



BULLETIN

M. O. W. 'em Down!

PIONEERS vs. BULL-DOZERS

1965 has seen the rise of organised public indignation at the ruthless advance of public-financed public motorways slap through the few remaining glades and grave-sites of our pioneer-past.

Auckland has had its skirmishes with juggernaut authorities as the northern march of progress rides rough-shod over historic places. In altogether too many places where our generation and the ones to come, could hope to benefit most by telling reminders of stirring events and the people who made them possible, history is being heedlessly and needlessly lost to the concrete jungle.

Right now thinking Wellingtonians are conducting a running war against the M.O.W. engineers allied with deaf municipal town-planners who wish to bulldoze the heart out of ever-green Bolton Street Cemetery where some 800 early-settlers are scheduled to have their graves obliterated and unless

respect triumphs their remains carted off to the city dump.

Small wonder that responsible citizens—many of them ineligible to join the Founders Society—have formed protest organizations such as the Bolton Street Cemetery Preservation Society to join ranks with the Founders, the Early Settlers and other civic progressive associations, in calling for a halt to the senseless destruction of the last resting-place of those, big and small, who gave the greatest years of their lives to help lay the foundation of today's New Zealand.

1965 has seen the rise of public outcry—not against progress as such, but against the zombie-like desecration of historic sites and the unnecessary destruction of a priceless and irreplaceable heritage. The question is—will 1966 produce a distinguished compromise between the needs of the present and the worthwhile preservation of the past?



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The New Zealand
Founders Society
Inc.

THE FOUNDERS CREED

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.

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Editor: Lindsay Buick-Constable.

To the Editor

Congratulations on your first Bulletin, which I have found very interesting and a great improvement on previous editions, both in appearance, lay-out and contents. I am also most grateful to you for the space you gave to my appeal in connection with the Wakefield books and your efforts to publicise the matter.

I am sorry to report, however, that the results have been almost negative—four contributions from Wellington, one from Christchurch, one from Taranaki, and a query from Wanganui as to whether a donation would entitle the branch to a copy of the proposed two volumes if published. I cannot at present report on the reactions in Auckland because, owing to my September 7 luncheon booking at the Farmers' tea-rooms having had to be postponed at the firm's request to September 21, my circulars for this month, together with the Bulletins and annual reports, have only just gone out. But I am so alarmed at the bleak prospect that I am asking Auckland members merely to notify me at once if they are prepared to contribute and to what extent, in case money already received has eventually to be returned for lack of adequate support.

I need hardly tell you that both Dr. Lloyd-Prichard and I are extremely disappointed. It does seem amazing, not to say rather disgraceful, that when both England and America thought it worth while to contribute substantial grants towards the publication of these books, New Zealand remains so completely apathetic that the project may fall through altogether. It makes me wonder whether even Founders Society members have the slightest real interest in historical matters, much less in the man whom they chose as their Founders' symbol.

I have had two very nice letters from Mr. Riddiford, who hopes to stir up a little interest in Government circles, but have not yet heard the result. I also much appreciated letters from Mr. Leo Fanning and Miss End Bell, and one or two others.

Meantime, once more my warmest thanks for your interest and efforts to enlist support for Dr. Prichard's campaign.

Yours sincerely,

IRMA O'CONNOR,

Hon. Secretary, Auckland Branch.

70 Perry Street,
Papanui,
Christchurch 5,

26th September, 1965.

Dear Sir,

As a member of the committee of the Christchurch Branch and also as I am a free lance journalist, the branch has asked me to contribute something for the journal. Over the past few years I have been collecting material on New Zealand ghost stories which I hope to publish soon, so I thought your readers may be interested to hear something from this relatively untouched field. I would also be interested to hear of any new stories from any of your readers, to add to my collection.

Yours sincerely,

(MISS) ROBYN JENKIN.

Hitherto Unpublished Letter

INTERESTING SIDELIGHT ON THE WAKEFIELD TRIAL

Prior to the publication of my biography on Edward Gibbon Wakefield some years ago there was one aspect of the trial for the abduction of Ellen Turner which always seemed to me rather extraordinary, not to say puzzling. That Mr. Turner should have been very angry over what had happened was natural enough—indeed only to be expected. But that he should have elected to spend the sum of £10,000—a very large amount in those days—to have the marriage annulled and to ensure the success of the prosecution against E.G.W. always seemed to me rather unnatural—a form of savage and vindictive revenge, especially as it meant dragging his daughter through the publicity of a cause celebre and wrecking all chance of what could have had a happy ending, in spite of its reprehensible beginning.

However, some time after the book was published in London, I received a letter addressed from Silloth, near the north-west border between England and Scotland, and forwarded through the publishers. The letter was as follows:—

Dear Madam,

"I notice that you have written a life of Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

"There is a matter affecting his trial which may be of interest to you as a member of his family. My late father, the Rev. J. B. Mackenzie, F.S.A., was at one time minister of the parish of Colonsay, the property of the Right Hon. Duncan McNeil (later Lord Colonsay), Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland and afterwards Lord of Appeal in the House of Lords.

"My father was present at a legal dinner at Colonsay House about 1869, when besides certain Scots Judges there was present a Chief Justice Campbell of the U.S. Courts.

"The after-dinner conversation turned upon the various celebrated causes in which the members of the party had been engaged and the verdicts returned therein, when Lord Colonsay remarked that the only cause within his recollection in which he could certainly say that there had been a miscarriage of justice and an erroneous verdict was that of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, at which he had been present as a witness upon the marriage law of Scotland very many years previously.

"In fact, I suppose he was the last survivor of those present at the trial who by training and experience was competent to form a sound judgment on the procedure. My father understood that it was a time of strong political feeling and that the case was pressed, NOT to secure a just verdict, but to render Edward Gibbon Wakefield ineligible as a Member of Parliament. As an echo from the past this incident may be of some interest.

I am,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN CAMPBELL MACKENZIE."

Footnote: It must be remembered that both E.G.W. and his father, the elder Edward Wakefield, who had contracted a second marriage with Frances Davies, daughter of the Headmaster of Macclesfield Grammar School, intended to stand for Parliament. The elder Wakefield was already well known as a writer on the economic condition of Ireland and a champion of better conditions and education for the poor. Both he and his son were known to be likely to strive for improved

conditions for the under-paid workers in the area round about Macclesfield and Shrigley, including those in the silk factories—and Mr. Turner was a wealthy silk manufacturer.

It appears therefore that Lord Colonsay believed that the £10,000 may have been put up largely by a group anxious for political reasons to keep both the Wakefields out of Parliament. And what better way to do it than by creating as big a scandal as possible?

To me this aspect of the case is as significant as it is illuminating.

—IRMA O'CONNOR.

Phenomenal Response To Quiz

The Wellington Quiz (see page 8) devised by Dominion Councillors Mrs. N. Worgan and Mr. L. Hewland, assisted by members of the Historical Committee, has proved an outstanding success and attracted great interest among secondary school pupils, their parents and teachers. Many family groups have admitted to travelling about Wellington in search of the answers and confess to seeing their city with renewed interest.

Perhaps other Branches may be encouraged to conduct their own local historical quiz contest.

Founders Dinner Dance A Success

Bowing to the trend towards smaller, more intimate dance functions as against a large-scale ball, the experiment was tried this year of holding a Founders' Dinner Dance at the Student Union Buildings, Victoria University, Kelburn. A highly successful occasion resulted, complemented by an excellent menu including New Zealand wines and a delightful glimpse into the past produced by Miss Mollie Cook and her partner, Mr. W. B. Ross, as they demonstrated the charm of courtly dances in an authentic minuet and allemande. Mrs. Basil Trim provided the pianoforte accompaniment to the two exquisitely-attired dancers.

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Old Documents May Have Historic Value

Regrets at throwing away or burning priceless historic letters, diaries, or documents would not bring them back, the director of the Dominion Museum, Dr. R. A. Falla) told the Founders Society in Wellington.

He appealed to anyone in possession of historic material to inform the museum or the Turnbull or other archive libraries before burning or destroying what could be irreplaceable, while speaking on the museum's centennial this year.

"We hear about the trunkful of old letters and documents, the old diaries and papers the week after they were thrown away or burnt," he said.

"Please let us know before you dispose of anything like this," he told about 100 present at the meeting.

"This is a sad state of affairs when you think of what use could be made of such material."

The museum, with the Turnbull Library, the National Archives, and other archive libraries in New Zealand was vitally interested in any old documents, illustrations, drawings, sketches, photographs, or even such apparently mundane things as account books, he said.

The museum, with the other organisations interested in collecting and collating material about life and conditions in New Zealand's early days, would put experts on the job of sifting and screening to save historic records of the past.

Famous New Zealand Ghosts

In the past, and even more so at the present time, a great deal of interest has been shown in our historic homes, and though the actual buildings and their owners always intrigued me, over the past few years I have become much more interested in those OTHER inhabitants—ghosts.

It all began a few years ago when I was at University. The subject of haunted houses came up and my Professor was quite convinced that New Zealand was far too young to have ghosts. On the other hand I was just as convinced that such things existed and after some enquiry I soon found that the age of the country was no qualification for a haunted house. In fact as I enquired around I found that Canterbury at least was just teeming with ghosts and as my queries went further afield I found it was the same throughout the country.

Several of the early Canterbury homesteads were haunted, one of the most famous being Holme Station which was burned down shortly before the First World War. Most accounts of the ghost are of a vague, shapeless, clinging form more like a veil than a person, which was felt rather than seen, but the early owners of the homestead actually saw the ghost. One night, the wife of the owner woke up to find a man in a check suit and billy-cock hat, standing beside the bedside. In alarm she woke her husband, who leapt out of bed and chased the intruder, who made for the closed door. There he appeared to vanish, and when the owner tried to open the door he found it to be locked—from the inside.

The Mt. Somers ghost was the clanking chain variety. It was heard for many years as it padded along the passages, rapping on doors, but it was never seen. One memorable night, after a house party, the guests were all tucked up in bed, when the pattering of feet and the clanking of chains was heard, but this time louder than ever before and right outside the guest rooms. It must have taken a very brave man indeed to open the door and find that one of the sheep dogs had broken loose and was dragging its chain along the passage!

Then there is the ghost of Corwar Station on the banks of the Rakaia. A house guest, way back in the 70s, was accidentally drowned in the river and the owner of Corwar, Mr. Watson, had her buried just as she was, with her rings on her fingers. The rumour of the rings spread and no doubt their number and value increased with the telling so that one night a shepherd crept down to the river bank and dug up the body. Needless to say, since that day, the vapoury figures of the Corwar ghost can be seen flitting along the river bank on a moonlight night.

But perhaps the most famous Canterbury ghost story is of the haunted gravestone in the Barbadoes Street Cemetery. The headstone, which now lies in pieces, marks the grave of an unfortunate Irish housemaid, Margaret Burke, who at the time of her death worked for the famous station owner, Ready Money Robinson. Also in Mr. Robinson's employ was a negro, Simon Cadeno, who had been brought to New Zealand by his employer from Panama. Apparently Margaret Burke and another housemaid had been teasing Cadeno ceaselessly about his coming marriage, when he suddenly went quite berserk, stabbing one girl and eventually killing Margaret Burke. He was brought to trial, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

this being the second execution in the Province. At a later date, Mr. Robinson, his wife and daughters erected a headstone over Margaret Burke's grave and there the matter might have ended had not a mysterious mark in the form of a blood stain appeared on the stone. It would have added more spice to the tale had Cadeno brought down some voodoo curse on his persecutors, but even without that, the superstition of the day was enough for the stone to be viewed with some alarm and broken into several pieces. In time a new stone was erected in its place and within a short time the stain appeared on the new stone. In time the headstone was again toppled and broken but this time it was not replaced. There have been many theories of lichen stains and chemical changes in the rock, but how much more romantic to think that in some way Cadeno was protesting against the treatment he received.

But these are just a few of our ghosts. We seem to have them in all the traditional forms, some materialise, some rattle chains, some tap on walls, some appear as nothing more than a vapour and some are just THERE, without sight or sound, just a vague feeling of uneasiness. Perhaps you have a ghost. If so, trot him out, after all, he too is part of the country's history.

N Z's Heritage Being Whittled Away

The likely ruination of the Bolton Street Cemetery caused the gravest concern among delegates from all over New Zealand attending the first 1965 bi-annual Dominion Council meeting of the N.Z. Founders Society at Wakefield House, Wellington. The destroying of some 800 last resting-places of early pioneers for the sake of a few chains of concrete motorway seemed to local and Branch representatives to be completely out of proportion to the traffic advantages temporarily gained or the sense of irreparable loss likely to be experienced by member families.

Visiting delegates told of cases in other parts of the country where civic authorities were proving oddly indifferent to the nation's heritage and called upon civic leaders, especially those of pioneer stock, to insist that municipal bodies display proper respect for the past.

Graveside Tributes To Hobson

The sombre notes of the Last Post sounded soon after 2.30 p.m. on September 26 at the annual pilgrimage to the grave of the first Governor of New Zealand and the founder of Auckland, Captain William Hobson.

More than 200 people watched the service, marking the 125th anniversary of Hobson's death, held at his grave in the Symonds Street Cemetery.

GREAT GROWTH

The Mayor, Mr. D. M. Robinson, said Hobson would stir in his grave were he able to see the development which had taken place since he founded the city in 1840.

Mr. J. Te H. Paora, representing the Ngati-whatua people, whose ancestors sold to the Crown the land on which Auckland now stands, saluted the grave of Hobson in Maori.

Commodore R. E. Roe, Commodore, Auckland, said Hobson was a man of peace but a very strong, firm and fair Governor.

"Perhaps it was inevitable," he said, "that the great vision of the Treaty of Waitangi was too idealistic to survive without some strife.

YEARS OF WAR

"It was certainly no fault of those who originated this great concept that there followed the many years of the Maori Wars.

"Out of the family quarrel of the Maori Wars was bred the great tradition of the New Zealand fighting man. This country has a record second to none in its response to an attack on the ideals on which our way of life is based."

The ceremony was organised by the central committee of the Patriotic Societies of Auckland, including N.Z. Founders' Society, in co-operation with the Royal New Zealand Navy and the Auckland City Council.

There was a full parade of the Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve, led by the naval band.

Wreaths were laid on Hobson's grave by representatives of organisations.

—R. L. Wynyard.

OBITUARY

Miss I Tankersley

The death occurred recently of a well-known and respected Masterton resident, Miss Iris Tankersley, youngest daughter of the late Richard and Maria Tankersley—both pioneer settlers of Masterton.

The late Miss Tankersley was engaged in the teaching profession for well over 30 years during which time she advanced the causes of education and assisted teachers, particularly through the N.Z. Educational Institute, and the Women Teachers' Association.

In the N.Z.E.I. she held an executive position for many years, and was president of the Women Teachers' Association.

In the town she took an active part in many organisations. She held office in the N.Z. Founders' Society at its inception after the N.Z. Centenary in 1940, being very proud of her pioneer ancestry.

The Horticultural Society was an interest close to her heart—her garden was her delight, and through it she helped many people. She was a member of the Dahlia Society.

Perhaps her greatest help and interest through life was her church. As a member of Knox Presbyterian Church, she was a Sunday School teacher for many years, being the superintendent for part of that time. She was also a Bible Class leader, and during later years she was a member of the Managers' Court.

She had the honour of being the first president of the A.P.W.—a position she held until she became ill in 1964.

In recent times she increased her large circle of friends when she paid a visit to England and the Continent. On her way back she spent some time in Australia where she was delighted to find Tankersley kinswomen whom she visited again quite recently.

Among those who will miss her are 10 nieces and nephews, one being the present Mayor of Masterton, Mr. Norman Tankersley, and 29 great nieces and nephews.—Contributed.

A Wellington Quiz

Working through the schools, the New Zealand Founders Society is offering prizes for the best set of answers to the following questions concerning the history of Wellington.

- What is the origin of the following names?
 - Lambton Quay
 - Molesworth Street
 - Port Nicholson
 - Featherston Street
 - Grey Street
 - Stout Street
 - Riddiford Street
 - Panama Street
 - Somes Island
 - Hutt River
- There is a building in Wellington that was formerly used as a Governor's residence. Where is it? and what is it now used for?
- What are the names of the two oldest hotels in Wellington which are still located on their original sites?
- What is the name of the first settlement for Europeans in the Wellington district and where was it?
- The first New Zealand Company ships to arrive in New Zealand were the "Tory", "Cuba", "Aurora", "Oriental" and "Duke of Roxburgh". How are these names commemorated in Wellington?
- A memorial has been erected near to the site of the first church in Wellington. Where is the memorial, and what form does it take and what is the wording that appears upon it?
- Where in Wellington is there a monument to a past Sovereign and where was it first erected?
- Where can you find in Willis Street a large picture of Willis Street in 1865? Who painted this picture?
- St. Paul's Cathedral.
 - The first St. Paul's Church was erected in Wellington in 1844. Where was its location and what is its subsequent history?
 - For how many years was St. Paul's Cathedral, Mulgrave Street, the chief Anglican Church in Wellington?
 - Who laid the foundation stone of the present St. Paul's Cathedral and on what date was the stone laid?
- Where was the big fountain on Kelburn Park originally sited?
- There are two memorials on the foreshore at Petone. What events do they commemorate?
- Give the names of two Maori Pas which were located within the site of early Wellington?
- What streets in Wellington City business area were originally on the beach?
- What park in Wellington was at one time a swamp?
- In what year were Wellington streets first lit by electricity? Where is the plaque to commemorate this event and who donated it?
- On the shores close to Wellington City shone a light from the first permanent lighthouse in New Zealand.
 - Where is the lighthouse?
 - On what date did its light first appear?
- Who was the representative of the New Zealand Company who purchased land from the Maoris to form the site of Wellington and where is his grave?
- Who is commemorated by the name "Wellington" and how was this man associated with the founding of the city?
- (a) Where in Willis Street is there a mural of the early Wellington waterfront?
 - What part of Wellington does it show particularly? (Quote inscription.)
- Where is Flagstaff Hill and why has it that name?
 - Where was the first horse race meeting in the Wellington district held?
 - Where was the first racecourse in the Wellington district?
 - Where was there another racecourse in the district that had weekly race meetings?
- Where were the sites of two former prisons in Wellington?
- The earliest arrival in New Zealand is believed to be Kupe. There is a monument referring to this in Wellington city.
 - Where is the monument?
 - What is the wording on it?
 - Where was the monument first erected?
- There was a fort erected in Wellington in 1886 when we had the first "Russian scare".
 - What was its name?
 - Where was it?
 - Is it still there?
- A plaque has been erected on the side of a building now on the site of "Plimmers Noah's Ark".
 - Where was Plimmers Noah's Ark?
 - Quote the wording on the plaque?
 - Who was Mr. Plimmer?
- Where was the first plane flown from in Wellington and what happened to it? What year did this occur?
- (a) There were originally two electric tramway systems in Wellington. Who ran them and where did they join?
 - What three powers have been used to pull or drive the trams since their inception and in order of usage.
- Where was the "Hermit's Cave" in Wellington?
- A gun sited on Mt. Victoria used to be fired at noon each day. How was the gun taken up Mt. Victoria and when was the first shot fired from the gun?
- (a) Where was the site of the original Bethune and Hunters Building?
 - What is now on this site?
- There is a memorial in the Hutt Valley concerning the heroism of a bugler in the Maori wars.
 - What was the name of the bugler?
 - Where is the memorial?
 - What was the act of heroism?
- Where is there a plaque to commemorate the first soldiers to leave New Zealand for active service in the South African War? What is the wording on the plaque?
- Johnny Martins Fountain—Who was Johnny Martin and where was the fountain in his memory originally erected?
- a) On what hill were the Maori kumara gardens?
 - What well-known picture of early Wellington shows these gardens and who was the artist?
- Where was the site of the first Roman Catholic Church in Wellington and in what year was it erected?

From The Branches

CANTERBURY

THE COB COTTAGE

In Newsletter No. 9 (June, 1965) of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust there appeared an article entitled "A Technique for Repairing Cob Constructions," written by Mr. C. Holdsworth of the Lands and Survey Department, Christchurch, which sets out so clearly just what cob is and how it is used that it removes any misconceptions we might have. By kind permission of both the Trust and Mr. Holdsworth we quote that part of the article which applies to the making of cob rather than actual repairs to an old building which is also described.

"The term cob is applied to a mixture of clay and straw and in the early days of European settlement this material was used in areas of low rainfall, where timber was scarce and clay plentiful.

"As we expect, therefore, we find examples of cob construction on the plains of Canterbury and again north-eastwards in Marlborough. In the preparation of the cob for building the clay is excavated and broken up. Suitable clay is usually found beneath a darker layer of topsoil and the clay must be free from organic matter to ensure good uniform cohesion in the final product. The straw may be from tussocks or the residue of a cereal crop—usually wheat. The straw, together with water, is added to the clay and forked in to act as a binder or reinforcement. The amount of water should be kept to a minimum as the clay expands when wetted and tends to crack as it shrinks again upon drying out. Horses were sometimes used to trample the straw into a circular clay puddle area.

"The cob was generally used in a plastic state and deposited in layers between timber forms rather like boxing used in concrete work. To economise with the timber, the forms were moved up as the job progressed, each new layer

being deposited and rammed on the now dry and firm underlayer.

"The secret of a good strong wall was the ramming of the mixture to ensure a uniformly dense mass and subsequently keeping the wall dry when completed. Dampness from the ground could cause trouble on a flat site in winter time, and this may be prevented by covering the site with a generous layer of large and small riverbed stones to act as a damp course below walls and floor.

"A steep roof of thatch or of split wooden shingles, and preferably with generous eaves, would protect the wall from rain. A variant on the above described method was a cob block or adobe. The basic cob mixture, prepared in a similar way, was cut with a spade into blocks. These were stacked or allowed to dry out before building into courses in the manner of brickwork. Each block would be bedded to its neighbours with a grout of clay and water to strengthen the bonding. In some buildings, the blocks were square-faced and in others they were rhomboid. With the latter the side joints changed direction from one course to the next—like herring-bone pattern in a woollen tweed—again to strengthen the bonding. A third way of using cob—or more frequently just the clay—has been noted in conjunction with early timber frame buildings. Here the plastic clay was placed between the studs and used as an insulator. It was held on the outside by the weatherboarding and on the inside by spaced laths subsequently plastered over."

—Canterbury Newsletter No. 26.

AUCKLAND

The luncheons held during the winter months in the Blue Room at the Farmers have been a great success and have been well attended, the last attracting an audience of over 70.

In June Mrs. C. G. Blackwell, former

President of the Pioneers' and Descendants' Club, described a most colourful and historic Centennial function at which she had been present, when over 2000 Maoris assembled for the dedication of the Marsden Gates at Kaikohe by the then Primate of New Zealand, Archdeacon Averill.

In July the speaker was Miss Violet Roche, M.B.E., whose talk, "Famous Personalities I Have Met," covered periods when, first as Publicity Manager at the Hotel Australia in Sydney and then as New Zealand representative for Dr. Barnardo's Homes, she came in contact with many well-known people.

Mr. W. R. Edge, who is collecting data for a book on Ngaruawahia addressed the branch in August on this famous Maori stronghold which is still the home of the Maori king and a centre of Maori ceremonial.

In September the speaker was Mr. Allan Kirk, retired Senior Inspector of Schools and author of "Ships and Sailormen." His "Nautical Memories and Adventures—Mainly Merry," was most amusing as well as interesting, and included stories covering his experiences in tracking down and securing or rescuing from oblivion or destruction valuable collections of early New Zealand sailing ships, some of which are now in the Turnbull Library.

On October 14 the speaker at the evening gathering at the Royal Commonwealth Society's rooms will be Captain Alan Ladd, Manager of New Zealand Tourist Air Travel and holder of the Brackley Memorial Trophy, whose subject will be, "Highlights of Flying."

Another evening function at the same place will be held on November 4, when the address is expected to be on Ghana. The evening Christmas Party at the same rooms will be on December 3. If any visitors from other branches should be in Auckland on any one of these dates, they will be very welcome to attend. At our last luncheon we were particularly pleased to welcome a new member, Mr. William Mackay, who had come all the way from Waipu to be present and had brought with him two other Nova Scotian descendants, Mrs. McMillan and

Mr. W. Craig. Mr. Mackay is a direct descendant of the Rev. Norman McLeod, who led the first party of Nova Scotians first to Australia and then to New Zealand to found a settlement at Waipu.—I. M. O'Connor (Hon. Sec.).

WAIRARAPA

Despite very wintry conditions, the Wairarapa Branch members and friends enjoyed a pleasant Social and Historical evening, which was held on Saturday, July 31.

Family treasures of historical interest were displayed and in many instances a short account of their history was related by the owners to those present.

A delightful buffet meal preceded the latter part of the programme, which took the form of a concert. Varied musical items, including ballet, recitation, vocal and humour contributed greatly to the success of the function.

—Margaret Hamill (Hon. Sec.).

An eye-witness account . . .

July 31, 1965, was a very cold day, when the Wairarapa district experienced the worst weather for many years, with snow, sleet and rain, and generally winter weather at its worst. However, this did not deter the members of the Wairarapa Branch from holding an heirloom and antique display of articles owned by members. There was an attendance of about 100 people, and quite a varied collection of heirlooms and antiques were displayed. Those members who brought articles for the exhibition briefly spoke of the historical details of their possessions and in some cases what the purpose of these were in the early days, some of which was very interesting.

A buffet meal was served at 6.30 p.m., after which at 8 o'clock a concert was held until 9 o'clock. Coffee and sandwiches were then served to speed members on their way home, before going out into the wintry night.

The function was extremely interesting and enjoyable, and the Wairarapa members responsible for the evening's entertainment are to be congratulated.

—T. M. Rowley.

WANGANUI

We have made our contribution to the life of the community in many ways, in articles in the Press and in our excellent newsletters, especially in relation to the Moutua Gardens and in the Whanganui River Dam Project and in supporting the Alley Report on our Public Library. As long as 10 years ago we approached the City Council asking for a home for records, pictures, etc., of old Whanganui. Almost every month more items are added to our list of over 100 books and pamphlets—already catalogued and in the Alexander Library, and about 80 sketches and paintings. Our Early Settlers Roll has some 7,000 names and includes Major Lovegrove's invaluable records, which we had bound and also placed in the Library. For the work on the Roll we are deeply indebted to Mrs. Fitzwater.

At our June meeting held at Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nicholls' home, our speaker was Mr. D. Crockett, whose subject was "Stewart Island," and the December meeting was held at Mrs. C. L. Richardson's, where the speaker was Mrs. G. Watson, speaking of her life in Johannesburg.

Mrs. Poynter invited some 15 members of the Society to attend an evening party in honour of the New Zealand author Mr. Erroll Braithwaite; Friends of the Library and Museum Trustees were also among the guests.

When the great-great-grandson of the Rev. Samuel Marsden visited Whanganui, I attended his service at Putiki and welcomed him after the luncheon on behalf of the Founders' Society, and he and his family accepted my invitation to be conducted over our Museum.

Together with other Branches we supported the protests against despoiling Hagley Park and the historic Bolton Street Cemetery.—Flora Spurdle, President, Whanganui Branch.

BAY OF PLENTY

DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMAN'S COURT COSTUME BOUGHT BY BAY BRANCH

Mrs. E. M. McKee held a personal option to purchase the above but de-

cidied to offer to the Bay Branch the right to exercise her option on condition that she retained full authority over its disposal and care. This was unanimously agreed to at the annual general meeting on February 7, 1965, where the costume was on display. The costume cost £25, including the tin trunk of a later date than the costume, which had apparently been used to send it to the recipient in New Zealand in the early 1800s, and had been used to store it since. The only part of the costume missing is the stockings.

Tricorne Hat lined with black silk, hand made. Tail-coat, breeches and waist-coat, all finely hand tailored by H. J. and D. Nicoll of Regent Street and Cornhill, London.

The coat and breeches being of finest long thread broadcloth (believed to be German) in a very dark navy, it almost appears black.

The waist-coat is in rich creamy moire silk and again hand made throughout, with magnificent embroidery on collar, fronts, pockets, and even on the tiny front buttons.

The buttons on the tail-coat and breeches appear to be of polished steel. On the coat also are hand made lace ruffles at the wrists and for a cravat.

There is a black-ribbon "garter" about 4 x 6 inches and a pair of hand made shoes with buckles. All this regalia was believed to be dated about 1820 but could be quite a lot earlier.

The Small-Sword is according to the plaque on the front of the scabbard, by "Foster" St. James Street, Sword Cutler to His Majesty, The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. This has been dated as about 1790 at least. The scabbard appears to be of skin, again hand sewn.

The costume is at present on temporary loan to the Dominion Museum whose officials were most interested in the costume and, indeed, were of the greatest assistance in dating the Small-Sword.

If any members from other branches can help in proving original ownership of this costume the Bay Branch would be very pleased to have such information. We hope to get as complete a history of it as possible.—Contributed.

NZ Founders' Manuscript Collection

In November, 1964, we approached the Alexander Turnbull Library with the suggestion that it may be interested in the various manuscripts and printed records that had accumulated since the Society's inception in 1939.

An expert sorting of this material by Turnbull librarians has resulted in the material being arranged into two distinct series, the first being placed on permanent loan with Turnbull Library and the second returned for retention by the Society at Wakefield House.

Because we believe that many of our members may share our concern for and interest in this collection we are pleased to use pages of this issue of the Founders Bulletin (and subsequent issues) to place on record the unabridged cataloguing as supplied by the Turnbull Library in respect to items now housed there. The series is listed in alphabetical order as follows (continued):—

9. LUDFORD, Ernest John.

Scrapbook of well-mounted clippings from "Evening Post" and "New Zealand Times", 1904-1912 approx. Ludford was killed in the Great War. His interests seemed to have centred on Maori and early European history in the Wellington area, as far north as Otaki-Levin, with some additional West Coast, South Island, material. Includes in full such items as Bevan's "Reminiscences of an old colonist", James Brown's reminiscences of the Hutt Valley, etc. Also includes a "Tentative plan of the proposed Y.M.C.A. building, May 1906" and a printed leaflet "The first report of the New Zealand Club," Wellington, July 1911.

1904-1912

10. NELSON LAND SETTLEMENT PAPERS, 1842-1853.

These papers were originally presented to the New Zealand Founders Society in 1840 by Mr. Frank Hatherley of Wanganui. At that time they were shown to Miss Woodhouse at the Turnbull Library for evaluation; she judged them particularly valuable but likely to be of paramount interest to the Old Colonists' Association in Nelson. However, Mr. Hatherley later sent the New Zealand Founders further papers of a similar character, and the series seems to have remained with the Society until this date. They are an extremely inter-

esting group, consisting of manuscript letters from various New Zealand agents to William Henry Rawson in England concerning his land holdings in the Nelson settlement, and a number of printed circulars and newspaper extracts relating to New Zealand Company land regulations and the operations of Messrs. Fell & Seymour, Nelson.

W. H. RAWSON. INWARDS CORRESPONDENCE (Manuscript)

Patchett, W. B.

Discusses land taken up on Rawson's behalf and arrangements for its lease. Detailed references to sections laid out to date in Nelson and effect of N.Z. Company policy.

Nelson 24 Aug 1842

Hanson and Alsdorf.

Description of town and country sections taken up for Rawson in Wellington, especially the section on the "Mungaroa River"; agricultural potential of the valley, etc.

Wellington 11 Feb 1843

[Unsigned and incomplete]

Probably from Fell & Seymour. Difficulties encountered in obtaining rent, etc., while Governor has still not confirmed titles; consequent unrest among settlers and natives; policy re native reserves; Edwards and party of flax dressers arrived, etc.

Nelson May 1845

Fell and Seymour

Enclosing copies of resolutions just published by purchasers' "Committee

of seven" protesting against N.Z. Co. "New Regulations"; will send full report in few days.

Nelson 1 Jul 1847

Fell and Seymour

Outlines their own relationship with Dillon Bell as the only other professional land agent in settlement, and their assumption of his agencies, following his appointment as N.Z. Co. resident agent at New Plymouth. This will not militate against the interests of their own clients; enclosed circular lists "new friends." (Not with letter.)

Nelson Aug 1847

Alsdorf, Charles von

Lease details of Rawson's country sections; question of Mr Blatwayth's sections — mishandled by agent; natives quiet "Rangihaeata longing to provide himself with arms and ammunition, but from what I can judge more for defence in case of need than otherwise."

Wellington 26 Apr 1848

Edwards, John

Requesting Rawson as "one of the largest absentee proprietors of land in that new created province [Nelson] to join a London committee of a company to raise capital for the purchase and fitting out of "two steamers iron built, upon the screw principle" for service to New Zealand.

London 30 Jun 1852

**W. H. RAWSON, INWARDS
CORRESPONDENCE**

(Printed)

(a) Regulations for the disposal of the lands of the New Zealand Company of Nelson, until further notice. 16 October 1845. Printed note from T. C. Harington 23 October 1845.

Oct 1845

(b) Protest against the regulations issued by the directors of the New Zealand Company, by the "land purchasers and agents of absentee proprietors, resident at Nelson," 2 April 1846.

2 Apr 1846

(c) A letter to the directors of the New Zealand Company from the land purchasers resident in the first and principal settlement, claiming compensation . . . Wellington, Port Nicholson . . . 1846. (Pamphlet of 48 pages enclosed in MS letter from

Fell & Seymour to W. H. Rawson, 22 Feb [?] 1847.)

22 Feb 1847

(d) N.Z. Company new regulations for the disposal of land in Nelson, 18 Feb 1847.

18 Feb 1847

(e) Adjustment of the Nelson land question. An account of a meeting of land purchasers and agents reprinted from the Nelson Examiner 3 July 1847.

3 Jul 1847

(f) Circular letter from Fell and Seymour commenting on Dillon Bell's removal to New Plymouth and outlining latest land developments in the settlement.

Aug 1847

(g) Circular letter from Fell and Seymour enclosing a manuscript list of sections selected for W. H. Rawson.

6 Apr 1848

(h) Supplement to the Nelson Examiner 17 February 1849 containing a memorial to the directors of the New Zealand Company.

17 Feb 1849

(i) Pull from the Nelson Examiner 24 March 1849 containing resolutions objecting to the memorial of 17 February 1849

24 Mar 1849

(j) Printed correspondence relating to negotiations for compensation between the Government, the New Zealand Company and the purchasers of land at Nelson, and the Nelson Trust Fund.

30 Jul. 1851

(k) Printed letter from Seymour communicating Governor Grey's confirmation of titles and his authorised form of conveyance; notes on Rawson's land let.

22 Aug 1851

(l) Circular letter from Fell & Seymour giving description of "The New Zealand Company's Land Claimants' Ordinance", etc.

17 Sep 1851

(m) Circular Letter from Fell and Seymour, 15 September 1852, with latest information on land grants.

15 Sep 1852

(n) Circular letter from Fell and Seymour with latest details of Grey's

statements on compensation for absentee land-owners and discussion of future action in this respect.

1 Jul 1853

(o) Extract from "Nelson Government Gazette", 22 Jul 1853 giving particulars of land claims granted.

22 Jul 1853

(p) Henry Seymour—petition to the House of Commons against the Bill "A Bill for the arrangement of claims of the New Zealand Company on the Crown and for regulating the affairs of certain settlements established by

the said Company in New Zealand." undated.

W. H. RAWSON. OUTWARD
CORRESPONDENCE.

(Manuscript)

Two letterpress copies of letters addressed "Mill House, Halifax, March 9 1852." The first conveys to Messrs. Fell and Seymour the power to claim scrip on his behalf under the New Zealand Company's Land Claimants' Ordinance; the second is largely illegible.

(To be continued)

New Members Galore

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mrs. E. O. Scelly	Auckland	Himalaya	1842	Robert Cameron
Mrs. M. A. Hamill	Wairarapa	Martha Ridgeway	1840	William Judd
Mr. D. G. Smith	Wellington	Phoebe	1843	John Smith
Mrs. J. M. Smith	Wellington	—	—	John Crane
Master D. A. J. Smith (J.)	Wellington	Phoebe	1843	John Smith
Miss D. M. A. Smith (J.)	Wellington	Phoebe	1843	John Smith
Miss M. F. McSweeney (J.)	Canterbury	—	—	William Baucke
Mr. M. F. E. Hardy	Hawke's Bay	—	—	James Gallagher
Mrs. J. C. Hardy (Ass.)	Hawke's Bay	—	—	—
Mr. R. J. Lawrence	Wellington	Success	1839	James C. Crawford
Miss R. V. McLennan (J.)	Canterbury	Cuba	1839	Amos Burr
Mrs. M. J. Andrew (Ass.)	Wellington	—	—	—
Mr. A. G. McDonald	Wanganui	Bolton	1840	Henry Shafte Harrison
Mr. G. L. Baker	Wanganui	Bolton	1840	Henry Shafte Harrison
Mr. W. A. Mackay	Auckland	Gazelle	1854	Rev. Norman McLeod
Mrs. W. J. Nicholakis	Wellington	Martha Ridgeway	1842	Samuel Woolf
Mr. W. G. Bear	Wellington	Phillip Laing	1848	William Winton
Master S. G. Riddell	Hawke's Bay	Bengal Merchant	1840	David Galloway
Mrs. P. S. Warner	Wairarapa	Lady Nugent	1841	Elizabeth Wilkie
Miss S. A. Warner (J.)	Wairarapa	Lady Nugent	1841	Elizabeth Wilkie
Miss S. J. Warner (J.)	Wairarapa	Lady Nugent	1841	Elizabeth Wilkie
Master S. D. S. Warner (J.)	Wairarapa	Lady Nugent	1841	Elizabeth Wilkie
Master J. Walker (J.)	Wanganui	Phoebe Dunbar	1850	George Walker
Mrs. J. Mattson	Wellington	Bolton	1842	Thomas Tyrell
Mrs. D. L. J. Franklin	Wellington	Bolton	1840	William Clarkson
Mrs. J. Balfour	Wellington	Olympus	1842	Dr. Isaac Earl Featherston
Mrs. S. Thomas	Wellington	Bolton	1842	Thomas Tyrell
Mrs. A. Smith	Hawke's Bay	Charlotte Jane	1850	James Edward Fitzgerald
Mrs. D. Heal	Wellington	Southern Cross	1856	Alexander Ayson
Mr. G. R. Alley	Taranaki	Timandra	—	Simon Andrews
Rev. D. C. Beauchamp	Taranaki	Blenheim	1842	Richard Julian
Mr. R. K. Geddes	Auckland	s.s. Clifford	1842	Mr. Ratt
Mr. H. R. Hamerton	Taranaki	Bella Marina	1844	F. V. Gedhill, M.P.
Mr. K. N. Lambert	Hawke's Bay	Oriental	1840	Alexander Sutherland
Mrs. E. D. Parry	Canterbury	Duke of Portland	1851	John Wood
Mrs. G. M. McKnight	Canterbury	Oriental	1856	Lancelot Giles
Mr. J. H. McPhail	Auckland	Clifford	1842	Edward Baigent
Miss V. A. Roche, M.B.E.	Auckland	—	1848	Neill Malcolm
Mrs. J. M. Finall	Wellington	Aurora	1840	James Petherick
Miss P. M. Ginall (J.)	Wellington	Aurora	1840	James Petherick
Mr. T. E. Gollins	Wellington	Clifton	1842	Thomas Whibby
Mrs. E. I. M. McGregor	Wellington	Bengal Merchant	1840	Andrew Duncan
Miss B. M. Cummins	Wanganui	—	1838	John Cummins
Mrs. D. F. Steptoe	Wellington	Clontarf	1858	Ainne Wrigley
Mr. D. R. Cameron	Wellington	Blenheim	1843	Donald Cameron
Mrs. D. M. McJarrow	Wairarapa	—	1840	Susanna J. Nicols
Mrs. I. C. White (Ass.)	Bay of Plenty	—	—	—
Master S. I. Hall	Canterbury	Bolina	1840	John Oakes

High Standard Upheld

Wellington's popular monthly lunches continue to yield a high standard of guest speakers. Dominion President Mr. Laurie Pollock gave a well-illustrated talk on the work of artists in the formative years of the Dominion. Using outstanding reproductions and, in some cases, original examples of their work, Mr. Pollock ranged over the years from the D'Urville expedition's impressions of early New Zealand through to the New Zealand Company's surveyor-artists such as Brees and Heaphy followed by painters of the calibre of Angus, Barraud, Gully, Gilfallan, Chevalier, Earle, Lindauer, Hoyte, Goldie, up to world-acknowledged artists like Frances Hodgkins.

Dominion Councillor the Rev. Gavin Yates addressed the August luncheon on the early life of St. Paul's one of the finest early examples of church buildings in the Capital and at present the subject of much speculation as to its fate.

Another topical subject was covered by the September speaker, Assistant Superintendent of Traffic, Mr. K. Boydon who gave a stimulating account of his experiences with C.I.D. in the "Z Cars" country of England and the problems besetting Wellington's traffic control.

The October address by Dr. Falla, Director of the Dominion Museum, is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

The Ships They Came On . . .

The back page of the last issue comprised the names of ships engaged in bringing early settlers to New Zealand or trading around New Zealand waters up to the early 1860s. Much interest was aroused by this alphabetical listing, which does not pretend to be complete; indeed, due to the necessities of printing space, more than sixty names were then omitted, but the listing is the result of extensive research by your Editor at Turnbull Library and from other sources in an effort to provide a useful cover design and spark further information toward arriving at the most comprehensive list possible. Such a list would greatly facilitate the work of our society in approving applications for membership and should provide intending members with a guide. It must be clearly understood, however, that the inclusion of a ship's name in this manner by no means guarantees membership for many of the ships so listed made voyages to New Zealand subsequent to the respective first ten years settlement of the six original provinces of New Zealand set out in detail on the application form.

The Editor would be obliged if those checking the listing could provide evidence of ships above about 20 tons being eligible for consideration through having made a New Zealand landfall prior to 1862.

UK—ABERCROMBIE - ACHERON - ACHILLES - ACQUILLA - ACTIVE - ADAH - ADELAIDE—NZ
 UK—ADMIRAL GRENFALL - ADVENTURE - AFRACAINE - AGRA - AIREDALE - AJAX—NZ
 UK—ALBION - ALFRED - ALLIGATOR - ALMA - ALPINE - AMAZON - AMBROSINE—NZ
 UK—AMELIA THOMPSON - ANN - ANNABELLA - ANNADALE - ANNE LANGTON—NZ
 UK—ANNA WATSON - ANN OF ARBROTH - ANN WILSON - ANTARCTIC - ANTELOPE—NZ
 UK—ANTILLA - AQUILLA - ARAB - ASHBURTON - ASP - ARIEL - ARMENIAN - ARROW—NZ
 UK—ARTEMISIA - ASHMORE - ATLAS - AURORA - AVON - BALLEY - BALNAQUITH—NZ
 UK—BANGALORE - BANK OF ENGLAND - BALTASARA - BARBARA GORDON - BARKLEY—NZ
 UK—BEAGLE - BEE - BELLA MARINA - BELLENA - BENGAL MERCHANT - BEN NEVIS—NZ
 UK—BERHAMPORE - BERMAN - BERNIAN - BERNICA - BERWICK CASTLE - BIRKSHIRE—NZ
 UK—BIRMAN - BLACKBIRD - BLACK JOKE - BLENHEIM - BOANERGES - BLUNDELL—NZ
 UK—BOLLINA - BOLTON - BOMBAY - BON ACCORD - BORDER MAID - BOSWORTH—NZ
 UK—BRAMPTON - BRAZIL PACKET - BREDALBANE - BRIGHTMAN - BRILLIANT - BROMPTON—NZ
 UK—BRONAN - BROUGHAM - BRITANNIA - BRISTOLIAN - BRITISH SOVEREIGN—NZ
 UK—BRITOMARK - BUFFALO - BUSEPHALUS - BYRON - CACCHELOT - CAERNARVON—NZ
 UK—CALEDONIA - CALLIOPE - CAMEO - CAMILLA - CANTERBURY - CANTON - CARBON—NZ
 UK—CARNARVON - CARNATIC - CAROLINE AGNES - CASHMERE - CASTLE EDEN—NZ

UK-CATHERINE PEMBERTON - CATHERINE STUART FORBES - CHAPMAN-NZ
 UK-CHARIOT OF FAME - CHARLOTTE JANE - CHATHAM - CHEERFUL - CHELYDRA-NZ
 UK-CHEVIOT - CHIEFTAN - CHRISTIAN KAY - CHRISTIAN McAUSLAND - CHRISTINA-NZ
 UK-CHUSAN - CITY OF LONDON - CLARA - CLIFFORD - CLIFTON - CLONTARF - CLYDE-NZ
 UK-CLYDERSEE - CLYDESIDE - COLONIAL - COLUMBINE - COLUMBUS - COMET-NZ
 UK-COMTE DE PARIS - CONFERENCE - CONTEST - COQUETTE - COQUILLE - CORDELIA-NZ
 UK-CORNELIA - CORNWALL - CORNUBIA - COROMANDEL - COSMOPOLITE - COSSIORE-NZ
 UK-COUNTRESS OF FIFE - COUNTRESS OF MINTO - CRESSWELL - CRESSY - CUBA-NZ
 UK-DAVID MALCOLM - DEBORAH - DELHI - DEVONSHIRE - DIANA - DINAPORE-NZ
 UK-DISCOVERY - DOLPHIN - DOMINION - DRACO - DRIVER - DRUID-NZ
 UK-DUCHESS OF ARGYLE - DUKE OF BRONTE - DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH-NZ
 UK-DUKE OF PORTLAND - DUKE OF ROXBURGH - DUBLIN PACKET - DUNEDIN-NZ
 UK-EAGLE - EARL OF DURHAM - EARL OF HARDWICKE - EARL STANHOPE - EASTFIELD-NZ
 UK-ECLIPSE - EDEN - EGMONT - ELBE - ELEANOR - ELIZA - ELIZABETH-NZ
 UK-ELIZABETH MASON - ELLEN - ELLEN LEWIS - ELPHINSTONE - ELORA-NZ
 UK-EMIGRANT AMERICA - EMMA - EMU - ENDEAVOUR - ENDORA - ENTERPRISE-NZ
 UK-EQUATOR - ERIN - ESPERANZA - ESSEX - ESSINGTON - ESTHER - EUPHRATES-NZ
 UK-EUMPHEMUS - EXPLORER - EXPORTER - FAIR BARBADIAN - FAIR TASMANIAN-NZ
 UK-FAIRY QUEEN - FALCON - FANNY - FANTOME - FATHER OF THE THAMES - FATIMA-NZ
 UK-FAVOURITE - FIDO - FIFESHIRE - FIREFLY - FLORA - FLY - FORTITUDE - FORTUNA-NZ
 UK-FRANCIS SPEIGHT - FRENCHMAN - FRIENDSHIP - GANANOGUE - GANGES-NZ
 UK-GEELONG - GENERAL GATES - GENERAL GRANT - GENERAL PIKE - GENIE-NZ
 UK-GEORGE CANNING - GEORGE FIFE - GERTRUDE - GIL BLAS - GLENBERVIE-NZ
 UK-GLENSWILLY - GLENTANNER - GLOUCESTER - GOSHAWK - GOVERNOR-NZ
 UK-GOVERNOR KING - GOVERNOR McQUARRIE - GUIDE - GRAMPUS - GWALIOR - GYPSY-NZ
 UK-HALCIONE - HARKAWAY - HARWOOD - HARLEQUIN - HARRIETT - HARRINGTON-NZ
 UK-HAMILLA MITCHELL - HAMPSHIRE - HANNAH - HANNAH WATSON - HASTINGS-NZ
 UK-HAWAIS - HENBURY - HELENA - HENRIETTA - HERALD - HERD - HERON-NZ
 UK-HIGHLAND LASS - HIMALAYA - HINEMOA - HOKIANGA - HOPE - HUNTRESS-NZ
 UK-HYDRUS - ILIO-MAMA - IMOGENE - INCONSTANT - INCHINNEN - INDIAN-NZ
 UK-INDIANA - INDIA QUEEN - INDUS - INKERMANN - INTEGRITY - ISABELLA ANNA-NZ
 UK-ISABELLA HAMILTON - ISABELLA HERCUS - ISABELLA WATSON - JAMES-NZ
 UK-JAMES STEWART - JANE - JANE GIFFORD - JAVA - JESSIE - JEWESS - JOHN BULL-NZ
 UK-JOHN DUNCAN - JOHN FALSTAFF - JOHN LAWSON - JOHN LORD - JOHN McVICAR-NZ
 UK-JOHN TAYLOR - JOHN WESLEY - JOHN WICKLIFFE - JOSEPH FLETCHER-NZ
 UK-JOSEPH WELLER - JOSEPH WHEELER - JULIA - JUSTINE - KATE - KATE KEARNEY-NZ
 UK-KATHERINE JOHNSON - KARERE - KELSO - KENILWORTH - KENSINGTON - KINGSTON-NZ
 UK-LABUAN - LADY CLARK - LADY FRANKLIN - LADY JAVA - LADY LEE - LADY LEIGH-NZ
 UK-LADY LEITH - LADY LILFORD - LADY NUGENT - LALLAH ROOKH - LAMBTON-NZ
 UK-LAP WING - LARKINS - L'AUBE - L'AUKE - LEVANT - LITTLE ARIEL - LLOYDS-NZ
 UK-LONDON - LORD ASHLEY - LORD AUCKLAND - LORD BURLEIGH - LORD HARDINGE-NZ
 UK-LORD SIDMOUTH - LORD WM. BENTINCK - LORD WORSLEY - LOUISA CAMPBELL-NZ
 UK-LUCY ANN - LUNAR - LYNX - MADRAS - MAGNET - MAHTOREE - MAITLAND-NZ
 UK-MANDARIN - MAORI - MAQUARIE - MARIA - MARIA THERESA - MARINER-NZ
 UK-MARION - MARGARET - MARGARETHA ROESNER - MARATBAN - MARTHA-NZ
 UK-MARTHA RIDGWAY - MARY - MARY ANNE - MARY CATHERINE - MARY CLARKE-NZ
 UK-MARY TAYLOR - MARY THOMPSON - MATILDA - MATOAKA - MERCHANTMAN-NZ
 UK-MERCURY - MERMAID - MERSEY - MICMAC - MIDDLESEX - MIDLOTHIAN - MINERVA-NZ
 UK-MISSISSIPPI - MONARCH - MONTMORENCY - MOOLTAN - MORLEY - MOUNTAIN MAID-NZ
 UK-MYSTERY - NANKIN - NARVARINO - NIMROD - NELSON - NEREUS - NEW ERA-NZ
 UK-NEW YORK PACKET - NEW ZEALAND - NEW ZEALANDER - NORTH FLEET-NZ
 UK-NORFOLK - NORMAN MORRISON - NORTHERN BRIDGE - NORTH STAR - NOURMAHAL-NZ
 UK-NORAVA - NOVELTY - NYMPH - OBERON - OLIVER LAING - OMEO - OLYMPUS-NZ
 UK-OLYMPIA - ORANTES - ORIENTAL - ORIENTAL QUEEN - OSCAR - OSPREY - OTAGO-NZ
 UK-PALMER - PALMYRA - PANDORA - PATRIOT - PAULINE - PEKIN - PERSEVERANCE-NZ
 UK-PERSIA - PERSIAN LOVE - PESTOJEE BOMANJEE - PHILIPS LAING - PHOEBE-NZ
 UK-PHOEBE DUNBAR - PHOENIX - PILGRIM - PIONEER - PIRATE - PLANTER - PLATINA-NZ
 UK-POICTIERS - PORCUPINE - PORTENIA - PORTENTIA - PORTER - PORTINA-NZ
 UK-POST NICHOLSON - POSTUMOUS - PRIDE OF YARRA - PRINCE OF WALES-NZ
 UK-PRIMA DONNA - PRINCE REGENT - PROTECTOR - PROTEUS - PROVIDENCE-NZ
 UK-PUDSEY DAWSON - PUMUNGA - PUSSY HALL - QUEEN - QUEEN OF THE ISLES-NZ
 UK-RAIATEA - RAINBOW - RANGOON - RAVEN - RATTLESNAKE - RAYMOND - RECTUS-NZ
 UK-REGENT - REGIA - REGINA - RELIANCE - RESOLUTION - RICHARD DART-NZ
 UK-ROBERT SMALL - ROCK CITY - ROCKHAMPTON - ROEHAMPTON - ROMAN EMPEROR-NZ
 UK-ROSANNA - ROSETTA JOSEPH - ROULTON - ROVER - ROVER'S BRIDE-NZ
 UK-ROYAL ALBERT - ROYAL BRIDE - ROYAL GEORGE - ROYAL MAIL-NZ
 UK-ROYAL MERCHANT - ROYAL SOVEREIGN - ROYAL STUART - ROYAL WILLIAM-NZ
 UK-SAGHALIEN - ST. GEORGE - ST. LOUIS - ST. MARIA - ST. MARTON - ST. MICHAEL-NZ
 UK-ST. PAULI - SALLY ANNE - SALOPIAN - SAMARANG - SANCTA MARIA - SANDFORD-NZ
 UK-SARAH - SCORPION - SCOTIA - SEA BIRD - SEA SNAKE - SEA SERPENT - SEBASTIOPOL-NZ
 UK-SEBASTON - SHAMROCK - SHEPHERDESS - SHOOTING STAR - SIMLAH - SISTERS-NZ
 UK-SIR CHARLES FORBES - SIR EDWARD PAGET - SIR GEORGE OSBORNE-NZ
 UK-SIR GEORGE POLLOCK - SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR - SIR ROBERT PEELE-NZ
 UK-SIR ROBERT SALE - SKIOLD - SLAINS CASTLE - SNAPPER - SNARES BROOK-NZ
 UK-SOBRAON - SOLENT - SOPHIA - SOPHIA PATE - SORCERER - SOUTHERN CROSS-NZ
 UK-SPECTACULAR - SPEEDWELL - SPIRIT OF TRADE - SPORTING LASS - SPRAY-NZ
 UK-STAR OF DUNEDIN - STAR OF CHINA - STATELEY - STEADFAST - STRATHALLAN-NZ
 UK-STRATHFIELD SAYE - STRATHMORE - SUCCESS - SUPPLY - SURPRISE - SURREY-NZ
 UK-SUSAN - SUSANNAH ANNE - SWIFTSURE - SWORDFISH - SYDNEY - SYDNEY PACKET-NZ
 UK-TARMAR - TASMANIA - TEMORA - TENEDOS - THE BRIDE - THE BROTHERS-NZ
 UK-THERESA - THAMES - THOMAS AND HENRY - THOMAS HARRISON - THOMAS LORD-NZ
 UK-THOMAS LOWRY - THOMAS SPARKS - THREE BELLS - THREE BROTHERS-NZ
 UK-TRUE - BRITON - TIMANDRA - TIMBO - TITAN - TOBAGO - TOMATIN - TORNADO-NZ
 UK-TORY - TRANMORE - TRAVELLER - TRAVENCORE - TRITON - TRIUMPH - TRYPHENA-NZ
 UK-TUSCAN - TWINS - TYNE - TYRIAN - UNDINE - UNION - UNITY - URSULA-NZ
 UK-VALISNERA - VISCOUNT SANDON - VIXON - VELOCPEDE - VANGUARD-NZ
 UK-VENTURESS - VENUS - VICTORIA - VICTORY - WARSPITE - WAVE - WELLINGTON-NZ
 UK-WESTMINSTER - WHICOWHITA - WHITBY - WHITE SWAN - WILLIAM ALFRED-NZ
 UK-WILLIAM & JAMES - WILLIAM & JANE - WILLIAM BRYAN - WILLIAM HYDE-NZ
 UK-WILLIAM MILES - WILLIAM STOVELD - WILLIAM TELL - WILL WATCH-NZ
 UK-WILLIAM WATSON - WINWICK - WONGA WONGA - ZEALANDIA - ZINGARI-NZ

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