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ISSN 2624-179X (Print) ISSN 2624-1803 (Online)

WELCOME to REVELATIONS 22

Kia ora, Ni sa Bula, Malo e lelei, Mālō le soifua and welcome to our June issue of Revelations.

This issue we highlight Major (Rtd) Dorothy Elphick who was awarded the Order of the Founder last year. We also examine the subject of Darkest England Safety Matches, a practical example of social reform by The Salvation Army from the

Transport is another focus for this edition with all the ways it has facilitated the work and mission of the Army - from horses to bicycles through to buses and cars. Additionally, we have a photograph from the opening, 100 years ago, of Dunedin North Corps hall.

Of course, the newsletter is just one of the ways we are reaching out to Salvationists, and the wider public. You can find us on the website, Facebook, Twitter and now Instagram.

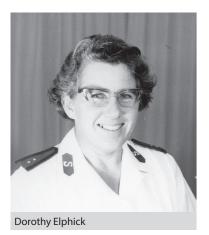
We trust you will enjoy these various alternative ways to view the archives and hope you may find subjects of interest and inspiration.

With God's Blessing. **Gregory Jennings** | Territorial Archivist ◀

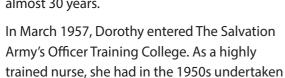
MAJOR DOROTHY ELPHICK

Order of the Founder

▶ The Order of The Founder is The Salvation Army's highest honour for distinguished service. It is an award not often bestowed, and potential recipients are decided upon by a panel at International Headquarters in London.



Major Elphick from New Lynn Corps, Auckland, received this award from Commissioners Mark and Julie Campbell on behalf of General Brian Peddle on 31st July 2022. She served in Papua New Guinea, for almost 30 years.



qualifications in General Nursing, as well as Maternity, Midwifery and Mother and Infant Welfare (Plunket) training.

Dorothy was appointed to Papua New Guinea shortly after completing her officer training, in January 1958. Her role in working to improve the health and welfare of infants and their mothers in the Eastern Highlands was complex. Alongside Australian Captain Ruby Dalrymple, they covered many miles in very remote areas, often travelling by foot, and carrying the equipment necessary for running mobile

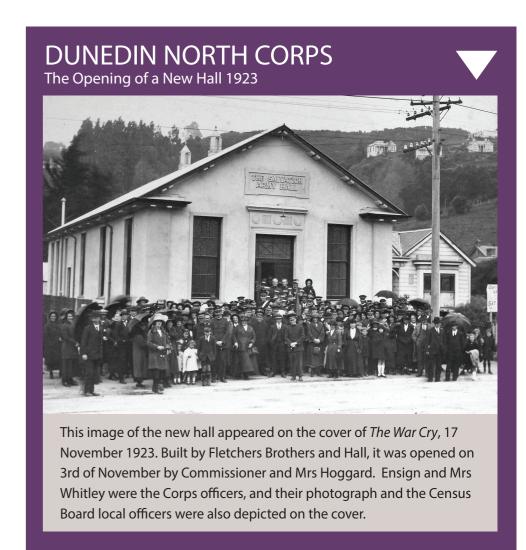


Dorothy Elphick with Sunday School Children at Misapi, 1970

clinics in the hills. Dorothy in the 1970s, pioneered work in the Okapa area and when the first corps in the Eastern Highlands was established, she, along with Ruby, began medical work in the area.

She is remembered for her work at the Misapi Health Centre, and people who live in this area still refer to her as "Mama Dorothy Elphick". Retiring to New Zealand in 1987, she settled in Auckland.

We salute her years of ministry and mission in Papua New Guinea and congratulate her on this honour.







Workers at The Salvation Army's match factory in London, UK, 1899

▶ William Booth was a man who not only wrote inspirational words on social reform, but also put these words into practise.

A striking example of this was the plight of the match workers, usually young girls and women working in appalling factory conditions. Not only did they work long hours for low wages, but they were also exposed to the highly toxic substance white phosphorus, the key component in making matches. As there was no separate place to eat and unsuitable hygiene practises, the phosphorus contaminated their hands and food, resulting in the deterioration of the jaw in a

condition known as 'phossy jaw' - necrosis of the jawbone.

In 1891, The Salvation Army opened their own match making factory that was clean, well aired and provided separate facilities for eating. Most importantly, they used the more expensive but safer red phosphorus to make their matches and paid their employees 4d a gross rather than the usual 2 ½d.



In July of 1891, the first "Lights in

Darkest England" matches were issued. Alongside the launch of these matches, The Salvation Army published a series of advertisements, articles, and poems* in "The Darkest England Gazette". These highlighted the evils of producing cheaper matches and urged Salvationists to buy safety matches. They also campaigned with local stockists to only supply these matches despite them being more expensive.

Ultimately, the factory closed, as it was unable to compete with the cheaper matches available. However, it was key in influencing the banning of white phosphorus in match making thus making the industry safer for all workers.

* You can read the poem 'Phosphor Poison' in 'The Darkest England Gazette, 27 Jan 1894" https://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/2019-09/no._31.pdf or Check on our Facebook and Instagram pages.

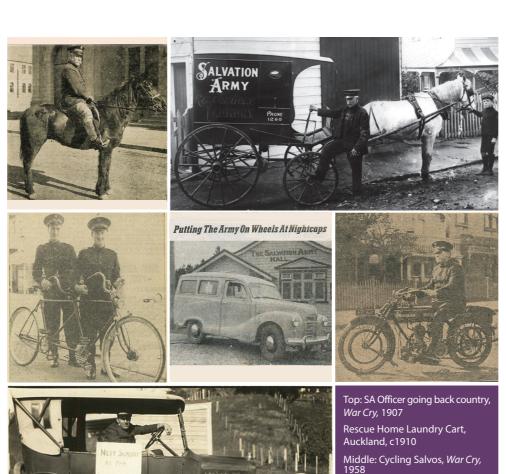
ARMY TRANSPORTATION

Mission on four legs and wheels



Christchurch City Corps Musical Group off to Oxford 1925

► Transport has always played a role in The Salvation Army as it embarked on its mission to spread the Gospel. William Booth saw the advantage of the motorcar at a very early stage when he had a motor car painted white (when most other vehicles were black) and used it for open-air preaching. Whether it was a motor car, ambulance, cart, horse, or even just a simple bicycle, transport was at the heart of the Army's work. This collection of photographs shows the use over time of various means of transport by Salvationists and Corps as they undertake their mission. ◀



Nightcaps Corps, War Cry, 1957

Bottom: Hilton Lord in Tauranga

Motorcyle Officer Middlemiss, Wellington, War Cry, 1923

