparably different from those of the 1900s or the 1940s. Progress in medicine has brought about changes in the management and resuscitation of the injured and there is a greater public expectation of highly skilled assistance being readily available. The development of the professional ambulance service has eroded the traditional activity of the Brigade and the growth of sports medicine in the community has encroached upon another area of long-standing involvement. The



An illuminated address presented to Sir Otto Lund, Commissioner-in-Chief, by the Levin Ambulance Division when he inspected them on 27 February 1958.



Marjorie, Countess of Brecknock, DBE, Superintendent-in-Chief of Nursing Divisions, during her visit to New Zealand in 1969.

plethora of community-based health and welfare agencies and societies over the past decade or two have diminished the earlier activities. The Brigade is moving to consider those areas of encroachment by a review of its future role. In the meantime its thrust of development is aimed at an upgrading of training methods, the identification and training of its future leaders and an active recruitment policy.

Two things made the Order of St John stand out early in New Zealand history. First, membership of the Brigade as a viable and acceptable alternative to compulsory military training quickly established the Brigade as a community service organisation of choice for many young members. Secondly, the determined and active provision of the earliest ambulance transport services around the country earned the Association an important place among the community-based volunteer service organisations and sister health care agencies.

However, the problems of today are different. The public is generally much better informed and more discerning in decisions involving health care. Medical advice has largely eliminated or successfully controlled the epidemics which made Brigade members such an invaluable auxiliary to the medical and nursing professions. Access to and availability of medical and para-medical services have improved significantly for the average family. Uniformity has become undesirable in the face of opportunities for individual development and betterment.

The function of the Brigade now is to consider the future and determine what changes are needed if it is to continue over the next century with the force and influence it has had to date over its years of community service in New Zealand.

From the point of view of a Zambuk

St John is people. That may be self-evident but it can sometimes be obscured by statistics and facts. The annual report of Priory is an excellent document containing many facts, statistics and reports. All are very interesting and valuable, especially when it is realised that behind them all lie people. People doing things, whether in or out of the limelight, people giving their time and their energy, people training and practising endlessly so they may be ready when called upon, in wet or cold or heat or boredom or fatigue or danger, to help the injured or the sick.

Someone, asked why he joined St John, replied, "I must have been mad". It is not only the uniformed members of our Order, however, who can respond to that remark. Unless there is vision, membership in all branches of the Order can seem pointless, with meetings, fund-raising, the petty squabbles that come about even in the most worthy causes. "I must have been mad". We would wish that more would become infected with that divine madness.

"Zambuk" is a slang expression, or perhaps more correctly a term of affection with a touch of derision, applied to a uniformed member of the St John Ambulance Brigade on public duty. It seems to be peculiar to Australasia and is of obscure origin, although possibly related to the trade name of a brand of ointment formerly popular for the treatment of bruises and sprains. It arose apparently on the rugby football fields, where the St John uniform has long been a traditional sight. The life of a Zambuk can be full of surprises.

There is humour to temper what is sometimes boredom, or sharing the pain of a badly injured patient. There is hard work and fatigue, long hours standing in all weathers, the sheer physical stress of busy periods, the sometimes thoughtless and unkind remarks of spectators, occasionally the danger. An elderly ought-to-have-retired member, whose running days were over, but who was still giving his voluntary service for want of a younger member, walked briskly to a footballer patient. A man called out, "Get a move on, Zambuk". One young man on a cold wet day collapsed when running to a patient. Some ignorant spectators imagined that the sight of a badly broken leg had upset him. The truth was that he had influenza and should not have been there at all.

On occasion there is no time for boredom. Too often the Zambuk must cover several grounds at one time. Unless he is very fit, this becomes an almost impossible task. It seems inevitable that each injury occurs far away in the opposite corner of the most distant field. Sometimes the player will get up and walk away just as the Zambuk approaches.

The other side of the coin is boredom. In the days before much soccer was played in New Zealand, rugby and hockey were the main, perhaps the only, male winter sports which St John members attended. One man, not long out from Scotland, could not be



The first aid bag, familiar sight on many sports fields.

bothered with rugby. He nearly got himself clobbered one day by spectators when he produced a book to while away the time between whistles. That is not as silly as it sounds. An abysmal exhibition of rugby or some other game, a ceremony or parade that is of interest only to participants, a sport which a member dislikes or which produces nothing to do, these can bore to the uttermost the member who thinks of all the other interesting or important things which he or she could be doing. Perhaps it is good training in the cultivation of patience.

Tragedy is part of the life of the St John member. The death of a patient, the paraplegia of another. It may not be the fault of the first aider, but it hurts just the same. A little seven-year-old boy fell out of a tree and broke his arm. He was a hole-in-the-heart patient, due shortly to have an operation. He was a lovable little boy and his one wish was to give our lady member a gift. He had his operation, but died soon after. The gift, too precious to use, was for many years a memorial to that little boy.

A too-frequent injury in rugby football is damage to the cervical vertebrae. Four adults and three cadets were on a busy 14-field football ground. While one adult and a cadet were attending to a Pott's fracture came the familiar three whistles. The adult member sent the cadet to investigate. Soon afterwards he was summoned urgently, the Pott's fracture must wait. The injury had been diagnosed by the cadet as a fracture of the cervical vertebrae and his management of it had been careful and correct. His diagnosis was later confirmed and the player was unfortunately a paraplegic. The cadet's age was 13.

An ambulance in a country area was called to a home where the mother was about to give birth. The driver and attendant, considering the baby was due to arrive at any minute, waited and a few minutes later the baby was born on the sofa. So to hospital, after cleaning up. Before they left the hospital, a nurse appeared wanting information about the mother, her full name, her age. She thought the attendant was the father. He hadn't had time to change into uniform.

There are times when the first aider must consider the patient before the convenience of the game, or whatever the situation may be. Every now and then a concussed football player will refuse to leave the field when advised to do so by the St John member. Perhaps he can be excused, he is in no fit state to make decisions; but the captain makes the irresponsible decision that the man plays on. St John members have often had to be very firm about this, in their various ways overruling the captain's decision. There was an incident where a player was severely injured, a fracture of cervical vertebrae being suspected. Against opposition, the man on duty insisted on holding up play until the ambulance transport arrived. He was vindicated when his diagnosis proved correct. A player was saved that day from paralysis.

Motor racing can be a very dangerous sport, not only for the drivers but also for St John people on duty round the course. In 1963 a St John man and a flag marshal beside him were killed by a car out of control. Even our vehicles are in danger it seems. A runaway stock car demolished the ambulance parked in a "safe" area, away from the course. The crew got handfuls of thistles when they dived into a ditch, but were otherwise unhurt.



Zambuks at work at the Otago-Springboks rugby match on 7 July 1956.

First time out, one young lady on an ambulance saw a leg in the gutter at the site of an accident. Horrors! Near panic, until she took herself in hand. "You're on duty and you must cope", she told herself. Then the victim lying on the street called out, "I seem to have lost my leg". It was an artificial leg, of course.

At about 9 a.m. during an official ceremony, came a call for St John members to join a search and rescue team. A party of trampers was overdue. They set out, but while they were still on the way the trampers walked out. However, at the same time, there was another call to rescue a youth lying in a distant hut with a ruptured kidney. Rescue was fairly straightforward with only one river to ford to return to their vehicle. There was no time for bed on their return. Just change, breakfast and so to work.

Equal contributions are made by members of the Association. Much of this is behind the scenes, raising money, building and maintaining property, organising lectures for the public in first aid, patient care and other subjects. Whether in the activity of the uniformed branch, or in the more mundane work of the Association, the humanitarian motive is, or should be, the strongest driving force and the one thing that in the end makes everything worthwhile. Appreciation helps but is not always shown.

There are many motives for joining St John. Whatever the original motive may be, it is overtaken and submerged in one thing that grows and grows in those who stay, the infinite joy of a job well done, the brotherhood and sisterhood of a shared task. Among the welter of cuts and bruises and such-like minor injuries, the headaches and frustrations, someone's pain is relieved, a limb or a life is saved. There can be no reward greater than that.

The Ceremonials of the Order of St John

In the Order of St John, ceremonials fulfil an important part of its being, providing as they do the outward signs of its valued heritage. The form and order of ceremonials in New Zealand follow those set out by Grand Priory and hallowed by ancient tradition, adapted to local requirements. The Director of Ceremonies to Priory is responsible for all ceremonial occasions.



The Prior, H.E. Sir Willoughby Norrie (later Lord Norrie) at the investiture service in First Church, Dunedin, in 1954.

A prime occasion is the annual St John's Day Service and Investiture of Priory, held as near St John the Baptist's Day, 24 June, as possible. In the early days of St John in New Zealand investitures were held in Government House. In the 1920 to 1940 period, they were held in various parts of the country as occasion demanded. During the 1936 visit of Colonel James L. Sleeman, Knight of Justice and Chief Commissioner of the Brigade Overseas, he conducted several investitures in different places. From 1946 investitures were held in churches of various denominations and more recently they have been held usually in the town halls of the main cities before audiences of some two thousand invited guests. These later investitures have been held in conjunction with the Festival of St John the Baptist and an Assembly of the Order. This is an adaptation of ceremonial usage and has become a grand occasion.

An investiture is the formal reception of a postulant on his or her admission to or promotion within the several grades of the Order. It is an honour sanctioned by the Sovereign Head of the Order and is therefore given full solemnity.

The investiture of a Bailiff Grand Cross has been conducted on only three occasions in New Zealand, on the reception of Sir Heaton Rhodes, Sir James Elliott and Sir Alan Gandell. The first was conducted by the Prior, Sir Bernard Freyberg, VC, in 1947 in Sir Heaton Rhodes's own home in Christchurch, because of his age and infirmity. Sir James Elliott was invested by the Prior, Sir Willoughby



The investiture of Sir Alan Gandell as a Bailiff Grand Cross in Wellington Cathedral, November 1982. Sir Alan (right), wearing the insignia of his new grade, is escorted to his seat by the Lord Prior, Sir Maurice Dorman.

Norrie, in Wellington in 1955. Sir Alan Gandell was invested by the Lord Prior, Sir Maurice Dorman, in St Paul's Cathedral, Wellington, in 1982. The Installation of the Chancellor is a short ceremony to install the Chancellor of the Priory in New Zealand in his chair, usually held preceding the Investiture following his appointment.



The installation of the Chancellor, Sir Randal Elliott, in Wellington Town Hall, 21 June 1981. The new Chancellor (right) is greeted by the Prior, H.E. Sir David Beattie, on assuming office. Standing next to Sir Randal is the retiring Chancellor, Sir Alan Gandell. R.J. Towers, Director of Ceremonies, stands in the background.

At these times may be seen the appurtenances or symbols of the Order:

The Processional Cross: The Cross was presented to Priory by Sir Heaton Rhodes in 1950 in memory of his wife, Lady Rhodes, DStJ. It was crafted in England to the design of William Bedkoher and bears the figure of St John the Baptist with the Cross of the Order, the Southern Cross and fern leaves. The Cross was handed to the Prior, Sir Bernard Freyberg, VC, by John H. Rhodes, KStJ, on behalf

of his uncle, at a ceremony held at Christ's College, Christchurch, in May 1950. It was dedicated at the St John's Day Service in Christchurch Cathedral that year.

The Great Sword: The Ceremonial Sword was presented by Grand Priory and was brought to New Zealand by the new Prior, Sir Willoughby Norrie, in 1953. It is a Wilkinson sword, crafted in England after the style of a hand-and-a-half weapon of the late 15th century. It is borne sheathed before the Prior in processions as a symbol of his temporal jurisdiction.

In 1953 the newly installed Prior, H.E. Sir Willoughby Norrie, presents to the Chancellor, Sir James Elliott, the ceremonial sword, a gift from Grand Priory, which Sir Willoughby had brought with him from England at the request of H.R.H. the Grand Prior. Lady Norrie, DStJ, is on the left.



The Dubbing Sword: This small sword with cruciform hilt is used in conferring the accolade on Knights of the Order. It was the gift of P.P. O'Shea, New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary, and R.J. Towers, Director of Ceremonies, in 1980.

The Standards: The Priory Standard was presented by Grand Priory in 1956. It follows the design of the Great Standard of the Order, being a white cross on a red ground with the Royal Crest, a crown surmounted by a lion, in the upper left quadrant, distinguished in the case of the Priory in New Zealand by fern leaves in the centre of the cross. The Standard was brought to New Zealand by the master of *Dominion Monarch*, Captain K.D.G. Fisher, GM, and handed over by him to the Chancellor, Stronach Paterson.

The Brigade Standard is the Wellington District Standard purchased with money raised by the late Staff Officer Conrad Fuller, whose wish it was that it be housed in the Chapter Room and used by Priory when required.

The Queen's Beasts: These are sword rests in silver and depict a lion and a unicorn, the heraldic beasts which are supporters of the Royal Arms and are used by the Order of St John in its devices. The Queen's Beasts were presented by Sir William Stevenson, then Director of Ceremonies, to Priory in 1965, at a ceremony in the Auckland Town Hall. The Ceremonial Sword rests on these when Chapter is in session and at Investitures.

The Wands: The Wands are carried by the Director of Ceremonies and the Assistant Director of Ceremonies, symbolic of their ceremonial duties.



The Queen's Beasts, the crowned lion and the unicorn, supporters of the Royal Arms and used as the embellishments in the Badge of the Order of St John, cast in silver as sword rests, presented to Priory in 1965 by Sir William Stevenson, KBE, Director of Ceremonies.



Lesser ceremonies of the Order include the funerals of senior members of the Order, the dedication of ambulances, and the dedication and opening of headquarters or other buildings. Each of such ceremonies is opened and closed by the traditional Prayers of the Order in recognition of the first great motto of the Order, Pro Fide, For the Faith.

The Prior's seat in the Chapter Room, with in front the ceremonial sword on the silver Queen's Beasts sword rests, as when Chapter is in session. Behind are the Brigade Standard (right) and the Priory Standard, being the Arms of the Order, a white cross on a red ground with the Royal Crest of England in the upper left quadrant, differenced by a wreath of fern leaves in the centre of the cross for the Priory in New Zealand.



The Library of Priory

The Priory Librarian is responsible for the custody of a small but important library and collection of medals and memorabilia relating to the history of the Order and its Foundations, both within New Zealand and elsewhere. The library developed after the establishment of the Commandery in 1931. Since 1960, when Priory moved to its present headquarters on the Terrace, Wellington, the library and collection have been housed in special glass-fronted cabinets in the Chapter Room.

Colonel Sir Heaton Rhodes, a keen student of the Order's history, acquired over a number of years, largely through purchase in London, an important collection of books which he presented to Priory in 1948. As a result the Order in New Zealand has what is regarded by many as the most outstanding collection of books relating to the Order outside St John's Gate, London. It includes works from the 16th and 17th centuries and is particularly strong in works of the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Rhodes gift includes books bearing the bookplates of Grand Priory (how Rhodes acquired them is not known) and of the noted historian of the Order, H.W. Fincham, KStJ FSA, who was Curator and Assistant Librarian of Grand Priory and worked for the Order into the tenth decade of his age. In a copy of *The History of the Knights of Malta* by L'Abbe de Vertot (2 volumes, London, 1728) there is a bookplate of Grand Priory and the inscription, "Presented to the Order of St John of Jerusalem (in England) by Wayman Dixon, the first Knight of Grace in the reconstituted Order, 20 January 1925".

The oldest and possibly rarest works are Italian books dating from 1570 and 1586. There are also French books of 1685 and 1695. All of these deal with the Order of St John and other knightly orders of chivalry. In recent years, through the generosity of Grand Priory and of many members of Priory, in particular E.B. Gilberd, QSO KStJ, the library's holdings have been greatly enriched.

Amongst the memorabilia are: postage stamps relating to the Most Venerable Order and the Order of Malta; 18th-century coins issued by the Grand Masters of the Order and modern coins of the Order of Malta; **Armorial Bearings of Priories**; porcelain; flags, **badges, medals, medallions, insignia, maps, portraits and** photographs. There is a fine illuminated address from Grand Priory to Sir Heaton Rhodes on his retirement as Knight Commander of the Commandery in New Zealand, dated 26 July 1945, signed by the acting Sub-Prior, The Earl of Clarendon, and the acting Chancellor, Sir Edwin King.

In 1977 the Prior, Sir Denis Blundell, and the Chancellor, A.T. Gandell, presented a Loyal Address to The Queen on behalf of the Priory on the occasion of Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee and visit to



The Prior, H.E. the Hon. Sir David Beattie (right), with the Chancellor, Sir Randal Elliott, at Priory Headquarters.

New Zealand. An exact copy of the Address and Her Majesty's message of acknowledgement are displayed.

Insignia on display include those of a Bailiff Grand Cross conferred on Sir James Elliott in 1955 and those of a Dame of Grace conferred on Mrs E.M. Balcombe-Brown in 1951. There is also the magnificent Sir Alfred Robin Shield for St John Ambulance Cadets, which was withdrawn from competition in 1977. It bears the Badge and Star of a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George, the Badge of a Companion of the Order of St John, a set of miniature orders, decorations and medals, and the insignia of rank of Major-General Sir Alfred Robin, a distinguished soldier and one of the fathers of the New Zealand Army.

The more exotic are a Tabua of whale's tooth, the most prized honour Fiji can give a visitor, which was presented in 1960 to Lord Wakehurst, KG KCMG GCStJ, Lord Prior of St John; a Kava Bowl presented to the Chief Commissioner, Brigadier J.M. Mitchell, by the Fiji Brigade Team at the Palmerston North competitions in 1967; and several Maori carvings featuring the Badge of the Order recently executed by the Librarian, Dr W.J. Boyd.

Insignia and Medals of the Order of St John

The Royal Charter of 1888, in effect, made the Order of St John an independent Royal Order of Chivalry under the British Crown. The grades of the Order and the design of the insignia have, since 1888, undergone various changes. The present structure, of six grades, dates from the 1936 Charter. The grades are:

- Grade I Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross GCStJ
- Grade II Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace KStJ/DStJ
- Grade III Chaplains ChStJ
- Commanders (Brothers and Sisters) CStJ
- Grade IV Officers (Brothers and Sisters) OStJ
- Grade V Serving Brothers and Sisters SBStJ/SSStJ
- Grade VI Esquires EsqStJ

The basic component of all the insignia is the Badge of the Order, which is an eight-pointed cross embellished in the four principal angles alternately with a lion passant guardant and a unicorn passant, being the Supporters of the Royal and State Armorial Bearings of Great Britain. The insignia are worn suspended from a black watered-silk ribbon. Until 1948 most insignia were set in sterling silver or silver-gilt. Since then all insignia except those of the Grand Cross (Grade I) are set in base metal plated silver or gold as appropriate to the grade.

Promotions in and appointments to the Order, like other Royal honours, are sanctioned by The Queen as Sovereign Head of the Order and are promulgated in the *London Gazette*. In New Zealand's case, the Royal approval is given on the advice of the Prior (the Governor-General). Appointments are made in recognition of service to either the Order itself or one of its three Foundations: the Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, the St John Ambulance Association and the St John Ambulance Brigade. Warrants of Appointment to the Order in several styles, bearing the signatures of the Grand Prior and Chancellor and the Seal of the Order are issued on personal application and payment by the appointee.

Appointment to all grades except Grades V and VI involves the payment of foundation dues, which include the cost of the insignia, and for all grades except Grade V an annual oblation, a donation for the charitable works of the Order. Membership of the Order does not confer any rank, style, title, dignity, appellation or social precedence. Knights, therefore, do not use the appellation "Sir" before their names, like those of the various other Royal Orders of Chivalry, and abbreviations denoting membership are not generally used after the name except in the appropriate St John context. The insignia are, however, accorded a precedence in the official Order of Wear of Orders, Decoration and Medals: after other decorations but before medals for gallantry and distinguished conduct.

Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross

Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross are ex-officio members of the Chapter-General of Grand Priory. Bailiffs Grand Cross are limited to the five Great Officers of the Order, former Great Officers, certain members of the Royal Family and fourteen others at any one time, at least two of whom are selected from the Priories. Dames Grand Cross, in addition to royalty, are limited to seven, at least one of whom shall be nominated by Priories.

The badge of this grade is of white enamel set in gold and is worn on the left hip suspended on a ribbon over the right shoulder. A star, consisting of the badge of the Order set in gold without embellishments, is worn on the left breast.

Three members of the Priory in New Zealand have been appointed Bailiffs Grand Cross: Colonel the Honourable Sir Heaton Rhodes, KCVO KBE, in 1947; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Elliott in 1955; and Sir Alan Gandell, CBE, in 1982. There have been no Dames Grand Cross associated with New Zealand.

Sir Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of Ranfurly, GCMG PC, a Knight of Justice of the Order (1897), who was Governor of New Zealand 1897–1904, took an active interest in the work of the Association and Brigade during their formative years in New Zealand and was appointed a Bailiff Grand Cross in 1926. He was Registrar of Grand Priory 1912–1916 and Director of the Ambulance Department 1916–1919. In 1982 Ranfurly's GCStJ insignia, together with several ceremonial uniforms, were presented by the 6th Earl to the 3rd Battalion, Auckland (Countess of Ranfurly's Own) and Northland, Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment.

Lord Grey of Naunton, GCMG GCVO OBE, a New Zealander by birth and education now resident in England and a former Governor of several Commonwealth nations, was in 1976 promoted to the grade of Bailiff Grand Cross on his appointment to the great office of Bailiff of Egle.

Knights and Dames of Justice

Knights and Dames of Grace entitled to Armorial Bearings (Coats of Arms) are eligible to be re-classified as Knights or Dames of Justice. Since the Royal Charter of 1974, Priors of Priories have been automatically admitted as Knights of Justice.

In addition to the Earl of Ranfurly, several other Governors of New Zealand were Knights of Justice and did much to assist the work of the Order and its Foundations in New Zealand. They include: 1880–1882, The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon (later 1st Baron Stanmore), GCMG, Knight of Justice (1870); 1910–1912, Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, 1st Baron Islington GCMG GBE DSO, Knight of Justice (1911); and 1912–1920 (styled Governor-General from 1917), Sir Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, 2nd Earl of Liverpool, GCB GCMG GBE MVO, Knight of Justice (1918).

Arthur Edgar Gravenor Rhodes, OBE, a cousin of Sir Heaton Rhodes, became the first New Zealand resident Knight of Justice in 1916. He was a Member of Parliament and a former Mayor of Christchurch, originally appointed a Knight of Grace in 1913. Since

1916 there have been a further ten Knights of Justice in New Zealand. There have been no New Zealand Dames of Justice.

The badge of a Knight of Justice is of white enamel set in gold with gold embellishments and is worn as a neck decoration. The star, smaller than that of a Grand Cross, is set in gold without embellishments.

Knights and Dames of Grace

The earliest Knight of Grace associated with New Zealand appears to have been Lieutenant-General Sir William Jervois, GCMG CB, Governor 1883–1889. The first resident New Zealand Knights of Grace were the Honourable Edwin Mitchelson (1910), later Sir Edwin Mitchelson, KCMG, Lieutenant-Colonel George Barclay (1911) and Colonel Sir Heaton Rhodes (1912).

Prior to the 1926 Charter Dames of Grace were known as Ladies of Grace and four New Zealand women were so styled: Mrs S.A. Rhodes, an aunt of Sir Heaton Rhodes (1910); Rose, Mrs A.E.G. Rhodes; Stella, Mrs W.B. Fisher (1924); and Jessie, Lady Rhodes, Sir Heaton's wife (1926). Since the 1926 Charter there have been five Dames of Grace who were resident New Zealanders: Mary, Lady Ferguson (1936); Mrs Helen Lowry, OBE (1936); Ann, Lady Elliott (1945); Mrs E.M. Balcombe-Brown (1951); and Mrs E.M.A. Jackson (1983). In addition, five wives of Governors-General have been Dames of Grace: Lady Bledisloe, Lady Galway, Lady Newall, Lady Freyberg and Lady Norrie. Wives of subsequent Governors-General have been admitted in the grade of Commander (Sister).

The badge of a Knight of Grace is of white enamel set in silver with silver embellishments, worn as a neck decoration. For Dames of Grace the badge is similar but smaller, worn as a neck decoration by ladies in uniform and otherwise suspended from a bow of the ribbon on the left breast. The star of Knights and Dames of Grace is set in silver with silver embellishments.

Chaplains

Chaplains are clergy admitted to the Order in Grade III. Their badge is set in gold with gold embellishments and is worn as a neck decoration. They are also entitled to wear a black tippet or shoulder cape lined with red, with the Badge of the Order on the left breast.

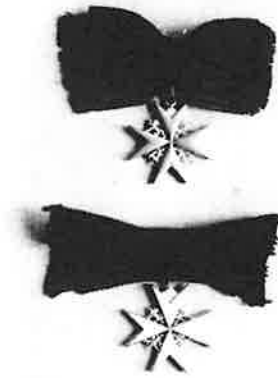
Chaplains of episcopal or other high rank in the church may be appointed Sub-Prelates. In addition to the badge of a Chaplain they wear a star set in silver with gold embellishments. Clergy admitted to the Order in Grades IV or V may be styled Sub-Chaplains or Assistant Chaplains respectively.

Commanders and Officers

Commanders (Brothers) wear their badge as a neck decoration and Commanders (Sisters), other than those in uniform, wear it on a bow on the left breast. The badge is the same as that of a Knight or Dame

of Grace respectively. Officers wear their smaller badge on the left breast.

Persons promoted from a lower to a higher grade in the Order cease to wear the insignia of the lower grade when they assume those of the higher grade.



The badge of an Officer (Sister), worn suspended from a bow of black watered-silk ribbon, as it was from 1926 to 1936 in frosted silver (top) and since 1936 in silver and white enamel.

Esquires

Bailiffs Grand Cross and Knights of Justice each have the right to nominate two personal Esquires. Since the Charter of 1974 Knights of Grace have been entitled to nominate one personal Esquire. Appointments to this grade are at and during the pleasure of the nominating knight and during his lifetime. Until 1955 Esquires were usually admitted to the Order in the grade of Officer (Brother). The Charter of 1955, however, formally established the rank of Esquire as the sixth grade and since then Esquires have worn only the Button of the Order as a lapel badge.

To date only four Esquires have been appointed in New Zealand: W.B. Fisher, Hon. SBStJ, in 1913; G.A.T. Rhodes and T.J.G. Rhodes (Esquires to J.H. Rhodes, KStJ) in 1956; and Dr T.M. Healy (Esquire to Dr R.E. Wright-St Clair, KStJ) in 1978.

Badges

Between 1926 and 1936 the badges for Officers (Brothers and Sisters) were made of solid silver with a frosted finish. Since then the badge of an Officer has been similar to that for a Knight of Grace but smaller.

The insignia of Serving Brothers and Serving Sisters have undergone the most noticeable changes and variants of manufacture since their introduction in 1892. From then until 1974 the badge for this grade consisted of a black enamelled disc set in silver bearing the Badge of the Order in white enamel, mounted in relief. Between 1974 and 1982 the badge was a flat disc with the Badge of the Order set flush with the surface. Since 1983 the badge has been the Cross of the Order in frosted silver, slightly convexed.

During the Second World War and in the immediate post-war years, the badge of this grade was struck entirely of silver as an economy measure. It was the Badge of the Order set within a circular band, all in silver, and now known as the "Skeleton Badge". Only a few skeleton badges were issued in New Zealand as Serving Brothers and Sisters promoted were invited to return their old insignia for re-issue.

W.B. Fisher (1903) and H.R. Thomas (1906) were the first New Zealand Serving Brothers (then styled Honorary Serving Brother).

Robes

In New Zealand the Mantle of the Order is worn by Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross, Knights and Dames, Commanders and Representative Officers on Priory Chapter. The black mantle bears the Badge of the Order, varying in size and embellishment according

to the grade, on the left front. Ladies were granted the right to wear mantles in 1974. There is a special mantle for the Chief Secretary of the Priory which bears the Badge of the Order on two crossed (in saltire) goosequill pens.

The Sopravest, a long back coat or cassock worn under the mantle, and the black tudor bonnet are rarely worn in New Zealand. The sopravest for Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross bears the Badge of the Order without embellishment on the centre of the breast. *Honorary Associates* were persons eminently distinguished for philanthropy, or who had especially devoted their exertions or professional skill in aid of the objects of the Order. Established in 1869 the category, which did not entail membership of the Order, was abolished in 1926. At that time living Honorary Associates were given the option of becoming Officers or Serving Brothers or Sisters of the Order.

The earliest New Zealand Honorary Associates were Colonel N.Y.A. Wales, VD, a former Member of Parliament and Mayor of Dunedin (1895–1896), who received the appointment in March 1895 during a visit to London, and Dr W.E. Hacon, also in 1895.

Between 1888 and 1926, persons who had taken an active or prominent part in the establishment and development of the hospitaller works of the Order could, although not members, be elected for enrolment as *Associate Members*. They were entitled to wear a badge similar to that prescribed for officers, but in solid silver.

Since 1926 the term Associate Member has been reserved for those persons admitted to the several grades of the Order who do not profess the Christian faith or are otherwise precluded from membership because of their citizenship or nationality. Until 1974 the insignia of Associate Members were differenced by the addition of a white central stripe to the ribbon of their grade.

Donats

A person not being a Member or Associate Member of the Order who, from an appreciation of the objects or work of the Order, makes a worthy contribution to its funds may be appointed a Donat. Donats are not members of the Order. The insignia of a Donat consist of the Badge of the Order in white enamel set in either gold, silver or bronze, but with the upper arm of the cross replaced by an ornate piece of the metal.

There have been three Donats in New Zealand: Miss Annie Mendelsohn, later Mrs S.F. Grigg, of Dunedin (Donat Badge in Bronze, 1921); Thomas Chapman of Christchurch (Donat Badge in Bronze, 1933); and Samuel Saltzman, OBE, of Dunedin (Donat Badge in Gold, 1938). There has been no Donat in New Zealand since Saltzman's death in 1963.

The Service Medal of the Order

The Service Medal of the Order, commonly but incorrectly referred to as the long service medal, was formally instituted in 1898. In New Zealand the medal is awarded to certain executive officers of the Order and of the St John Ambulance Association and to Brigade



Sir Maurice Dorman, GCMG GCVO, Lord Prior of St John since 1980, who visited New Zealand in 1982, photographed at Priory Headquarters, Wellington, wearing under his mantle the sopravest of a Bailiff Grand Cross.

personnel on completion of twelve years' satisfactory service. Bars may be awarded for each additional five years of satisfactory service. In the United Kingdom the qualifying period for the award of the medal is fifteen years and in certain tropical territories it is ten years.

Bars were instituted in 1911 and until about 1924 bore the inscription, 5 YEARS' SERVICE, in relief. Since 1924 the bars bear sprigs of St John's wort with a maltese cross in the centre. Bars denoting 17, 22 and 27 years' service are silver and, since 1979, those for 32 years or more are gilt.

Until 1951 medals to New Zealanders were issued and named direct from Grand Priory in London. Since that date, however, bulk supplies are held by priory headquarters in New Zealand. The first medal awarded to a New Zealander was to Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) George Barclay in 1908 (award dated 1904).

There are two unusual features about the service medal. It is the only medal still issued which retains the effigy of Queen Victoria (who granted the Royal Charter of 1888) and the effigy itself is facing in the opposite direction to that customarily found on medals of Victoria's reign. The effigy is based on a bust sculpted by H.R.H. The Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the Queen's daughter.

The medal was of sterling silver until about 1947. From then until 1960 it was of base metal silver-plated. From 1960 until 1966 it was of cupro-nickel and since 1966 it has been of cupro-nickel rhodium-plated.

The Life-Saving Medal of the Order

This medal was instituted in 1874 on the suggestion of Sir Edmund Lechmere, who saw the need for the Order to have awards similar to those of the Royal Humane Society. It may be bestowed on those who, in a conspicuous act of gallantry, have endangered their own lives in saving, or attempting to save, life.

The medal has been awarded in silver and bronze since 1874 and in gold since 1907. Unlike other awards of the Order, the Life-Saving Medal is worn on the right side of the coat or dress.

Awards of the medal, especially in gold or silver, are rare. In New Zealand the medal has been awarded on four occasions:

1905 E.J. McGinn (or M'Ginn) (bronze)
- W. Hayes (bronze)
1949 Miss C.E. Phillips (silver)
1972 B.P. Ritchie (bronze)

St John Ambulance Association Nursing and First Aid Medallions

A Medallion was awarded by the Association to those persons who passed three first aid examinations or two first aid examinations as well as one in home nursing, home hygiene or sanitation. A "label" or bar, bearing the year in which it was awarded, was issued for each re-examination in first aid passed after the award of the medallion. A "pendant" bearing the year and subject(s) in which it was obtained

was issued to a medallion holder in possession of home nursing, home hygiene or sanitation certificates for each successful re-examination in one or more of these subjects.

The medallions were issued in silver and bronze (sometimes bronze-gilt). Early silver medallions were struck in sterling silver and hallmarked. They were designed to be worn from the neck by a thin black ribbon concealed under the collar, with the medallion hanging below the centre of the collar in front. The issue of the medallion in New Zealand ceased in the early 1960s when a pocket-sized certificate was introduced.

Miscellaneous Awards

Prior to the formation of the Commandery in New Zealand several Association Centres and Brigade Districts issued their own prize and service medals. Some were quite elaborate designs and manufactured locally while others were imported from London.

The Joint Committee of the Order of St John and the New Zealand Branch of the British Red Cross Society, Incorporated, issued a medal for service during the Great War (1914–1918) and a badge during the Second World War (1939–1945). Both were identical to those issued in the United Kingdom.

In 1977 to mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of the formation of the first division of St John Cadets in New Zealand, Priory Chapter approved the striking of a commemorative medallion designed by P.P. O'Shea. It was struck in gold (one only for the founder of the Cadet Movement in New Zealand, E.B. Gilberd), gold on silver (one for the then Prior, Sir Denis Blundell), silver (126) and copper (361). Profits from the sale of the medallion went to the cadet movement.



The medallion issued by Priory in 1977 to mark the golden jubilee of cadets in New Zealand.

Votes of Thanks

Persons and corporate bodies who have rendered conspicuous services to the Order or to any of its Foundations may be awarded a Vote of Thanks in the form of a certificate on parchment. Those awarded by Grand Priory bear the signatures of the Lord Prior, Chancellor and Secretary-General.

In New Zealand, since 1946, such votes have been known as Priory Votes of Thanks and are signed by the Prior and the Chancellor. The earliest known Vote of Thanks to a New Zealander was that awarded by Grand Priory in 1910 to G.A. Troup, later Sir George Troup, OStJ.

POSTSCRIPT

By the Editor

In 1984 St John in New Zealand is examining its structure and its organisation, inherited in the main from Victorian England, to ensure that they are suitable as it enters its second century of service in this country. Changing times have changing needs. St John has changed and may have to change further if it is to continue to be the powerful force for good in the community which it has been in the past hundred years. An image is not sufficient unless it is backed by deeds.

The Order of St John gives Christian voluntary service, for the faith and for the service of mankind, in the words of its two great mottoes. It employs salaried officers, especially in the field of ambulance transport, and they give dedicated service beyond the call of duty, but St John activities are still essentially voluntary in accordance with the spirit of the Order. Outside the cities and larger towns New Zealand's ambulance transport service is voluntary and is carried out with devotion and skill.



In Whangarei Sir Denis Blundell, former Prior, in his capacity as Auckland District President of the Brigade, signing certificates for new cadets, the bright future of St John.

The Zambuk running out on to a muddy football field in his familiar black uniform is a volunteer, paid nothing for his services. Yet that same volunteer may have given that service every winter Saturday for many, many years. The players and the spectators may treat him with affectionate derision, but he earns their respect too. That is all he earns and more than he seeks. Nor is this a male preserve. There are as many women involved.

At the end of the day, after years of voluntary service to the community, often to the detriment of home and personal life, a volunteer may just possibly receive that signal honour, sanctioned by the Sovereign herself, of admission to the Order of St John in the grade of Serving Brother or Serving Sister. That lowly grade may seem a poor recognition for all the years of unpaid self-sacrificing service, but when he or she goes to the annual investiture to receive the "gong" from His Excellency the Prior it is the climax of a lifetime.

Sitting on the stage at an investiture as a privileged member of Priory Chapter, wearing the accoutrements of an exalted Knight of the Order, I look at all those Serving Brothers and Sisters coming up to receive their medals, having given between them countless hours of dedicated service and still only a few representatives of those who serve, and I feel humbled. It is they who are the exalted ones.

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Executive Officers of The Order in New Zealand

Knights Commanders of the Commandery

- 1931–1944 Col. the Hon. Sir Heaton Rhodes, KCVO KBE KStJ
 1944–1946 H.E. Marshal of the RAF Sir Cyril Newall, GCB OM GCMG CBE KStJ AM
 1946 H.E. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bernard Freyberg, VC GCMG KCB DSO KStJ

Priors of the Priory

- 1946–1952 H.E. Lieut.-Gen. Baron Freyberg, VC GCMG KCB DSO KStJ
 1952–1957 H.E. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Norrie, GCMG GCVO CB DSO MC KStJ
 1957–1962 H.E. the Rt Hon. Viscount Cobham, GCMG KStJ
 1962–1967 H.E. Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, GCMG GCVO DSO OBE KStJ
 1967–1972 H.E. Sir Arthur Porritt, Bt, GCMG GCVO CBE KStJ
 1972–1977 H.E. Sir Denis Blundell, GCMG GCVO CBE KStJ
 1977–1980 H.E. the Rt Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake, KG GCMG GCVO CH QSO KStJ
 1980–1985 H.E. the Hon. Sir David Beattie, GCMC GCVO KStJ QC

Lieutenants of the Commandery

- 1931–1940 Col. James J. Esson, CMG KStJ VD
 1940–1944 The Hon. Sir Charles Statham, KStJ
 1945–1946 Lieut.-Col. Sir James Elliott, KStJ VD

Chancellors (Sub-Prior until 1949)

- 1946–1954 Lieut.-Col. Sir James Elliott, KStJ VD
 1955–1957 Stronach Paterson, CMG KStJ
 1957–1958 Sir William Appleton, KStJ
 1959–1960 Richard D. Moore, KStJ (Acting Chancellor)
 1960–1964 John Grierson, CBE KStJ
 1964–1967 Henry L. Paterson, KStJ
 1967–1971 Alexander Kirkpatrick, OBE KStJ
 1971–1981 Sir Alan Gandell, CBE KStJ
 1981– Sir Randal Elliott, KBE KStJ

Chief Secretaries (Title not used until 1946)

- 1931–1944 Charles S. Falconer, CStJ
 1944–1955 Keith A. Falconer, CStJ
 1956–1973 Clarence Meachen, MBE KStJ
 1973– W.N.A. McKay, OBE KStJ

Chaplains

- 1931–1940 The Most Rev. A.W. Averill, CMG ChStJ
 1941–1951 The Most Rev. C.W. West-Watson, ChStJ
 1953–1966 The Very Rev. J.S. Somerville, CMG MC ChStJ
 1966–1971 The Rt Rev. A.K. Warren, CMG MC ChStJ
 1972–1973 The Rt Rev. H.W. Baines, ChStJ
 1974–1984 The Most Rev. A.H. Johnston, CMG ChStJ
 1984– The Most Rev. P.A. Reeves, ChStJ

Directors of Association (Directors of Ambulance until 1951)
 1920–1931 Col. the Hon. Sir Heaton Rhodes, KCVO KBE KStJ
 1931–1942 Lieut.-Col. George Barclay, OBE KStJ VD
 1943–1947 John H. Rhodes, KStJ
 1948–1951 Lieut.-Col. J.H.G. Robertson, CBE KStJ
 1952 Dr Harold K. Corkill, OStJ
 1953 Stronach Paterson, KStJ
 1954–1964 Henry L. Paterson, KStJ
 1964–1967 Alexander Kirkpatrick, OBE KStJ
 1967–1972 Alan T. Gandell, CBE KStJ
 1972–1977 Lawrence W. Brennan, KStJ BEM
 1977–1984 Frederick J.B. Beattie, KStJ
 1984– Ian M. Mackay, OStJ

Chief Commissioners (Title not used until 1927)
 1904–1943 Lieut.-Col. George Barclay, OBE KStJ VD
 1944–1956 Francis W. Ward, OBE KStJ
 1957–1971 Brigadier John M. Mitchell, DSO KStJ ED
 1971–1981 Ian B. Campbell, MBE KStJ VRD
 1981– Dr Donald Urquhart-Hay, KStJ

Receivers-General (Treasurers until 1946)
 1931–1944 James W. Jack, KStJ
 1945–1956 Sir William Appleton, KStJ
 1957–1965 Richard D. Moore, KStJ
 1965– A.S. Paterson, KStJ

Directors of Ceremonies
 1938–1940 The Hon. Sir Charles Statham, KStJ
 1942–1952 David F. Mackay, MBE KStJ
 1953–1955 Keith A. Falconer, CStJ
 1956–1964 Alexander Kirkpatrick, OBE KStJ
 1964–1975 Sir William Stevenson, KBE KStJ
 1975–1978 Clarence Meachen, MBE KStJ
 1978– Roy J. Towers, KStJ

Registrars
 1947–1952 Stronach Paterson, CStJ
 1953–1956 David F. Mackay, MBE KStJ
 1957–1959 John Grierson, KStJ
 1960–1966 John F. Ewen, KStJ
 1966–1975 H.M. James, KStJ
 1975–1977 F.J.B. Beattie, KStJ
 1978– M.C. Paterson, KStJ

Hospitallers
 1931–1940 Charles J. Tunks, MBE KStJ
 1941–1944 Charles S. Falconer, CStJ
 1945–1947 Lieut.-Col. J.H.G. Robertson, CBE CStJ
 1948–1959 John H. Rhodes, KStJ
 1962–1978 W.A. McAllister, KStJ
 1978– Dr W.J. Watt, OBE KStJ

Almoners
 1946–1947 Lieut.-Col. J.H.G. Robertson, CBE CStJ
 1948–1952 John H. Rhodes, KStJ
 1952–1954 Henry L. Paterson, KStJ
 1954–1956 Richard D. Moore, CStJ
 1957–1966 Sir Henry Kelliher, KStJ
 1966–1973 Horace M. Kirk, KStJ
 1974–1978 Dr W. John Boyd, OBE KStJ ED
 1978–1984 John H. Skinner, MBE KStJ
 1984– Russell C.B. Martin, CStJ

Librarians

1947–1952 Rev. G.E. Moreton, ChStJ
1953–1966 Raymond S. Harris, KStJ
1966–1972 Sir Edward Sayers, CMG KStJ
1972–1978 Murray C. Paterson, KStJ
1978–1984 Dr W. John Boyd, OBE KStJ ED
1984– Dr R.E. Wright-St Clair, KStJ

SENIOR PRIORY OFFICERS

Principal Medical Officers

1960–1971 Dr John O. Mercer, CBE OStJ
1972–1981 Sir Randal Elliott, KBE KStJ
1981 Dr Jeremy D.P. Hopkins, OStJ
1982– Brigadier Brian T. McMahon, CBE OStJ

Assistant Directors of Ceremonies

1976–1978 Roy J. Towers, CStJ
1978– J. Bryce Jones, CStJ

Additional Members of Priory Council

When Priory was established large numbers of members, in addition to the Executive Officers, were nominated to Council by the Prior and there were also members nominated by Association and Brigade. From 1956 Council consisted of the Executive Officers, with the Chief Surgeon, Chief Superintendent (Nursing) and Principal Medical Officer. From 1973 members additional to those people have been nominated.

1973–1975 and
1978–1981 Clarence Meachen, MBE KStJ
1973–1978 Robert J. Kerridge, CStJ (Public Relations Officer)
1975– Sir Thomas Skinner, KBE KStJ
1978–1984 Sir Denis Blundell, GCMG GCVO KBE QSO KStJ
1978–1981 W.A. McAllister, KStJ
1978–1984 Dr Rex E. Wright-St Clair, KStJ
1981– Mrs E.M.A. Jackson, DStJ
1984– Ashton G. Kelly, QSO KStJ
1984– Mrs P.M. Rout, CStJ

SENIOR BRIGADE OFFICERS

Deputy Chief Commissioners

1950–1955 Keith A. Falconer, CStJ
1957–1963 Clarence Meachen, MBE KStJ
1963–1966 Group Captain A. Howard Marsh, CBE CStJ QHP
1967–1971 Ian B. Campbell, MBE CStJ VRD
1971–1976 Dr C.N. Derek Taylor, CStJ
1976–1981 Dr Donald Urquhart-Hay, CStJ
1981–1984 Roy J. Towers, KStJ

Assistant Chief Commissioners

1969–1974 Lieut.-Col. Geoffrey L. Falck, MBE CStJ ED
1976–1980 Roy J. Towers, CStJ
1984– Trevor M. Dick, CStJ

Chief Surgeons

1906–1912 Dr Joseph O. Closs
1913–1917 Dr Herbert McC. Inglis
1920–1939 Dr Claud D. Henry, CStJ
1939–1946 Prof. Sir Louis Barnett, CMG KStJ
1946–1952 Major-Gen. Sir Donald McGavin, CMG DSO CStJ
1954–1966 Group Captain A. Howard Marsh, CBE CStJ QHP
1967–1974 Dr A.F. Gordon Anderson, OStJ

1975–1976 Dr Donald Urquhart-Hay, CStJ
1976–1984 Air Commodore Kelvin R. Bremner, MBE CStJ QHP
1984– Dr Kenneth J. Thomson, OStJ

Chief Superintendents Nursing

1956–1963 Miss Noeline M. Knight, OBE CStJ
1963–1970 Miss Betty P. Cook, OStJ
1970 Miss Mavis H. Paton, OStJ
1971–1982 Miss Joyce Motley, CStJ
1983– Pauline, Lady Elliott

Assistant Chief Superintendent Nursing

1974–1978 Miss Elgar C.M. Hardy, OStJ

Chief Cadet Officers

1937–1945 Edward B. Gilberd, SBStJ

Nursing

1945–1961 Miss Valerie P.L. Anquetil, MBE OStJ
1962–1963 Miss Betty P. Cook, OStJ
1963–1971 Miss Joyce Motley, SSStJ

Ambulance

1945–1954 Gerald L. Ferguson, CStJ
1955–1969 Dr Douglas P. Kennedy, OStJ
1970–1984 Trevor M. Dick, CStJ
1984– Barry L. Cowley, CStJ

Chief Nursing Officer

1960–1969 Miss Mavis H. Paton, OStJ
1974–1978 Miss Maureen M. Lawton

Officers in charge of Brigade Districts

Auckland District

1903–1940 C.J. Tunks, KStJ
 1941–1943 F.J. Hutchinson, OStJ
 1944–1951 D.F. Mackay, KStJ
 1952–1954 P.C. Wilkinson, OStJ
 1954–1957 R.C. McCleave, OStJ
 1958–1963 A.L. McCarthy, OStJ
 1963–1965 Dr J. Pearce, OStJ
 1966–1978 G.O. Sims, CStJ
 1978– R.C.B. Martin, CStJ

Bay of Plenty District

(Bay of Plenty/Taupo until 1977)

1974–1983 Dr R.G. Howes, CStJ
 1984– A.E. Matthews, SBStJ

Canterbury/West Coast District

c.1917– ? W.W. McKinney, SBStJ
 ? – 1936 Dr F.J. Borrie, OStJ
 1936–1946 Major-Gen. J.W. Crampton, CStJ
 1946–1954 P.H. Morey, CStJ
 1954–1958 Dr W. Gordon Rich, OStJ
 1959–1969 G.L. Falck, OStJ
 1969–1972 R.E. Johnstone, OStJ
 1972–1979 J.R. Begg, CStJ
 1979– K.A.J. Smith, OStJ

Hawkes Bay/East Coast District

(Hawkes Bay until 1943)

1940–1946 R.S. Munro, SBStJ
 1946–1963 H.G. Barden, CStJ
 1963–1972 H.E. Taylor, CStJ
 1972–1978 L.R. Jarvis, OStJ
 1978– Miss P.I. Peed, CStJ

Manawatu District

1943–1945 H.C. Wilson
 1945–1952 C. Hausmann, SBStJ
 1953–1975 P. Harris, CStJ
 1975– G.M. Pickering, CStJ

Otago District

1907–1911 J.E. Bone, SBStJ
1911–1913 H.R. Thomas, SBStJ
1913–1924 W. Fleming, SBStJ
1924–1926 W.J. Strang
1927–1932 Dr W.H. Borrie, OStJ
1933–1935 Dr R.A.H. Fulton
1936–1938 P.H. Morey, SBStJ
1938–1940 W.D. Pirrett, SBStJ
1941–1942 P.C. Wilkinson, SBStJ (acting)
1942–1944 A. Westfield
1944–1949 A.G.A. Swanson, OStJ
1949–1957 T.H. Mulholland, CStJ
1957–1963 H.M. Smith, OStJ
1963–1970 Dr N.R. Jefferson, OStJ
1970–1972 Dr A.M.T. Dickie, OStJ
1972–1978 R.G. Simpson, OStJ
1978–1979 K.A.J. Smith, OStJ
1979– L.G. Hynes, CStJ

Southland District

1926–1938 J. Bell, SBStJ
1938–1947 W.R. Curwen
1947–1952 J.F. Kennedy, OStJ
1952–1953 A.V. Tily (acting)
1953–1962 R.A. Ridd, OStJ
1962–1971 A.C. Paine, OStJ
1971–1975 J.E. Graham, SBStJ
1975–1981 J.H. Pearce, OStJ
1981– R.W. Wilkinson, OStJ

Taranaki District

1943–1962 R.A. Wall, CStJ
1962–1966 Dr H.D. Law, OStJ
1966–1975 N.R. Milne, OStJ
1975–1981 E.L. Bland, OStJ
1981–1982 A.R. Ryan, SNStJ
1982– Miss J. W. Somerton

Waikato/Bay of Plenty District

(South Auckland until 1963, disbanded 1974)

1946–1953 H.D. Cobb, CStJ
1953–1972 C.W. Linkman, CStJ
1972–1974 G.A. Carter, OStJ

Waikato/King Country District

1974–1975 C.A. Carter, OStJ
1975–1984 B.L. Cowley, CStJ
1984– Mrs D.L. Bluett, CStJ

Wanganui District

1944–1950 W. Bourne, SBStJ
1950–1953 E. Hamling
1953–1959 W.B. McNaught, SBStJ
1959–1972 Dr W.J. Boyd, OBE CStJ
1972–1981 H.B. Fraser-Tytler, CStJ
1981– Mrs B.M. Simpson, CStJ

Wanganui/Taranaki District

1927–1942 J. Brine, CStJ

Wellington District

1906–1924 H.H. Seed
1924–1927 E. Vine, SBStJ
1927–1932 F.O. Richardon
1932–1937 F.W. Ward, OStJ
1937–1949 W.W. Dutton, OStJ
1950–1954 E.B. Gilberd, CStJ
1954–1957 C. Meachen, CStJ
1957–1959 D.G. Ball, OStJ
1960–1964 Dr C.H. McKenzie, OStJ
1964–1967 I.B. Campbell, OStJ
1967–1971 Dr C.N.D. Taylor, OStJ
1971–1976 R.J. Towers, CStJ
1976–1981 W.E.E. Barr, OStJ
1981–1982 Dr K.J. Thomson, OStJ
1982– G.W. Salmon, OStJ

Chairmen of Centres

St John Ambulance Association

Auckland Centre (1892)

Dr F.W.E. Dawson 1892–1900
 J.J. Holland 1900–1913
 C.J. Tunks, KStJ 1913–1941
 D.F. Mackay, OStJ 1941–1945
 T.A. Low, OStJ 1945–1948
 F.N. Ambler, OBE SBStJ JP 1948–1949
 Sir Ernest Davis, KBE KStJ 1949–1956
 H.M. Kirk, KStJ 1956–1972
 Sir Thomas Skinner, KBE KStJ 1972–

Bay of Plenty Centre (1974)

E.W. Winslade, OStJ 1974–1975
 T.H. Mulholland, KStJ 1975–1980
 E.L. Faulkner, CStJ 1980–1984
 J.H.H. Pierce, MBE QSM OStJ 1984
 J.E. Bennett, OStJ 1984–

Canterbury/West Coast Centre (1885)

(Christchurch Centre until 1910)

Rev. T. Flavell 1885–1886
 A. Ayers 1886–1887
 C.P. Hulbert 1887–1888
 C. Louisson 1888–1890
 S. Manning 1890–1891
 C.M. Gray 1891–1892
 W. Prudhoe 1892–1893
 C. Louisson 1893–1894
 T. Gapes 1894–1895
 W.H. Cooper 1895–1896
 H.J. Beswick 1896–1897
 W.H. Cooper 1897–1896
 C. Louisson 1898–1900
 E. Reece 1900–1901
 A.E.G. Rhodes 1901–1902
 H.F. Wigram 1902–1904
 C.M. Gray 1904–1906
 Hon. Sir John Hall, KCMG 1906–1907
 P. Hercus 1907–1910
 Dr H.McC. Inglis 1910–1911
 A.E.G. Rhodes 1911–1912
 F.B. Creswell 1912–1913
 A.E.G. Rhodes, OBE KStJ 1914–1920
 F.B. Creswell, SBStJ 1920–1922
 J.A. Flesher 1922–1931
 Dr J. Restell Thomas, CStJ 1931–1940
 B.J. McKenna, CStJ 1940–1957
 J.H. Rhodes, KStJ 1957–1960
 W.A. McAllister, KStJ 1960–1974
 J.H. Skinner, MBE KStJ 1974–

Hawkes Bay/East Coast Centre (1940)

C.W. Nash 1940–1941
H.D. Cooper 1941–1943
J.F. Jones, SBStJ 1943–1945
E.C. Pirie 1945–1946
A. Kirkpatrick 1946–1947
G.R. Cook 1947–1948
E. Felmingham 1948–1949
H.F. Forster, CStJ 1949–1959
A.I. Rainbow, OBE CStJ 1959–1960
J. Harris 1960–1962
H. Elliott, OStJ 1962–1966
K.G. Collins 1966–1968
S.A. O'Neill, OStJ 1968–1969
D. Dalton, OStJ 1969–1972
J.B. Jones, OStJ 1972–1974
E.B. Gee, OStJ 1974–1976
J.A. Redgrave, OStJ 1976–1978
D.C. Hyde, OStJ 1978–1979
H.E. Taylor, KStJ 1979–1982
W.R. Pirie, SBStJ 1982–

Manawatu Centre (1943)

F. Jackson 1943–1945
C. Hausmann, OStJ 1945–1957
G. Tremaine 1957–1958
L.G. Reiger 1958–1971
G.M. Rennie, OBE CStJ 1971–1975
P. Harris, CStJ 1975
A.W. Finnigan, SBStJ 1975–1979
B.F. White, SBStJ 1979–

Otago Centre (1888)

(records before 1916 not available)

Rev. V.G. Bryan King 1916–1929
Dr A.R. Falconer, CBE KStJ 1929–1940
H.L. Paterson, KStJ 1940–1955
H.M. James, KStJ 1955–1970
M.C. Paterson, CStJ 1970–1974
P.J. Stewart, CStJ 1974–1977
R.A. Wood, OStJ 1977–1982
Dr N.R. Jefferson, OBE KStJ 1982–

South Canterbury Centre (1926, disbanded 1949)

Dr F.F.A. Ulrich, OStJ 1926–1949

Southland Centre (1926)

(Invercargill Centre until 1940 and records not available)

Dr H.R. Gibson 1940–1944
James Ward, SBStJ 1944–1947
A. Wachner 1947–1948
Dr H.R. Gibson, CStJ 1948–1955
F. Lange, OStJ 1955–1958
Dr D.R. Jennings, OStJ 1958–1963
J.L. Sutton, MBE SBStJ 1963–1965
V.C.W. Wright 1966–1969
G.A. Stevens 1969–1971
R.A. Allan, CStJ 1971–1981
Mrs P.M. Rout, CStJ 1981–

Taranaki Centre (1900)

(Records before 1940 not available)

R.A. Wall, SBStJ 1940–1947
G.H. Buckley 1947–1949
Dr D.E. Brown, KStJ 1949–1953
F.S. Grayling, CStJ 1953–1961
G.G. Buckley, OStJ 1962–1964
F.S. Grayling, CStJ 1964–1968
C.R.F. Tilley, SBStJ 1968–1971
D.A. Low, SBStJ 1972–1976
Dr A.J. Moss, OStJ 1976–1982
D. Mander 1982–

Waikato/Bay of Plenty Centre (1946)

South Auckland Centre until 1963, divided in 1974)

T. Parker, SBStJ 1946–1949
R.S. Harris, KStJ 1949–1974

Waikato/King Country Centre (1974)

R.H. Sandford, CStJ 1974–1981
J.M. Gilbert, OStJ 1981
H.W. Vaile, OStJ 1981–

Wairarapa Centre (1967)

J.C. Lambert, OStJ 1967–1972
I.D.A. Cameron, OBE CStJ 1973–1983
G.N. Lyttle, OStJ 1983–

Wanganui Centre (1926)

(Until 1960 Wanganui Sub-Centre acted also as the Centre. The records between 1926 and 1940 are not available)

G.H.B. Sleight, OStJ 1926–?
J.H. Hansen 1940–1942
W.J. Stone 1942–1944
W. Bourne, SBStJ 1944–1951
A. Muller 1952–1953
G.P. Hawkins 1953–1955
W.B. Fossette 1955–1956
W.G. Price 1956–1960
Dr W.J. Boyd, OBE OStJ 1960–1961
Dr W.J. Trezise, OStJ 1961–1971
O. Warnock, OStJ 1971–1975
Dr W.J. Boyd, OBE KStJ 1975–1982
Mrs P. Brown 1982–

Wellington Centre (1885)

The records from 1891 to 1896 are missing)

Her Excellency Lucy, Lady Jervois 1885–1889
Dr F.W. Mackenzie (pro tem) 1889–1890
Major-General Schaw, CB 1897–1898
H.H. Seed 1898–1907
C.P. Powles, Hon SBStJ 1907–1917
E. Balcombe-Brown 1917–1918
G.A. Troup 1918–1919
H.H. Seed 1919–1923

J.W. Jack, CStJ 1923–1930
Sir James Elliott, KStJ 1930–1945
J.W. Collins, OBE OStJ 1945–1957
R.C. McCleave, CStJ 1957–1961
E.H. Marsh 1961–1967
J.C. Kyle, OStJ 1967–1974
R. Evernden, CStJ 1974–1982
R.F. Johnson, SBStJ 1982–1984
T.R. Garing 1984–

History of the Brigade Overseas

Extracts from the booklet published by Grand Priory in 1942 on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Dunedin Ambulance Division.

The Jubilee of the St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, by Colonel James L. Sleeman, CB CMG CBE MVO MA, Knight of Justice of the Venerable Order and Chief Commissioner of St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas.

June, 1887, saw the birth of the St John Ambulance Brigade in Great Britain, and five years later, on the 21st December, 1892, the Brigade Overseas came into being with an Ambulance Division formed at Dunedin, New Zealand.... Half a century represents a long space of time and it is therefore a unique and happy coincidence that our Chief Commissioner in New Zealand, Lieut.-Colonel G. Barclay, OBE VD, and a Knight of our Order, was an original member of this pioneer Overseas Division, one which now rightly comes into prominence.

Ambulance work in Dunedin had its origin in a course of lectures on First Aid delivered in 1888 by Dr Millen Coughtrey, a well-known medical practitioner of those days. These aroused such interest that the following year a public meeting was held for the purpose of forming an organization which would control the teaching of ambulance work throughout the Province. Thus the Dunedin Ambulance Association came into existence in 1889, with His Honour Mr Justice (later Sir Joshua) Williams as President; Colonel N.Y.A. Wales, Vice-President; Mr S.J. Loring, Hon. Treasurer; and Mr W.B. Fisher, Hon. Secretary. In June 1890, it was resolved that the Association should come under the jurisdiction of the Order of St John, and should thereafter be known as the Dunedin Centre of the St John Ambulance Association.

This created a desire for an organization which would make available a body of qualified persons for use in the event of a calamity occurring in the community. Accordingly a meeting of Certificate holders was held, on the 21st December, 1892, when it was decided to form the Dunedin Ambulance Division of the "St John Ambulance Brigade", the first to be formed outside of Great Britain. The following were the first Officers appointed: Hon. Surgeon, Dr J.O. Closs; Superintendent, W.R.G. Mearns; First Officer, Geo. Barclay; Second Officer, Angus Mitchell; Third Officer, G.M. Campbell; Inspector of Stores, H.P. Bryant; Secretary, Alfred Matthews. But this New Zealand Division was not to retain for long in its splendid isolation, for on the 30th May, 1893, the second and third Ambulance Divisions were formed in South Africa, the Cape Town Railway and the Rondebosch (Diocesan College), followed by the fourth at Auckland, New Zealand, on the 11th December, 1893, its Hon. Surgeon being Dr Dawson and its Superintendent Mr C.J.

Tunks, who later became a valued Commissioner and Knight of the Order.

It was no small distinction for New Zealand and South Africa to share the honours during the earlier infancy of the Brigade Overseas. Nor were the men to have it all their own way for, on the 30th April, 1894, the first Nursing Division of the Brigade Overseas sprang into existence, that honour going to Capetown, South Africa, which also formed the fifth Ambulance Division, at East London, in 1895. To this challenge New Zealand responded with the second Nursing Division formed at Dunedin on the 30th April, 1895, and the sixth Ambulance Division which came into existence at Oamaru on the 18th October, 1899. By now the Capital City became stimulated by such example, for the seventh Ambulance and the third Nursing Divisions were formed at Wellington on the 18th January, 1900, and the 29th April, 1902, respectively. But the monopoly in St John Ambulance service held for these ten important years by these two virile Dominions was now ending, for Australia entered the lists, forming at Glebe on the 20th March, 1903, Balmain on the 30th May, and Sydney on the 7th June, 1904, the last three of the first six Nursing Divisions of the Brigade Overseas.

To Australia also belongs the honour of establishing the first Overseas District which was formed in New South Wales in 1902, consisting of six Ambulance and one Nursing Division under the charge of Commissioner Captain G.L. Mullins, MB, Chief Medical Officer Major A.E. Perkins, MB, and Deputy Commissioner T.S. Dixon, M.D. It was not to hold that unique position for long, however, for in June, 1904, another New Zealand District was formed, with the ever-energetic and zealous then Major George Barclay as its Superintendent. This consisted of four Ambulance and two Nursing Divisions, which existed at Dunedin, Oamaru, Wellington, Christchurch and Auckland. During 1905 India came upon the Ambulance scene by forming a Parsee Ambulance and a Nursing Division in Bombay. Immense credit belongs to those who, in the earlier days of ambulance service Overseas, realized its necessity and overcame the many difficulties.

By 1905 the Brigade Overseas had overcome its chief difficulties, while never since then has New Zealand lost its proud position as regards Ambulance Service both in proportion to its population as also in relation to the Brigade as a whole.

New Zealand has at the present time seven Brigade Districts, while many of its members are serving with its Fighting Forces. To-day its Brigade has a strength of 152 Ambulance, 158 Nursing, 123 Cadet Ambulance and 99 Cadet Nursing, giving a total of 533 Divisions. One special feature of the Brigade work in New Zealand has been its Cadets, which on a population basis far exceeds that of any other part of the empire.....

Much of this success is due to the recognition of the value of youth training; a factor which has but comparatively lately gained the attention it deserves in other parts of the Empire...And if the Maori, when they first sighted New Zealand named it "Ao-tea-Roa" (or "The Long White Cloud"), the "Cloud" is certainly one that has since shown the silver lining, not only for the patriotism of its peoples and heroism of its fighting forces, but also for their recognition of the value of ambulance service...

Chronology of the Order

- c. 600 A Christian hospice established in Jerusalem.
- 1010 The hospice destroyed by Caliph El-Hakim.
- 1023 The hospice restored by merchants of Amalifi, Italy.
- 1099 The First Crusade captured Jerusalem from the Moslems.
- 1113 The Order of Hospitallers dedicated to St John the Baptist recognised by Papal Bull.
- 1144 The English Tongue of the Order given land at Clerkenwell, near London.
- 1185 The Priory Church at Clerkenwell dedicated.
- 1187 Jerusalem captured by the Moslems and all Christians expelled.
- 1291 Driven from the Holy Land the Order settled in Cyprus.
- 1310 The Order established sovereignty over Rhodes.
- 1312 The Order of Templars abolished and their property transferred to the Order of St John.
- 1381 Wat Tyler rebellion in England: the Priory at Clerkenwell burned and the Prior killed.
- 1480 The Turks besieged Rhodes but were repelled.
- 1504 St John's Gate built at Clerkenwell.
- 1522 Rhodes captured by the Moslems.
- 1530 The Holy Roman Emperor granted the Order sovereignty over Malta.
- 1540 The Order dissolved in England by King Henry VIII.
- 1557 The Order restored in England by Queen Mary I.
- 1558 The Order suspended by Queen Elizabeth I.
- 1565 The great siege of Malta.
- 1783 The Protestant Bailiwick of Brandenburg recognised by the Order.
- 1798 The Order surrendered Malta to the French.
- 1831 The Order revived in England.
- 1834 The Order of Malta settled in Rome.
- 1858 Recognition of the revived Tongue of England declined by the Order of Malta: the Order in England declared its independence.
- 1874 The Life-Saving Medal of the Order instituted.
- 1877 The St John Ambulance Association founded.
- 1878 The Association's first manual of instruction published.
- 1880 Teaching in Home Nursing began.
- 1882 The Ophthalmic Hospital of St John founded in Jerusalem.
- 1885 Christchurch and Wellington Centres established.
- 1887 The St John Ambulance Brigade founded.
- 1888 The first Royal Charter granted to the Order by Queen Victoria.
- 1892 First registered overseas division of the Brigade founded in Dunedin.
- 1895 First New Zealand nursing division founded in Dunedin.
- 1903 St John District Nursing Guild established in Wellington.
- 1904 Brigade divisions in New Zealand formed into a District.
- 1907 Supplemental Charter of King Edward VII authorised the establishment of priories.
- 1910 First combined meeting of New Zealand Centres.
- 1918 First separate priory established in Wales.
- 1920 The Dominion Executive of Association and Brigade formed.
- 1922 St John Ambulance Cadets established in England.
- 1926 Royal Charter of King George V gave the Order the title "Venerable".
- 1927 First New Zealand cadet division formed in Wanganui.
- 1929 Visit to New Zealand by Grand Prior's delegation headed by Sir John Hewett, Bailiff of Egle.
- 1931 A Commandery formed in New Zealand.
- 1933 New Zealand Joint Council of Red Cross and St John formed.
- 1936 Visit by Col. J.L. Sleeman, Chief Commissioner of the Brigade Overseas.
Royal Charter of King Edward VIII established the present Grades in the Order.
- 1946 Visit by Lady Mountbatten, Superintendent-in-Chief of Nursing Divisions.
The Commandery raised to the status of a Priory.
- 1947 Sir Heaton Rhodes appointed New Zealand's first Bailiff Grand Cross.

- 1955 Royal Charter of Queen Elizabeth II gave the Order the title "Most Venerable".
 Sir James Elliott appointed a Bailiff Grand Cross.
 Visit by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Otto Lund, Commissioner-in-Chief.
- 1956 Visit by the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Superintendent-in-Chief of Nursing Divisions.
- 1960 Visit by the Lord Prior, Lord Wakehurst.
- 1963 Concordat signed between the Most Venerable Order and the Order of Malta.
- 1967 Visit by Rear-Admiral Royer Dick, Commissioner-in-Chief.
- 1968 St John Ambulance Association and Brigade merged in England.
- 1969 Visit by Marjorie, Countess of Brecknock, Superintendent-in-Chief of Nursing Divisions.
- 1972 Visit by the Lord Prior, Lord Caccia.
- 1974 Supplemental Charter admitted women to the government of the Order.
- 1976 New Priory Rules adopted in New Zealand.
- 1977 Golden Jubilee of Cadets in New Zealand celebrated in Wanganui.
 Visit by Major-Gen. D.S. Gordon; Commissioner-in-Chief.
- 1982 Visit by the Lord Prior, Sir Maurice Dorman.
 Sir Alan Gandell appointed a Bailiff Grand Cross.
- 1983 Visit by Major-Gen. P.R. Leuchars, Chief Commander.

Roll of the Order in New Zealand.

(as at June 1984)

This roll contains the names of past and present members and associates of the Order in New Zealand since 1895, the year in which the first New Zealanders were made Honorary Associates. That title and others, such as Lady of Grace and Honorary Serving Brother or Sister, have not been used since the Charter of 1926.

Awards of the Priory Vote of Thanks and of the Life-Saving Medal are included only when the recipients were or became members of the Order. The records before 1950 are incomplete.

Abbreviations used in the roll (not the standard abbreviations).

(A) Associate
A/Ch Assistant Chaplain (Grade V)
C Commander
Ch Chaplain (Grade III)
D Dame of Grace
GC Bailiff or Dame Grand Cross
HA Honorary Associate
HSB Honorary Serving Brother
HSS Honorary Serving Sister
K Knight of Grace
KJ Knight of Justice
L Lady of Grace
LSM Life-Saving Medal
O Officer
SB Serving Brother
SS Serving Sister
S/Ch Sub-Chaplain (Grade IV)
S/Pr Sub-Prelate (Grade III)
VT Priory Vote of Thanks

Aarons, Dr Ian, SB(A) 1962, O (A) 1974.	JP, SB 1946, died 1983.	died 1973.	Arthur, Mrs Mary Reid, SS 1961.
Abel, Joseph, MBE, SB 1946, died 1954.	Ambrose, Thomas, SB 1950.	Apperley, Harold Wallace, SB 1957, died 1969.	Ash, John, SB 1935, died 1944.
Ablett, Harold Gordon, SB 1958, died 1977.	Amies, Keith Tracey, SB 1957, O 1980, died 1980.	Applegarth, Miss Elizabeth Lambton, SS 1937, died 1954.	Ashton, Ernest, BEM, SB 1946, O 1971, died 1980.
Abrams, John, SB 1973, O 1979.	Anderson, Dr Alan Frank Gordon, O 1968.	Appleton, Rose, Lady, MBE, O 1956, C 1958, died 1980.	Aspinwall, Stanley, SB 1955.
Adams, Jack Graham, SB 1980.	Anderson, Kenneth James, SB 1978.	Appleton, Sir William, C 1945, K 1952, died 1958.	Astill, Bryan Ian, SB 1984.
Aitchison, Dr William Ross, O 1975.	Anderson, Mrs Minnie Emily, SS 1977.	Archer, Dr Kenneth Richard, O 1969.	Atkin, Arthur Charles, SB 1984.
Allan, Alexander Stephens, VT 1969, SB 1970.	Anderson, Sir Robert, K 1941, died 1942.	Archer, Mrs Martha Ann, SS 1954, died 1968.	Atkins, Miss Audrey Mary, SS 1974, died 1977.
Allan, Alfred John Hesketh, BEM, SB 1959.	Anderson, Dr William Arthur, OBE JP, O 1970, died 1978.	Archer, Neville James, VT 1961, SB 1966, O 1974, C 1980.	Averill, Most Rev. Alfred Walter, CMG, S/Pr 1924, died 1957.
Allan, Reginald Arthur, O 1972, C 1978.	Andrew, Miss Alice Mary, HSS 1921, died 1954.	Ardagh, Dr James Warne, CBE, O 1979, died 1983.	Avery, Dr John Williams, SB 1968, O 1974, died 1976.
Allen, George Frederick, MBE, SB 1956, died 1966.	Andrews, Mrs Greta Jeanette, SS 1968.	Arden, Frederick Milton, SB 1980.	Ayers, Bruce Sydney, SB 1979.
Allport, Harold Nelson, SB 1956, died 1969.	Andrews, Raymond Presley, SB 1977.	Armitage, Dr Alexander Godfrey, AE, O 1972.	Baigent, Miss Jean, VT 1966, SS 1973.
Allpress, Alfred Edward, MM, SB 1949, died 1954.	Andrews, Sidney Charles, SB 1955, O 1966.	Armstrong, George Julius, SB 1957, O 1976.	Bailey, William, SB 1949, O 1955, died 1978.
Allum, Sir John Andrew Charles, CBE, C 1950, died 1972.	Annabell, Mrs Ellen, SS 1958, died 1980.	Armstrong, Mrs Margaret, SS 1941, O 1944, transferred to NZ 1949, died 1980.	Baillie, James Harold, VT 1964, SB 1970, died 1977.
Ambler, Frederick Norman, OBE,	Anquetil, Miss Valerie Patricia Louise, MBE, SS 1950, O 1952,		Bain, Mrs Elsie Jean, SS 1984.

- Baines, John Lawrence, SB 1964, died 1974.
- Baker, Edwin Thomas, SB 1946, died 1952.
- Baker, Mrs Mildred Florence, SS 1929, died —
- Baker, Mrs Mildred Rose, SS 1935, died 1937.
- Balcombe-Brown, Mrs Eliza Mary, HSS 1918, O 1932, C 1937, D 1951, died 1962.
- Ball, Douglas George, OBE, O 1957.
- Barclay, Miss Elizabeth Turnbull, SS 1937, died —
- Barclay, George, OBE VD JP, HA 1903, K 1911, died 1943.
- Barclay, Mrs Laura Edith, O 1937, C 1945, died 1953.
- Barden, Harril George, O 1950, C 1955, K 1975.
- Barker, James Richard Millton, SB 1982.
- Barker, John Bruce, SB 1972, died 1983.
- Barlow, Mrs Oliver Elizabeth, SS 1967.
- Bartrop, Mrs Emma Jane, HSS 1924, O 1929, died 1954.
- Barnes, Mrs Constance Lilian, SS 1977, died 1977.
- Barnes, Sir James George, MBE JP, C 1979.
- Barnes, Peter Yardley, SB 1979.
- Barnes, Thomas Hugh, SB 1971, died 1983.
- Barnett, Dr Harold Havelock, O 1952.
- Barnett, George Edward William, SB 1962, died 1977.
- Barnett, Sir Louis Edward, CMG, HA 1912, K 1935, died 1946.
- Barr, William Ernest Edward, SB 1969, O 1976.
- Barratt, Miss Margaret, SS 1970, died 1983.
- Barrett, Miss Henrietta Gwyneth Guise, O 1956.
- Barron, Ronald, VT 1957, SB 1959, died 1973.
- Barton, Mrs Geraldine Moncur Isabel, SS 1962, O 1967.
- Bassett, Mrs Charlotte, SS 1930, died 1969.
- Bate, Alan Laurie, SB 1963.
- Bate, Sir (Walter) Edwin, OBE, O 1960.
- Bates, Miss Anne Elizabeth, SS 1946, died 1964.
- Bates, George, SB 1983.
- Bathard, Mrs Janine Margaret, SS 1976.
- Bathgate, Dr David Alfred, O 1951, died 1973.
- Batty, Mrs Elizabeth Emma, VT 1917, HSS 1920, died 1956.
- Batty, Mrs Matys Buddle, SS 1974.
- Baxter, Murray, SB 1983.
- Beadle, J., HSB c. 1923, died 1928.
- Beale, Mrs Alice Maud, SS 1958.
- Beattie, Hon. Sir David, GCMG GCVO QC, KJ 1980.
- Beattie, Frederick Joseph Burnard, OBE JP, SB 1959, O 1962, C 1965, K 1976.
- Beattie, Norma, Lady, C 1980.
- Beaconsall, John, HSB 1925, O 1929, died 1942.
- Becks, Mrs Myrtle Florence, BEM, SS 1959.
- Bedford, Mrs Barbara Alice, SS 1982.
- Bee, Mrs Joyce, SS 1976.
- Begg, James Robert, BEM, SB 1959, O 1966, C 1976, died 1979.
- Belchamber, Gary, BEM, SB 1979.
- Bell, Mrs Della Mavis June, SS 1983.
- Bell, John, SB 1937, died 1962.
- Belworthy, Thomas, SB 1929, died 1944.
- Bemrose, Joseph, SB 1950, died 1951.
- Bennett, John Eri, SB 1971, O 1978.
- Benson, Dr Murray Lionel, O 1970.
- Bentley, Mrs Margaret, SS 1984.
- Beresford, Robert de la Por, HA 1910, HSB 1916, died —
- Berridge, Mrs Beatrice Alice, SS 1956, died 1972.
- Berry, Mrs Margaret Kathleen, VT 1970, SS 1977.
- Betten, Mrs Mary, SS 1952, died 1958.
- Bickerstaff, George Ian, SB 1955, died 1963.
- Bielski, Lenard, SB 1966.
- Biggins, Allan John, SB 1970.
- Billington, Clarence Roy, SB 1980.
- Binns, Charles Edward, SB 1946, died 1956.
- Birch, Dr John Anthony, O 1982.
- Bird, Dr Alistair Duncan, SB 1980, O 1983.
- Bird, Mrs Hazel Margaret, SS 1978.
- Birss, Owen Gardiner, SB 1970.
- Bishop, Mrs Alice Lavinia, O 1929, died 1958.
- Bishop, Mrs Maud Mary Findlay, SS 1957, died 1976.
- Blackledge, Charles Herbert, SB 1965.
- Blair, Roy Ian, OBE ED JP, VT 1968, SB 1969.
- Blair, Miss Williamina Mary, SS 1968.
- Blakemore, Boden William, SB 1974.
- Bland, Errol Lawson, SB 1968, O 1977.
- Bland, Miss Kathleen, SS 1975, died 1977.
- Bleakley, Miss Mabel Mary, SS 1955.
- Bledisloe, Alina Kate Elaine, Lady, D 1933, transferred to UK 1935, died 1956.
- Bledisloe, Rt Hon. Charles, Viscount, GCMG KBE, K—, transferred to UK 1935, died 1958.
- Blois, Dr John Thomas, O 1983.
- Bluett, Mrs Daphne Elizabeth, SS 1977, O 1981, C 1984.
- Blundell, Sir (Edward) Denis, GCMG GCVO KBE QSO, KJ 1972.
- Blundell, June Daphne, Lady, QSO, C 1972.
- Boag, Miss Helen Wendy, SS 1981.
- Boag, Dr Norman Francis, SB 1946, died 1973.
- Bockett, Arthur Ernest, CMG OBE, O 1969, died 1979.
- Bockett, Herbert Leslie, CMG, O 1965, C 1968, died 1980.
- Boesley, Kenneth George SB 1972.
- Bohm, Mrs Shirley Morris OBE, O 1971.
- Bond, Victor, SB 1981.
- Bone, Joseph Ernest, HSB 1910, died 1938.
- Bone, Mrs Joyce Elizabeth, SS 1958, died 1978.
- Booth, Mrs Alison Grace, BEM, SS 1967, died 1970.
- Borrie, Dr Frederick John, SB 1927, O 1930, died 1945.
- Borrie, Dr William Henry, SB 1929, O 1930, died 1953.
- Bourne, William, SB 1937, died 1968.
- Bouskill, Miss Ethel, SS 1950, died 1968.
- Bowerbank, Major-Gen. Sir Fred Thompson, KBE ED, K 1945, died 1960.
- Bowker, Henry Layton, SB 1930.
- Boyce, Graham Keith, SB 1978, O 1981.
- Boyd, Mrs Annie Eva, SS 1956, died 1973.
- Boyd, Mrs Creena Agnes, SS 1980.
- Boyd, Dr Warren John, OBE ED, O 1960, C 1967, K 1976, KJ 1978.
- Boyes, Mrs Vera, SS 1979.
- Brazendale, Mrs Elaine Marjorie, SS 1983.
- Breen, Barry John, SB 1982.
- Breen, Percy William, HSB 1921, died 1973.
- Bremner, Dr Kelvin Reid, MBE, O 1975, C 1977.
- Brennan, Lawrence William, BEM JP, SB 1961, O 1968, C 1971, K 1974.
- Brett, Miss Helen Patience Kathleen, ARRC, O 1959, transferred from UK roll 1974, deleted 1977.
- Brett, Walter Reginald, VT 1964, SB 1966, O 1984.
- Brewis, Dr Edward Cecil, O 1951, C 1958, died 1972.
- Bridger, Brian, SB 1971, died 1981.
- Bridges, Ernest George, SB 1957, O 1976.
- Bridges, Frederick William James, SB 1967, died 1974.
- Brigham, John Sylvester, JP, SB —, died 1940.
- Briggs, Mrs Alice Louise, SS 1977.
- Brine, John, HSB 1920, O 1929, C 1936, died 1947.
- Brine, Mrs Muriel Sylvia, SS 1932, died 1973.
- Brinkman, Dr Geoffrey Leonard, C 1980.
- Brlejevich, Trevor Anthony, SB 1983.
- Brodie, Thomas, SB 1976.
- Bromell, John Belford, SB 1971.
- Brophy, Mrs Marjorie Kathleen Mary, SS 1984.
- Brown, Arthur James, SB 1971.
- Brown, Clarence, SB 1971, died 1976.
- Brown, Dr Donald Eadie, MBE, O 1938, K 1950, died 1956.
- Brown, Mrs Dorothy Mary, SS 1978.
- Brown, George Arthur, ED JP, SB 1974.
- Brown, Graham Laurence, SB 1982.
- Brown, James Macalister, SB 1975.
- Brown, Mrs Judith Ann Elaine, SS 1984.
- Brown, Martin David, SB 1976.
- Brown, Roland Cargill, SB 1955, died 1969.
- Brunn, Gerd, SB (A) 1978.
- Bryant, Allen Edwin, SB 1966, died 1970.
- Buchanan, Aubrey Leonard, SB 1983.
- Buckingham, Albert Ernest, SB 1962.
- Buckley, Gilbert George, SB 1952, O 1960.
- Buckley, Mrs Mabel Alice, SS 1964, died 1968.
- Bucknell, Gavin Henry, SB 1982.
- Buller, Miss Eva Mildred, SS 1938, died 1963.
- Burfield, Derek Roy, SB 1968, O 1975.
- Burgess, Sydney Amos, SB 1951, died 1962.
- Burke, Desmond Kevin, SB 1983.
- Burman, Sam, SB 1966.
- Burnett, Noel, O 1968, C 1977, K 1980.
- Burns, Ronald Irving Alexander, MM, SB 1976.
- Burson, Miss Minnie, SS 1973.
- Burstein, Dr Joseph, OBE, O (A) 1972, VT 1981.
- Burton, Graham Stead, SB 1978, O 1981.
- Butler, Dr Ernest Edwin, O 1950, died 1957.
- Butler, Miss Lear Phyllis, JP, SS 1952, O 1962.
- Butt, Mrs Ida Amelia, SS 1954.
- Butterfield, Albert George, SB 1956, died 1966.
- Buxton, Allan Bruce, O 1956, died 1959.
- Cairns, Walter John Franklyn, SB 1951, died 1958.
- Caldwell, Robert Arthur, O 1959.
- Cameron, Miss Flora Jean, OBE, O 1960, died 1964.
- Cameron, Ian Donald Arthur, OBE JP, VT 1964, SB 1973, O 1975, C 1981.
- Cameron, Norman Alfred, SB 1973.
- Cameron, Robert James, SB 1976.
- Cammell, Mrs Eliza, SS 1930, O 1938, died 1962.
- Campbell, Ian Barclay, MBE VRD, SB 1963, O 1967, C 1971, K 1974.
- Canning, Alexander John, SB 1950, died 1957.
- Carey, Bruce McKendrick, O 1976, C 1983.
- Carey, Raymond John, SB 1979.
- Carling, Mrs Ada Olive, SS 1957, died 1973.
- Carling, Arthur, JP, SB 1954.
- Carlyon, Laurence Noel, SB 1971.
- Carmichael, Robert Archibald, SB 1979.
- Carpenter, Robert Watson, SB 1956.
- Carr, William MacDonald, SB 1981.
- Carter, Charles George, SB 1959.
- Carter, Donald Charles, SB 1974.
- Carter, Edward Cecil, SB 1963.
- Carter, Mrs Elsie May, SS 1968.
- Carter, Eric George, SB 1966, O 1973.
- Carter, George Ager, JP, SB 1957, O 1970, died 1983.
- Carter, Mrs Jessie Shields, SS 1950, died 1967.

- Castle, John Patrick, SB 1962, died 1971.
- Catley, Thomas Arthur, SB 1980.
- Caughey, Sir (Thomas) Harcourt Clarke, KBE JP, O 1965, C 1968.
- Cave, Leslie, SB 1951.
- Cawkwell, Dr George Law, HA 1925, died 1932.
- Chambers, William Charles, BEM, SB 1950, O 1956, died 1980.
- Chapman, Desmond John, SB 1976, O 1984.
- Chapman, Thomas, Donat (bronze) 1933, died —.
- Charlesworth, William Maxwell, JP, SB 1970.
- Chilcott, Mrs Barbara Ann, SS 1980.
- Childerstone, George William, SB 1951, died 1960.
- Chivers, John Vivian, SB 1976.
- Christensen, Mrs Joan Margaret, SS 1983.
- Ciecior, Mrs Dorothy Winifred, SS 1956.
- Clabburn, Charles Edward, O 1945, died 1965.
- Clark, Mrs Colleen Rae, SS 1983.
- Clark, Rev. Fr. Kevin Joseph, S/Ch 1977.
- Clark, Peter, SB 1980.
- Clarke, Mrs Isobel Gilchrist, SS 1978.
- Clarke, Mrs Olive Maude, SS 1965.
- Clauson, Leslie Albert, SB 1958, died 1977.
- Clayton, Ian Mitchell, SB 1972.
- Cleine, Thomas Cuthbert, SB 1969, died 1981.
- Cleland, Andrew Lloyd, SB 1984.
- Clifton, Mrs Margaret Frances Louisa, SS 1979.
- Clinton, Mrs Alelia Isabel, SS 1978, O 1984.
- Clout, Gordon Herbert, SB 1983.
- Cluer, Dr Ernest Harold, O (A) 1969.
- Coats, Rev. Robert George, A/Ch 1937, died 1953.
- Cobb, Harold Day, SB 1935, O 1949, C 1952, died 1961.
- Cobb, Mrs Madoline, SS 1938.
- Cobham, Rt Hon. Charles John Lyttelton, 10th Viscount, KG GCMG GCVO TD, K 1957, transferred to UK roll 1962, died 1977.
- Cobham, Elizabeth Alison, Viscountess, C 1957, transferred UK roll 1962.
- Cochrane, Dr Graham Lawson, O 1973, C 1980, died 1980.
- Coldicutt, Dr Claude Ernest Addison, HA 1925, O 1930, died 1962.
- Coleman, Mrs Mary Florence, SS 1965, died 1983.
- Coleman, Oswald Henry, SB 1945, died 1975.
- Coles, Mrs Joan Lila, SS 1980.
- Collard, Mrs Ettie, SS 1957, died 1966.
- Collett, Athol **Brendon**, SB 1973.
- Collins, Ernest **Arthur**, SB 1978, died 1979.
- Collins, Mrs Florence Emma, SS 1955, died 1969.
- Collins, Hector Edward, SB 1977, O 1984.
- Collins, John William, OBE, SB 1949, O 1952, C 1958, died 1960.
- Collins, Kenneth George, O 1969, died 1980.
- Collinson, Frank Walton, SB 1967, died 1972.
- Collison, Dr Gabrielle Brett, O 1978.
- Comer, Joseph Hampton, SB 1976.
- Connolly, Thomas Patrick, SB 1956, O 1970, died 1974.
- Connor, Brian Prescott, SB 1976.
- Connor, Dr John, O 1962, died 1974.
- Conway, John Henry, SB 1980.
- Cook, Miss Betty Pankhurst (see Mrs Newton).
- Cook, George William Reginald, SB 1945, died 1959.
- Cook, Miss Irene Miller, SS 1962.
- Cook, Mrs Margaret Helen, SS 1933, O 1946, died 1968.
- Cook, Dr Wyvern Grey, VT 1957, O 1962, died 1976.
- Coomber, Frank James, SB 1973.
- Coomer, Mrs Orma Elizabeth, SS 1977, O 1984.
- Coomer, Robert, SB 1981.
- Cooper, Allen, SB 1959, died 1963.
- Cooper, Miss Frances Leila, SS 1924, O 1930, died —.
- Cooper, James Christopher, SB 1937, died 1943.
- Cooper, Robert, SB 1967, died 1973.
- Coppin, William Leslie, SB 1968, O 1972.
- Copplestone, John Francis, SB 1962.
- Cordy, Mrs Marion, SS 1938, died 1951.
- Corkill, Dr Harold Keith, OBE VD, O 1945, died 1954.
- Corne, Mrs Nellie, SS 1950, died 1957.
- Corrigan, Mrs Patty Maria, SS 1930, died —.
- Cotter, Dr Arthur Percival, O 1964.
- Coulam, Allan George, ED, O 1963.
- Court, William John, OBE, SB 1945, died 1974.
- Cowan, Dr Allan Livingstone, O 1969.
- Cowan, William Albert, DCM, SB 1958.
- Cowens, Selwyn James, SB 1961, O 1982.
- Cowley, Barry Leon, O 1976, C 1981.
- Cox, Mrs Kathleen, SS 1970, O 1983.
- Cox, William, HSB 1922, died —.
- Craig, Rev. Hugh Morris, A/Ch 1979.
- Craig, Robert Trevor, SB 1979.
- Crampton, James William, SB 1937, O 1946, died 1954.
- Craven, Mrs Elizabeth Kearton, SS 1976.
- Crawford, Dr Andrew John, SB 1937, died 1957.
- Crawshaw, Dr James Jackson, SB 1946.
- Crawshaw, Mrs Roma Sarah, SS 1969.
- Creswell, Frank Benjamin, VD JP, HSB 1918, O 1930, died 1950.
- Croft, Colin Andrew, SB 1980.
- Croke, Robert Bernard, SB 1952, died 1955.
- Crook, Allan William, SB 1977.
- Crosbie, Mrs Olive Aimee, SB 1957.
- Crossan, Douglas Irvine, SB 1971.
- Crossman, Ernest Israel, MBE, SB 1955, died 1960.
- Crow, William Thomas, SB 1969, died 1971.
- Cumming, Dr Alexander, SB 1962, died 1966.
- Cumming, Dr James Watson, SB 1949, died 1961.
- Cunliffe, Brian Llewellyn Frederick, VT 1973, SB 1981.
- Cunningham, Mrs Annie Grace, SS 1968.
- Curragh, Wayne Leslie, SB 1982.
- Dagger, Mrs Jane Meleise, SS 1984.
- Daikee, Mrs Ailsa Morag, SS 1984.
- Daikee, Raymond, SB 1979.
- Daines, Allan James, SB 1979.
- Daines, Graham Walter, SB 1984.
- Dalbeth, Alfred Donald, SB 1974.
- Dalbeth, Lionel William, SB 1984.
- Dale, Mrs Rosemary Patricia, SS 1976.
- Dallinger, Mrs Nina Kathrine, MBE JP, SS 1977.
- Dalton, Douglas, QSO, SB 1966, O 1971.
- Dalziel, Mrs Ivy Marion, SS 1983.
- Dalziell, Dr Donal, O 1979.
- Dance, John Douglas Winston, SB 1978.
- Danks, George, SB 1964.
- Davidson, Albert Edward, SB 1956, died 1969.
- Davidson, Mrs Florence, SS 1965, died 1981.
- Davidson, Harold Mervyn, SB 1959.
- Davidson, Ian Wallace, SB 1982.
- Davidson, Mrs Joan Eileen Beatrice, SS 1971, O 1976.
- Davie, Dr Peter Cousin, SB 1935, died 1949.
- Davies, Wilfred John, MBE, SB 1929, O 1937, died 1972.
- Davis, David Barnett, SB 1973.
- Davis, Sir Ernest Hyam, O (A) 1946, K (A) 1955, died 1962.
- Davis, Miss Florence Martha, SS 1964.
- Davis, Mrs Grace Mary, HSS 1921, O 1930, died 1956.
- Dawson, Dr Eric Tewsley, OBE, O 1957.
- Dawson, Frederick Arthur George, SB 1967, O 1980.
- Dawson, Dr Frederick Walter Whitney, QSM, SB 1932, O 1938, died 1977.
- Dawson, Gerald Douglas, SB 1979.
- Dawson, Miss Margaret Elizabeth, SS 1935, died 1965.
- Dawson, Mrs Nola Joan, SS 1984.
- Dawson, William Rowland, SB 1951, died 1969.
- Day, Sir (Albert) Cecil, CMG CBE, C 1935, transferred to UK roll, died 1963.
- Day, Dr Cedric Claude, QSM, O 1976, C 1979.
- Dean, James Gordon, SB 1979.
- De Bonnaire, Dr Stanley, O 1969.
- Delargey, His Eminence Reginald John, Cardinal, S/Pr 1975, died 1979.
- Dennan, Mrs Rangitiana, MBE, SS 1949, died 1970.
- Dent, William John, SB 1984.
- Dick, Dr Ellis Thacker, O 1969.
- Dick, Trevor Malcolm, SB 1965, O 1974, C 1979.
- Dickie, Dr Alexander Mackay Trotter, SB 1958, O 1967.
- Dickie, Rev. John, A/Ch 1937, died 1942.
- Dickie, Miss Margaret Christina, SS 1966, died 1979.
- Dickson, James, JP, SB 1938, died 1964.
- Diggs, Jack Douglas, JP, SB 1972.
- Dimond, Mrs Amuri Elsie, SS 1978.
- Divers, Gordon Thomas, JP, SB 1978, O 1984.
- Dix, Miss Mabel Iorworth, SS 1955, died 1961.
- Dixon, Leslie Henry, SB 1966.
- Dockerill, Mrs Elizabeth, HSS 1925, died —.
- Dodds, William Lillicott, SB 1958, died 1977.
- Donnelley, Leonard Sidney, ED JP, VT 1974, SB 1977.
- Donovan, Florence Daniel, SB 1970.
- Dorofaëff, Dr Ronald Basil, O 1971.
- Douglas, William Dawson, O 1975.
- Doull, Harold William, SB 1959, O 1972.
- Dove, James William, O 1937, died 1956.
- Dowding, Dr Shirley Juliette, O 1977.
- Downer, Michael Leigh, SB 1982.
- Downs, Mrs Margaret Rangitere, SS 1984.
- Drake, Mrs Barbara, HSS 1920, died 1956.
- Drake, Dr Hubert Francis, O 1984.
- Drube, Herbert Lovis, SB 1962, died 1966.
- Drumm, Rev. Fr Maurice Thomas, A/Ch 1983.
- Dudley, Dr Bernard John, SB 1945, O 1949, died 1959.
- Duffy, Edward James, SB 1959, died 1978.
- Duggan, Miss Phyllis Josephine, SS 1969, O 1982.
- Duncan, James William, SB 1949, died 1968.
- Duncan, John Menzies, JP, SB 1958.
- Duncan, Robert Hugh, SB 1973, O 1976, C 1980.
- Dunlop, Guy Haste, SB 1949, O 1955, died 1973.
- Dunn, Ian Linforth, SB 1980, O 1984.
- Dunn, Lloyd William, SB 1979.
- Dunne, Joseph Myles, SB 1935, died 1940.
- Dunstan, Eric Charles, SB 1981.
- Dutton, William Walter, VD, SB 1928, O 1946, C 1952, died 1956.
- Dynes, Robert Ray, SB 1984.
- Eaglesome, Allan Ivan, SB 1969, O 1976.
- Earley, William Thomas, QSM, SB 1966.
- Eastment, Tom Arthur Frederick, SB 1976, O 1982.
- Edmonds, Miss Muriel Hazel, SS 1963, died 1984.
- Edward, Dr Robert Stewart, O 1965, died 1979.

- Eginton, Howard Alfred, SB 1975, died 1977.
- Eginton, Walter James, SB 1975.
- Elder, Dr Eric Mitchell, CBE, O 1983.
- Eliaison, Thomas Edward, SB 1973.
- Elliott, Ann Allan, Lady, MBE, D 1945, died 1955.
- Elliott, Herbert, SB 1954, O 1959, died 1967.
- Elliott, Dr James Kennedy, OBE, O 1951, died 1968.
- Elliott, Sir James Sands, VD, O 1930, K 1937, GC 1955, died 1959.
- Elliott, Sir Randal Forbes, KBE, O 1973, C 1976, K 1978.
- Elliott, William Clement Henry, SB 1968.
- Elliott, W.J., SB 1934, died 1935.
- Ellis, Reginald Armstrong, SB 1967, O 1977.
- Ellwood, Mrs Gwendoline Dorie, SS 1962.
- Elvines, Frank Desmond Claude, SB 1946, died 1981.
- Elworthy, Percy Ashton, K 1946, died 1961.
- Elworthy, Marshal of the RAF Rt Hon. Samuel Charles, Baron, KG GCB CBE DSO MVO DFC AFC, K 1976, transferred from UK roll 1979.
- Emerson, Henry Leslie, BEM ED JP, SB 1955.
- Emmett, Mrs Jane Wilson, SS 1937, died —.
- Ensor, Douglas, SB 1968, O 1984.
- Ensor, Melbourne Charles, SB 1974.
- Enstone, Mrs Elizabeth, SS 1979, O 1983.
- Ernest, Miss Elizabeth Marion, ARRC, SS 1950, died 1964.
- Esler, Mrs Beryl, SS 1978.
- Esmond, Albert James, O 1946, transferred to NZ 1956, died 1962.
- Espie, Thomas, SB 1937, died 1955.
- Esson, James Jacob, CMG VD, C 1929, K 1935, died 1940.
- Evans, Mrs Neta Flora Maud Talbot, SS 1974.
- Evans, Dr William Avison, O 1978.
- Everard, Dr Angus, SB 1956, O 1962, C 1974.
- Evernden, Richard, ED JP, O 1975, C 1981, died 1982.
- Ewen, John Falconer, O 1954, C 1958, K 1963, died 1970.
- Ewing, Mrs Mary, SS 1954, died 1961.
- Eyles, Allan Charles, SB 1979.
- Eyre, Mrs Ann Shirley, SS 1981.
- Eyre, Mrs Dorothy Ida, BEM, O 1978.
- Fagg, Walter Edward, VT 1963, SB 1969, died 1976.
- Fairbairn, Mrs Olive Marion, MBE, SS 1945, C 1950, died 1983.
- Fairfax, Denis Peter, O 1984.
- Falconer, Mrs Agnes Jane, O 1937, died 1944.
- Falconer, Dr Alexander Robertson, CBE VD, SB 1927, O 1929, K 1936, died 1955.
- Falconer, Charles Stuart, OBE JP, O 1929, C 1937, K 1950, died 1962.
- Falconer, Keith Alexander, JP, SB 1940, O 1949, C 1954, died 1955.
- Falck, Geoffrey Lawrence, MBE ED, O 1960, C 1971, died 1974.
- Farquharson, Miss Joan Young, SS 1937, died —.
- Farrell, Kevin James, SB 1979.
- Faulkner, Mrs Agnes Emily Aurora, MBE JP, SS 1949, O 1977.
- Faulkner, Eric Lees, SB 1968, O 1976, C 1983.
- Feltham, Dr Richard John, MBE, O 1964, died 1977.
- Fenwick, Mrs Rosina May, SS 1979.
- Ferguson, Gerald Lindo, O 1946, C 1956, died 1964.
- Ferguson, Sir (Henry) Lindo, CMG, C 1937, died 1948.
- Ferguson, Mary Emmeline, Lady, D 1936, died 1944.
- Ferguson, Miss Rachel, SS 1955, died 1962.
- Ferguson, Dr Richard Henry Lindo, O 1974, C 1976.
- Ferguson, Stanley John, SB 1973.
- Ferguson, Miss Vencie Menzies, SS 1956.
- Fergusson, Sir Bernard Edward (Lord Ballantrae), KT GCMG GCVO DSO OBE, K 1962, transferred to UK roll 1967, died 1981.
- Fergusson, Laura Margaret, Lady (Lady Ballantrae), C 1962, transferred to UK roll 1967, died 1979.
- Ferry, Henry James, SB 1978.
- Ferry, Raymond, SB 1957, died 1981.
- Finnerty, Colin Purcell, SB 1984.
- Finnigan, Anthony William, SB 1975, O 1978.
- Firman, Mrs Irene Lucy, MBE JP, SS 1968.
- Fisher, Mrs Barbara Yvonne, SS 1984.
- Fisher, Mrs Sophie Florence Lothrop (formerly Lady Wavertree), CBE, L 1923 (D 1926), transferred to NZ roll in 1949, died 1952.
- Fisher, Mrs Stella Heywood, HSS 1911, L 1924 (D 1926), died 1942.
- Fisher, William Baker, HSB 1903, Esq 1913, K 1926, died 1934.
- Fitzgerald, Dr Robert Stephenson Jordan, MBE ED, SB 1937, O 1956, died 1981.
- Fitzgerald, Dr Thomas Michael Francis, QSM, SB 1949, O 1960, died 1981.
- Fitzmaurice, James Arthur, VT 1968, SB 1976.
- Fitzmaurice, Miss Pamela Margaret, SS 1983.
- Fleet, Mrs Nola June, SS 1982.
- Fleming, Mrs Anne Mary, SS 1984.
- Fleming, Dr Ian Davis, O 1982.
- Fleming, Norman, SB 1952.
- Fleming, William, SB 1921, died 1934.
- Flesher, Hubert de Rie, SB 1975.
- Fletcher, Mrs Leonie Rae, SS 1983.
- Fletcher, Mrs Minnie, SS 1938, died 1954.
- Fletcher-Cole, Dr Arthur Wilfred, O 1973, died 1976.
- Flood, David Paul, SB 1982.
- Foote, Mrs Shirley Ann, SS 1977.
- Forde, Rev. Robert Ebenezer, A/Ch 1964, died 1981.
- Forrest, Alan, SB 1982.
- Forster, Hubert Frear, O 1952, C 1958, died 1972.
- Forster, James Frear, SB 1963.
- Forster, Mrs Lena Sylvia, SS 1966.
- Forsyth, Dr John Cennick, O 1971.
- Foster, Alfred George, SB 1933, died 1938.
- Foster, John Albert, SB 1984.
- Foster, Leslie Thomas Joseph, SB 1956.
- Fowlds, Hon. Sir George, CBE, K 1929, died 1934.
- Fox, Miss Florence Vera (see Mrs Savage).
- Fox, Miss Tui Margaret, SS 1975.
- Frank, Ernest Melville, SB 1951, O 1976.
- Fraser, Dr Kenneth Donaldson, O 1975.
- Fraser-Tytler, Hugh Bannatyne, MBE ED JP, SB 1966, O 1970, C 1975.
- Frazer, Douglas William, SB 1976.
- Frederickson, Mrs Dorothy Patricia Joyce, SS 1975.
- Freebairn, Archibald, SB 1960, died 1967.
- Freeman, Miss Mona Gladys, SS 1950, died 1978.
- Freeze, Karl Norman, SB 1982.
- Freestone, Mrs Ida, SS 1970.
- French, Mrs Shirley Joy, SS 1982.
- Frew, Robert Meekan, SB 1975, died 1976.
- Frewen, Francis James Patrick, SB 1983.
- Freyberg, Dame Barbara, GBE, D 1946, transferred to UK roll 1952, died 1973.
- Freyberg, Lieut.-Gen. Bernard Cyril, Baron, VC GCMG KCB KBE DSO, K 1946, transferred to UK roll 1952, died 1963.
- Fricker, Mrs Annie Eliza, SS 1942, died 1958.
- Froggatt, William Edward Benjamin, SB 1933, died 1970.
- Fuller, Conrad Robert George, SB 1950, died 1956.
- Fulton, Dr John Richard Hertslet, O 1966, C 1968, died 1972.
- Fulton, Dr Roland Arthur Hertslet, O 1950, C 1959, died 1963.
- Gabites, Dr George Edward, HA 1918, died 1926.
- Gaby, Mrs Mary Fanny, MBE, SS 1927, O 1937, died 1949.
- Gain, Mervyn Henry, SB 1982.
- Galbraith, Donald William, SB 1979.
- Galletley, Alexander David, SB 1970, died 1984.
- Galloway, John Royce Martin, SB 1961, O 1984.
- Galway, Rt Hon. George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell, 8th Viscount, GCMG DSO OBE, K 1935, transferred to UK 1941, died 1943.
- Galway, Lucia Emily Margaret, Viscountess, D 1935, transferred to UK 1941, died 1983.
- Gandell, Sir Alan Thomas, CBE, O 1965, C 1968, K 1981, GC 1982.
- Gandell, Edna Marion, Lady, C 1978.
- Gardner, Mrs Betty Isabelle Grafton, SS 1977.
- Garvan, Mrs Lorna Murray, SS 1976.
- Gaukrodger, John Harold, O 1979.
- Gaunt, Mrs Oliver Ethel, SS 1952, died 1978.
- Gavan, Mrs Helen Kirkland, SS 1951, died 1981.
- Gay, Edward William, SB 1957, transferred to Austn roll.
- Gay, Mrs Mary Jane, SS 1949, died 1956.
- Gee, Ernest Benjamin, SB 1973, O 1975.
- Geenty, Darwin Russell, SB 1981.
- George, Mrs Eileen Marian, QSM, SS 1945, died 1984.
- Gerrish, Brian Edward, SB 1979.
- Gibb, Mrs Margaret Lambton, SS 1940, died 1967.
- Gibbons, Hopeful, MBE, C 1937, died 1947.
- Gibbs, Dr Harry Edward, HA 1925, O 1934, died 1953.
- Gibbs, Moreland Laurence, SB 1961, O 1975.
- Gibbs, William Keith, SB 1956, died 1975.
- Gibson, Dr Harold Ray, O 1946, C 1950, died 1981.
- Gibson, Peter Bell, SB 1980.
- Gilbert, Edward Browne, QSO, SB 1938, C 1950, K 1975.
- Gilbert, John Matthew, SB 1978, O 1981.
- Gilbert, William John, VT 1973, SB 1976.
- Gilchrist, Colin Douglas, SB 1976.
- Gilchrist, Miss Margaret Elizabeth, SS 1949, died 1959.
- Gill, Mrs Zillah Edith Smith, HSS 1922, died —.
- Gillespie, Miss Helen, HSS 1921, died 1947.
- Gillies, Dr Edward Lear, VRD, O 1981.
- Gini, Mrs Enid May, SS 1982.
- Girdler, Dr George Toussaint, HA 1918, died 1929.
- Glanville, Percy Turner, SB 1949.
- Glasse, Alfred Onslow, CMG OBE MC, O 1963, died 1978.
- Glocking, Mrs Rae Janet, VT 1976, SS 1979.
- Glover, Stanley George, SB 1964.
- Goedicke, Alexander Charles, SB 1963, died 1966.
- Goldie, Mrs Oliver, SS 1949, died 1972.
- Goldsmann, Miss Ethelwyn, HSS 1919, died —.
- Goolderham, Claude Walter, SB 1938, died 1963.
- Goodin, Mrs Amelia Betty, SS 1980.
- Gordon, Dr Graham Rothwell, O 1981.
- Gordon, Dr William Paterson Pollock, CBE, O 1962, died 1980.
- Gordon, Robert Alexander John, SB 1981.
- Gordon-Alexander, Mrs Ethel Marian Carpenter, SS 1945, transferred to NZ roll 1952, died 1972.

- Gorman, William McNeill, SB 1981.
Gourley, Mrs Edith, MBE, SS 1950, died 1974.
Gowen, Miss Patricia, SS 1979.
Graham, James Edward, QSM, SB 1964, O 1972.
Graham, John Ernest, SB 1970, died 1982.
Grainger, Mrs Ida Christine, SS 1966, died 1979.
Grant, Donald Rex, SB 1979, died 1984.
Grant, Douglas Walter, SB 1984.
Gray, Arthur Landel, HSB 1922, died 1965.
Gray, Eric George, SB 1938, died 1950.
Gray, Dr Geoffrey Maitland, MBE, O 1972, transferred to Austn roll 1979.
Gray, George Russell, SB 1964, O 1978, C 1984.
Gray, Richmond John Stevenson, HSB 1919, died 1950.
Gray, Roland Logan, VT 1959, SB 1968, died 1980.
Grayling, Francis Stanley, MBE, SB 1951, O 1954, C 1958.
Green, Miss Alice Rhoda, SS 1964, died 1983.
Green, George Thomas Wilfred, SB 1952, died 1959.
Green, George William, SB 1938, died 1950.
Green, Mrs Millicent, SS 1981.
Green, W.J., SB 1935, died 1944.
Greenaway, Ian Bertram, SB 1980.
Greenbrook, Geoffrey Ronald, SB 1981.
Greenlees, Percy David, SB 1983.
Greenman, Desmond, SB 1981.
Greensill, Mrs Iris Jean, JP, SS 1975, O 1982, died 1983.
Greensill, Lindsay Murray Howard, SB 1980.
Greenwood, Cecil Aubrey, SB 1963.
Grieg, Hon. Laurence Murray, SB 1966, O 1971, C 1976.
Grenfell, Samuel Michael Harding, SB 1927, O 1929, died 1931.
Grierson, John, CBE, C 1955, K 1958, died 1964.
Griffin, Ernest, SB 1951, died 1980.
Griffin, Mrs Helen Marguerite, SS 1982.
Griffiths, George Henry, SB 1955, died 1961.
Griffiths, Hugh Penry, OBE, O 1952, died 1983.
Griffiths, Mrs Ivy, SS 1958.
Griffiths, Miss Maud Thompson, SS 1937, died 1954.
Grigg, Mrs Annie (nee Mendelsohn), Donat (bronze) 1921, died 1948.
Grimoldby, Dr John Roland, O 1968, C 1975.
Grinter, Trevor Ray, SB 1980.
Grocott, Mrs Muriel Joy, SS 1956, O 1964.
Grocott, Wesley Horace, SB 1967.
Grondin, Ronald Henry, SB 1978.
Groom, Frank, SB 1954, died 1966.
Grose, Mrs Rosemary Ann, SS 1980.
Gummer, David Proude, SB 1981.
Gurney, George Victor, SB 1983.
Gurney, Royston Edmund, SB 1978.
Guthrie, Thomas James, SB 1935, died 1954.
Gutsell, Miss Gwenda, SS 1971, O 1980.
Hacon, Dr Walter Edward, HA 1895, died 1898.
Haddow, Dr Phyllis, SS 1947, on UK roll.
Haggett, William Herbert, SB 1954, died 1972.
Haira, Sidney Edward, VT 1963, SB 1979, died 1979.
Hall, Mrs Agnes Mary, SS 1956, O 1963.
Hall, Herbert David, SB 1983.
Hall, Miss Irene, SS 1960, died 1977.
Halliday, Mrs Ethel May, SS 1955.
Halligan, Jack, O 1945, died 1966.
Hamer, Dr Ronald James, O 1977.
Hamilton, Mrs Dorothy Muriel, SS 1955, died 1970.
Hamling, Colin Elliott, SB 1963, O 1969.
Hamling, Elliott, SB 1950, died 1970.
Hamling, Trevor Arthur, JP, SB 1978, O 1982.
Hammond, Mrs Kate Regden, SS 1956.
Hancock, John Victor, SB 1967, O 1978.
Hansen, Ernest Gordon, SB 1983.
Harborow, Miss Emily Maud, SS 1929, died 1936.
Hardy, Mrs Elgar Clara Martha, SS 1962, O 1973.
Hardy, Neville George Fortnum, SB 1984.
Harle, Henry Thomas Gale, SB 1932, died —.
Harmer, Albert Charles Norman, QSM JP, SB 1976.
Harper, William Douglas, SB 1951, died 1956.
Harris, Henry Fobury, SB 1937, died —.
Harris, Percy, SB 1954, O 1956, C 1967, K 1978.
Harris, Raymond Silas, O 1952, C 1954, K 1958, died 1975.
Harris, Dr Roy Douglas, O 1974.
Harris, Ross Graeme, SB 1984.
Harris, Dr Victor, O 1974, died 1984.
Harris, Mrs Violet Patricia, QSM, SS 1983.
Harrison, Dr William Rhodes, O 1983.
Harvey, Peter, SB 1975.
Harvey, Dr Raymond Reginald, O 1983.
Harvey, Reginald Trevor SB 1975.
Hatton, Peter Duff, SB 1963, died 1970.
Hausmann, Carl, SB 1945, O 1955, C 1962, died 1969.
Hawkes, Frederic Thomas, SB 1981.
Hawkes, Mrs Rosalie Jean, SS 1979.
Hawkins, Lawrence Donald, VT 1957, SB 1960, O 1969.
Hay, Mrs Etta, SS 1963, died 1976.
Hay, Robert Malcolm, SB 1937.
Hayter, Raymond James, SB 1983.
Healy, Denis Slater, SB 1980.
Healy, Dr Timothy Michael, Esq 1978.
Heaphy, Cyril Edgar, SB 1940, died 1956.
Heath, Dr Philip Arnold Melville, O 1971, died 1972.
Hedge, Mrs Diana, SS 1980.
Hellaby, Miss Eleanor Lillywhite, VT 1956, O 1962, died 1967.
Helyer, Mrs Annie, SS 1930, died 1947.
Henderson, Mrs Edith Joyce, SS 1984.
Henderson, Keith raymond, SB 1970.
Henderson, Robert John, SB 1972.
Henley, James Cyril, DCM ED, SB 1961, O 1971.
Henley, Dr Wilton Ernest, CBE, O 1966, died 1981.
Hennessey, Mrs Shirley Marion, SS 1978.
Henry, Dr Claud Dawson, HA 1921, C 1929, died 1950.
Hepplestone, Mrs Jean, SS 1984.
Herdman, Albert Laurence, SB 1968, died 1982.
Hereford, Peter John SB 1967, died 1968.
Hessey, Albert John Lawrence, VT 1960, SB 1964, died 1982.
Hewat, Dr Denis Brian, O 1981.
Hickman, Barry Graham, SB 1983.
Hickman, Edward Ian, SB 1972, died 1977.
Hickman, Mrs Lynne Merlan, SS 1983.
Higgins, Mrs Betty Evelyn, SS 1982.
Highfield, Lewis Samuel, SB 1974.
Hill, Mrs Christina Maria, SS 1955, died 1966.
Hill, Mrs Rose Hannah, SS 1973.
Hinch, Ernest John Swan, SB 1981.
Hinch, William Henry, SB 1951, O 1970.
Hinchey, Lloyd William, SB 1964.
Hislop, John Paton, SB 1921, O 1945, died 1958.
Hitchon, Ughtred, SB 1930, O 1937, died 1945.
Hoban, Benjamin Anthony Cecil, SB 1964, O 1982.
Hoddinott, H.J., HSB 1919, died 1927.
Hodge, John Charles, SB 1977.
Hoerman, Dr Erik Otho, SB 1936, O 1939, C 1945, K 1950, transferred from Sth African roll 1959, died 1977.
Holden, Dr John Michael, O 1973.
Holland, Mrs Isobel Simpson, VT 1957, SS 1960, died 1983.
Holland, William Percival, SB 1959.
Hollebon, Trevor, SB 1977, O 1982.
Hollywood, Mrs Mary Janet, SS 1973, O 1981.
Holm-Hansen, Gary Arthur, SB 1982.
Holyoake, Rt Hon. Sir Keith Jacka, KG GCMG GCVO CH QSO, KJ 1977, died 1983.
Holyoake, Dame Norma Janet, DCMG QSO, C 1977.
Hooper, Charles E., SB 1937, died —.
Hooson, Norman Leslie, SB 1980.
Hopkins, Mrs Alice Joan, SS 1975.
Hopkins, Dr Jeremy Dashwood Phelps, O 1981.
Hopkins, Mrs Lorraine, SS 1977.
Horn, George Murray Walter, SB 1979.
Hornal, Donald Alexander, SB 1983.
Horne, Frederick Vernon, MBE, O 1963, died 1964.
Horton, Sir Henry, C 1937, K 1938, died 1943.
Horwell, Robert Charles, SB 1951, died 1970.
Hosking, Percival John, JP, SB 1956.
Houghton, Frederick George, SB 1983.
Houston, Eric Albert, SB 1942.
Howes, Edward Charles, SB 1945, died 1966.
Howes, Dr Ronald Gordon, O 1967, C 1976, transferred to Austn roll 1984.
Huggins, Herbert Augustus Robert, SB 1935, O 1940, C 1946, died 1962.
Hughes, Ernest Victor, SB 1950, died 1984.
Hughes, Hugh Stanley, SB 1970, O 1980.
Hughes, James Ernest, SB 1971, died 1976.
Hughes, Mrs Janet May, SS 1982.
Hughson, Mrs Emma, HSS 1919, died 1969.
Hughson, James Pole, HSB 1919, died 1964.
Hull, Leslie Wilson, SB 1976.
Humberstone, Ernest Alfred, SB 1978.
Hunt, Mrs Mildred May, SS 1961.
Hunter, Mrs Mildred Florence, SS 1929, died 1967.
Hunter-Weston, Reginald Purcell, Esq 1925, O 1926, transferred from UK roll, died 1957.
Hunter-Weston, Robert Gould, Esq 1925, O 1926, transferred from UK roll, died 1971.
Hurdle, Mrs Lilian Constance, SS 1982.
Hutchinson, Max, SB 1982.
Hutchison, Frederick John, HSB 1919, O 1929, died 1948.
Hutt, George Arthur, SB 1959, died 1975.
Iggo, Kenneth Arthur, SB 1977, O 1984.
Iggo, Mrs Ngaio Joyce, SS 1981.
Iggulden, Alfred Edward, SB 1971, died 1982.
Inglis, Dr Herbert McClelland, HSB 1915, died 1917.
Inglis, Dr Russel Tracy, CBE VD, O 1932, died 1937.
Innes, Lindsay, SB 1976.
Innes, Thomas Henry, SB 1950, died 1957.
Ireland, Mrs Eunice Isabel, SS 1960.
Ireland, Mrs Heather Janice, SS 1981.
Isaac, Dr Cedric Walter, O 1950, died 1959.
Isles, Thomas, SB 1963, died 1978.
Islington, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, Baron, GCMG GBE DSO, KJ 1911, on UK roll, died 1936.
Izard, Dr Arnold Woodford, OBE, K 1926, died 1932.
Jack, James Whitson, JP, SB 1927, C 1929, K 1937, died 1950.
Jack, Mrs Margaret Smith, SS 1937,

- O 1945, died 1958.
 Jack, Noel Bernard, SB 1971, died 1982.
 Jackson, Mrs Elizabeth Mary Ann, SS 1971, O 1975, C 1979, D 1983.
 Jackson, John Douglas, SB 1976.
 Jackson, Murray Allan, SB 1975, died 1977.
 Jackson, Dr Yue Leonard, O 1979.
 James, Brian Howard, SB 1971.
 James, Eugene Thomas, SB 1975.
 James, Howard Maurice, O 1955, C 1958, K 1966.
 James, Very Rev. Percival Ernest, A/Ch 1937, transferred to NZ roll 1951, died 1958.
 James, Reginald William, SB 1967.
 Jamieson, Hubert Leslie, SB 1978.
 Jamieson, Melvill Allan, O 1927, C 1933, transferred to NZ 1950, died in England.
 Jarmey, Allan Bernard, O 1975, C 1980.
 Jarvis, Leonard Richard, SB 1961, O 1972.
 Jarvis, Mrs Mavis Frances, SS 1977.
 Jeans, James Stanley, SB 1972.
 Jeffares, Arthur Louis, SB 1980.
 Jefferson, Dr Norris Roy, OBE ED, O 1960, C 1971, K 1984.
 Jemison, John Murray, SB 1949, died 1975.
 Jenkins, Henry Leonard, SB 1945, died 1975.
 Jenkins, Miss Margaret Frances, SS 1974.
 Jenkins, Maxwell Edward, SB 1975.
 Jennings, Dr David Richmond, SB 1952, O 1960, C 1965, died 1983.
 Jennings, Dr Edward, HSB c. 1920, died 1929.
 Jerrett, Edward Francis, SB 1983.
 Johansen, Mrs Flora Ellen Anne, SS 1972.
 Johansen, Harry Alfred, SB 1983.
 Johnson, Joseph Taylor, SB 1984.
 Johnson, Roland Frederick, SB 1977.
 Johnson, Ronald Douglas, SB 1980, died 1982.
 Johnston, Most Rev. Allen Howard, CMG, S/Pr 1974.
 Johnston, David, SB 1968, O 1974.
 Johnston, Herbert Donald George, SB 1959, died 1972.
 Johnston, James Wilson, SB 1965, died 1977.
 Johnston, Mrs Phyllis Ethel, SS 1960.
 Johnston, Robert Ewen, MBE, O 1970, died 1982.
 Jones, Geraint, O 1977.
 Jones, James Bryce, SB 1970, O 1973, C 1978.
 Jones, James Frederick, SB 1945, C 1950, died 1960.
 Jones, Leslie David, SB 1984.
 Jones, Murray Vickers Francis, SB 1982.
 Jordan, Alfred Henry, SB 1971, died 1976.
 Jordan, Mrs Molly Marion, SS 1970.
 Jordan, Norman Kessel, SB 1969.
 Joseph, George Frederick, O 1969, died 1979.
 Jowers, Mrs Noreen Florence, SS 1976, O 1984.
 Jukes, James Arthur, SB 1976.
 Jupp, Alfred George, SB 1957, O 1978.
 Kahlenberg, Dr Barry, O 1963, C 1971, died 1971.
 Katterns, William John, SB 1979.
 Kealey, Raymond, SB 1960.
 Kearns, Joseph, SB 1937, died 1961.
 Keenan, Francis, SB 1982.
 Kelliher, Sir Henry Joseph, C 1955, K 1958.
 Kelly, Ashton Graham, QSO JP, O 1972, C 1976, K 1984.
 Kelly, Harry Ivan, SB 1975.
 Kelly, Norman Anthony, SB 1980.
 Kelsall, Mrs Ada Florence, SS 1958, died 1973.
 Kemp, Dr Charles Gordon, SB 1937, died 1946.
 Kemp, William Roland, SB 1960, O 1977.
 Kendrick, Mrs Marion Rose, SS 1984.
 Kennedy, Arthur, MBE, SB 1959, O 1973, C 1978.
 Kennedy, Colin, SB 1977.
 Kennedy, Dr Douglas Peter, O 1958, died 1972.
 Kennedy, Frank Joseph, SB 1946, O 1955, died 1975.
 Kennedy, James Flening, O 1950, died 1968.
 Kent, Terence John, SB 1983.
 Keown, Mrs Elaine Margaret, SS 1978.
 Kerr, Mrs Annie Helena, SS 1952, died 1954.
 Kerr, Robert Bernard, SB 1976, O 1982.
 Kerridge, Sir Robert James, C 1962, died 1979.
 Kerridge, Robert James, SB 1967, O 1968, C 1971.
 Kersley, Claude Hilton, SB 1946, died 1951.
 Keys, Ernest Ambrose, SB 1966.
 Kilpatrick, Mervyn James, SB 1974.
 King, Mrs Catherine Nicoll, SS 1979.
 King, Dr Lawrence Manning, O 1962.
 King, Mrs Nina Marguerite, SS 1968, O 1980.
 King, Rev. Vincent George Bryan, OBE, HA 1922, O 1937, died 1945.
 Kinzett, Stanley Methven, SB 1961, died 1969.
 Kirk, Horace MacGregor, K 1962, died 1973.
 Kirk, Mrs Winifred Pearl, O 1970, died 1970.
 Kirkpatrick, Alexander, OBE JP, O 1950, C 1956, K 1958, died 1971.
 Kirkwood, Dr James, SB —, died 1946.
 Kitchin, George, JP, SB 1957, died 1963.
 Kivell, Ralph Gordon, SB 1969, died 1973.
 Kleeman, Mrs Edith Isabel, SS 1958, died 1980.
 Klenner, Mrs Joan Valerie, SS 1984.
 Knap, Mrs Ethel Harriet, SS 1962, died 1968.
 Knew, Charles Thomas Ross, QSM, SB 1977.
 Knight, Dr Alfred Osborne, HA 1914, died 1945.
 Knight, Charles Cuthbert, QFSM JP, SB 1967, died 1983.
 Knight, Eric Keith, O 1955, died 1981.
 Knight, Dr Harvey Tuarangi, O 1965, died 1968.
 Knight, Noeline Mary, OBE, O 1956, C 1961, died 1967.
 Korman, Hilel, C (A) 1963, K (A) 1971.
 Korman, Mrs Sally, SS (A) 1976, O (A) 1981.
 Kyle, James Cameron, JP, O 1968, C 1975.
 Ladbroke, Charles Henry, SB 1980.
 Ladbroke, Ritchie Walter, SB 1972, died 1978.
 Lake, Mrs Winifred Margaret, SS 1975.
 Lambert, John Charles, O 1969, died 1972.
 Lambie, Miss Mary Isabel, OBE, O 1937, died 1970.
 Lang, Frederick Laurie, SB 1974.
 Lange, Frederick, O 1956, died 1970.
 Langstone, Mrs Alice, SS 1950, died 1980.
 Langstone, Sidney Edward, MBE, SB 1931, O 1937, C 1950, died 1970.
 Lapraik, Dr George, HA 1913, died 1933.
 Larkin, Kenneth Noel, SB 1976.
 Laurenson, George Lyttelton, CBE, SB 1957, died 1968.
 Laurent, Sydney Gordon, SB 1980.
 Law, Ernest John, SB 1976, O 1983.
 Law, Dr Harold Dixon, SB 1958, O 1964.
 Lawn, Charles Harold, SB 1956, died 1970.
 Lawrence, David Hughes, O 1969, C 1975, K 1980.
 Lawrence, Gladys Irene, Lady, SS 1938, deleted 1983.
 Lawrence, Mrs Joan Lorraine, SS 1984.
 Lawrence, Scivier Kevan, SB 1984.
 Lawrence, Dr William Richard, MBE, SB 1938, O 1950, died 1957.
 Leabourn, Rodney, SB 1982.
 Leach, Richard Malcolm, QSM, SB 1957.
 Leadley, Murray John, SB 1980.
 Leahy, Patrick Anthony, SB 1975.
 Leaning, Leonard John, SB 1967.
 Leaning, Mrs Olga Alice, VT 1964, SS 1975.
 Lee, Thomas William, SB 1977.
 Leech, Andrian Ivan Thomas, SB 1984.
 Lemchen, Dr George, O (A) 1961, died 1971.
 Leng, Mrs Florence, SS 1974.
 Lester, Mrs Mabel, SS 1960, died 1964.
 Lewis, Mrs Gertrude Ellen, HSS 1919, died 1957.
 Lewis, Hughes Hugh, HA 1907, died —.
 Lichtwark, Haydon John Thompson, SB 1958.
 Liggins, Dr James Bull, ED, SB 1945, died 1958.
 Lindesay, Cyril Edward Arthur, SB 1939, died 1968.
 Lindesay, Miss Inez Violet, MBE, SS 1950, died 1954.
 Lindsay, Dr Peter Alexander, SB 1920, O 1935, died 1936.
 Line, Dr Leonard Arthur, SB 1930, died 1943.
 Linkhorn, Mrs Dorothy, SS 1979.
 Linkman, Cyril Walker, O 1954, C 1962, K 1975.
 Linnell, Ernest Hawkes, O 1956, died 1961.
 Linnell, Mrs Florence Jane, SS 1952, died 1955.
 Lippe, Dr Ernest Peter, SB 1966, died 1976.
 Lipscombe, Miss Phyllis Muriel, SS 1967, died 1981.
 Lister, John, SB 1956, died 1970.
 Liston, Most Rev. James Michael, CMG, S/Pr 1964, died 1976.
 Little, Mrs Beverley Anne Harris, SS 1975, O 1981.
 Little, John Phillips, SB 1937, died 1970.
 Liverpool, Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, 2nd Earl of, GCB GCMG GBE MVO, KJ 1918, on UK roll, died 1941.
 Lloyd, Phillip Ford, SB 1952, died 1969.
 Lockyer, Mrs Lilian Grace, SS 1954.
 Logan, Hilton, SB 1976.
 Lopdell, Dr John Colin, OBE, SB 1967, O 1976.
 Lorrigan, Mrs Marion Love, SS 1975.
 Loughlin, Dr Murray James, O 1980.
 Louissou, Dr Maurice George, HA 1918, O 1933, died 1977.
 Low, David Allen, MBE JP, SB 1975.
 Low, Dr David Collingwood, MBE, O 1938.
 Low, Mrs Glenys Margaret, SS 1977, O 1982.
 Low, Robert Allen, SB 1977.
 Low, Thomas Alexander, SB 1937, O 1946, died 1948.
 Lowe, Sydney Edward, SB 1961, died 1976.
 Lowndes, Arnold Hayward, VT 1962, SB 1968, died 1977.
 Lowry, Mrs Helen Caroline, OBE, D 1936, died 1951.
 Lucas, Robin Stanley, SB 1981.
 Ludwig, Mrs Margaret Alice, JP, SS 1967.
 Luke, Dr David Alexander John, O 1977.
 Luke, Dr Eric Howard Manley, CMG, O 1945.
 Luke, Mrs Gladys Anne, SS 1937.
 Lumb, Mrs Eileen Ella Marguerite, SS 1964, died 1980.
 Luxton, Lawrence Frederick, MBE, O 1977.
 Lynch, Dr Philip Patrick, CBE, O 1952, died 1978.
 Lyng, Grattan Henry, SB 1982.
 Lyon, Sidney Wallace, SB 1961, died 1981.
 Lyon, William Harwood, SB 1961, died 1970.
 Lysnar, Miss Winifred Frances, SS 1951, died 1974.
 Lyttle, Graeme Norman, SB 1975,

- O 1980.
- McAllister, William Allan, C 1961, K 1966.
- McAuliffe, Mrs Pamela Joy, SS 1978.
- McCarthy, Arthur Leslie, SB 1956, O 1959, died 1966.
- McCaw, William Robert Keith, SB 1978.
- McCleave, Robert Clifford, O 1954, C 1956.
- McConnell, Mrs Brigid, SS 1973, O 1981.
- McConnochie, Cameron Victor Roy, SB 1970.
- McCullough, Graham Francis, SB 1983.
- McDermott, George Edward, SB 1974.
- MacDiarmid, Dr Ronald Diarmid, QSM, O 1975.
- McDonagh, H.E., HA —, died —.
- McDonald, Alexander Jens, SB 1970, O 1982.
- McDonald, Miss Dorothy, SS 1957, died 1965.
- McDonald, Mrs Gladys Irene, MBE, SS 1982.
- McDonald, Mrs Kathleen Ellen, SS 1982.
- McDonald, Ronald M., SB 1965.
- McDonald, Mrs Utanga Ada, SS 1983.
- McDonald, Dr William Hector, MBE, SB 1962, died 1975.
- McDougall, Dr Neill, HA 1923, O 1930, C 1937, died 1937.
- McDowell, Edward Francis, SB 1972, O 1983.
- McDowell, Mrs Eliza, SS 1935, died 1950.
- McDowell, Francis Stanislaus, SB 1976, O 1982.
- McDowell, Graeme Kenneth, SB 1981.
- McEwan, Alan Conrad, SB 1981.
- McGahey, Mrs Mabel, SS 1973.
- McGavin, Major-Gen. Sir Donald Johnstone, CMG DSO, C 1945, died 1960.
- McGeorge, Mrs Catherine Frazer, O 1937, died 1954.
- McGlashan, William Keith, VT 1961, SB 1964.
- MacGregor, Alan, SB 1969.
- McGuinness, Edward John, SB 1954, died 1969.
- McGusty, Dr Victor William Tighe, CMG OBE, O 1940, on UK roll for Fiji, lived in NZ from 1947, died 1981.
- McHardy, Mrs Audrey Constance, SS 1978.
- McHutchon, Alexander, SB 1935, C 1950, died 1958.
- McIndoe, Roderick Thomas, SB 1979.
- McIntosh, Kenneth, SB 1979.
- Mackay, David Ferguson, MBE, O 1937, C 1946, K 1950, died 1963.
- McKay, David John, SB 1950, died 1972.
- Mackay, Miss Elizabeth Anne, SS 1982.
- Mackay, Ian Munro, O 1983.
- MacKay, Mrs Jane, SS 1937, died 1953.
- McKay, William Neil Alexander, OBE, SB 1973, O 1976, C 1979, K 1983.
- McKeay, Donald Phillips, SB 1973.
- McKeefry, His Eminence Peter, Cardinal, S/Pr 1972, died 1973.
- McKendrick, Dr Thomas Miller, O 1981.
- KcKenna, Bernard John, SB 1946, O 1949, C 1954, K 1958, died 1965.
- McKenzie, Dr Colvin Hugh, O 1958, C 1982.
- Mackenzie, Dr Kenneth, SB 1929, died 1942.
- MacKenzie, Miss Sheila, SS 1942, died 1946.
- Mackereth, Dr James Gilberd, O 1955, died 1963.
- McKerrow, Miss Margaret Jane, SS 1937, died 1952.
- MacKie, David William Hartnell, SB 1934, died —.
- McKinney, William Wilson, HSB 1917, died 1943.
- Mackintosh, Mrs Margaret Alice, SS 1967, died 1977.
- Mackley, Grant Hercules, CMG, SB 1937.
- McKnight, Miss Margaret Helen (see Mrs Cook).
- McKnight, Mrs Zona May, SS 1972.
- McLean, Rev. Alexander Charles, A/Ch 1955, died 1967.
- McLean, Charles Roderick, SB 1961, died 1983.
- McLean, Robert John, VT 1964, SB 1967, died 1983.
- McLean, William Archibald, SB 1979.
- McLennan, Stuart, SB 1981.
- McLeod, James Alexander, SB 1963.
- McLeod, Miss Marion, SS 1934, died 1958.
- McMahon, Dr Brian Thomas, CBE, O 1983.
- McMeeking, Ian William, SB 1984.
- McMullen, John Christopher, SB 1980.
- McMullen, Sydney, SB 1971, died 1978.
- McNabb, Alfred Donald, JP, SB 1967, died 1980.
- McNaught, Mrs Mary Lpua, SS 1977, died 1977.
- McNaught, William Brough, SB 1954, O 1962, C 1980.
- McPhail, Dr Ian Alan, SB 1966, O 1970.
- McPhee, Herbert Alex, SB 1966.
- McPherson, Clifford Keith, SB 1981.
- McPherson, Mrs Gwendoline, SS 1981, died 1981.
- McQueen, Mrs Gertrude, SS 1970.
- McQueen, Dr John Alexander, O 1972.
- McWhannell, Mrs Mary Cook, O 1938, died 1961.
- Madden, Albert Frederick, SB 1957, O 1967.
- Maddison, George Alfred, O 1940, died 1948.
- Main, James, SB 1982.
- Mains, Gilbert Allan, SB 1984.
- Mair, Clifden, SB 1969, died 1973.
- Mallett, Mrs Marie Edith, SS 1973, O 1980.
- Mangels, Duncan Paul, SB 1981.
- Manning, Arthur Edward, SB 1984.
- Manning, Warwick James, O 1981.
- Manoah, Miss Sylvia, SS 1971.
- Mansfield, Miss Eileen Mavis, SS 1980.
- Manson, Malcolm Samuel, SB 1981, died 1983.
- Manson, Dr Norman, CBE, SB 1940, O 1941, C 1946, K 1951, transferred to NZ roll 1955, died 1980.
- Mappin, Sir Frank Crossley, Bt, SB 1937, C 1945, K 1951, died 1975.
- Margan, Miss Audrey Emily, SS 1973.
- Markham, Miss Peggy, SS 1977, O 1980.
- Marks, James William, SB 1978.
- Marriott, Miss May Elizabeth, QSM, SS 1956, died 1982.
- Marris, Miss A., HA —, died —.
- Marsden, Clarence Roy, SB 1972, died 1979.
- Marsh, Dr Anthony Howard, CBE, O 1956, C 1962, transferred to Austn roll 1966.
- Marsh, Mrs Nancie le Morna, SS 1959, O 1975, C 1981.
- Marshall, Charles Edward, SB 1946, died 1960.
- Marshall, Mrs Marie Averil, SS 1982.
- Martin, Albert Arthur, SB 1970.
- Martin, Miss Annie, HA 1920, died 1951.
- Martin, Archie Reynolds, SB 1972, O 1982.
- Martin, Bryan James, SB 1984.
- Martin, Russell Charles Burrowes, VT 1968, SB 1977, O 1979, C 1982.
- Maslin, Mrs Elizabeth Douglas, SS 1975.
- Mason, Mrs Hannah Elizabeth, VT 1957, SS 1960, died 1978.
- Mason, Mrs Helen Louisa, MBE JP, SS 1956.
- Mason, Oliver John, SB 1969, died 1978.
- Mather, Miss Pamela Anne, SS 1976, O 1980, C 1983.
- Matheson, Ian, SB 1959, died 1972.
- Mathias, Brian Alexander, SB 1981.
- Mathison, Edwin Mervyn, JP, SB 1966, C 1969, K 1977.
- Matsas, Dr Marc Albert, O 1978, died 1979.
- Matthews, Albert Eric, SB 1981.
- May, Douglas James Ralph, SB 1960, O 1974.
- Meachen, Clarence, MBE JP, SB 1940, O 1945, C 1955, K 1958, died 1981.
- Meachen, Mrs Ena Flora, SS 1949, VT 1982.
- Mearns, Brian Dillon, SB 1977.
- Mearns, Edward Bruce, SB 1982.
- Mearns, William Robert Gordon, SB 1937, died 1941.
- Medlicott, Dr Timothy Dennison, SB 1979.
- Meikle, Albert John, SB 1961.
- Meiklejohn, Afton Angus, SB 1958, died 1969.
- Mellor, Basil George, BEM, SB 1959, O 1971.
- Melville, Mrs Catherine Smith, SS 1949, died 1953.
- Menara, Mrs Bessie, SS 1955.
- Mendelsohn, Miss Annie (see Mrs Grigg).
- Menzies, Edward Ronald, QSM, SB 1955, O 1981.
- Menzies, Mrs Winifred Annie, SS 1972.
- Mercer, Mrs Clare Iana Beryl, SS 1979.
- Mercer, Dr John Oubridge, CBE, O 1961, died 1971.
- Meredith, Dr Donald James Hildreth, O 1960.
- Michael, Mrs Margaret Jean, SS 1978.
- Michele, Thomas Alfred, SB 1971, died 1977.
- Miles, Geoffrey Benjamin, SB 1980.
- Miles, Noel Manfred Leonard, SB 1981, died 1984.
- Millar, Mrs Olive, SS 1979.
- Miller, Mrs Amy Gladys, MBE, O 1946, died 1953.
- Miller, Dr Francis Russell, QSO, O 1965.
- Miller, Frank Charles, SB 1967.
- Milligan, Miss Ailsa Marjorie, SS 1961, O 1982.
- Mills, Alan Gifford, SB 1984.
- Mills, Albert Edward, SB 1969, died 1976.
- Mills, Mrs Hilda Jean, SS 1973, O 1978.
- Mills, John Arthur, SB 1983.
- Mills, Miss Mary Wilson, SS —, died 1946.
- Milne, Mrs Eleanor Gwendoline, QSM, SS 1980.
- Milne, Miss Gloria Merle, SS 1978.
- Milne, Noel Robertson, SB 1955, O 1970.
- Mintey, Frederick, VT 1963, SB 1975, died 1979.
- Mitchell, John Morgan, DSO ED, C 1957, K 1966.
- Mitchell, Miss Mary Jean, SS 1946, died 1958.
- Mitchelson, Hon. Sir Edwin, KCMG, K 1910, died 1934.
- Moat, William Hicks, SB 1973.
- Moffat, Mrs Rhondda Rona, SS 1978.
- Moffitt, Robert Lammas, SB 1963.
- Moir, George, SB —, died 1939.
- Moir, Dr Peter, SB 1928, died 1951.
- Monk, Mrs Amy, SS 1982.
- Monk, Mrs Cecilia Brenda, SS 1977, O 1981.
- Monro, Dr Hector MacDonald, ED, O 1955.
- Moore, Frederick Charles, SB 1958, died —.
- Moore, Reginald John, SB 1975, died 1975.
- Moore, Richard Douglas, C 1955, K 1958, died 1965.
- Moreton, Rev. George Edgar, Ch 1929, died 1956.
- Morey, Percy Harold, VD, SB 1937, O 1949, C 1952, died 1967.
- Morgan, Mrs Alice Maud, SS 1950, died 1974.
- Morgan, Mrs Dorothy Phoebe, SS 1977.
- Morice, Dr Charles George Frederick, VD JP, O 1945, C 1955, died 1966.
- Morkane, Dr Charles Joseph James, O 1970, C 1976.

- Morris, Arthur Dudley, SB 1984.
 Morris, Mrs Elizabeth, O 1963, died 1972.
 Morris, Mrs Rosalie May, SS 1980.
 Morrison, George Thomas, SB 1960.
 Morrow, Mrs Valerie, SS 1983.
 Morton, Ivan John, SB 1977.
 Morton, Ivan Leonard, SB 1976, O 1982.
 Morton, Thomas McDougall, SB 1973, O 1976, C 1982.
 Moss, Dr Arthur Jefferson, SB 1963, O 1976.
 Motley, Miss Joyce, QSO, SS 1969, O 1972, C 1974.
 Mules, Dr Charles Marwood, O 1962.
 Mulholland, Thomas Henry, O 1950, C 1952, K 1977.
 Mullaney, Mrs Marion Kate, SS 1958, O 1971.
 Muller, Mrs Dorothy, SS 1961, O 1977.
 Mulligan, Percival Thomas, SB 1960.
 Mulqueen, Thomas Michael, SB 1980.
 Munro, Alastair Stuart, SB 1963, died 1974.
 Munro, Miss Hilda Beatrice, HSS 1924, deleted 1981.
 Munro, Ronald Stuart, SB 1946, died 1976.
 Murdie, George, SB 1961.
 Murdoch, Alfred James, SB 1937, died 1962.
 Murray, Arnold Bernard Robert, SB 1978.
 Myers, Athol Raymond, O 1963, C 1975.
- Nagel, Mrs Florence Jessica, SS 1981.
 Nagel, Herbert James, VT 1969, SB 1972, died 1980.
 Naylor, Robert William, SB 1959.
 Neill, Mrs Oonah Kingsley, SS 1947, O 1949, transferred to NZ roll 1951.
 Nelson, Leslie James, SB 1958.
 Nelson, Oscar Roland, SB 1952, O 1963, died 1966.
 Newall, Marshal of the RAF Cyril Louis Norton, Baron, GCB OM GCMG CBE AM, K 1941, transferred to UK 1946 KJ 1950, died 1963.
 Newall, Olive Tennyson Foster, Lady, D 1943, transferred to UK 1946.
 Newby, Sydney John, SB 1964, died 1982.
 Newlands, John Edwin, SB 1979.
 Newton, Mrs Betty Pankhurst (nee Cook), O 1963.
 Nicholls, Bruce A., JP, SB 1966.
 Nightingale, Henry John, VT 1971, SB 1974.
 Nobilo, Roy, SB 1970.
 Noble, James Ramsey, VT 1966, SB 1973.
 Noona, Mrs Margaret Blain, SS 1979.
 Noonan, Rex Gordon, SB 1974.
 Norrie, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Willoughby Moke, Baron, GCMG GCVO CB DSO MC, K 1944, transferred to UK 1957, died 1977.
 Norrie, Patricia Merryweather, Lady, C 1944, D 1952, transferred to UK 1957.
 Norris, Mrs Gladys, SS 1977.
 North, Dr Allan, MBE, O 1961, died 1982.
 Norton, Mrs Nora, SS 1977.
 Nyhon, Daniel, SB 1978.
 Nystrom, Miss Mabel, SS 1957, died 1964.
- O'Brien, Thomas Francis, SB 1958.
 O'Connor, Mrs Lorna Hannah, SS 1982.
 O'Donovan, Miss Patricia Marie Cecelia, SS 1983.
 Ogilvie, Gavin, SB 1977, O 1981, died 1982.
 Ohlson, Mrs Florence, SS 1972.
 Oldershaw, Mrs Bessie Silvers, SS 1963, died 1979.
 Oliver, Mrs Cynthia Blanche, SS 1981.
 Oliver, Wilfred, SB 1956, died 1977.
 O'Loghlen, John Bryan, O 1964, died 1968.
 Omundsen, Oswald, SB 1956, died 1970.
 O'Neill, Michael John, SB 1960, died 1965.
 O'Neill, Sydney Arthur, SB 1961, O 1966, died 1969.
 Ord, John Edward, QSM, SB 1968.
 Orr, Mrs Edith Agnes Grace, SS 1954, died 1983.
 Orr, Mrs Iona Frazer, SS 1984.
 Osborn, Mrs Elizabeth Margaret, SS 1932, died 1968.
 Osborn, Miss Vera Elizabeth, SS 1946.
 Osborne, Henry Lance McEwen, SB 1977.
 O'Shea, Phillippe Patrick, SB 1978, O 1982.
 Osman, William Charles John, SB 1935, died 1962.
 O'Sullivan, Miss Kate-Ella, HA 1920, died 1961.
 Overton, William John, BEM, SB 1967, O 1983.
- Paewai, Dr Manahi Nitama, OBE, O 1966.
 Page, Eric Stanley, SB 1978.
 Paget, Dr Meyrick Yare, SB 1951, O 1954, C 1957, transferred from West Australia 1971, died 1981.
 Paine, Alfred Clarence, MBE, SB 1963, O 1964.
 Paine, George James, SB 1956, died 1969.
 Palmer, Dr Arthur Edward Albert, SB 1935, died 1939.
 Palmer, Very Rev. Clifford George, Ch 1978, died 1981.
 Palmer, Henry, SB 1954, died 1961.
 Palmer, Kevin William, SB 1982.
 Palmer, Mrs Rosetta Zenobia, SS 1950.
 Parker, Kenneth Bruce, SB 1977.
 Parker, Thomas, SB 1945, C 1950, died 1953.
 Parkes, Dr William Henry, CMG CBE, K 1918, died 1933.
 Parkinson, Mrs Beryl Winifred, SS 1962, O 1975.
- Parkinson, Graham Beresford, CBE DSO, O 1954, died 1979.
 Parkinson, Ralph Edward, SB 1959, O 1973.
 Parks, George, SB 1959.
 Partridge, Cyril Walter, BEM, SB 1962.
 Paterson, Alexander Stronach, O 1965, C 1967, K 1971, KJ 1977.
 Paterson, Henry Louis, O 1946, C 1950, K 1952, died 1980.
 Paterson, Hugh Douglas, SB 1959.
 Paterson, Murray Cavan, SB 1962, O 1965, C 1970, K 1977.
 Paterson, Stronach, CMG, C 1945, K 1954, died 1957.
 Paton, Miss Mavis Helena, O 1965.
 Patterson, Mrs Catherine Ellen Jean, SS 1977.
 Paul, Mrs Maureen, SS 1981.
 Paykel, Maurice, CBE, O 1980.
 Payne, Mrs Marguerite Aline, SS 1971, O 1983.
 Payne, William Reynolds, VT 1958, SB 1961, died 1968.
 Peagram, Robert Edward, SB 1964.
 Pearce, Arthur Bryan, SB 1967.
 Pearce, Jack Penrose, SB 1975, died 1982.
 Pearce, James Henry, O 1976.
 Pearce, Dr John, SB 1944, O 1961.
 Pearce, William, HSB 1920, died 1935, died 1948.
 Pearson, Mrs Margaret Helen, SS 1935, died 1948.
 Peattie, John Alan, SB 1956, died 1961.
 Pederson, Charles Arthur, SB 1983.
 Pederson, Mrs Sylvia May, SS 1980.
 Pedley, Mrs Elsie Winifred, SS 1968, O 1982.
 Peed, Miss Patricia Imogen, SS 1974, O 1979, C 1984.
 Peick, Henry David, SB 1964, O 1983.
 Penney, George John, SB 1960, died 1980.
 Penney, Vincent Henry, SB 1970, died 1973.
 Pennington, Mrs Miriam Elsie, SS 1980.
 Penny, Miss Joy Noreen, SS 1973.
 Perrett, Mrs Sarah, SS 1946, died 1972.
 Perry, Dr Arnold, OBE, O 1952, died 1977.
 Perry, Maurice Henry, VT 1974, SB 1979.
 Perry, Mrs Violet Mabel, SS 1964.
 Pery-Johnston, Mrs Edith Doraine, SS 1944, O 1955.
 Peters, Alfred, SB 1935, died 1959.
 Petterson, Charles Herbert, SB 1979.
 Pettigrew, Archie Hamilton, SB 1965.
 Pettigrew, Robert James Alistair, SB 1979.
 Pettit, Dr Thomas Harold, O 1951, died 1961.
 Phillips, Miss Coralie Elizabeth, LSM 1949, SB 1952.
 Phillips, James, O 1956, C 1962.
 Phipps, Edward Charles, VT 1965, SB 1972.
 Phipps, Mrs Joyce Edith, MBE, SS 1977, died 1981.
 Pickering, George Maclea, SB 1973, O 1976, C 1980.
 Pickering, Ian, SB 1974, O 1977, C 1980.
- Pickett, Stewart William Thomas, SB 1984.
 Pierard, Dr Brian Errol, SB 1984.
 Pierce, Joseph Herbert Hugh, MBE QSM ED, SB 1978, O 1982, died 1984.
 Pike, Augustus Washington, SB 1957, O 1962, died 1967.
 Pike, Gary Baxter, SB 1974, O 1979.
 Pilkington, Mrs Lelia Marion, SS 1977.
 Pinfold, Mrs Audrey Marigold, SS 1981.
 Pirie, Edwin Charles, O 1950, died 1970.
 Pirie, Walter Raymond, SB 1982.
 Pirrett, William Deans, SB 1937, died 1976.
 Platts-Mills, Dr Daisy Elizabeth, O 1929, died 1956.
 Plummer, Kenneth William, SB 1979, died 1981.
 Pollock, John Craig, SB 1951.
 Pool, Reginald David, QSM, SB 1977, O 1979.
 Pope, Mrs Winifred Helen, SS 1974, died 1977.
 Porritt, Rt Hon. Arthur Espie, Baron, GCMG GCVO CBE, C 1951, K 1956, in NZ 1967-72, KJ 1973.
 Porritt, Kathleen Mary, Lady, SS 1957, C 1967, in NZ 1967-72.
 Porter, Ian Douglas, SB 1978.
 Postlewaite, Sydney Francis, SB 1961, died 1972.
 Potter, Dr Noel Travers, O 1977, C 1981.
 Pottinger, Mrs Daisy Vida Chalmers, MBE JP, SS 1945.
 Potts, Miss Jennifer Ann, SS 1979.
 Powell, Allen Ernest, SB 1974, O 1982.
 Powell, Mrs Alma Maud, SS 1954, died 1983.
 Powles, Charles Plummer, HSB 1913, died 1924.
 Prattley, Austin Kenneth, SB 1983.
 Preston, Mrs Jane Katherine, HSS 1923, died 1954.
 Prior, Vincent Brett, SB 1967.
 Price, Mrs Helen Lynette, SS 1981.
 Price, Wilfred Arnold, VT 1972, SB 1976.
 Prince, Alan Kirkland, SB 1975.
 Prior, Dr Owen Fordham, O 1981.
 Pritchard, Mrs Violet Fidelia, SS 1972, died 1980.
 Probert, Arthur Wemyss, SB 1930, O 1937, died 1944.
 Proctor, Sir (George) Philip, KBE, C 1965, K 1976.
 Prowse, Antony Edward Ferris, SB 1978.
 Pullar, Dr Thomas Henry, O 1958, died 1966.
 Purchas, Dr Arthur Challinor, SB 1927, died 1941.
 Purchase, Ernest Walter, SB 1964, died 1980.
- Rainbow, Algernon Instone, OBE JP, O 1955, C 1958, K 1966, died 1969.
 Ramsden, Sydney, SB 1962.
 Ramson, Eric Joseph, SB 1957.
 Ramson, Francis Maynard, SB 1981.

- Ranfurly, Rt Hon. Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of, GCMG, KJ 1897, GC 1926, on UK roll, died 1933.
- Rankin, Allan John, SB 1976.
- Ransom, Leonard, SB 1975, died 1982.
- Rapley, Mrs Margaret, SS 1967.
- Rattray, Cyril Mervyn, SB 1949, died 1969.
- Rattray, Mrs W., HSS c. 1920, died 1982.
- Rattray, William, HSB 1913, C 1929, died 1934.
- Raymond, Dr John Archdall, O 1977.
- Raymond, Mrs M., HSS —, died 1947.
- Raymond, William Sydney, SB 1982.
- Reading, Mrs Cecily, SS 1967, O 1980.
- Real, Philip, SB 1983.
- Reay, Mrs Ilma Iris, SS 1974, died 1974.
- Redgrave, Miss Ethel Beatrice, SS 1957, died 1961.
- Redgrave, James Alister, SB 1969, O 1976, C 1980.
- Redin, Edwin Alban Pascoe, SB 1970.
- Redshaw, Nelson Roy, VT 1967, SB 1970.
- Reed, Mrs Edith Ruby, SS 1962, died 1974.
- Reed, Laurence James, SB 1967.
- Reeve, Dr Antony Walter, QSO, O 1963.
- Reeves, Mrs Eva Maud, SS 1974.
- Reeves, Most Rev. Paul Alfred, S/Pr 1982.
- Reichardt, William Alfred, SB 1977, O 1984.
- Reid, Mrs Amelia, SS 1956, died 1956.
- Rennie, Gilbert Murray, OBE JP, SB 1966, C 1967, died 1983.
- Reynolds, Edward, SB 1950.
- Reynolds, Harry, SB 1984.
- Rhodes, Arthur Edgar Gravenor, OBE, K 1913, KJ 1916, died 1922.
- Rhodes, Arthur Tahu Gravenor, MVO, O c. 1920, died 1947.
- Rhodes, Guy Arthur Timaru, Esq 1956–60, VT 1980.
- Rhodes, Hon. Sir (Robert) Heaton, KCVO KBE VD, K 1912, KJ 1931, GC 1947, died 1956.
- Rhodes, Jessie Cooper, Lady, D 1926, died 1929.
- Rhodes, John Heaton, O 1936, K 1946, KJ 1956, died 1960.
- Rhodes, Reginald Mervyn, JP, SB 1951, died 1974.
- Rhodes, Mrs Rose, L 1919 (D 1926), died 1932.
- Rhodes, Mrs Sarah Anne, L 1910, died 1914.
- Rhodes, Terence John Gravenor, Esq 1956–60.
- Rich, Dr William Gordon, O 1952, transferred to Austn roll.
- Richardson, Arthur Oswald, HSB 1924, O 1929, died 1942.
- Riches, Percy George, JP, HSB 1918, died 1958.
- Ridd, Robert Alan, SB 1954, O 1959.
- Ritchie, George Davidson, SB 1981.
- Ritchie, John Robert, SB 1962, died 1970.
- Roach, Trevor George Monteith, SB 1977.
- Roberton, Dr Ernest, SB 1927, died 1949.
- Roberton, Dr Henry Eric Wilkie, O 1954, C 1971.
- Roberts, Sir John, CMG, O 1929, died 1934.
- Roberts, Robert Charles Edward Trueman, JP, SB 1966.
- Roberts, William Eaton, MBE JP, SB 1977.
- Robertson, Miss Elsie, SS 1966, died 1983.
- Robertson, George William, SB 1972, O 1980.
- Robertson, Dr James Herbert Graham, CBE VD ED, O 1929, C 1945, K 1950, died 1956.
- Robertson, Mrs Margaret Ida, SS 1962, died 1982.
- Robin, Major-Gen. Sir Alfred William, KCMG CB VD, K 1929, died 1935.
- Robins, Mrs Annie, SS 1921, died 1946.
- Robinson, Sir Dove-Meyer, O (A) 1972, C (A) 1979.
- Robinson, Herbert Mark, SB 1980.
- Robinson, John Muir, SB 1983.
- Robson, Robert Arthur, SB 1971.
- Rockell, Ivan Sidney, MBE, O 1950, died 1981.
- Rockell, Mrs Sarah Broome, SS 1957, died 1977.
- Roffe, Frederick William, SB 1937, died —.
- Rogers, Hon. William James, OBE JP, SB 1945, O 1950, died 1971.
- Rose, Edward James, MBE, SB 1942, died 1962.
- Ross, Alexander James, SB 1965, died 1980.
- Ross, Donald Fraser, VT 1961, SB 1965, O 1974.
- Ross, Donald Kensington, SB 1977.
- Ross, Hon. Dame (Grace) Hilda, DBE MP, SS 1945, C 1951, died 1959.
- Ross, Ian Alexander Hughan, SB 1983.
- Ross, Mrs Irene Elizabeth, SS 1975, O 1981.
- Ross, James Godso, SB 1938, died 1969.
- Ross, Mrs Lilian, SS 1958, died 1983.
- Ross, Mrs Patricia, SS 1981.
- Rout, Mrs Pauline Mae, SS 1963, O 1974, C 1979.
- Rowe, Ernest Kenneth Sydney, SB 1971, O 1981.
- Rowe, Henry Richard, SB 1956, died 1960.
- Roy, Mrs Dorothy Goodger, VT 1957, SS 1969, died 1982.
- Roy, Mrs Joan Young, SS 1937, died 1972.
- Rudd, Thomas Frederick Stewart, SB 1932, O 1938, died 1957.
- Rundle, William Edward, SB 1978, died 1980.
- Rush, Charles Offord, SB 1983.
- Russell, Dr Archibald, SB 1951, O 1958, died 1965.
- Russell, Mrs Hilda Gertrude, SS 1962, died 1981.
- Russell, Ven. John Dalacourt, A/Ch 1937, died 1948.
- Russell, John Henry, SB 1982.
- Russell, Mrs Mary Louise, SS 1933, died 1966.
- Rutter, Dr Frank William Eden, CBE, O 1980.
- Ryan, Allan Robert, SB 1981.
- Ryan, Harold Hector George, SB 1972.
- Rymer, Very Rev. John Oliver, Ch 1977.
- Salmon, Gary William, O 1983.
- Salter, Peter Henry, SB 1975.
- Saltzman, Samuel OBE, Donat (gold) 1938, died 1963.
- Sanders, Mrs Gwendoline May, SS 1973.
- Sandford, Ross Hamilton, JP, SB 1969, O 1975, C 1978, K 1982.
- Satterthwaite, Derek William, JP, SB 1976, O 1980.
- Saunders, Miss Eva Charlotte, SS 1968.
- Saunders-Jones, Mrs May Elizabeth, SS 1929, died 1967.
- Savage, Mrs Florence Vera (nee Fox), SS 1937.
- Sayers, Sir Edward George, CMG, K 1965.
- Schell, Frederick Herbert, SB 1963, died 1979.
- Schofield, Frederick Ewart, SB 1930, died 1956.
- Schroder, Miss Edna, SS 1960.
- Scobie, John, SB 1956, died 1969.
- Scopes, Miss Millicent Laura, SS 1938, died 1960.
- Scott, Miss Catherine Christina, SS 1963, died 1973.
- Scott, Crawford Ferguson, SB 1975, O 1979.
- Scott, George, SB 1945, died 1971.
- Scott, Miss Helen, SS 1933, died 1951.
- Scott, John Joseph, SB 1942, died 1948.
- Scott, Joseph, SB 1964.
- Seddon, Dr John Heriot, O 1970, died 1984.
- Seed, Harry Hadlow, HA 1903, O 1926, died 1935.
- Sewell, Mrs Dorothy Eileen, SS 1982, died 1983.
- Seymour, Dr Marjorie Joyce, O 1973.
- Shackleton, Dr Michael Elliott, OBE, O 1981.
- Shanks, John Wylie, HSB 1920, O 1937, died 1959.
- Shanks, Mrs Louisa Mary, HA 1920, died —.
- Shanks, Miss Winifred Louisa, SS 1957, died 1974.
- Shapcott, George Northland, SB 1962, died 1983.
- Shapley, Mrs Ina Amy, SS 1976.
- Sharp, Selwyn Nathan, SB 1976.
- Sharples, Mrs Doreen Evelyn, SS 1973, died 1979.
- Shaw, Dr Alfred Farquhar, O 1971.
- Shaw, Mrs Hannah Lee, SS 1959, died 1981.
- Shaw, Mrs Ruby Amelia Mary, SS 1982.
- Sheath, Sidney Basil, O 1964, died 1975.
- Shelton, Mrs Alice Mary, SS 1974.
- Sherer, Neville Mervyn, VT 1961, SB 1976.
- Short, Charles Isaac, SB 1978.
- Shortland, Mrs Alice, SS 1946, died 1961.
- Shuttleworth, Mrs Noela Ellis, SS 1972.
- Silby, Martin, SB 1962, O 1984.
- Silver, Desmond Noel, SB 1961.
- Silverwood, Miss Rene Kathleen, SS 1975.
- Sim, Alexander John, SB 1964, O 1981.
- Sime, Mrs Rose Annie, SS 1960, died 1973.
- Simons, Trevor John, SB 1979.
- Simpkin, Roy Woolford, SB 1984.
- Simpson, Mrs Betty Maria, SS 1965, O 1974, C 1978.
- Simpson, Edward Downey, SB 1971, O 1980.
- Simpson, Dr James Charles Donaldson, SB 1946, died 1972.
- Simpson, Mrs Leonie Gertrude, SS 1959.
- Simpson, Robert George, SB 1958, O 1973, C 1983.
- Simpson-Crawford, Dr Thomas, O 1965, C 1968, died 1972.
- Sims, Grahame Oliver, ED, O 1968, C 1974.
- Simson, Kevin Louis, SB 1972.
- Sinclair, Owen Thomas, SB 1975, O 1982.
- Sinclair, Miss Yvonne Joan, O 1969.
- Sinton, Allan James Robert, SB 1979.
- Skinner, Mrs Audrey Margaret, SS 1978.
- Skinner, John Hill, MBE, SB 1963, O 1969, C 1975, K 1978.
- Skinner, Mary Ethel, Lady, O 1975, C 1979.
- Skinner, Sir Thomas Edward, KBE JP, O 1962, C 1965, K 1970.
- Slaughter, Ernest Colin, SB 1983.
- Sleight, George Henry Burgess, O 1932, died 1936.
- Small, Irvine Alexander, SB 1984.
- Smeaton, Wallace James Colquhoun, JP, SB 1954.
- Smith, Alfred Thomas, SB 1950, died 1968.
- Smith, Brian William, SB 1973.
- Smith, Mrs C., HSS c. 1920, died —.
- Smith, Edward Thomas Claude, VT 1957, SB 1964.
- Smith, Henry McLeod, SB 1954, O 1959.
- Smith, Kevin Anthony Joseph, SB 1964, O 1976, C 1983.
- Smith, Mrs Lilly Mary Ann, HA 1920, O 1928, died 1952.
- Smith, Maurice James, SB 1978, O 1984.
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- Smith, Stanley Edward, SB 1978.
- Smith, Miss Stella Elizabeth Ellen, SS 1945.
- Smith, Walter, HSB 1919, O 1930, died —.
- Smith, Walter Ralfe, SB 1966, died 1970.

- Smith, William George, SB 1978.
 Smith, Dr William James, O 1983.
 Smith, William James Percival, SB 1956, died 1966.
 Snadden, Ian, SB 1952, O 1959, C 1971, died 1978.
 Somerton, Miss Jessie Watson, SS 1977, O 1982.
 Somerville, Douglas John, SB 1954, O 1963.
 Somerville, Very Rev. John Spenser, CMG MC, A/Ch 1954, Ch 1958, S/Pr 1965.
 Somerville, Rev. Raymond Blair, Ch 1976, Resigned 1979.
 Somerville, Thomas, SB 1937, C 1950, died 1954.
 Somerville, Thomas Cameron, SB 1978, died 1981.
 Soppet, William Alan, SB 1963, died 1979.
 South, Dr Frederick William Berry, SB 1937, died 1947.
 Speed, Miss Janet, HSS 1903, died —.
 Speed, Stanley William, SB 1970, died 1973.
 Speight, Dr Norman Charles, CBE ED, O 1951, died 1979.
 Spence, Dr Matthew, O 1981.
 Spencer, Mrs Margaret Scott, SS 1980.
 Spitz, Mrs Beatrice, SS 1966.
 Spong, Mrs Tui Hinemoa, SS 1981.
 Spring, Brian Cedric, SB 1978.
 Stace, Mrs Maud Elizabeth Lane, HSS 1919, O 1929, died 1936.
 Stagg, Geoffrey Troughear, VT 1966, SB 1971, died 1972.
 Staladi, David Michael, SB 1972.
 Stanic, Robert William, SB 1974.
 Stanley, Gordon William MBE ED, O 1974.
 Statham, Hon. Sir Charles Ernest, K 1929, died 1946.
 Steedman, Miss Edith Catherine, SS 1938, O 1956, died 1974.
 Sterling, Herbert Harry, CMG, O 1937, died 1959.
 Stevely, Rev. William Allen, A/Ch 1946, died 1950.
 Steven, James Bruce, SB 1959, died 1971.
 Stevenson, Sir William Alfred, KBE JP, VT 1957, C 1962, K 1968, died 1983.
 Stewart, Herbert George, SB 1984.
 Stewart, Dr James Garfield, MC ED, O 1958, died 1971.
 Stewart, Miss Jessie, SS 1927, died —.
 Stewart, Leslie James, SB 1970, O 1974.
 Stewart, Leslie Victor, SB 1957, died 1978.
 Stewart, Dr Lindsay Rutherford, O 1972.
 Stewart, Mrs Millcent Louise Bayard, SS 1959.
 Stewart, Mrs Nancy Edelweiss, SS 1955.
 Stewart, Peter James, SB 1968, O 1971, C 1975.
 Stirling, Mrs Shirley Margaret, SS 1979.
 Stiven, Mrs Margaret May, SS 1975.
 Story, Joseph Edward, SB 1974, died 1980.
 Stow, Arthur John, SB 1975, O 1984.
 Strange, Laurence Alfred, SB 1969, died 1980.
 Strichen, Ivan Alexander, SB 1977, O 1983.
 Stubbs, Richard Lambert, SB 1976.
 Sturmfeis, Miss Marguerite Olive, SS 1984.
 Sullivan, Edward Oral, SB 1983.
 Sullivan, Very Rev. Martin Gloster, KCVO, S/Pr 1967, transferred from UK roll 1978, died 1980.
 Sumpter, Miss Charlotte, SS 1929, died 1938.
 Sumsion, Miss Agnes, SS 1952, died 1967.
 Surrey, Percy Harold Henry Isaac, SB 1967.
 Sutherland, Dr Alan William, SB 1966, O 1969, C 1974, died 1980.
 Sutherland, Miss Rose Winifred, SS 1952, died 1976.
 Sutton, James Leece, OBE, SB 1962, died 1965.
 Sutton, Miss Olive Valma, SS 1978.
 Swaine, John Frederick, SB 1980.
 Swallow, Mrs Audrey Fay, SB 1975.
 Swallow, David John, SB 1983.
 Swanson, Albert George Augustus, SB 1946, O 1949, died 1969.
 Syder, George Rowland, SB 1937, died 1977.
 Symonds, Norman Leslie, SB 1976.
 Taylor, Dr Claude Alexander, O 1960, VT 1964, died 1980.
 Taylor, Herbert Edward, SB 1956, O 1964, C 1972, K 1981.
 Taylor, Horace Chapman, SB 1964.
 Taylor, Ian William, SB 1982.
 Taylor, Mrs Irene May Leonora, MBE, C 1945, died 1980.
 Taylor, Murray Langford, SB 1981.
 Taylor, Mrs Shirley Anne, SS 1977.
 Taylor, William Ian, SB 1883.
 Te Heu Heu, Sir Hepi Hoani, KBE, O 1967.
 Teichmann, Dr Ebenezer, HA 1918, died 1938.
 Telfer, Ian Walker, VT 1963, SB 1971.
 Tench, George William, SB 1962, died 1966.
 Terry, Joseph Leslie, QSO, SB 1977.
 Tewsley, Dr Cyril Hocken, CMG, HA 1925, O 1934, C 1950, died 1950.
 Thatcher, Rex Henry, SB 1980.
 Thomas, Mrs Betty, SS 1979.
 Thomas, Hugh Reginald, HSB 1906, died —.
 Thomas, Very Rev. James, Ch 1983.
 Thomas, Dr John Restell, HA 1918, O 1930, C 1937, K 1958, died 1968.
 Thomas, Leslie Victor, SB 1984.
 Thomas, Morgan David, SB 1981.
 Thomas, Peter Langham, SB 1981.
 Thomas, Reginald Francis, SB 1983.
 Thomas, Robert Neil, SB 1971.
 Thomas, Theodore Weston, SB 1983.
 Thompson, Miss Florence Ann, HA 1921, died 1949.
 Thompson, Francis William James, SB 1920, died —.
 Thompson, Herbert William, SB 1946, died 1958.
 Thompson, Ian Cameron, SB 1982.
 Thompson, Miss Linda May Kneller, SS 1964, O 1980.
 Thompson, Mrs Margaret Evelyn, SS 1979.
 Thompson, Miss Nancy, SS 1972.
 Thompson, Dr Samuel James, OBE, O 1956, died 1973.
 Thomsen, Mrs Beryl Mary, SS 1984.
 Thomson, Alexander, SB 1935, transferred to Sth African roll.
 Thomson, Mrs Catherine, MBE, SS 1949, died 1970.
 Thomson, Dr Heather, O 1984.
 Thomson, John Alan, SB 1978.
 Thomson, Dr Kenneth John, O 1980.
 Thomson, Mrs Ruth Lois, SS 1978.
 Thorburn, Herbert Owen, SB 1976.
 Tibble, Gordon Ernest, SB 1981.
 Tilley, Charles Roy Fleetwood, SB 1966, died 1971.
 Tily, Alexander Vince, SB 1954, died 1958.
 Tobin, Miss Ellen, SS 1962.
 Todd, Mrs Helen Patricia, SS 1980.
 Todd, Mrs Margaret Leah, VT 1970, SS 1974.
 Toneycliffe, Mrs Carrie Irene, SS 1946, died 1961.
 Toneycliffe, Hubert Arthur, MBE, SB 1937, O 1958, C 1971, died 1983.
 Totty, Mrs Phoebe, SS 1963, died 1972.
 Towers, Roy James, VT 1961, SB 1966, O 1971, C 1975, KJ 1981.
 Towle, Miss Lorna, SS 1945, died 1975.
 Tracy-Ingis, Dr Russel, see Inglis.
 Trebilcock, Percy, BEM, SB 1974.
 Trebilcock, William Clarence, SB 1959, died 1972.
 Tremain, Gaitan, SB 1971.
 Tremaine, Geoffrey, OBE, O 1956, died 1964.
 Tressler, John William, SB 1975.
 Trethowen, Mrs Diane Ethel, SS 1984.
 Trezise, Dr Wilmot John, O 1965.
 Tripe, James Dudley Goyon, SB 1937, died 1948.
 Tripe, Mrs Susan Dorothy, SS 1932, died 1932.
 Tripp, Bernard Edward Howard, CBE JP, C 1936, died 1940.
 Troon, Rex Francis, SB 1978.
 Trott, William HSB 1920, died —.
 Troup, Sir George Alexander, VT 1910, O 1929, died 1941.
 Trow, Malcolm Allan, SB 1980.
 True, Bruce Leonard James, SB 1969.
 Trustring, Mrs Isabel Madge Stevenson, SS 1956.
 Tseung, Dr Ying Kay, QSM, SB 1971, transferred from Hong Kong 1978.
 Tuck, Dr Harold Charles, O 1980.
 Tudhope, Samuel Hesketh, SB 1969, died 1983.
 Tunks, Charles James, MBE, HSB 1906, O 1927, K 1929, died 1941.
 Turner, Mrs Florence Isabella, SS 1949, died 1967.
 Turner, Harry Ivan, JP, SB 1975.
 Turner, Leslie George, VT 1965, SB 1970, died 1971.
 Tutty, Colin Peter, SB 1957, died 1983.
 Tyler, Mrs Una May, SS 1946, died 1979.
 Ulrich, Dr Frank Ferdinand Aplin, SB 1935, O 1949, died 1962.
 Upham, Dr Charles Hazlitt, SB 1935, died 1950.
 Urquhart-Hay, Dr Donald, O 1974, C 1977, KJ 1982.
 Vaile, Hector William, O 1983.
 Van Praagh, Dr Peter, O 1980.
 Verity, Joseph Ronald Watson, SB 1962, O 1973.
 Vickers, Rex William, SB 1980.
 Vickery, Rev. William Henry Alfred, A/Ch 1950, died 1955.
 Vine, Edward, SB 1926, died 1952.
 Vine, Miss Harriette Joanna, SS 1927, O 1929, died 1962.
 Vining, Mrs Robin Anne, SS 1978.
 Wade, Bernard, SB 1967, died 1972.
 Wade, Mrs Bertha, HA 1920, died —.
 Wagstaff, Dr Ronald, O 1983.
 Waite, Murray Dean, O 1983.
 Wakefield, George Edward, SB 1968.
 Wakelin, Ronald Philip, MBE ED JP, VT 1963, SB 1975, O 1979, died 1979.
 Wakely, Richard Rider, SB 1938, died 1940.
 Wales, Nathaniel Young Armstrong, VD, HA 1895, died 1903.
 Walker, Dr John Philip, MBE, HA 1925, O 1926, transferred to NZ 1931, died 1947.
 Walker, Joseph McGladdery, SB 1967, died 1970.
 Walker, Dr William Alexander, O 1982.
 Wall, Antony David, SB 1979.
 Wall, Richard Alexander, SB 1938, O 1950, C 1954, died 1969.
 Wallis, Mrs Annie Kathleen, SS 1959.
 Wallis, Harold Sydney Beaumont SB 1957.
 Wallis, Dr Wilfred Stanley, O 1950, died 1957.
 Walls, Mrs Norma May, SS 1975.
 Walls, Wynton Atholwood, SB 1977.
 Walters, Dr Milton, O 1981.
 Wansborough, Arthur Clifford, SB 1960, died 1962.
 Warburton, Miss Charlotte Elliott, MBE, SS 1957, died 1961.
 Ward, Francis William, OBE, SB 1932, O 1937, K 1945, died 1975.
 Ward, James, SB 1946, died —.
 Ward, Dr Sidney Harland, O 1950, died 1959.
 Warde, Leonard Ward, SB 1956, died 1971.
 Wardill, Dr Kenneth Edwin, O 1975.
 Ware, Mrs Alice Lorraine, SS 1973.
 Warnock, Owen, SB 1968, O 1972, died 1974.
 Warren, Rt Rev. Alwyn Keith, CMG MC, S/Ch 1955, S/Pr 1961.
 Warren, Francis Roy, SB 1978, died 1980.

Warren, Mrs Mavis Isabel, SS 1979.
 Wasley, Robert Charles, SB 1976.
 Waters, Mrs Mary Beaumont, HSS 1924, died 1950.
 Waters, Mrs Violet May, SS 1977, died 1984.
 Waterson, John William, SB 1970, O 1982.
 Watkins, Mrs Lois Ann, SS 1981.
 Watkins, Mrs Sarah Ann, HSS 1925, died 1955.
 Watson, Edward John, SB 1984.
 Watson, Dr James Anderson, O 1942, C 1960, died 1962.
 Watson, James Fleming, SB 1980.
 Watson, John Neville, SB 1970.
 Watson, Leslie Campbell, SB 1983.
 Watson, Mrs Marion Jane, SS 1980.
 Watson, Dr Robert Burns, OBE, O 1976, died 1979.
 Watt, Dr Michael Herbert, CBE, O 1937, died 1967.
 Watt, Dr Thomas Newlands, O 1956, died 1960.
 Watt, Dr William John, OBE, O 1973, C 1975, K 1979.
 Watts, Kenneth Alfred, SB 1976.
 Wavertree, Lady, see Mrs Fisher.
 Webb, Arthur Redfern, SB 1968, died 1982.
 Webb, Maurice Selwyn, SB 1978.
 Webber, Mrs Maude, SS 1974.
 Webber, Mrs May Humphrey, SS 1945, died 1960.
 Weir, David, SB 1983.
 Welch, Mrs Florence Beatrice, SS 1959, died 1971.
 Wells, Mervyn, SB 1980.
 Welton, James Edward, SB 1952, O 1964, died 1968.
 Westbrook, Gilbert Andrew, SB 1970.
 West-Watson, Most Rev. Campbell, S/Pr 1937, died 1953.
 White, Arthur John, SB 1978, died 1981.
 White, Benjamin Frank, SB 1972, O 1980.
 White, David Clarence, SB 1975.
 White, Gordon Peter, SB 1981.
 White, John Albert, SB 1984.
 White, John Charles, SB 1935, died 1937.
 White, Kenneth John, SB 1982.
 White, Mrs Mavis Doreen, SS 1981.
 White, Mrs Norma Mavis, SS 1981.
 White, Raymond Phillip, SB 1961.
 White, Robert Howard, QSO JP, O 1975.
 White, Ronald Erle, OBE, SB 1965, died 1973.
 Whiteley, Frank, SB 1969.
 Whiteley, Mrs Margaret, SS 1967, O 1982.
 Whitmore, William Grahame, SB 1952, O 1960.
 Whitty, Cyril Frederick, SB 1982.
 Whyman, Mrs Joyce Ann Eunice, SS 1980.
 Whyte, Ivan Douglas, MBE, SB 1962, died 1976.
 Wilde, Eric Glenn, SB 1980.
 Wilkes, Cyril Cameron, SB 1967.
 Wilkinson, Mrs Jean Marie, SS 1984.
 Wilkinson, Mrs Monie Joan, SS 1983.
 Wilkinson, Percy Collins, JP, SB 1940, O 1954, died 1972.
 Wilkinson, Richard Willis, SB 1976, O 1980.
 Will, Dr William Johnstone, K 1915, died 1930.
 Willey, Mrs Grace Appleby, SS 1961, O 1984.
 Williams, Albert Chapman, SB 1958, died 1976.
 Williams, Dr Dean Carey, O 1979.
 Williams, Dr Henry Edward Martyn, SB 1959, O 1975.
 Williams, Roy Clifton Togo, SB 1965.
 Williams, His Eminence Thomas Stafford, Cardinal, S/Pr 1982.
 Williamson, Mrs Esther Amelia, SS 1950.
 Willis, Mrs Aileen, SS 1969.
 Willoughby, Dr Ernest Edwyn, MBE ED JP, O 1968, died 1981.
 Wilson, Aubrey Ernest, SB 1960, O 1966, died 1978.
 Wilson, Colin Laird, SB 1952, died 1978.
 Wilson, Douglas Alexander, SB 1975.
 Wilson, Mrs Eleanor Madeline, SS 1961, O 1967, C 1980.
 Wilson, Mrs Fanny Gwendoline Eva, SS 1975.
 Wilson, Sir George, HSB 1923, died 1939.
 Wilson, James Philip, SB 1975.
 Wilson, James Robert, SB 1963, died 1964.
 Wilson, Mrs Jennifer Lindsay, SS 1982.
 Wilson, John McLeod McQueen, SB 1983.
 Wilson, Mrs Lucinda Henrietta, OBE, O 1939, died 1945.
 Wilson, Miss Maisie Helen, SS 1949, died 1981.
 Wilson, Mrs Margaret, SS 1940, died 1953.
 Wilson, Mrs Mildred Cracroft, O 1937, died —.
 Wilson, Miss Minnie Laura Lily, SS 1965.
 Wilson, Mrs Rosalie Georgina, SS 1938, died 1958.
 Wilson, Dr Stuart Elwyn, SB 1980.
 Wilton, Mrs Elizabeth Lucy, SS 1976.
 Winslade, Eric William, SB 1971, O 1975.
 Winter, Frederick Charles, SB 1971.
 Withnall, Mrs Alice Deborah, SS 1979.
 Wood, Alexander Ivan Walter, O 1960, died 1969.
 Wood, Charles Johnson, SB 1937, died 1943.
 Wood, Mrs Elizabeth Doreen, O 1979.
 Wood, Mrs Mabel Emily, HA 1920, died —.
 Wood, Robert Alexander, SB 1976, O 1978.
 Wood, Dr William Sealy, OBE, O 1965, C 1974, K 1980.
 Woodd, Basil Henry Middleton, SB 1959, died 1971.
 Woodhouse, Rex Stewart, SB 1982.
 Woods, Raymond Moran, SB 1978, O 1984.
 Woodward, Mrs Hilda Rose, SS 1982.
 Woolford, Mrs Ada Doris, SS 1960, died 1976.
 Woolhouse, Charles Edward SB 1984.
 Woolstencroft, Mrs Irene, SS 1981.
 Wormald, Sidney James, SB 1973, O 1980.
 Worth, Dr Russell John, O 1983.
 Wright, Mrs Constance Ethel, QSM, VT 1963, SS 1968, O 1981.
 Wright, Edward Fortescue, SB 1973, died 1984.
 Wright, George Mathew, SB 1972, O 1983.
 Wright, Mrs Janet Louisa, SS 1937, died 1973.
 Wright, John Robert, SB 1965, VT 1974, died 1981.
 Wright, Mrs Patricia Mary, SS 1984.
 Wright, Robert Compar, SB 1982.
 Wright, William Thomas, SB 1967.
 Wright-St Clair, Dr Rex Earl, O 1962, C 1968, K 1977, KJ 1982.
 Wylie, Dr Thomas Wilson, MC, SB 1946.
 Wynne, Harold Edward, VT 1961, SB 1964.
 Yarrall, Mrs Dorothy Lena Louise, JP, SS 1950, O 1975, C 1979.
 Yates, Mrs Mary, SS 1957.
 Yeo, Mrs Edith Maud, SS 1955, O 1964.
 Yin, Charles, SB 1982.
 Young, Cyril Shipton, SB 1964.
 Young, Mrs Elizabeth Morrison, O 1946, died 1952.
 Young, John William, SB 1950, died 1969.
 Young, Miss Isabel Elizabeth, QSM JP, SS 1958, O 1978.
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