



*We pledge ourselves to foster, promote and inculcate in rising generations that hardy will and spirit of enterprise, responsibility, work and faith so abundantly possessed by the actual founders, which has been so important a factor in the life and progress of New Zealand.*

## EDITORIAL

### Waitangi's New Significance

Members of the New Zealand Founders' Society are entitled to take some satisfaction in the fact that Waitangi Day has been placed upon a national footing. Indeed, this celebration will in future have an international status.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Nash) is to be congratulated for having directed that our diplomatic representatives abroad should observe it as New Zealand's official day—just as the Americans observe July 4, the French emphasise the importance of Bastille Day, and so on.

Therefore, it is obvious that as the years pass Waitangi Day will take on a greater significance. Members of this organisation played their part in directing the country's attention to the desirability of observing this anniversary.

Let us hope that the Society's efforts to preserve the beautiful Cathedral Church of St. Paul in Wellington, our National Capital, will be equally successful.

It was most appropriate that the first official act after Mr. C. M. Bennett, our recently appointed High Commissioner in Malaya, had presented his credentials was to invite members of the Malayan Government, leading citizens of Kuala Lumpur, and colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, to celebrate Waitangi Day in New Zealand's official residence.

Both Mr. Bennett and his wife are of combined Maori and pioneer blood—the former is of Arawa chiefly descent, and the latter is of rank among the Ngati Raukawa, of the West Coast. To refer to them just as Maoris would be unfair to the

Pakeha stock from which they descend. In other words, they are New Zealanders, and, in that capacity will worthily represent our country abroad.

This Waitangi Day is notable for the fact that the Busby family, the descendants of New Zealand's "Forgotten Man", James Busby, have at last received recognition. Now, there is a direct descendant of the first and only Resident on the Waitangi Trust Board, an omission that should have been repaired long ago. For that honour the Busby family had to wait precisely 26 years.

Surely, if any one family is entitled to representation on the Board they are. To commemorate the ancestor who lived and suffered—and almost died at Waitangi, the Busby family are presenting memorial gates to the old British Residency.

A welcome, too, to Hapi Te Heuheu, who also joins the Board, representing a noble Polynesian line that goes back into the mists of time. Doubtless, he will worthily represent the Maori people south of Auckland, and correctly interpret their sentiments.

Whatever might be Waitangi's historical place, in Pakeha eyes, it has yet to assume a corresponding place in Maori eyes. The Treaty of that name does, of course. But as yet—not the actual place. To Maoris, Waitangi should not be merely a show place, a museum, but something linked by common bonds with the historic past.

Let us hope that these new Board members will work towards that aim and make Waitangi truly national.

—THE EDITOR.

## Young Historian's Spotlight on Early Colonial Leaders

Quite the most frank book concerning early colonial personalities, and social conditions in New Zealand during the years 1839-1852, that has appeared for some time, is Dr. John Miller's "Early Victorian New Zealand", a copy of which has been received from the Oxford University Press.

Here are pen pictures of various prominent folk who trod the stage in those days:

**Colonel William Hayward Wakefield.**—"(He) . . . had a number of amiable qualities. He was connoisseur of cigars, cheroots, and Continental wines; he was a patron of agriculture, liked bees, and pottering about the garden; he was a fond father and uncle, went to church at quite regular intervals, and could be very agreeable to the ladies. He was not lacking in physical courage, though his nerves were not good, and like most members of his family could be very smooth-edged on occasion . . ."

**Dr. John Dorset.**—"A military crony of the Colonel, by whose influence he had been appointed principal surgeon to the (New Zealand) Company."

**Dr. Ernst Dieffenbach.**—"An able and honest German scientist".

**Captain W. Mein Smith.**—"A kind, open-hearted, good fellow, knowing his profession (surveying) and practising it with zeal and without pretence. But he was not a magician."

**Bishop Octavius Hadfield.**—"In his own right a remarkable Victorian personality."

**Captain Arthur Wakefield.**—" . . . a friendly, energetic and courageous retired naval officer . . . skilled in adapting himself to the various dispositions with whom he had to deal . . . considerable organising ability, although his judgment was not always sound . . . like others accustomed to command he was sometimes slow to follow the expert advice of his subordinates."

**Frederick Tuckett.**—" . . . an upright Quaker, 'as resolute as George Fox in acting up to the dictates of his conscience, regardless of the consequences'."

**George Clarke junior.**—" . . . one of the ablest advocates the Maoris ever had, and is not to be recognised in the disagreeable youth invented by the propagandist's selective cunning."

**Governor Robert Fitzroy.**—"Of all the persons in New Zealand whom the Wakefields maligned, he was perhaps the best intentioned."

**Sir George Grey.**—" . . . a soldier, amateur anthropologist and elegant Latinist, a cool, subtle administrator, knew how to flatter with delicacy, and was a master of the carefully casual question which elicits information without giving away more than is intended."

**Mr. Justice H. S. Chapman.**—"Although persevering gentleman farmers like Chapman made a home in the bush (at Karori), it is significant that after nine years of pioneering the Wellington settlers had under cultivation only 1,734 acres, and that there was still not a single plough in the settlement."

**F. A. (later Sir Frederick) Weld.**—" . . . just 21, with clear, blue eyes, curly light-brown hair, and an honest, resolute countenance. He was . . . a fine example of the best type of Old Catholic gentry."

**Dr. I. E. Featherston.**—" . . . was a small man with a massive head and a very quiet voice, whose every word 'seemed to come from his inmost soul'."

**J. R. Godley.**—"A great acquisition—and one who knew how to be a radical without ceasing to be a gentleman."

(Sir) William Fox—"An extremely adroit lawyer."

**Alfred Domett.**—" . . . a large-framed man, robust except for a slightly lame leg, with fire in his eye, and humour, too, that gave a hint of Falstaff in his prime. Lacking creative genius, however, he would pace up and down the room like a caged lion, raging against the 'lies, humbug, conventionalities of society'."

**Thomas Arnold.**—"Nelson was unfortunate not to retain the services of Thomas Arnold . . . first-rate abilities . . . many amiable and estimable qualities, he was just the person to attract under his care the sons of gentlemen in other settlements: to give, in fact, a name to Nelson College."

**Bishop G. A. Selwyn.**—"A man of vigorous mental and moral consistency . . . This directness of manner was not unattractive: but to those who were moving in a different direction it sometimes seemed that the Bishop was sincere, zealous, and intolerant."

**Land Commissioner William Spain.**—" . . . a man of solid intelligence, steady and rather plodding in his ways, thoroughly honest and utterly immovable to threats though he may have been softened by flattery."

## Historic Places Trust's Dominion-wide Coverage

Members will learn with interest the by no means inconsiderable achievements in its comparatively short career by the National Historic Places Trust.

The following is a sum of work completed, and planned for the future:

Plaques were approved at the site of Partington's Mill, Auckland, and at the site of Pencarrow, the first permanent lighthouse in New Zealand.

Notice boards are being considered for some sites where plaques are unsuitable and standards in design and construction are being evolved.

Plaques have been unveiled with the following inscriptions:

Gisborne—Anaura Bay: "In this bay Captain James Cook anchored and watered his ship, H.M.S. 'Endeavour', 20-22 October 1769".

Waikato—"The site of Matakitaiki Pa taken in 1822 by Ngapuhi from the Waikato tribes when the musket overcame the mere".

Waikato—"Moule's Redoubt built by the 4th Waikato Militia Regiment was on the terrace above, 1864-67".

Taranaki—"About this hill the first major engagement of the Taranaki war, the Battle of Waireka, was fought, 28 March 1860".

Taranaki—"Battle of Mahoetahi 6 November 1860. Maoris who fell are buried on this hill".

Marlborough—"On this site James Wynen early in 1850 built his raupo store, which became Blenheim's first place of business".

Canterbury—"William Turton's accommodation house, the first building in Ashburton, was erected here in 1858".

Grants have included £250 towards the restoration of the Pukehou Church, Hawke's Bay, and £50 to the Old Time Transport Preservation League (Inc.), Matakoho.

The Trust commissioned Mr. and Mrs. P. J. O'Brien, of Auckland to make rubber casts of the rock carvings at Kahi Gorge, Waverley, and the site has been protected by fencing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose and Mr. F. Davis have continued their researches and recording of Maori rock paintings in the Benmore area, Waitaki Valley, and are working on a report for the Trust. Ministry of Works officers have proved very helpful to these archaeologists.

Plans for restoration and preservation of sites include: The Armed Constabulary redoubt, Taupo; Te Porere, Te Kooti's fighting pa, near National Park; The Levels, Timaru; and The Cuddy, Waimate.

The partial restoration of the redoubt at Paremata (near Wellington), will be undertaken with the co-operation of the Ngatitoo Domain Board.

Northland sites will be inspected shortly by the Chairman, Mr. Ormond Wilson, and the secretary, Mr. John Pascoe.

## Dreyerton — Early Memories of a Settlement in the Forty Miles Bush District

For these early recollections of Dreyerton, in the Forty Miles Bush district, north of Masterton (or, as the area is now known, Kopuaranga), we are indebted to Mrs. Isla Brice (nee Stewart), of Wanganui:

It was in 1872 that an area in Wairarapa, 70 miles north of Wellington was named Dreyerton. It was previously called The Camp. The pastures were stony but when tilled responded with surprising results. This clearance of land was on the edge of the Forty Miles Bush.

### SCANDINAVIANS

A number of Scandinavians arrived in New Zealand, and many came to camp at Dreyerton, later moving into the bush area to clear the land for dairying. During their halt a disease overtook them and many died and were buried thereabouts. The graves were marked by wooden slab fences. There is nothing today to indicate that such sad happenings ever took place.

Several Scots families were among the folk who acquired land in this locality. One was of particular interest, having arrived with two sons and two daughters. One son was blind. At the end of the long and tedious journey to New Zealand the lad became permanently sightless. Interested in the playing of the bagpipes, he was known as "blind John the Piper". After the death of his parents he remained in possession of the farm. A faithful Scots woman kept house for him, and acted as shepherdess too. They conversed in Gaelic. John owned a grey horse and a dog.

The other brother married and farmed some distance away. When John wished to visit his brother, the dog would lead him to the grey horse in the paddock. On mounting, the faithful dog would guide him to the other farm.

It was an impressive sight to observe this broad-shouldered Scotsman sitting erect in the saddle, his face turned skyward, and the dog leading him along the road.

### SCHOOL ESTABLISHED

As the country became populated the settlers discussed ways and means of establishing a school. John's brother offered two acres of his land. This offer was submitted to the Education Board, but it was rejected unless increased to six acres. That was agreed to. In due course the school was built.

A railway line was constructed from Wellington past Dreyerton and through the Forty Miles Bush ending at Pahiatua and Woodville—a truly marvellous achievement for those days. The settlers later suggested that the children north of Masterton be taken for an excursion to Wellington. This happy idea was greeted with much enthusiasm. When the great day arrived the youthful passengers were up bright and early; some began the journey at 3 a.m. The train halted at all the small sidings en route, where additional numbers were packed in.

Very few mothers accompanied their children; it was the fathers and committeemen who accepted that responsibility.

### WELLINGTON VISIT

On arrival at Wellington the children were numbered into groups and taken charge of by the various men

of the different schools. They trudged wearily to the summit of The Terrace to view the surrounding landscape. A ferry boat took them for a cruise on the harbour, and for a close up view of Somes Island. The sea was choppy and a gale tossed the ferry boat about. One, a girl, who ventured on deck, returned hatless and weeping bitterly.

The return to the train came as a welcome release. The exhausted children dropped their wearied bodies on any vacant space in the carriages and without further ado fell asleep. Towards midnight the train had evacuated all its travellers.

The dense native bush which once fringed the settlement of Dreyerton was milled and the land cleared. Today this once beautiful forest is remembered only by the children whose journey to Wellington is part of their association with earlier days.

As the years passed the settlement grew, but not to any great extent. A school jubilee celebration brought together many old friends. But today few remain whose reflections take them back to the early happenings and hardships that went hand in hand with pioneering.

About 1895 the name Dreyerton was changed to Kopuaranga. There were varied interpretations of this word one being "gap filling up". No doubt the name is connected with a lake in the gap of the hills.

When traversing through the Forty Miles Bush today one is confronted with modern homes and townships, dairy farms and pastoral lands. All that remains of a once beautiful forest are blackened tree stumps in decaying desolation.

## Date of Arrival of the Ship "Blenheim"

For those descendants of arrivals by the "Blenheim", the following extract from the Whanganui branch's "Newsletter" will be of interest:

"It is not always easy to establish the exact date of arrival of pioneer ships in this country without a certain amount of painstaking research.

"This has been the case with the first voyage of the 'Blenheim'. The best way to explain this is to quote two extracts from Ward's 'Early Wellington'. On page 78—"The 'Blenheim', commanded by Captain Moses Campbell, left London on August 25, 1840, and arrived at Port Nicholson in February, 1841", while page 236 states: 'On December 27, 1840, about 300 passengers, consisting mainly of Highlanders and Paisley weavers from Clyde, landed from the ship "Blenheim" at Kaiwharawhara.'

Those conflicting statements were referred by the "Newsletter" to the Turnbull Library in Wellington. It was then ascertained that the correct date of arrival was December 27, 1840. The date was recorded in the "New Zealand Gazette" on January 2, 1841.

[Ward's "Early Wellington", though difficult to obtain nowadays, except at the occasional book sale, is not always a reliable informant. In many respects it is also something of a hodge-podge of a book, badly planned, and amateurishly written; it is time that there was something far more satisfactory to replace it as a work of reference. The early colonial newspapers are a positive treasure trove for the historically minded; also, since Ward's work appeared, important collections of material have been placed in the Turnbull and other libraries.

That the public demand is keen for a reliable work of reference is obvious by the reception given to the late Miss Irvine Smith's "The Streets Of My City". That book, of course, dealt with Wellington exclusively, and it certainly set a standard. Sooner or later there must be another edition. Nowadays it is extremely difficult to obtain a copy.—THE EDITOR.]

## Wellington Women's Committee Activities

Tuesday afternoon hostesses of the Women's Committee at Wakefield House, Wellington, concluded the September meeting. On that occasion Mr. K. Clark brought his projector, and screened films of Milford Track. On behalf of those present Miss Sellar thanked Mr. Clark for the entertainment.

It was reported to the October meeting that the club-room had had two visitors, both prominent in Founders' affairs—Miss A. Woodhouse, who was visiting Wellington in connection with Napier centenary affairs, and Miss Irma O'Connor, the Auckland secretary.

Miss Sellar reported that the final card evening for the year had been most successful, and expressed thanks to the Misses Hamerton, also to Messrs. Wratt and Turnbull, for their assistance. Proceeds amounted to £10.

### Link With the Past

#### "BOLTON'S" VOYAGE IN 1839-40 WAS AN ADVENTUROUS ONE

In October your Editor was a guest at the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Harris in Martinborough. The only surviving son of Charles David Harris, pioneer Wairarapa runholder, Abraham Harris is a grandson of Abraham and Sophia Harris, who arrived by the ship "Bolton" in 1840, and settled at Taita.

Though he does not recollect his grandfather, Mr. Harris (now in his eighties), well remembers his grandmother at Taita. As the latter was born in 1810—this certainly is a link with the past!

Following are extracts taken from The Editor's address to fellow members of the Harris family:

"The people who came out under the New Zealand Company's scheme in those days, in the main, constituted two types: 1, those who had some capital to invest, and in that class were members of some well-known families; and 2, those who, like Abraham Harris, had the strength of his body and the sweat of his brow to offer. In other words, people of his station in life came to better themselves.

"For those families, of course, who had capital to invest, New Zealand certainly paid dividends in the long run.

#### MRS. BUTLER'S JOURNAL

"I have examined the register of the 'Bolton', which is in the Turnbull Library in Wellington, and also have had access to the printed journal of Mrs. Butler, wife of the Rev. J. B. Butler (the ancestor and ancestress of the Barton family). Mrs. Butler was one of the few people, as far as I am aware, who kept a journal during that voyage.

"The 'Bolton' left Gravesend, under the command of Captain J. P. Robinson, on November 19, 1839, but did not leave the Isle of Wight until November 22. On that little vessel of 540 tons—of a size that few of us today would relish the idea of a trip to the South Island, let alone half way across the world, were 199 people.

"In 1839 Abraham and Sophia Harris were both 29 years old. Presumably, both were born in 1810. Already they had four boys and one girl, all of whom accompanied them to New Zealand. Each migrant had to be personally vouched for. One Jos. Coverdale vouched for the Harris couple.

"On that vessel were people with the familiar names of Bannister and Judd, Pilcher and Pinfold, and there were two families of Sykes. There was even a Nash. Zillwood is another name to which I see reference occasionally.

"The 'Bolton' carried 33 married couples, 23 single men, and 12 single women. There were 2 children of

14 years of age, 24 between 9 and 14, 65 between 1 and 9, and seven infants under one year old. Also, there were two parsons on board, both Anglicans, one destined for Port Nicholson, and the other (Rev. J. L. Churton), for Auckland.

#### LOSS OF LIFE

From the journal of Mrs. Butler I have taken an occasional extract:

"January 5 (1840).—Divine Service held on deck by Mr. Churton. An internal complaint attacking nearly every one on board.'

"January 7.—A squall and a good breeze all day. A child named Woodham buried, making the sixth since we left England.'

"That suggests that within three months of departure no fewer than 6 children had died—a high percentage, indeed.

"January 8.—A little boy named Nash fell overboard, and was saved. Caused a great sensation.'

"January 29.—Another child, named Nankiville, died, making 5 boys and 2 girls.'

"February opened with quite a sensational incident. Mrs. Butler writes: 'Disturbance with the — family. Young — put in irons for being impudent to the Dr. The emigrants came up to the captain and said that if — was not released immediately, they would release him themselves and throw the Dr. overboard.'

"I would like to think that my great-grandfather Abraham Harris had a hand in that little revolt, though I have always heard he was a mild-mannered man.

"The following day, February 2, Mrs. Butler commented: 'Great confusion below during Divine Service. Dogs barking and howling, pigs squealing, and men cursing and swearing in a most shameful manner.'

"March was apparently uneventful, but on April 4, after the 'Bolton' had passed Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), we find that the ship's cook was ill with delirium tremens. On April 9, within 60 miles of Cape Farewell, Mrs. Butler recorded that both the cook and the captain's cat died that day.

"The following day the vessel was becalmed within sight of New Zealand. The 'Bolton' eventually got into harbour at D'Urville Island (known to the Maoris as Rangitoto), and there she nearly drifted on to the rocks. However, disaster almost at the end of the voyage was averted, and the voyagers saw their first Maori. Some of the travellers went on shore.

"An April 20 the 'Bolton' entered Port Nicholson. fired two shots for a pilot, and Colonel Wakefield came on board. The following day, after she had inspected what habitations that were offering, Mrs. Butler commented: 'The houses are not worth calling houses. They are such miserable places that we were quite astounded.'

#### POOR ACCOMMODATION

"On April 23 Wakefield again came on board, accompanied by the emigration agent, Mr. Daniel Riddiford. All went on shore that day to what covering that was offering—not a very encouraging prospect as Mrs. Butler has indicated.

"From subsequent extracts I believe that the passengers landed at Wellington—not at Petone. Mrs. Butler says that the settlers were taken to a spot near a Maori village, probably Pipitea, or what is now Thorndon. But the chief would not let them settle there, saying the land had never been sold to the New Zealand Company.

"On April 24, says Mrs. Butler, her husband 'went on shore and made off for Britannia'—that, of course, was the name of the first settlement at Petone. Anyway, on May 8 the personal goods of the settlers were towed across the harbour by a cutter and a whale boat to Britannia, which seems to suggest that, until then, the passengers were on the Wellington side of the harbour.

"But even on shore life had its hazards: 'April 25, 1840.—A hurricane all night. A fire in Cornish Row.

which destroyed 15 dwellings and nearly all the people's goods'.

"Also, on April 26: 'A dreadful earthquake took place at 5.30 a.m. All our houses rocked in a most fearful manner. We all ran out quite terrified, but then returned to bed. After threequarters of an hour we heard an explosion, and a small shake. Upon inquiry we found that there had been two earthquakes prior to this, and since the arrival of the Europeans, but nothing so bad as this'.

"The 'Bolton' did not sail for England again until July 7. One can well imagine with what sadness her estwhile passengers saw her depart—the last link for most of them with their Homeland!

"The rest of the story is familiar enough to the older members of the family. Abraham and Sophia Harris eventually settled at Taita, in the northern part of the Hutt, and experienced all the difficulties, Maori and otherwise, of the period. My own grandfather, George Harris was born in the Stockade in that district in 1846."

## Not Adhered To — Whanganui's Early Plans for Parks

More parks for Whanganui were originally planned than at present exist, says a thoughtful editorial in that branch's "Newsletter", and provision was made for such places as Durham Square in the block now bounded by Plymouth Street and Dublin Street on two sides, and Purnell Street and Wilson Street on the other two sides.

An Albert Crescent also faced Dublin Street, and there was another market place, it was stated, facing Liverpool Street.

"Our founders thought of the future in the planning of green belts, probably learnt from the hard experience of living in the industrial cities of England of that time," declared the "Newsletter". "They were sure they would show more wisdom in the Colonies, and avoid the mistakes for the future of our city. Let us not make retrograde steps, and finish up with acres of brick and concrete."

"Is it not pleasant to hear the birds sing while working at your desk? Birds prefer trees to concrete columns. Let us, therefore, try to maintain the ideas of our forefathers in this matter. Their wisdom has been proved. This should give us confidence."

[Congratulations Whanganui, upon the general excellence of your "Newsletter", which easily sets a standard for kindred organisations. It is admirable in every way, and represents hard work. Why not institute a campaign for the correct spelling of Whanganui? This correction, it would seem, is long overdue.]

Incidentally, your Editor was one of those who had the privilege of enjoying luncheon with other travellers near the lake in St. John's Park during the recent holiday period, and heard a party of visiting diplomats from Wellington praise the beauty of that neighbourhood. It is certainly worthy of such commendation. Even if the original plans were not strictly adhered to, Whanganui has much to be grateful for. Its environs are as attractive as those of any New Zealand town, and reflect the highest credit both on municipal authorities, and home owners in the vicinity.—THE EDITOR.]

## Turakina School History

Mr. C. R. Howlett, headmaster of the Turakina School, is working on a history of the school and district. Anyone interested in this project should communicate with him at the school. Much interesting history can be placed on record in the smaller communities, and Mr. Howlett's enterprise is to be commended.

## Historic Families Represented on the Waitangi Trust Board

Two recent appointments to the Waitangi Trust Board have definite historical associations. Mr. James Busby, of Tokomaru Bay, East Coast, is a direct descendant of the first and only British Resident at the Bay of Islands from 1833 until 1840 (when Governor William Hobson took over the administration). He is, incidentally, the first Busby to be appointed to the Board.

The other appointee is Hepi Te Heuheu (or as he may also be called, Te Heuheu VII), Paramount Chief of Ngati Tuwharetoa, of the Lake Taupo district. The young chief takes the place of King Koroki, of Wai-kato who, though appointed to the Board 26 years ago, was never closely identified with it.

Hepi Te Heuheu will be remembered as the handsome young warrior who had the honour of greeting the Queen, at the head of an assembled party, when her Majesty visited Rotorua in 1953.

Curiously enough, it was his ancestor, Te Heuheu Mananui, who reprimanded his brother Iwikau for having assented to the Treaty when on a visit to the Bay of Islands in 1840, and made him return the blanket that he had received on that occasion. Not even Queen Victoria was sufficiently important to have been acknowledged by Mananui (who subsequently died in the landslide at Te Rapa, on the shores of Lake Taupo, and was succeeded by Iwikau).

Both new members are men of character, men with a keen appreciation of the historical antecedents of their respective families, and should be of value to the Board.

## Maoris Take Pride in Historic Otaki Church

The other day your Editor visited the historic Maori church, known as Rangiatea, at Otaki, and was glad to note with what loving care it is held by its Maori guardians. He was also gratified to learn from the Rev. A. B. Kena, the priest in charge, that Pakeha visitors have taken his recent admonition to heart, and now enter it suitably attired.

There was for a period far too much of the holiday spirit in the past, and the type of clothing that accompanies it. Maoris revere this old building; now, thanks to the vision of the late Sir Apirana Ngata, completely restored, and in its second centenary.

The famous altar cloth, a gift from the late King George VI to replace one presented much earlier by Queen Victoria, is not often on display nowadays, because of the danger of fading when exposed too often to the light.

It was designed by the well-known singer Inia Te Wiata, now in England, who has also designed gates to be erected in front of the old church as a memorial to Mrs. Mihi (Newton) Taylor, who was a member of the chiefly Rikihana family, and long associated with Rangiatea.

## Author's View of the Wakefield Club

"A favourite haunt of the indolent was 'a small gambling hell' called the Wakefield Club (in Wellington). Few of the dandified young men who foregathered there to drink and play cards seemed to have any work. In the daytime they were to be seen 'smoking their cigars, or chatting idly on the beach' in a manner which recalled the 'listless lounging do nothing air' of an English watering place. Frequently drunk, homesick, perhaps lonely, they were victims of the prevailing romance that it was possible to make a quick fortune

# Treaty of Waitangi was Solid Foundation for Racial Co-operation

"Although there has been from time to time some question as to the respective rights of the Crown and the Maori people, it is true to say that the Treaty of Waitangi has been honoured by both parties, and that it laid a lasting and solid foundation for co-operation and harmony between Maori and British," said the Dominion president, Mr. A. H. Macandrew, in a Waitangi Day gathering in Wellington on February 6.

"It is also true to say that the activities and initiative of Edward Gibbon Wakefield were largely responsible for the making of the Treaty, as it was due to him that the British Government decided to take over New Zealand as a colony," he continued.

## JAMES BUSBY

After recalling earlier events leading up to the appointment of James Busby as British Resident at the Bay of Islands, Mr. Macandrew stated that the latter arrived there on May 5, 1833, in H.M.S. Imogene.

Busby on May 17 read to the chiefs a letter from William IV expressing sorrow for the outrages the Maoris had suffered from some of his subjects, and informing them that James Busby had been appointed to investigate all complaints they might have, and to prevent the arrival in New Zealand of European criminals. The King asked the Maoris to afford the Resident their assistance in the performance of his duties.

"This was well received by the chiefs, but notwithstanding the high sentiments expressed on all sides, poor Busby found that he had a very thorny path to tread," said Mr. Macandrew. "It was the fault of both Europeans and Maoris."

Early in 1839, about six years after Busby's appointment the New Zealand Land Company (subsequently called the New Zealand Company) was formed. Edward Gibbon Wakefield was, to use his own words, 'the principal founder and the principal managing director from the time of its foundation until the summer of 1846'.

## GOVERNMENT HOSTILITY

"The objects of the Company are well known, and it is surprising to those of our time that the British Government was hostile to it," continued the speaker.

"When the hostility of the Colonial Office became known, the promoters took matters into their own hands and despatched the *Tory*, a vessel of 400 tons, under the direction of Colonel William Wakefield. The latter was instructed to acquire land from the Maoris. No doubt, because of the opposition from the Colonial Office, the New Zealand Land Company sought not only to form colonies or settlements in New Zealand, but to establish a government."

"They framed a constitution and appointed magistrates. They proposed to levy taxes, and to raise and drill a militia. They arrogated to themselves the power to purchase and sell lands, and to grant titles to those who bought. They proposed to make the laws they hoped to administer."

Mr. Busby was powerless to deal with the situation, and Captain Hobson was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

## (Wakefield Club—continued from Page 5)

and return home. Some eventually settled down and became good colonists. Others hung about hotels until their money was gone, lost confidence and were later found 'in the lowest state of life', so lost in mind as scarcely to have the will, much less the energy, to reform."

From "Early Victorian New Zealand, A Study of Racial Tension and Social Attitudes 1839-1852", by John Miller, and published by the Oxford University Press, 1958.

taking the oaths of office on January 14, 1840, to exercise in a lawful manner those functions of government which were about to be usurped."

Hobson arrived in New Zealand on January 29, 1840, and met at Waitangi on February 5 a great number of chiefs. He read to them the Treaty, and the meeting adjourned to the next day, February 6. It was then signed by Hobson and 26 chiefs. Eventually it was signed and finally adopted by 512 principal chiefs throughout the country.

"Bearing in mind the importance of such a document to both races, the Treaty is remarkable for its brevity and simplicity of language. It contains but three articles. Under the first the Maoris, through their chiefs, ceded to the Crown all rights and powers of sovereignty over the entire country: under the second, Queen Victoria confirmed and guaranteed to the chiefs and tribes undisputed possession of their lands, forests, and fisheries, with a proviso that her Majesty should have the exclusive right of pre-emption over such of the same as the owners might be disposed to alienate. Under the third article, her Majesty extended to the Maoris her Royal protection, and imparted to them all the rights and privileges of British subjects."

## Canterbury Branch's Successful Year

"This year has been considerably more active than in the past," the president, Mr. W. P. B. Cleary, reported to the Canterbury branch of the N.Z. Founders' Society in Christchurch on February 25.

The branch had a membership of 46 (full), ten honorary life members, three juniors, and the same number of associates—making a total of 62. During the year five resignations were accepted, and the names of three members were removed from the roll.

The statement of accounts, said the president, showed that the branch was in a happy financial position. "We would like to see individual members get in touch with people in their districts," he observed, "as there must be hundreds eligible for membership."

The president made reference to a successful sherry party that had been held at the home of the secretary. Mrs. M. Jones, when 44 members, also other friends, attended. Officers of The Canterbury Pilgrims' Association were the principal guests. On another occasion a film evening was held at the home of Mrs. Gill, a committee member, which was also very successful.

Other functions included: an excursion by 12 motor cars to the tulip farm of Mr. Chamberlain at Ellesmere; a film evening in St. Paul's Schoolroom, when a film of the South Polar Expedition was screened; and the Christmas party, which took place at Dean's Bush, Riccarton. At the latter gathering the attendance numbered 102 persons.

## Auckland Branch

Mr. James Mason, president of the Auckland Canoe Club, showed coloured movies of New Zealand's waterways before the Auckland branch on November 19, 1958. The views included: Clutha River, Milford Sound, the Hauhau pole on the Whanganui River, the old mission house once occupied by the Rev. T. S. Grace at Pukawa, Lake Taupo, Ruapehu's crater lake, Ngauruhoe, and White Island.

## Canterbury's Oldest Life Member

A family gathering took place on November 23 last at the home of the secretary of the Canterbury branch to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the sailing ship "Indiamia" at Lyttelton.

Present was Mrs. J. Genn, now in her 89th year (the secretary's mother) and Canterbury's oldest life member. The parents of Mrs. Genn arrived in that vessel.

Nathaniel Sellars, her father, was one of the founders of the Methodist Church in Canterbury, and conducted services in a sod cottage in what is now St. Albans Lane, Papanui. Mrs. Genn is the sole surviving member of a family of 11 children. One child was born at sea during the voyage.

The party represented all branches of the family, and included five great-grandchildren. A specially decorated cake was made for the family tea party.

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## Wairarapa's New Officials

The Wairarapa branch has elected the following officers:—

President, Mr. A. T. Maitland; vice-president, Mr. C. E. Mountfort; secretary, Mrs. L. Ball; treasurer, Miss H. Tankersley; committee, Miss D. Armstrong, Miss Speedy, Miss Langdon, Mrs. Raymond-Smith, Mrs. C. E. Mountfort, Mr. Ian Cameron, Mr. D. Brunton, Mr. Tankersley, and Mr. Raymond-Smith; auditor, Mr. W. M. Sellar; Dominion Council delegate, Miss D. Armstrong.

During the past year, five very successful functions were held, it was reported. All proved so enjoyable that it was proposed to hold more during the present year.

The Society recorded with regret the deaths of three foundation members: Mrs. Cilia Drummond, Mrs. Edith Pither, and Miss Sarah Tankersley.

The speaker at the annual meeting was Mr. H. H. Daniell, of Masterton, who spoke on early literary links in the district.

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## N.Z. Founders' Society Guest Speakers at Functions

The following functions have been held in Wellington since the last publication of "The Bulletin" (in August last):

**September 10, 1958: Buffet Luncheon.**—Speaker, Mrs. E. J. Sutch, wife of the recently appointed Trade Commissioner for New Zealand in Trinidad.

**October 8, 1958: Buffet Luncheon.**—Speaker, Mr. G. H. Swan, who spoke on "Early Wellington".

**October 22, 1958: Evening Function.**—Programme of films, including Dutch and Indian.

**November 12, 1958: Buffet Luncheon.**—Speaker Mr. Peter Harcourt, who is well-known in broadcasting and theatrical circles.

**December 6, 1958: Children's Christmas Party.**

**December 10, 1958: Buffet Luncheon.**—Mr. I. N. Gillespie, barrister, of Lower Hutt, who visited the United States as a guest of the State Department, spoke of "Recollections Of An American Tour".

**December 17, 1958: Founders' Christmas cocktail party.**

**February 6, 1959: Evening Function to commemorate Waitangi Day.**—The speaker was Mr. A. H. Macandrew, who spoke of the significance of the day.

**March 11, 1959: Buffet Luncheon.**—Speaker was Mrs. Harry Brusey.

## Antiques' Search Discovers Link With Queen Victoria

How a cup and saucer of Royal Worcester china that had once belonged to Queen Victoria and was given by her to a sewing maid was discovered in Petone was described by Mrs. Harry Brusey in a talk on antiques on March 11 to Wellington members of the Society.

On another occasion she came across a genuine Louis XIV coffee pot in silver at a sale at Tauranga. Then, at a sale in Napier Mrs. Brusey bought a samovar for £2, and later disposed of it at a slight profit. The astute buyer who recognised it for what it actually was—gold, and not copper—subsequently sold the samovar for £600!

But early in her career as a dealer in antiques Mrs. Brusey scored a real success. On going to inspect some items for sale in a house she found a small child playing with an old and tarnished mirror, and she bought it for 1/6. Later, when cleaned, it was proved to be of sterling silver, and she subsequently sold it for 100 guineas.

"But those incidents do not occur very often," commented the speaker. "Today the public is more acquainted with antiques. Things are not as they were."

Mrs. Brusey brought several pieces from her own collection, including silver and china, for the inspection of members. Among them were pieces from the collection of her grandfather, the Rev. Gideon Scales, who was a pioneer missionary in this country.

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## The Late Mr. J. W. Carr

Wellington members sustained a severe loss by the death on February 1 of Mr. J. W. Carr, a past president of the Society, and an enthusiastic worker for The Founders.

Born in Balclutha in 1877, Mr. Carr was the son of a Methodist minister, and, after leaving Wellington College, he entered the insurance world, being associated with the A.M.P. Coy. for many years.

Mr. Carr was the first secretary of the Wellington Rotary Club, and president at one period of the Wellington Competitions Society. His hobby was composing music. A kindly and genial nature endeared Mr. Carr to many friends.

The Rev. Clyde Carr M.P., of Timaru, is a brother.

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## Early Te Awamutu

The guest speaker at a meeting of the Auckland branch on October 15 was Mr. H. A. Swarbrick, barrister, of Te Awamutu, who was responsible, in the main, for the establishment of the museum there with its collection of Maori artifacts, and who has specialised in local history. Te Awamutu and the surrounding countryside saw much fighting during the Maori wars. The title of Mr. Swarbrick's address was "Old Te Awamutu—Its Importance to Auckland 100 Years Ago".

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## Whanganui Authoress

Mrs. F. P. Spurdle, wife of the chairman of the Whanganui branch, has published a book concerning the old families and homes of that city. Hearty congratulations to the authoress!

# New Members of Founders Society

Name	Ship	Address	Date	Ancestor
Mr. M. E. Rose	"Birman"	Wellington	1842	A. Gillespie
Miss M. H. McWhirter	"Thomas Harrison"	Wellington	1842	G. Castle
Mr. R. B. Hargreaves		Wellington	—	B. Reed
Mrs. H. M. Sanders	"Adelaide"	Auckland	1840	T. U. Cook
Mr. W. P. Styles	"Clifton"	Bay of Plenty	1841	P. Christison
Miss E. M. Barnett	"Bangalore"	Bay of Plenty	1851	J. Barnett
Mr. S. G. Barnett	"Bangalore"	Bay of Plenty	1851	J. Barnett
Mr. V. C. Ericson	"Bolton"	Bay of Plenty	1842	J. Kidson
Mr. A. J. Major	"Blenheim"	Wanganui	1841	A. Grant
Mrs. J. M. McLeod	"Coromandel"	Wairarapa	1840	W. Pawson
Mr. S. A. Street	"Coromandel"	Wairarapa	1840	W. Pawson
Mrs. I. G. Rathgen	"Sir George Seymour"	Canterbury	1850	W. Norman
Miss F. S. Forrester	"Dominion"	Canterbury	1851	E. Fisher
Miss J. Sutherland	"Robert Henderson"	Wellington	1858	J. MacIntosh
Mrs. G. A. Adams	"Bengal Merchant"	Wairarapa	1840	W. Milne
Mrs. D. M. Skeddon	"Slain's Castle"	Christchurch	1841	G. Blake
Mr. E. J. Rishworth	"Regina"	Wellington	1840	J. Watkin
Mr. W. M. Gillies	"Slain's Castle"	Wanganui	1851	J. Gillies
Mrs. J. M. Maclean	"Duke of Portland"	Wellington	1851	C. Mackie
Dr. F. S. Maclean	"Sir George Osborne"	Wellington	1826	W. Williams
Mrs. E. B. Mason	"Aurora"	Wellington	1840	R. Davis
	"Olympus"	Wellington	1841	T. Mason
Mr. W. H. Geddes (Jnr.)	"Amelia Thompson"	Wellington	1841	J. Oliver
Miss E. M. Geddes	"Amelia Thompson"	Wellington	1841	J. Oliver
Mr. M. J. Sutherland	"Oriental"	Wairarapa	1840	A. Sutherland
Mr. D. L. Sutherland	"Oriental"	Wairarapa	1840	A. Sutherland
Mr. D. Simpson	"Blenheim"	Wanganui	1841	A. Grant
Mrs. K. Simpson	"Jane"	Wanganui	1841	W. Swainson
Mrs. D. M. King	"Porcupine"	Wellington	1832	W. Corbett
Miss E. M. Higgins	"Strathallen"	Wellington	1859	E. Barker
Mr. W. H. Hobbs	"Caroline Angus"	Wellington	1855	H. Hobbs
Mr. A. E. Hale	"Fifeshire"	Wairarapa	1842	R. Sowman
Mrs. M. Roake	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Wellington	1840	J. Wellington
Mrs. M. H. Cook	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Wellington	1840	J. Wellington
Miss G. Gledstone (Jnr.)		Wellington	1843	J. Rhodes
Miss A. A. Smith	"Duchess of Argyle"	Christchurch	1842	R. J. Andrew
Miss M. H. Hardy	"Slain's Castle"	Auckland	1841	M. Ross
Mr. R. T. Reid	"Bengal Merchant"	Wairarapa	1840	T. Reid
Mrs. S. Spiers	"Randolf"	Wellington	1850	C. J. Bridge
Miss I. S. Kerridge	"Duke of Portland"	Christchurch	1851	J. Young

## Society's Secretaries' Addresses

**Dominion:** Mrs. E. Anderson, P.O. Box 2457, Wellington. Telephone 42-278 (Bus.), 77-184 (Home).

**Auckland:** Miss I. M. O'Connor, P.O. Box 387, Auckland. Telephone 45-950 (Bus.), 585-985 (Home).

**Wanganui:** Mr. George Walker, C/o Maori Affairs Dept., Campbell Place, Wanganui. Telephone 4073.

**Bay of Plenty:** Mrs. K. P. Wilson, 6 Reservoir Street, Putaruru.

**Manawatu:** Awaiting appointment.

**Wairarapa:** Mrs. I. Ball, 5 Johnston Street, Masterton.

**Taranaki:** Mr. R. G. Jamieson, Oakura, Taranaki.

**Canterbury:** Mrs. M. Jones, 41 Flockton Street, Shirley, Christchurch. Telephone 58-564.

### Appeal for Membership —

Having read "The Bulletin" pass it on to another member of your family, or to some friend. Interest them in the activities of The Founders Society. Unity is strength. The more members we possess greater will be the significance of this movement. Take pride in your founder forbears, help those who would keep their memory green, and remember—If you have something to communicate, get in touch with us.

—The Editor.