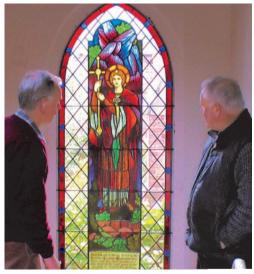


# THE RO

Anglican Parish of Caversham Saint Peter, Dunedin, New Zealand

April 2017—Eastertide

## Woodhouse Window installed



This month saw the installation of the Woodhouse Memorial Window in the link. Pictured above Mr Kevin Casey (left), who constructed and installed the window, views the finished job with The Vicar. Holy Cross parishioners will join Saint Peter's for the 10.30am Service on Sunday, 7 May when the window will be dedicated.

PHOTO.: INFORMATION SERVICES OTAGO LTD.

## Easter News



An Otago Daily Times photographer visited our 10.30 Service on Easter Day. One of the results appeared in the ODT on Easter Monday, another is above and others are available in our website photo. gallery.

PHOTO.: GERARD O'BRIEN, OTAGO DAILY TIMES.

# garden progress

By Friederike Schmalt3

Kitchen

mple moisture this growing season has brought the little garden behind the kitchen along nicely and it is now recognisable as a garden. This has taken longer than I expected and I am grateful for the patience parishioners have had with the lengthy process.

The garden is now visited by bees and bumblebees and I hope it will soon often be by humans also!

This will be made easier because recently some tiles have been contributed, so I could provisionally put them in place as stepping stones, together with the bricks which arrived earlier. I think we now have about one third of what will be necessary to provide access to all of the garden.

Since I cannot lay them properly, so they are safe, I hope we will be able to find a landscaper or tiler who will do that for us when there are enough—someone who

will enjoy the small but tricky job of fitting together the different sorts so they make an appealing whole.

Amongst the plants are quite a few gifts to the garden: parishioners gave the Clematis, pink Lavenders and grey Artemisias, as well as some Tulips and Daffodils. The white

Banksia Rose, Bergenia, Fuchsia and young Treefern came from painting students.

The Treefern survived its vulnerable first year thanks to numerous buckets of water



"...visited by bees and bumblebees..."

PHOTO'S: INFORMATION SERVICES OTAGO LTD.

given it by several carers, as watering it on Thursdays only, when I am around, would not have been enough.

The white Agapanthus was already in residence—it turned out to be a particularly clear white, truly a bonus.

Since the garden is so close to the kitchen I want to include some herbs: Rosemary (cuttings from elsewhere in Saint Peter's garden) is already in place against the fence by the door; other sun loving herbs will go in around the concrete pad. In the

shade opposite I will try to get some Parsley going and also find a place for Dill.

Obviously there is a lot of tweaking still to be done until the planting is such that it mostly looks after itself.

As a rather long term wish: wouldn't

it be nice if there was one of those heavy wooden armchairs to lean back inpossibly artfully chained down (the chair, of course!) so it can be moved around but 



pathway to come.

## Lottors

I found your online mag <a href="http://www.stpeterscaversham.org.nz/The%">http://www.stpeterscaversham.org.nz/The%</a>
<a href="20Rock/1410.pdf">20Rock/1410.pdf</a> searching for < "readings from the bible" "New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation" > and was interested to read about Peter Cape.

I used to love the signature tune of "Readings from the Bible" as I settled down to listen to "Children's Hour" on a Sunday at 5:00 pm in the late 1950s—coincidentally just up the valley from St Peter's, Stokes Valley, in Kamahi Street! There was something very warm and comforting in the sound of a pair of oboes nurdling away, although I don't think I was able to identify them as such, being only about 8 years old and a beginner on the violin with Tune-a-Day Book 1.

I'm pretty certain that those haunting sounds which were such a powerful force in my awakening as a musician were the opening bars of J.S. Bach's "Magnificat" (a piece that I have now performed innumerable times as a professional violinist here in the UK). Can you or any of your readers confirm that please?

Best wishes, Miles Golding Harpenden, United Kingdom.

## Letters

Ծիւ Ֆուն welcomes letters to the Editor. Letters are subject to selection and, if selected, to editing for length and house style. Letters may be:

Posted to: The Editor of The Rock,

c/- The Vicarage, 57 Baker Street, Caversham,

Dunedin, N.Z. 9012

 $\pmb{Emailed to: \underline{TheRockEditor@stpeterscaversham.org.nz}}\\$ 

### Ask The Vicar

For answers to questions doctrinal, spiritual and liturgical. Write to: Ask The Vicar, c/- The Vicarage as above Or email: AskTheVicar@stpeterscaversham.org.nz

## ASK THE VESTRY

Questions about the secular life and fabric of the parish may he:

Posted to : Ask The Vestry,c/- The Vicarage as above Emailed to: AskTheVestry@stpeterscaversham.org.nz

## Jean Allen R.I.P.

By The Vicar

ean Allen was born and baptised in Roxburgh. In 1942 she and her parents came to South Dunedin where they lived in Andersons Bay Road.

Jean was educated at Kensington Primary School, Dunedin North Intermediate School and Otago Girls' High School. She enjoyed school so much she wanted to be a teacher but after a year at Teachers' Training College it became

She worked in the printing firm of Coulls, Somerville, Willkie and then in Whitcoulls after the merger with Whitcombe and Tombs. She also worked at Arthur Barnett's.

clear that this was not to be her vocation.

Jean was much involved in the Girl Guiding movement, and also sang in the Red Cross Choir.



Jean grew up in a denominationally divided household, an issue which she resolved in her early twenties by following her Grandfather and Father into the Anglican Church. Saint Peter's Caversham became a very big part of her life. She was a stalwart member of the Choir and the Guild. Hers has been one of the longest associations with the parish. She is described by one parishioners as being someone who was generous, intelligent but somehow different.

In recent years Jean had been a resident at Radius Fulton in Eastbourne Street and was brought to Church each Sunday morning by the Vicar and when that became impossible received communion from him every Sunday morning in the interval between the 8am and 10.30am Services.

She received the last rites of the Church during her final stay in hospital and was remembered in a Requiem Mass which was offered for the repose of her soul at Saint Peter's on Saturday, 22 April.



More online:

Listen to The Vicar's eulogy for Jean Allen at

www.stpeterscaversham.org.nz/In Memoriam/Jean Allen.html

## The Articles of Religion

ISSUED BY THE CONVOCATION OF CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN 1571

X. Of Free-Will.

The condition of Man after the fall of Adam is such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself, by his own natural strength and good works, to faith; and calling upon God. Wherefore we have no power to do good works pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of God by Christ preventing us, that we may have a good will, and working with us, when we have that good will.





By Jan Condie

18th. June, 1962. At Leningrad,

Although there are

uniforms about, there

are no signs that the

regimented or over-

much pushed about.

posters telling them

to work harder but

only work a seven

hard at that There

are not many

even so the wharfies

hour day and not very

There are lots of

plenty of military

population is

### LENINGRAD

year.

I have now been ashore four times and the first thing

The conclusion of a

call at Leningrad.

letter the Chief Officer

his parents during a 1962

of the Delphic sent to

first two sections were

February and March this

published in The Rock in

part from the above excursions. the only place I have been is the Main Street, Nevsky Prospect. It is a tremendously wide street and the magnificent pre-revolution buildings need only the addition of a few little cafes and some well dressed women to give the impression of a boulevard. Away from the centre the streets, although scrupulously clean are shabby and many of the buildings are scarred by what appears to be bullet

On Saturday afternoon and Sunday, which

are holidays, the people dress much more smartly, especially the girls and I must confess some of them look rather attractive. The younger ones especially have beautiful complexions. However they are by no means

down in one.

Nevsky Prospect in the late 1950s.

PHOTO.: http://transpressnz.blogspot.co.nz

chic. The professional hostesses with V.I.P. visitors in the Astoria had so much rouge on

that it looked as if someone had slapped them hard and often. The men never seem to dress well. Children on the other hand are well

and colourfully dressed and well behaved.

There is very little drunkenness as the Russian seems to think that it is a terrible thing to drink without eating. They have one or two native wines, native champagne and of course vodka. The latter is very strong and drunk in the traditional manner-straight restrictions on tourists that I could see. You can wander about the town and nobody

> seems to take much notice of you but perhaps that is because there is nothing very much going on in this town. As regards the soldiers we saw, the N.C.O. s PHOTO.: http://Finaltransit.com and officers are smartly dressed in

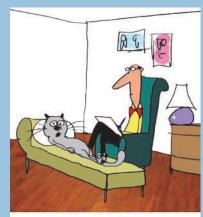
good quality uniforms and although I think some of them cannot read, they look fairly intelligent.

On the other hand privates are infrequently seen and The Navy people are the smartest and of course there are plenty of them here.

My impression is that the average Russian is

## The Frolicsome Friar





"I feel in a previous life I was myself."

Source: www.howtogeek.com.

## Church Ladies with Typewriters

- Next Thursday there will be try-outs for the choir. They need all the help they can get.
- ◆ Irving Benson and Jessie Carter were married on October 24 in the church. So ends a friendship that began in their school days.
- ♦ At the evening service tonight, the sermon topic will be "What is Hell?" Come early and listen to our choir practice.
- Eight new choir robes are currently needed due to the addition of several new members and the deterioration of some older ones.
- Please place your donation in the envelope along with the deceased person you want remembered.

quite contented since he knows no other way of life and in any case his present one is infinitely better than any previous. Their principal entertainment seems to be walking about and the pictures. There are television aerials everywhere but I haven't seen any programmes. Young men and girls are very seldom seen "necking" in public. ■



## 2017 Vestry Elected

his year's Vestry was elected at the parish AGM on Sunday, 23 April. Members are:

Kate Patterson (People's Warden) Alex Chisholm Ken Ferguson

Brian Kilkelly

David Scoular

**David Hoskins** 

The Vicar and Tubby Hopkins (Vicar's Warden) are members ex officio.

■



# Fascinating

alnuts are among the oldest known tree foods,

# Walnuts

### By Alex Chisholm

dating back to 10,000-7,000 B.C. History would indicate they came from ancient Persia, where they were reserved for royalty. They were traded along the Silk Road route between Asia and the Middle East, eventually spreading the popularity of the walnut around the world. English merchants ate them and carried them on their ships so they became known as "English Walnuts". Although walnuts never grew commercially in any meaningful scale in England, both English and French settlers brought them to New Zealand. It is thought that walnuts have a long history as a snack. The outer shell provides a natural protective layer helping to preserve the quality of the nut and in ancient times they were often carried by soldiers. The Romans named them Juglans regia.

### Walnut trees as 'insect repellent'

Recently Jenny and Malcolm Horwell from Uncle Joe's Walnuts and Hazelnuts came across some fascinating information on a very different role for walnut trees when talking to their 76 year old neighbour. This gentleman, a farmer, was born and bred in their street:

".....he is the only surviving sheep and mixed cropping farmer in the area where everyone else opted for grapes. He and his 70 year old partner still get out and shift the irrigation by hand.

We gave them some walnuts and as we parted company he reminded us how old the two walnut trees were at our place—over 100 years—everyone planted walnut trees to keep the flies away and out of the houses as of



The pulley in one of the Horwell's 100 year old Walnut trees.

course at that time there

was no refrigeration. He then pointed out a large chain with a pulley attached imbedded in a branch of one of the trees, which is where they used to hang the sheep. Probably this was taking advantage of the situation—that if the trees kept the flies out of the house, then quite possibly away from the sheep

as well. The two trees had been sensibly planted quite a distance from the house to give them time to become enormous without bothering anyone and for the leaves not to clog the gutters. The edge of branches are approximately 20

metres from house and the trunk 30 metres away.".

However, this would seem to be an effective

distance for keeping the flies away.

Walnut trees in place of a fridge



## g the mes away.

Recently I heard of another little known function for walnut trees. Bruce Moore remembers containers of water being hung in the Walnut tree(s) on a sheep station and containers of milk being placed inside—where it kept fresh. Another interesting adaptation to 'no refrigeration'.

#### Walnut trees in the service of the war effort

As a result of putting some product in the Great War Exhibition at the War Memorial Museum in Wellington, Jenny received a link to another fascinating and little known role for walnuts and walnut trees in relation to the war effort. Briefly, when America entered the war it was clear there was an urgent need both for more food to be produced so extra food could be sent overseas and for resources to be conserved. In order to achieve these aims, in April 1917 the Boy Scouts of America launched a campaign using the slogan, "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier". Future President Herbert Hoover, at that time head of the food relief program in Europe, sent a message detailing the assistance the Scouts could give. The important thing was to increase production while decreasing consumption. The scouts were not the only group of volunteers working on increasing food production but they were wide spread and well organised. As well as conserving food, changes in the types of foods were advocated. Consuming less meat so more could be exported meant using alternative foods such as nuts or meat substitutes. By the end of the war, over 12,000 Scouts had participated in War Gardens and food production, producing thousands of bushels of much needed food—similar results to those seen in the 'Dig for Victory' campaigns of the Second World War. Even the inedible parts of walnuts—together with those of other foods —were put to good use, when burnt, in the filters of gas masks. They managed to fill 100 railroad cars with prune pits, cherry pits, Brazil nut shells, apricot pits, plum pits, olive seeds, walnut and butter nut shells, date seeds, and peach pits and stones for this purpose.

### Black walnut trees

Large quantities of Black Walnut timber were needed by the Ordnance Department for the manufacture of gun stocks and by the Signal Corps for the manufacture of propellers for Battle and Bombing Airplanes. However there were no longer any large individual lots of

(Continued on page 5)

# n Snint Aeter's Garden



By Warwick Harris

## The Revelation of Muka

reating crosses for Palm Sunday from strips of harakeke, New Zealand flax, prompts recollection of the story of bringing Christianity to our nation. The focus for this recollection is the traditional extraction or stripping of muka, the fibre in the leaf blades of harakeke, using the sharp edge of a mussel shell.

Captain Cook, in his visits to New Zealand from 1769, realised the commercial potential of harakeke as a fibre suitable for making rope, especially that used by sailing ships. When the British established colonies in New

South Wales and Norfolk Island they planned to grow harakeke from New Zealand to provide leaves for the convicts to strip and dress for fibre.

The British thought they were one step ahead in this plan when they found harakeke in abundance on Norfolk Island when the penal colony was established in 1788. Norfolk Island is the only place outside New Zealand where the species occurs naturally. The Island's Governor, Philip Gidley King, organised convicts to strip muka from the Island's flax, but this produced fibre of much

> Palm Sunday Cross plaited with harakeke

Maoris prepared in New Zealand.

King attempted to overcome this problem by acquiring Maori expertise in the stripping of harakeke. Through the Admiralty, he arranged for the ship Daedalus to sail to northern New Zealand in April 1793. Two

> young Maori men of status, Huru, a warrior and Tuki, a priest, were lured on board the Daedalus, kidnapped and taken to Norfolk Island.

> > King requested Tuki and Huru to

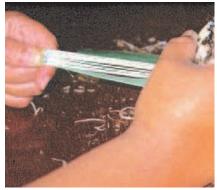
strip muka from the island's flax. It is recorded that they did not meet this request, usually explained either because they regarded it as women's work, or, that if they succeeded, they would have been kept at work stripping flax. The more likely reason for their not succeeding is that Norfolk Island flax is unsuitable for stripping. Huru and Tuki knew that harakeke plants in New Zealand varied in suitability for stripping and in the quality of their extracted muka.

Governor King befriended Tuki and Huru and accompanied them when they returned to

New Zealand in November 1793. Back home they told of their experience of the European world. PHOTO.: DEIRDRE HARRIS. Amongst those who heard their story were Maoris who played key roles in Samuel Marsden's mission to New Zealand.

From 1793 to 1814 when Samuel Marsden preached the first sermon in the Bay of Islands, trading between Maoris and Europeans was well established and the ground was laid for the Christian Mission to New Zealand. Marsden bore much of the cost of establishing the Mission, purchasing at his own expense the brig Active which brought the first missionaries to the Bay of Islands. To defray this cost, the Active carried a cargo of timber, salted fish and dressed muka on the return trip to Australia.

An internet search for 'He Korero Korari 13" will provide a review of a study of the properties of varieties of harakeke selected by Maoris, including evaluation of their suitability for stripping and the qualities of the extracted muka.



Manifestation of Muka.

PHOTO.: SUE SCHEELE.

## Fascinating Walnuts

(Continued from page 4)

lower quantity and

quality compared

to that which

walnut timber although there was potentially a very large quantity when the scattered supplies could be gathered together. Again the scouts were organised to locate Black Walnut trees, the names of the owners, the size of the trees and the price at which they could be purchased. Not only did the Boy Scouts locate Black Walnut trees, but at the direction of National Scout Headquarters planted at least three new trees for every one the

government took. By the end of the War, scouts had located 20,758,660 feet of standing Black Walnut, enough to fill 5,200 railroad cars. Over 109,250 trees were harvested and 325.000 Black Walnut trees were planted.

The next 'Table Talk' will discuss antioxidants and here, too, walnuts can make an important contribution. The Boy Scouts also collected 100 railroad cars full of fruit pips and nut the manufacture of charcoal filters for the gas masks used by the soldie

A "SALUTE" TO THE BOY SCOUTS OF WORLD WAR 1

References: www.GreatWarExhibition.nz

Transferring Technologies for the Hardwood Industry: Wetwood Detection ...By Christopher W. Murdoch, Gary W. Holland, Sun J. Chang (Book)



More about the Boy Scouts of America effort online at

http://www.worldscoutingmuseum.org/WWI.shtml

## NORTH TO ALASKA

(Continued from page 8)

while away from New Zealand, passports checked and our state of health assessed. As Nancy and I both had coughs which we picked up since we left home, we had our temperatures taken before we were allowed to board the ship. We found this whole experience quite an ordeal and are in no hurry to repeat it.

Once on board we found our cabin to be very nice with adequate lounge type seating, plenty of cupboard space, a large TV mounted on the wall and a nicely designed ensuite with toilet, shower, bath and hand basin. As the cabin was an outside one we had our own balcony which was a real asset as it had two chairs and a table and gave a great view of what was taking place in each port we visited as well as any sea life surfacing when at sea. The cruise departed on time and we sailed toward Juneau, our first port of call, arriving early on Monday morning. Juneau is the capital of Alaska with a population of around 30,000. The weather was fine and sunny and after a nice breakfast we decided to explore the shops. Leaving the vessel we had to pass through on board security but once on land we were taken by free shuttle bus to the town centre. The weather was so warm we had to remove our jackets-this was not the weather we expected to find in Alaska. There was no snow visible anywhere! Returning to the ship we once again had to pass through security which was inconvenient but ensured a safe voyage. That evening we set sail for Skagway, our furthest point North. A number of good movies was available in the evening and we tended to watch one most nights. As the ship was sailing on the "inside passage" (between islands and the mainland) we had a very smooth trip and the motion of the ship made sleeping easy.

We arrived in Skagway early on Tuesday morning and after breakfast and passing once again through security, we walked into Skagway township, a distance of about a kilometre.

We found Skagway strange, with very wide streets and hardly any traffic. Most vehicles were of American make (as can be expected) and not in very good condition. The shops were almost solely for the cruise ship tourists with a large number of them high end jewellery shops which we did not bother to enter. There was however an excellent hardware shop, which stocked almost everything and probably the only one within many hundreds, if not thousands, of miles (Americans talk in miles). No houses could

be seen anywhere and once again virtually no snow visible except a scattering on mountain tops many miles away. I believe I saw more snow on the Maungatuas before leaving home than I saw in Alaska. You need to go much further North, into the Arctic Circle, before finding the Alaska I hoped to see. We had obviously not done sufficient homework before signing up for this cruise. I hoped to see lots of snow, Alaskan people and husky dogs, none of which were evident this far South. There were certainly no igloos to be seen on this trip!! The Alaskans we saw could have passed for New Zealanders.

sailing. The ship glided into Ketchikan at around 6.30am on Thursday. We were to Ketchikan has a rainfall of around 200 incomposition of 14,070. After breakfast (and having pass through on board security!!), we walked in Ketchikan shopping area a short distance from where the ship was docked. After looking at the shops we walked up Creek Street beside a small stream where salmed were spawning and seagulls were waiting them to die. Not a very pleasant sight but interesting. Creek Street had been a "red light" area of Ketchikan in the early days a

That evening we set sail again and had a lovely calm night's sailing, awakening to mini



Glacier Bay.

icebergs floating around the ship. We had entered Glacier Bay. Unfortunately we struck a foggy morning and could see the glacier clearly but not the mountains close by. This was the only snow or ice we saw in the whole cruise. The captain stayed in the bay for some time, turning the vessel around so passengers on both sides of the ship could get a good view of the Glacier.

A talk on Glacier Bay was given in the "Showroom at Sea". This was an amazing auditorium on three levels, with an excellent sound system, and the talk was very worthwhile, covering many centuries of the Bay's existence.

The ship set sail around morning tea time for Ketchikan, our last port of call. As we were still travelling on the inside passage we had another smooth afternoon, evening and night

around 6.30am on Thursday. We were told Ketchikan has a rainfall of around 200 inches per year and a permanent population of 14,070. After breakfast (and having passed through on board security!!), we walked into Ketchikan shopping area a short distance from where the ship was docked. After looking at the shops we walked up Creek Street beside a small stream where salmon were spawning and seagulls were waiting for them to die. Not a very pleasant sight but interesting. Creek Street had been a "red light" area of Ketchikan in the early days and buildings were neatly restored for tourists to pay to inspect. As it started to rain, which seemed to be a daily occurrence in Ketchikan, we walked back to the ship for lunch. The temperature was 11 degrees. There were three cruise ships in port and a lot of people on the streets. Electric cars were available for hire on one of the main streets. A lumber jack show was going on in another street nearby. This was another tourist town with the majority of the shops once again selling high end jewellery.

The ship sailed in the late afternoon and we were advised that as we were no longer travelling on the inside passage, but at sea, a swell of 2 metres was to be expected. Being a poor sailor I did not look forward to this but fortunately it proved to be much less.

Friday was spent sailing towards Vancouver . During our dinner, in the early evening, we had a marvellous display of whales and dolphins right beside the window of our dining room.

That night we had another smooth sailing, arriving back in Vancouver at 7am. After a nice breakfast of bacon and eggs (the weight was starting to go on by this time!), with bags all packed, we waited for our turn to disembark. When we were given the okay, and after our cabin key was scanned, we walked off the vessel into the arrival area at Canada Place.

Next: A Grizzly Bear Expedition.



O'NEILL DEVEREUX LAWYERS

433 Princes Street,

Dunedin

www.ond.co.nz

477 6801

## Regular Services

(for variations consult The Pebble or our website)
All services are held in Saint Peter's unless noted otherwise

#### SUNDAY:

8am: Holy Communion according to the Book of Common Prayer 10.30am: Solemn Sung Eucharist

5pm: first Sunday of the month only: Evensong and Benediction followed by a social gathering in the lounge.

THURSDAY: 10am: Eucharist

#### FIRST THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH:

11am: Eucharist in the lounge of Frances Hodgkins Retirement Village, Fenton Crescent

## **Special Services**

Contact The Vicar to arrange baptisms, weddings, house blessings, burials, confessions and other special services.

### Parish Contacts:

#### VICAR:

Father Hugh Bowron, The Vicarage, 57 Baker St., Caversham, Dunedin, New Zealand 9012. (03) 455-3961 <u>Vicar@stpeterscaversham.org.nz</u>

#### **CHURCH WARDENS:**

#### Vicar's Warden:

Tubby Hopkins (03) 454-2399

VicarsWarden@stpeterscaversham.org.nz

#### People's Warden:

Kate Paterson (03) 455-5384

PeoplesWarden@stpeterscaversham.org.nz

#### **VESTRY SECRETARY:**

Vestry@stpeterscaversham.org.nz

**DIRECTOR OF MUSIC** 

### AND PARISH CENTRE MANAGER:

**David Hoskins** 

Telephone: (03) 453-4621

ParishCentre@stpeterscaversham.org.nz

#### FINANCE:

Danielle Harrison (03) 455-0759

Finance@stpeterscaversham.org.nz

The Rock is published by The Anglican Parish of Caversham, Dunedin, N.Z.

#### **EDITORIAL TEAM:**

David Scoular

Telephone (03) 454-6004

TheRockEditor@stpeterscaversham.org.nz

The Vicar, Father Hugh Bowron

Telephone (03) 455-3961

The Vicarage, 57 Baker Street

Vicar@stpeterscaversham.org.nz

## ADVERTISING QUERIES:

The Rock Ads @ stpeters caver sham.org.nz

PRE-PRINT SERVICES BY: Information Services Otago Ltd.

PRINTED BY: Dunedin Print Ltd.



## Vestry Notes

By Alex Chisholm, Vestry Secretary

t the April meeting the following items were of note:

- Father Hugh plans to make a 30 day guided Ignatian retreat in June—he will live in the Port Chalmers Presbytery during this time. The celebrants and preachers during the three Sundays he will be away will be Fathers Alec Clark, James Harding and Bernard Wilkinson
- Stewart Construction will start work on repairing the collapsed middle bedroom ceiling in the Vicarage in early May
- It is expected that this repair work could take up to a month. The insurance situation for this repair is still unclear
- The bell tower roof is leaking and is unsafe to climb out onto for any reason including to change the flag. A quote is being sought, from Dunedin Roofing Systems, as a matter of urgency to replace the roof
- Progress is being made on purchasing the defibrillator. Training in its use will be offered once it is on site.

# For your diary

Friday, 28 April: Diocesan farewell to Bishop Kelvin in the Cathedral at 6.30pm

Saturday, 29 April: Working Bee in the parish grounds beginning at 9.30am

**Sunday, 7 May:** Holy Cross parishioners join us for the 10.30am Service which will include a dedication for the Woodhouse Memorial Window and a recalling of the shared history of our two parishes

Tuesday, 23 May: Fellowship meets at Lorraine's House at 2.00pm

26 - 28 May: Electoral Synod—Burns conference centre (Holy Cross Mosgiel)

Saturday, 3 June: Pentecost Vigil Service and shared meal at 6pm

**Sunday, 11 June**: a concert of British art songs at 2pm. Tickets \$10, proceeds help finance the installation of the Woodhouse Memorial stained glass window

Tuesday, 27 June: Fellowship meets at The Planetarium—afternoon tea

Sunday, 2 July: Patronal Festival and parish lunch outing

Saturday, 15 July: Celebrity Organ Recital. John Linker, the music director at the Christchurch transitional Cathedral

Tuesday, 25 July: Fellowship Winter Christmas Dinner—details to be advised

Tuesday, 22 August: Fellowship visit to Toitu Otago Settlers Museum then afternoon tea

Tuesday, 26 September : Fellowship Afternoon tea at Glenfalloch

Tuesday, 24 October: Fellowship meets at The Christmas House—afternoon tea

Tuesday, 7 November: Caversham Lecture. Dr Andrew Geddis discusses our current legal

and human rights in the light of recently enacted surveillance and

counter-terrorism legislation

**Tuesday, 14 November :** Caversham Lecture. Professor of Biomedical ethics Grant Gillett on the theme of soul making, soul keeping and curating the soul

Tuesday, 21 November: Caversham Lecture. Rachel Zajac, University of Otago psychology

department, specialist in forensic psychology. Wrongful Conviction—what goes wrong when wrongful convictions occur

**Sunday, 26 November**: Feast of Christ the King. Archbishop David Moxon presides and preaches

Tuesday, 28 November: Fellowship Christmas lunch at St Barnabas

: Caversham Lecture. Archbishop David Moxon. The current state of Anglican Roman Catholic relations

Tuesday, 5 December: Caversham Lecture. Dr Margo Barton. Citizen Stylist project

## NORTH TO A

By Ron McLeod

he company operating the Rocky Mountaineer offers a package which includes a seven day cruise to Alaska and we decided to include this in our itinerary, following our train trip from Jasper to Vancouver.

On the Rocky Mountaineer trip we took (*First Passage to the West*) the train arrived in Vancouver on Thursday evening. The Holland America Line cruise ship the *Nieuw Amsterdam* did not sail until Saturday but the

cruise itinerary commenced with a bus collecting us from the hotel at 10am on the following day (Friday). We were taken to Grouse Mountain, a tourist attraction less than one hour's drive from the hotel. At the end of the bus journey a cable car took us up the mountain where we were given a Lumber Jack's demonstration of tree climbing. tree cutting and

walking on logs

which were

floating in water.

We also saw three Grizzly Bears in captivity and a close up demonstration of eagles flying. From Grouse Mountain our bus took us to the Capilano

Suspension Bridge which we crossed to take a tree walk in the forest.

On our return journey we were all given a

certificate for crossing the suspension bridge and later shown through a salmon hatchery where we could see salmon climbing a fish ladder, beside a dam, on their way to spawn. This was a very enjoyable day prior to our actual sailing.

The following day (Saturday) we were collected from the Fairmont in the City Hotel and



Above: A map showing the "inside passage" to Alaska.

SUPPLIED.

Above left: The Nieuw Amsterdam Berthed at Skagway.

PHOTO'S: RON MCLEON

taken to the waterfront where we were "processed" before boarding our ship. This was carried out in an extremely large building (the largest I have ever been in) where many

thousands of people were gathered as two cruise ships were sailing that day. There were probably over 5,000 people being processed by immigration and customs that morning. This took quite some time and since we were going onto American territory (Alaska) we had all our finger prints taken (something I did

not like), the iris of both eyes photographed and our faces photographed too. Forms had to be completed regarding where we had recently been and where we intended going

(Continued on page 6)



the Trees.

Scenic Walkway High In

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Capilano Suspension Bridge.

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Justin Welby
The Archbishop of Canterbury

The resurrection is an event which although never experienced before or since—changes everything because it happened. Archbishop Justin Welby's Easter 2017 sermon.

"Yet it was not on the lists of important dates for me to learn at school. It is not in the politics text books, although it defines the aims and ends of politics. It is not in the economics lessons, although economics is transformed by it. It is not in the geography courses, although human geography was changed more by this than any event that has ever happened. It is not on courses at military academies, although war and peace are judged by it.

"The greatest mystery is that the greatest event went almost unnoticed and spread to conquer the known world without drawing a sword, without taking a life, winning an election or starting a campaign."



More online :

Read the sermon in full at:

http://www.archbishopofcanterbury.org/articles.php/5857/the-archbishop-of-canterburys-easter-2017-sermon