

FRANCES HODGKINS

The Link with Kapiti

THE FIELD
COLLECTION

MAHARA GALLERY
WAIKANAE



Frances Hodgkins and the link with Kāpiti - Peter Field, his aunt and his family

By Peter Trim

Peter Field adored his aunt.¹ Will and Isabel Field's family had grown up admiring Aunt Frances (known as Aunt Fanny by her family), particularly her courage and the wonderful stories they had heard of her wit and adventurousness,² but it was Peter, the youngest of the five children, who met her towards the end of her life and through this meeting came to understand her later works. He visited Frances at Corfe Castle in Dorset, England, early in 1943. He saw her paintings and heard her discussing art with her friend and neighbour the potter, Amy Kraus. He wrote to his wife Dorothy, "I am feeling in high good humour after spending one of the nicest afternoons possible with Aunt Fanny. To be with Fanny is to understand her pictures at last I can appreciate them."³

Peter became her 'hero' after winning a DFC and bar within a month of each other in late 1944. He was the navigator in the leading plane of a flight of B-25J Mitchell Medium Bombers carrying out daylight raids on individual heavily defended enemy targets.⁴ "He was a wonderful person to have in one's team, great fun, but coolness personified in a crisis."⁵

Peter and Frances took to each other so quickly because they had complementary temperaments, sharing wit, courage and penetrating observation and the same warm family backgrounds.

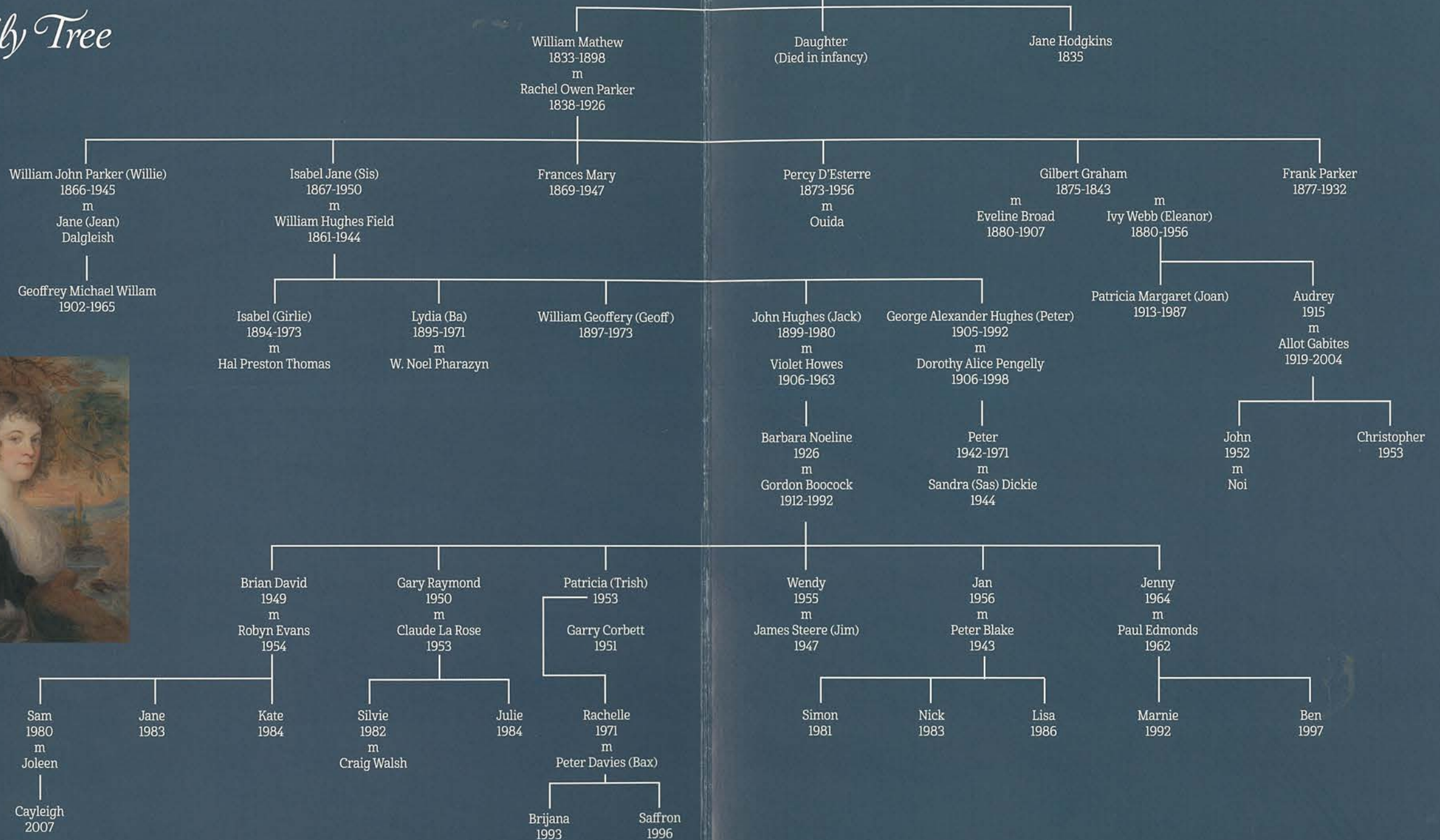
This particular story involves two sets of children and covers a period of one hundred and thirty years. William Mathew Hodgkins and Rachel (née Parker) had six children, Willie, Isabel, Frances, Percy, Bert and Jack.

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Hodgkins/Field Family Tree, including Artist Unknown, *Unknown Woman* (formerly titled *The Honourable Constantia Lifford*) which was owned by Rachel Hodgkins and thought to depict a relative of the Hodgkins family.

Hodgkins/Field Family Tree

William Hodgkins m Jane Groocock (Grocott)





Field family on the porch at Waikanae, c1913.

Back: Geoff. Seated left to right; Will, Isabel, Ba (Lydia), unknwn. Seated on porch left to right: Girlie (Young Isabel) Peter, Jack. Courtesy of the Field Collection Trust.

In 1893 Isabel married Will Field, himself the middle son of a family of eleven children. They gave their family familiar names different from those they were christened with, and by which they were known for the rest of their lives. Girlie (Isabel); Ba (Lydia); Geoff (William); Jack (John) and Peter (George Alexander).



Peter and Jack Field sitting on a farm gate amongst the sandhills, Kapiti in the right rear view c1913.

When Frances left New Zealand for the last time in 1913, Girlie was nineteen; Ba, eighteen; Geoff, sixteen; Jack, fourteen and Peter, eight. After leaving New Zealand in 1901, she returned late in 1903 and left early in 1906. She returned again in 1912 after a triumphant exhibition tour of Australia but left in 1913 never to return again.

During her absences Frances regularly corresponded with her mother and sister, the family passing the letters around for everyone to read. Aunt Fanny would have been a continual topic of conversation and her visits certainly provided sharply defined and lasting memories. ⁶ Geoff visited Frances in St Ives during the First World War. He was impressed by the warmth of her welcome and how proudly she paraded him amongst her friends, he in turn noting how popular she was. ⁷ Ba held strong memories too, of Frances' studio in Bowen Street during Frances' return in 1903 when Ba was a child, noting especially the interesting objects to be found there and the bananas which were not to be eaten for they were still life subjects. In 1920 after her marriage to Captain Noel Pharazyn RA, she invited her aunt to join her for Noel's investiture with the Military Cross at Buckingham Palace and later stayed with Frances for six weeks in St Ives before joining her husband who had been posted to Constantinople. ⁸

RACHEL HODGKINS: Peter Field recognised his Aunt Frances immediately on their meeting in Corfe Castle, from old photographs he had seen, and from the similarities between her features and those of his grandmother, Rachel Hodgkins. Granny Hodgkins had lived in the downstairs flat at 151 The Terrace, Wellington, from before Peter was born. Frances shared the long upper lip, the mouth, and possibly, the eyes of her mother. ⁹

There was a deep and lasting love between mother and daughter tested frequently through misunderstandings, almost all related to Frances' welfare. It was said of Rachel that she kindly and quiet and liked good works and flowers. ¹⁰ However, she was the one who spoke out within the family if things were required to be said.

Frances' letters to her mother are a moving memorial to their relationship, being full of great affection, marvellous humour and perceptive observation. ¹¹ Yet it is not difficult for the reader to identify with Rachel's continual maternal anxiety. After all, she had experienced the bankruptcy of her husband in 1888 and ten years later suffered further when he died intestate. Amongst other debts was one of a thousand pounds borrowed from William Mathew's sister's husband, Henry Brotherton. ¹²

Sadly her youngest son Frank was committed to Seacliff Mental Asylum in 1902. He remained there until his death in 1932. ¹³ One imagines however, that it was her second daughter, Frances, who caused her the greatest concern. Refusing to gain the security of a professional career like her father, free with her money when she had some, she never hid from her mother the details of her life of penury. In 1920 at the age of fifty-one she wrote, "My Dearest Kind Little Mother

....I was grateful and touched to get that little fiver you sent me - very glad of it dear and many many thanks. I have sold and pawned every stick I have bar bed and table to keep the wolf from the door As long as I can pay for paint and canvas I would part with anything, " ¹⁴ Frances said of her mother just before the latter's death, "She had a serene and contented nature, otherwise she could not have endured the tempestuous Field atmosphere as long as she has". She might have included a reference to her own tests of her mother's equanimity.

When Rachel died her elder daughter, Isabel, chose a little hill on what had been part of the Ngārara Farm for her mother's grave. ¹⁵ This has become the burial site for seven other members of the family and includes the ashes of Frances Hodgkins. It is behind some trees in the centre of Waikanae Cemetery looking towards the highest point of the hills behind Waikanae known as Hemi Matenga.

WILLIAM MATHEW HODGKINS: William Mathew Hodgkins' parents and sister had emigrated to Australia from Liverpool around the late 1850s. However William Mathew stayed behind working in London as a clerk in the Patent Office and it was during this time that he studied the works and writings of J.M.W. Turner which he was later to introduce so successfully to New Zealand.

He visited Paris and was influenced by Claude and Poussin. Yet there is no record of him actually painting until he arrived in New Zealand. After spending two years in Melbourne with his family, he moved to Dunedin arriving in April 1862 where at the age of thirty-two he met and married Rachel Parker the daughter of John Skottowe Parker, the District Coroner of Sydney. She was visiting her sister Eliza, the wife of John Webb, a friend of William Mathew. William Mathew became articled to the legal firm of Howorth and Barton, and in 1868 was admitted to the Otago Bar. ¹⁶

His legacy to us is in art, not only because he was the father of two talented daughters. He was the founder of the Otago Art Society and in 1880 became its second President, a position held until his death. His lecture on art at the Otago Institute places him as one of New Zealand's first art historians. He was the moving spirit behind the Art Club (a sketching club of amateurs who met regularly to paint) and he was one of the champions for the establishment of the Dunedin Public Art Gallery. His influence on his contemporaries meant that the romantic, and in particular, the "Turneresque" school of watercolour painting, prevailed. There were art centres in Christchurch, Nelson, Wellington and Auckland but Dunedin was dominant in the nineteenth century.

John Gully was the artist who benefited most from the popular demand in New Zealand for landscape paintings, but he only painted full time in his last ten years of retirement. Gully was encouraged and promoted by James Crowe Richmond of Nelson and William Mathew Hodgkins. They accompanied each other on painting expeditions and though Richmond and Hodgkins painted as amateurs, they equalled, if not surpassed, Gully's ability as an artist.

In fact William Mathew Hodgkins was considered first amongst equals 'Primus Inter Pares' from 1880 until his death in 1898 within the art circles of the Colony. ¹⁷

ISABEL FIELD (NÉE HODGKINS): William Mathew may have been in awe of his elder daughter Isabel who seems to have excelled in everything. She was tall, elegant and extremely talented "with her brush", responding very quickly to the lessons from her father. Her watercolour landscapes and flower paintings have a sense of drama and flair. They were exactly what her father preached in both style and execution.

Even from an early age the sales of her work were so successful that in 1888, when she was twenty-one, she could afford to finance an eight-month visit to her Australian cousins, the Riches on her mother's side and the Brothertons on her father's side. ¹⁸

Perhaps the whole family looked up to Isabel. Certainly her younger sister Frances did. Eric McCormick has observed that of Frances' two closest friends, Dorothy Kate Richmond and Dorothy Selby, both had her sister's virtues of commanding presence, height and good looks. ¹⁹

After Isabel married Will Field in 1893, the studio in Dunedin where all three had painted together had one less occupant, giving Frances more access to her father. It is likely that their temperaments were sympathetic. She was to gain from him a vision of art which was to last throughout her life. There is no doubt that during this time bonds were to develop between William Mathew, his companion and disciple Dr John Scott, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Otago Medical School, and the young Frances. In fact it was to gain the approval of her sister Isabel, her father whilst he remained alive, and Dr Scott for whom the young Frances strived hardest. ²⁰

WILLIAM HUGHES FIELD: People thought a great deal more of politicians in Will Field's day. He represented Ōtaki from 1900 up to his retirement in 1935 with only one three-year term break (1911-1914). He was a prominent figure in Wellington and on the Coast and with Isabel at his side they were in demand socially.

Will Field was at first a reluctant Member of Parliament and did not excel at public speaking, but he earned his place and his reputation by the hard work he put in for his electorate. He never learned to drive a car but travelled by train, or was chauffeured by one of his three sons. ²¹

It could be said that he was obsessed by the development of Waikanae where he personally amassed three thousand acres of land. Even so he was continually in debt, was a poor payer and never saw the full success of his enterprise. He subdivided the Waimeha area in 1925, redirecting the Waimeha Stream straight out to sea. He stabilised the sand dunes by planting marram grasses and lupins and made the beach area habitable, but the Depression ruined any chance of an early 'payback' for his foresight.

There were negative sides to this vigorous, good-looking, charming and gregarious man. His infidelity was certainly known by his wife. Also his method of land acquisition so upset his neighbour Henry Hadfield that he would communicate with him only through his lawyer. Yet, Will Field was respected and admired by the community he served and by his children.

With Wi Parata and Victor Weggery he founded what we know of Waikanae. He was one of two founder members of the Tararua Tramping Club. He was the first with three associates to do the Southern Crossing by its current route. The Field Hut on the Southern Crossing to which he donated £100, is named after him, as is Field Way in Waikanae. He was an environmentalist when most people were blind to such concerns, and an amateur botanist and photographer.²²

His father, Henry Clayland Field was Wanganui's surveyor, Field's Track being named after him. Henry and his wife Margaret, after landing at Port Nicholson in 1851, walked up the coast to Wanganui. This was the same route Will Field covered on horseback many times when he became a boarder at Wellington College, where he became dux of the school in his final year. His love of the Kāpiti Coast understandably grew during this time.

Will Field left no will when he died in 1944 aged 83. It was, therefore, years before his estate was defined, let alone distributed amongst his heirs. As so often happens, this was a time when family rifts appeared. There were two farms, the Ngārara and the Tini, a considerable real estate in 151 The Terrace, land in Khandallah and other places. Peter Field managed to keep aloof from the wrangle, which came to a head when Isabel died in 1950. Legal firms represented each family member and the inheritance was not settled until 1957.²³

GEOFFREY FIELD: Geoff Field was courteous and intelligent yet he was reclusive and an inveterate hoarder. The Ngārara Farmstead where he lived for the major part of his adult life and later his home in Heperi Street were crammed with pristine copies of the *Auckland Weekly News*, *Dominion*, *Evening Post*, and every single copy of the *Freelance* from the day it was first published to the day it closed down. Apparently he used to buy two copies of each paper, to read one and store the other. The furniture of the old homestead was uncared for, with many chairs broken and dust and cobwebs everywhere. He prudently cooked on a billy in the garden fearing that he might cause a fire inside.

He was known for his eccentric habits, many people remembering him riding a bicycle with only one pedal either into Waikanae or along the beach to place a bet at the TAB in Paraparaumu. Geoff owned two cars and a runabout. One of the cars was an Alvis which is now in the Southward Museum. He only drove it once or twice himself. On the few times he did go anywhere in it, he was driven. The remainder of the time he cleaned it and maintained it in, or just outside, its garage. In all respects he was a gentleman, courteous and thoughtful. He worked with his brother Jack and briefly with Peter on the farm from the time he returned in 1919 after the First World War to the time it was sold in 1957.

HUBIE WEGGERY: In the early twenties the farm was so far in debt to the firms

of Loans and Mercantile that the firm made one of their conditions of 'staying with' Will Field, being the acceptance of Hubie Weggery as sole manager. Hubie reported only to Will Field and after his death to Isabel. For forty years he oversaw the development of both the Ngārara Farm on which the homestead had been built and the Tini Farm, beside the main road between the Otaihanga turnoff and Waikanae. Here he lived with his family. There was usually a young ploughman as a boarder. The two properties covered three thousand acres of land either owned or leased. There were seven hundred to a thousand head of cattle and three thousand sheep. The Tini also had a stud of Southdowns and Romneys of which Hubie was very proud.

JACK FIELD: Right up to the fifties the farms were worked by teams of Clydesdales. Jack Field was responsible for a six horse team with which he cultivated the land that is now the Waikanae golf course, putting in crops by rotation.²⁴ The land was drained and fenced and, by diligent management, the huge debt was markedly reduced during Hubie's time.

Geoff, Jack and Peter were reputed to be hard workers. At one stage, probably 1926, Jack went to sea for a short while and worked as a stoker. Conditions on the farm could not have been easy for him under an outside manager. He and Geoff had to queue up for their wages with the rest of the farmhands and at these times Jack used to curse his father.²⁵

THE TERRACE STORE: The Field family was in very few ways conventional. During the Depression the Terrace Store was built on the front lawn of 151 The Terrace and run in partnership with by Messrs Peter Field and Corleison, ostensibly to improve the family's fortunes. The store provided the area with groceries up to the late fifties when the property was sold to be converted into flats, and even later becoming the site for James Cook Hotel.

Peter was a popular man and built up the clientele by giving credit during the hard times and by dint of his witty personality. He later had the assistance of Ian McEwen and Ian's wife, Rena. It was also the means of meeting Dorothy who came to work for him but whom he very quickly married and with whom he developed a close and lifelong partnership. At a time when there were restricted drinking hours and 'dry' areas in the capital, it became a custom to meet at the back of the store to enjoy Peter's hospitality.²⁶

Peter was a magical character, by all accounts, with a great presence. His sense of humour, wit and imagination made him a successful raconteur. He loved the sparkle of the hearth and the position of host. In his youth he was physically active, on his father's farm, as a member of the Star Boating Club, a golfer, crack shot and snooker player. Totally fearless and determined, even as a student, he rapidly earned a lasting reputation around Wellington and in Kāpiti as a daredevil.

GIRLIE PRESTON-THOMAS: (NÈE FIELD): Girlie, the eldest child of Will and Isabel

was the opposite. Distant, even as a young girl with her odd little ways,²⁷ she lived at the family home 151 The Terrace until it was sold in 1957. In 1954 at the age of sixty, she married Hal Preston-Thomas twenty years her junior, only moving into his place in Mount Street once The Terrace was sold. Like her paternal grandfather, she worked as a surveyor. However, she seemed to be tied to the office of the Lands Department in Bowen Street. Previously, at the age of thirty-two, in very similar circumstances to those of her Aunt Fanny, she experienced a broken engagement which shook her seriously and caused her to take three months off work. Her fiancé, who worked in the same building, had bought a plot in Khandallah which they developed together and he took her about on the back of his motorbike. He went away on holiday and returned a married man.

She was, however, a woman of determination. The story goes she picked up a secondhand door at a demolition sale on Lambton Quay and instead of having it delivered, carried it all the way up up to The Terrace on her back.

BA PHARAZYN (NÈE FIELD): Lydia or Ba, as she was called, was gregarious. She married at twenty-four a dashing, highly decorated captain in the artillery, Noel Pharazyn. Noel was wealthy with an establishment background, yet the two of them were very interested in Russia in the early thirties and were able to visit there at this time. After leaving the army, Noel studied at the London School of Economics and became for a while a devout Marxist. Although he resigned from the Communist Party after the Stalinist purges, he remained far left politically, and became friend and secretary to Hinton Patrick Walsh and founder of the Clerical Workers' Union.²⁸

Ba shared his views and caused somewhat of a stir when, on returning from Russia, she gave a speech at the Trades Hall advocating abortion at a time when most women thought "that it was a condition solely of cows".²⁹

Once when Will field organised a family reunion at the Chateau in Tongariro National Park, Noel alienated other members of the family by refusing to stand up for the National Anthem.

When the dispute over the family property occurred, Geoff and Jack naturally wanted parts of the farm to which they had dedicated their lives. Peter took the Tini because as a returned serviceman himself he could stop it from being taken for reallocation. Girlie got a piece of the Tini on the west side of the road and 151 The Terrace where she lived. Ba was given "the rubbish", Noel commented with a laugh, for she got the beach area. This became the basis of the philanthropic Pharazyn Trust formed after their deaths.

DOROTHY FIELD AND 'YOUNG PETER': While Peter Field was away serving in World War II, Dorothy, his new wife, was essentially a war bride living in a flat opposite Herbert Gardens on The Terrace. She helped with the store and reared young Peter in his father's absence. She introduced the toddler to cricket, bowling a ball down the passageway in the flat. After the war, young Peter grew up in awe of his larger-than-life parent, whom he came to admire as well as

respect. Young Peter had taken over the farm and had been married for only seventeen months when tragically at the age of twenty-seven, he was killed in a car accident as he turned off the main thoroughfare into the farm gate.

This meant the end of the Field line. Jack Field had a daughter who had married Gordon Boocock and moved to Tauranga but there were no other heirs to the family. The atmosphere around Waikanae was desolate. In 1971 the town was small enough for all its inhabitants to share in their grief. Simon Brown's parents had been close friends of Peter and Dorothy, and Simon a friend of young Peter. Simon and his wife Kay were asked to take over the farm and this they agreed to willingly, helping Peter and Dorothy through the remainder of their lives.

Peter died first in 1992, and Dorothy six years later. Dorothy missed Peter and his ability to make her laugh. At the age of ninety-one she was asked to unveil some murals placed in the Field Hut. "Do they realise how old I am?", she asked. But she accepted the invitation and looked forward to the event, the prospect of which brightened her last days. She was to be flown up to the Field Hut by helicopter accompanied by her friend Barbara Treadwell. Unfortunately she died two months before it took place in 1998.

Peter Field had cared for the collection of artworks that included works by his mother, Frances and his grandfather together with some of the latter's contemporaries that previously Will and Isabel had carefully kept and added to. The artworks had been with Peter and Dorothy since the 1950s in the Tini farmhouse and later the house that overlooked Kāpiti and the Tini farm. These paintings form this exhibition. The greater part of the family memorabilia - over 400 items including sketchbooks, diaries and letters was gifted to the Alexander Turnbull Library years earlier.

THE LINK WITH KĀPITI: Isabel chose to bury her mother Rachel Hodgkins on her death in 1926 on a small hill overlooking the farm and sight of Hemi Matenga, the bush clad presence that dominates the locality. At the time Frances wrote to her sister, "How glad I am you decided on Waikanae. You have made Waikanae ancestral. It is just right. Quite the right thing that she should lie there nearby and amongst you all".³⁰ This was a most prophetic statement. Frances' own ashes after remaining unclaimed at the morticians in Dorchester, England, for some years were discovered by Frances' biographer Eric McCormick. He reported their presence to Peter Field who made arrangements for them to be returned to New Zealand and placed in the family gravesite alongside her mother, sister and brother-in-law. Later Peter himself and then his wife Dorothy were to join her but not before his elder sister Girlie Preston-Thomas and eldest brother Geoff were also laid to rest there.

Long before this, Frances' romantic attachment to Kāpiti had become apparent. When Geoff Field spent his war leave with her in St Ives in 1917, she took him to Lands End in Cornwall. Frances wrote then to Isabel, "In his heart I think he was



Field family headstone at Waikanae Cemetery, Ngārara Road, where Frances Hodgkins is interred.

comparing the cliffs to Kāpiti as I did long ago when I first saw them and the thick carpet of wild flowers struck him and he said, 'Wouldn't Dad love it?'" ³¹

Isabel's second daughter Lydia, was in England in 1920 with her husband Noel Pharazyn. She stayed with Frances in St Ives for six weeks. The visit was bound to have strengthened Frances' memories of home and especially the farm and homestead which had recently been renovated.

When Frances thought of New Zealand she probably thought frequently of Kāpiti. With Isabel she had campaigned there in 1900 for her brother-in-law Will Field who was contesting the Ōtaki seat for the first time. In 1902 when reminiscing to Isabel about this, Frances recalled, "...do you remember the last campaign - you and I in the milk cart to Mrs Tudor A[tkinson] flashing around in a spanking yellow dogcart, and your conquest of the burly barman and every wife and mother in the district..." ³²

On her first return trip to New Zealand she and her artist friend Dorothy Kate Richmond stayed for a fortnight in Paraparaumu. It was to Waikanae rather than to Wellington that Frances imagined she could return. At a low point in her career in 1921 she wrote to Isabel suggesting that the two should swap hemispheres. "I would come in the clothes I stand up in and would spend a year in New Zealand while you had a thorough good long holiday. I could live quite happily at the Farm but 1 day in Wellington would be too much for me. ...Well say the word dear Sis and I'll come along and look after that lovely garden of yours at the Farm

and paint flowers and Māori babies and be with the little Mother while you and Will dash off to Europe on a second honeymoon..."³³

For the first thirty years of her life Frances Hodgkins lived in Dunedin. However, from 1900 when she moved to Wellington with her mother up until the time of her death in Dorchester, England, on 13 May 1947, Frances had no fixed country or place of residence. Though she spent the last seven years of her life in England this was forced on her through the circumstances of World War II. An inveterate traveller she would have preferred to have been moving through Belgium, France or Spain.

All this time Frances regularly corresponded with her mother, Isabel and eldest brother William Hodgkins. Ngārara Farm, Waikanae, would tend to be the focus of her thoughts as she pictured her sister's family in particular and where their lives were being spent and where they were at their happiest. In 1940 Frances wrote to her brother William Hodgkins, "...I do wish you were not so remote and that I could come back to New Zealand & escape the terrible conditions which begin to weigh heavily on me..."³⁴

Frances' last recorded card to Isabel was written after their brother Willie had died in 1945: "Fondest love from Fanny' she wrote, "Do wish I were with you this Xmas - nothing I should like better but circumstances are just too difficult for us all -".³⁵

Notes

- 1 E.H. McCormick, *Portrait of Frances Hodgkins*, 1981, p.7
- 2 Linda Gill, *Letters of Frances Hodgkins*, 1993, pp.306-307
- 3 *Hodgkins Family Sketchbook E-315-q-1*, pp.10-11, Alexander Turnbull Library
- 4 E.H. McCormick, *The Expatriate*, 1954, p.24
- 5 *ibid.*, p.24
- 6 Roger Collins, *Pictures of Southern New Zealand*, 1979, p.74 cf W.M. Hodgkins *At the Railway Platform*, Gore, Xmas Eve, 1891
- 7 Linda Gill, *op cit.*, p.29
- 8 E.H. McCormick, *Works of Frances Hodgkins in New Zealand*, 1954, p.240
- 9 *ibid.*, p.44
- 10 E.H. McCormick, *Works of Frances Hodgkins in New Zealand*, 1954, p.42
- 11 *ibid.*, pp.44-45
- 12 *ibid.*, p.45
- 13 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, p.77
- 14 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, pp.86-87
- 15 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, p.157
- 16 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, p.165
- 17 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, p.171
- 18 Olive Baldwin, *The Celebration History of the Kāpiti District: 100 years plus 1988*, p.152
- 19 E.H. McCormick, *Works of Frances Hodgkins in New Zealand*, 1954, p.74
- 20 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, p.271
- 21 E.H. McCormick, *Works of Frances Hodgkins in New Zealand*, 1954, p.179
- 22 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, p.183
- 23 E.H. McCormick, *Works of Frances Hodgkins in New Zealand*, 1954, p. 228
- 24 *ibid.*, p.228
- 25 *ibid.*, p.228
- 26 E.H. McCormick, *Portrait of Frances Hodgkins*, 1981, p.54
- 27 E.H. McCormick, *Works of Frances Hodgkins in New Zealand*, 1954, p.153
- 28 W.H. Field Scrapbook E-313-q, Alexander Turnbull Library, "...We are much impressed with no. 92, the native girl who sits on a punt waiting to be ferried across to school being depicted with charming taste and naturalness".
- 29 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, p.62
- 30 *ibid.*, p.62
- 31 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, p.269
- 32 E.H. McCormick, *Works of Frances Hodgkins in New Zealand*, 1954, p. 87
- 33 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, p.121
- 34 E.H. McCormick, *The Expatriate*, 1954, p.3
- 35 Linda Gill, *op. cit.*, p.176