



Mr I Reid won the Spot Waltz. A social time was had by all.

So, what was Ping Pong? In 1900 when the celluloid ball was introduced to the game, the distinct sound of the ball bouncing off the rackets, quickly led to the use of that name, Ping Pong. The game was invented in England as an after-dinner pastime for elites, who used the tops of cigar boxes for paddles or bats and books for nets. It was a parlour game, open to anyone who had access to a table, paddle and ball. Lawn tennis players adapted their game to play indoors during the winter. In 1901 tournaments were being conducted in many places and the Ping Pong Association was formed, but later renamed The Table Tennis Association in 1922.

Dunolly Ping Pong Club reported in June 1934 that prizes were won by Miss M England and Mr N Bishop. A delightful supper was provided by the ladies, whom Mr M England, Club Chairman, thanked.

Makino Ping Pong Club played Dunolly teams and Mr R Humphrey, Makino's captain, thanked Dunolly for giving his teams so pleasant an evening, and hoped the Dunolly players would find it convenient to play a return match soon.

The rules were basic. It was a sport in which two or four players could play. The game was played on a hard table divided by a net. The ball could bounce only once and must be returned to the opposite side. Play was fast and demanded quick reaction. The game was won by the player who first scored 11 points.

In the beginning Ping Pong and Table Tennis were considered the same sport. But amateur players considered Ping Pong a hobby. Serious players called it Table Tennis and considered it a sport. In general Ping Pong relates to garage or kitchen table players; Table Tennis is used by players that formally train in the sport.

I was a kitchen table player, regularly beaten by my father and brother. R H

# Coach House Chronicle

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**Feilding & Districts Community Archive**

A collection of interesting items for friends and supporters of 'The Coach House'

## The Anvil - The centre piece of every workshop

An anvil is a metal working tool. It has a large block of metal with a flattened top, known as the face, upon which another object is struck or worked.

The horn of the anvil is a conical projection used to form various round shapes. It is mostly used in bending operations.

The area between the face and the horn of the anvil is called the step and is chiefly used for cutting.

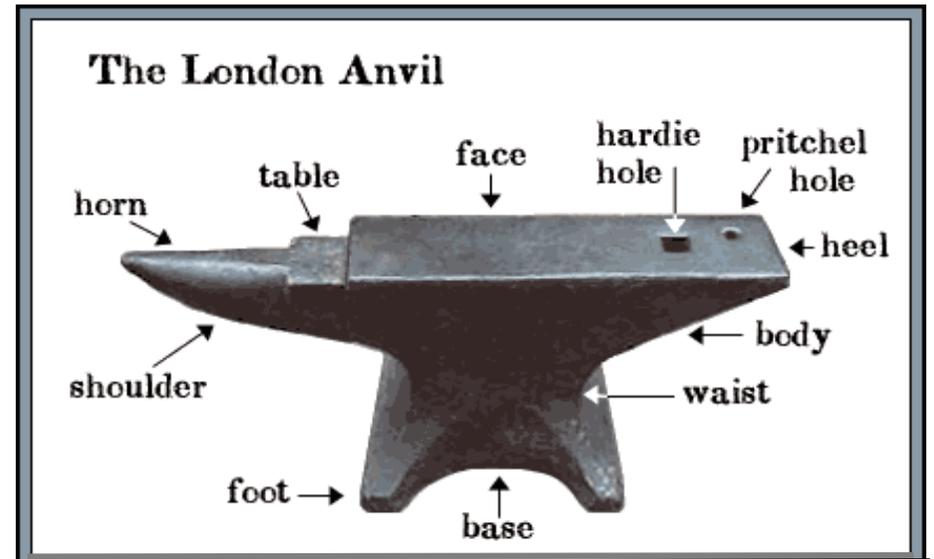
The Hardie hole is a square hole used for punching and bending operations.

The Pritchel hole is the smaller of the two holes and is usually used for punching. Punching is the term for making a hole in metal.

The anvil is placed securely on a large piece of wood to keep it immobile.

The most famous anvil in the world is in the Blacksmith's Shop at Gretna Green, Scotland. Here marriages were performed, 'over the anvil', often by the blacksmith.

RH



## The New Zealand Huntaway Dog

The huntaway was developed as a breed in response to farming conditions found in New Zealand high country. The vast pastoral runs or stations, such as those in the high country of the South Island, required teams of dogs who could work, mustering for days on end, covering great distances on rough, steep country.



texture; they may be smooth or grizzly, and they are usually black-and-tan in colour.

They are required to have great intelligence, agility and stamina for days of hard work, droving very large mobs of sheep. Their bark is deep and repeating, usually with a short pause between barks, which allows the barking to be sustained for very long periods.

One of the first sheepdog trials, specifically for huntaways was advertised in the Upper Waitaki in 1870. 'Wanted' advertisements appeared in the Otago Daily Times newspaper in 1884.

Huntaways can live from 12 to 14 years of age. They are intelligent, friendly, very energetic, active dogs that require a lot of exercise. Worded commands and whistles are used to communicate commands to these dogs when they work at a distance.

Known as man's best friend, they can be very frustrating when the farmer's wife gives commands and they sit and look at you with nearly a smile on their face. I guess it's called loyalty. RH

British sheep dogs used by early New Zealand farmers mostly worked sheep silently, but occasionally a dog would use its bark to muster sheep. This characteristic was liked by some farmers, especially for mustering sheep on rough, steep hill country where a dog might disappear from view.

Collies and other working sheepdogs with a barking trait would have been crossed with another breed that had desirable traits, including size, stamina and a steady barking ability. These are the traits that make a huntaway different from the heading dog. The breed dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Huntaways are large, deep-chested dogs that generally weigh between 25 to 45 kilos. Their coats can be different in



Brian Hunter's Mac on the rock at Hunterville, sculptured by Jackie Williamson of Cheltenham, Feilding.

## Hobnailed Boots

It must have been difficult for immigrants to pack up their lives and move to a different country. But it would have been worse to arrive and realize you needed something but couldn't buy it. For many British immigrants this was the situation when they arrived in New Zealand.

Those coming to New Zealand in 1849 were provided with a handbook that listed helpful items to bring with them. For a labourer it included 18 coloured shirts, two dark, woolen Guernsey shirts, six pairs of woolen stockings, 12 pairs of cotton socks, one pair of trousers, jacket and waistcoat, three pairs of canvas trousers, one long warm coat, one cloth coat, one cloth cap, one pair of strong boots and one pair of light shoes.

The person who wrote the list must have been completely unaware of their suitability for New Zealand conditions. These people had to work in muddy, rough conditions, not the cobbled roads and paved paths they were used to. They needed sturdy boots, especially for the people working the land.

They would cobble their boots with hobnails or try to find boots with metal plates to help them last under the tough conditions.

Small stores started popping up and newspapers advertised boots for 10 shillings a pair, the equivalent of around \$60 in 2020.

One settler wrote 'home' to his

father, asking him to send 60 pairs of boots to sell and make a profit for himself.

Bootmakers saw an opportunity for business in New Zealand, but their boots were rougher than the better made imported British boots. By the 1850s a pair of imported boots cost the equivalent of one hundred and twenty dollars and the government added one shilling tax duty.

The first footwear factories were well established by 1870 and by 1880 there were 500,000 pairs of footwear imported annually compared with 280,000 pairs being made here. By 1896, 65 footwear factories were operating in New Zealand producing a million pairs per year. But things took a turn and by 2000 95 percent of the footwear was imported.

How many of you can still remember the sound of your Dad in his hobnailed boots walking along the path in the evening as he returned home? RH



## Ping Pong

How did people occupy themselves in the early days?

It was reported in the Manawatu Times, 24<sup>th</sup> October 1934 that a Ping Pong Tourney was held at Makino, in the Odd Fellow's Hall, with an excellent attendance of members and visitors from the Feilding, Dunnolly, Aorangi, Stanway, Colyton, Beaconsfield, Sandon and Te Arakura Clubs.

Good games were played, with Miss Jean Cheetham, Aorangi, gaining first prize in the ladies finals. In the Men's finals D Mitchell came first and the player winning most games during the season was M W Laing, who won the Sandbrook Cup. At the conclusion of play, cups were presented, and dancing followed and was kept up until early morning. Miss Noeline Laing won the Monte Carlo waltz and Noeline Laing and