



Two exhibits of early transport which belong to the museum. Left—A Cobb stagecoach. Right—Josephine, Otago's first railway engine, which now stands outside the museum at the north end of the Donald Reid wing. Built by the Vulcan Foundry Ltd. in Lancashire in 1872, this pioneer locomotive made its trial run on the Dunedin-Port Chalmers line on September 11 of that year, the official opening ceremony taking place on December 31. Later it was used by the Public Works Department before its purchase by the Otago Iron Rolling Mills, by whom it was presented to the museum.

rebuked by that eminent personage, Dr. Henry Manning. Although Dr. Manning habitually wore his raven curls shoulder length he was anything but effeminate and challenged the Judge to a duel. However, Judge Stephen was spared this unpleasantness, as he sought the protection of the Court, which ordered the doctor to keep the peace. The Judge was recalled to the North Island soon afterward and fully 7 years elapsed before another Judge was appointed to the Supreme Court of Otago.

Surgical Instruments

The box of surgical instruments which Dr. Manning brought with him on board the John Wickliffe is now in the museum, together with the diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, dated 1833, belonging to Dr. Joseph Crocombe who arrived at Otakou in 1836 and was thus the first doctor to practise in Otago. At Waikouaiti, where he settled a couple of years later, he undertook the task of tutor to the Jones children, and in later life he carried out the duties of postmaster and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for the little settlement, which played such a valuable part in producing foodstuffs for the Free Church pioneers until they could grow their own crops.

The piano (the first in Otago), on which the Jones family demonstrated their musical prowess during their residence at Waikouaiti, is now a museum piece. Dr. Edward Shortland, in the diary he kept on his memorable journey through the South Island in 1843, records pianoforte items as part of the evening's entertainment when he visited the Joneses in October of that year. Another exhibit linked with Waikouaiti's early history is the bell used at the mission station before the arrival of the John Wickliffe and transferred not long afterward to the Church reserve at Dunedin which was

subsequently known as Bell Hill. This bell originally belonged to one of the Botany Bay convict vessels and was purchased by Mr. Jones for his whaling vessel Magnet. He later presented it to the mission station.

Cannon Timepiece

The cannon which preceded the much-travelled mission bell as Dunedin's first public timepiece and which was fired at noon each day and incidentally served as the lunch-hour signal for the roadmaking gangs employed by the New Zealand Company on the construction of Princes Street, is also housed in the museum. (Mud of varying depth and tenacity was the bane of Dunedin's roadworks for many years, several of the town's principal streets being in such a parlous condition in wet weather that the chivalrously inclined escort frequently found himself cast in the role of St. Christopher instead of following the example set by Sir Walter Raleigh. Further, the elaborate fashions of the period, with their voluminous skirts and fanciful forms of trimming, as typified by the museum's showcase of frocks worn in the first 30 years of the settlement, must have made pedestrian excursions along these primitive thoroughfares particularly trying for women.)

The foundation stone of First Church, a Gothic gem in grey Oamaru stone, was laid by the Rev. Thomas Burns toward the close of his ministry; his Bible is used in the church on Commemoration Day every year and then ceremoniously returned to the Early Settlers' Association, which is also in charge of the Bible inherited by the co-founder of the settlement, Captain Cargill, from his heroic forebear, the Rev. Donald Cargill, the Covenanter who suffered a martyr's fate at the Edinburgh Grassmarket in 1681.

Robert Burns's Snuff-mull

The museum is indebted to the first minister of Knox Church, the Rev. Dr. D. M. Stuart, for the snuff-mull which belonged to the Rev. Burns's famous uncle, the ploughman-poet Robert Burns. The mull, which is inscribed, "Craigdarroch—Robert Burns, 'The Bard of the Whistle,' October 16, 1790", was brought by an Englishman named Robertson with the happy intention of presenting it to the Scottish settlement in the far-off Antipodes. Dr. Stuart, whose tragic misfortune in the loss of his young wife only 2 years after their arrival in New Zealand in 1860, leaving him to be father and mother both to 3 little boys, gave him a special insight and compassion in ministering to the sufferings of others, was the chosen recipient of Robertson's generous gift. A lock of hair is another prized relic of the great ploughman-poet, and an exhibit equally likely to rouse the Scottish visitor to patriotic fervour is a set of bagpipes played at the relief of Lucknow.

Relics of Gold Rush Days

The museum has a comprehensive collection of mining and sluicing implements used during the gold rush era which followed the discovery of gold by the Australian miner Gabriel Read, who unselfishly made the news public through the Press so that others might share his good fortune. The two panels flanking a doorway in the Pioneers' Hall formerly graced the hall opened as a meeting place for the Chinese community in the Lawrence district some 70 years ago, there being a large percentage of Chinese among the influx of overseas diggers who flocked to the Otago goldfields. The exquisite calligraphy is interpreted as follows: "May this hall enjoy the guiding and protecting care of heaven shining in this distant land", and "May