



BULLETIN

Moments of Truth . . .

A talk by Bill Parker* to the N.Z. Founders Society, meeting in Wellington to celebrate the 126th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.

(*Mr. Parker is with Adult Education, Wellington, and has for these many years conducted the Maori News Broadcasts for the N.Z.B.C.)

— SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE TREATY OF WAITANGI —

I am inclined to the view that there are far too many people in this country who still tend to take much too simply what actually has gone on in it during the course of the last century and a half. The story of New Zealand is not altogether or only that our pioneering forebears came and conquered the wilderness, quarried the mineral resources, built the towns and established the young nation. It does seem to me that our history is told much too exclusively in terms of one race only, in the European's own terms. And in the many speeches regarding Maori and pakeha made at the gatherings at Waitangi since 1934 (the year of that magnificent "carnival of gratitude" in recognition of Lord Bledisloe's fine gesture in purchasing the Treaty house and grounds as a national heritage)—one is amazed at the ease with which a century and a half of history is ignored. We are expected to pass directly from Captain Hobson and Tamati Waka Nene to the present day. It may be argued that the tragedy of the intervening years is better forgotten.

But wrong and injustice—and there have been both in the treatment of the Maori people—is much more readily forgotten by those who have committed them than by those who have suffered them. Certainly, I have no desire to revive old wrongs, injustices and grievances for the sake of reviving them, nor to brood on the moans and groans of the Maori for the sake of brooding on some of the more unfortunate incidents in our history.

But I have a reverence for what is called truth and I also have a conviction that both peoples would be the better for a greater frankness. Good relations between peoples cannot really flourish on the basis of any kind of falsehood or pretension, which is what many shallow platitudes about the relations of Maori and pakeha really amount to.

We must never allow falsehood and pretension to tincture the Treaty. The Treaty is much more than legal formulation of somewhat abstract justice. It was founded and carved, you will remember, out

(Continued on page 10)





**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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Taranaki: Mrs. I. Piper, 80 Paynter's Avenue, New Plymouth.

Canterbury: Mrs. M. Jones, 41 Flockton Street, Shirley, Christchurch. Telephone 82-564.

Editor: Lindsay Buick-Constable.

To the Editor

WAKEFIELD PUBLICATION FUND

Dear Mr. Buick-Constable,

After an unpromising start I am happy to report a much more satisfactory position in regard to the above fund. To begin with, the Auckland Savings Bank has generously donated £100 towards the project—a gesture which is all the more appreciated because Auckland was not a Wakefield settlement, and Wakefield himself had less to do with it than with almost any part of New Zealand.

A point of considerable interest, however, is the fact that Wakefield's Quaker grandmother, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, was responsible for starting the first Savings Bank in England. Some years ago, when the New Plymouth Savings Bank celebrated its centenary, a tribute to this effect was paid to her in the Bank's brochure, together with a reproduction of her portrait. Meantime, the Auckland Savings Bank's practical interest in assisting the project to republish her grandson's books is most heartening.

For the rest, Dr. M. F. Lloyd-Prichard joins with me in grateful acknowledgement of other donations sent privately, and I should like also to say how much I appreciate the letters and good wishes which accompanied some of the gifts. The following is a list of donors:

Members of the New Zealand Founders Society (Inc.)

Wellington:

Mr. Laurie Pollock, Dominion President; Mr. Arthur Seed, Past President; Mr. Daniel Riddiford, Past President; Mr. Duff Daysh, Past President; Miss Enid Bell, Heretaunga; Mr. Leo Fanning, former Editor of the Bulletin; Mrs. J. A. Ramsay, Lower Hutt; E. Dobson, Hataitai; E. M. Burnett, Eastbourne.

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Mrs. C. G. Blackwell, Bayswater; Mrs. R. Schulz, Takapuna; the Misses G. A. and M. W. Holman, Herne Bay; Miss E. Matthews, Mt. Eden; the Misses I. M. and B. E. O'Connor; Mr. Robert Miln (Snr.), Te Kuiti.

Taranaki Branch:

Mr. Arthur Barnes, New Plymouth.

Christchurch Branch:

Mrs. E. K. Perkin, Garland's Road.

These contributions amounted to £43/17/-. To this it is hoped to add a further donation from the Dominion Council of the Founders Society.

The following members of the Early Settlers and Historical Association of Wellington, Inc. also sent donations:

Mr. Hugh Janson, President; Mrs. M. L. Rough, Mrs. I. J. Finn, Mrs. H. J. Steptoe, Mrs. A. E. Currie, Mrs. I. M. Martin, Mrs. V. G. Newman, Dr. Patricia Ralph, Miss G. B. Payne, Dr. C. J. Morice, Mr. Pat Lawlor. Two outside contributors were Mrs. Jean Grant, of Riwaka, and Miss Frances E. S. Benzoni.

These contributions amounted to £15/3/-.

At present, therefore, the fund stands at £159, and there is a possibility that the amount be subsidised to a certain extent. If and when further information is forthcoming with regard to this project, it will be forwarded as soon as possible for the kind attention of the Editor, Mr. Buick-Constable.

Yours Sincerely,

IRMA O'CONNOR.

1840: "Blenheim's" shipload of Highlanders and Paisley weavers established . . .

THE "SCOTS" VILLAGE OF KAIWHARAWHARA

In this interesting address given at Wakefield House, Wellington, to the well-attended Founders Christmas Luncheon, Mr. Ian Cameron, President of the Wairarapa Branch of the Society, a prominent sheep-farmer and Clan expert, roamed in the gloaming over a wide area of pioneering times.

Today we meet as a group of descendants of those great people who came to this country to found a new colony. They came to lay a foundation that would enable their descendants to progress and prosper.

Perhaps we could pause a moment and give some consideration to the deep thought they must have given the matter of moving from their friends and homes to start a new life in an unknown country. The sadness of farewells to friends, most of whom they would not see again.

Amongst this group of Pioneers were people from all callings in life, some were professional people, some were trained for trades. Many were to prepare for a new way of life. As an instance my own forbears, who were Highland people were agriculturists; but my Great Grandfather had two of his sons educated as schoolmasters, one to the weaving trade and two to farming.

My Great Grandfather was our Chief's (Lochiel) Lieutenant and had some 30,000 acres of land in the West Highlands, on which he and some number of Clanspeople lived. The property in Clan war times was not of much personal value, but was more important to provide a living for those who would be called to arms whenever the Clan went to war or on Clan raids. He was responsible to raise the first 300 fighting men for the Clan, on such occasions.

With a lasting Peace declared between Scotland and England and Clan wars ended, many of the wild Highlanders

with their ardent desire for education and advancement went to trades, to sea, and professional callings. My Great-Grandfather with his wife, five sons and two daughters decided to come to New Zealand; but first he decided that as in this country he would not be able to procure material to make kilts for his family and himself, he should first learn all he could about an industry he knew little of, with the exception that he had a son trained as a weaver. He therefore went and was given training in weaving and setting the tartan—something he was to use once he arrived in New Zealand.

Louis Ward in his book "Early New Zealand" mentions that in December 1840 the "Blenhiem" arrived from Clyde with its shipload of Highlanders and Paisley weavers. They landed at Kaiwharawhara, where a large raupo shelter had been erected by the Company for their accommodation. Here they remained some time until they drifted away—some to the Hutt, some to Porirua, and some went to the Rangitiki district, though a few remained to found the "Scots'" village of Kaiwharawhara.

In the little cemetery at Pahautanui may be seen some of the graves of the "Blenhiem" settlers.

It may be worthy of note that on the Blenhiem, my family were the only cabin class passengers, which accounts for an incorrect statement in de Bretts, where it states that the passengers on the "Blenhiem" landed on 2nd January, 1841. Being

cabin class passengers my people landed at Kaiwharawhara on Christmas day, 1840, while most of the other passengers remained on the ship till later

A PRE-FABRICATED HOUSE

Till recently the property on which my forbears built their home remained in the Cameron family. The original house, the timber of which it was built came on the "Blenhiem" with them; but it had long since disappeared.

It is interesting too, that probably the first technical school established in this country, and as well, the foundation of the woollen industry might well have been laid by some of the members of the "Blenhiem" shipload of Highlanders and Paisley weavers. Louis Ward states in his book "Early Wellington," the school founded and run by Mr. Cameron in 1843 at Molesworth and Murphy Streets corner as technical was probably the first technical school established in New Zealand.

In the same book, the following is written, "The pioneer Technical Instructor, Mr. Cameron, with his sons, had a rope walk at the corner of Molesworth and Murphy Streets. He had also a flax-dressing school in 1843, at which children attended from 10 a.m. to 12 and from 2 p.m. to 4. Rewards were offered for improved methods of treatment."

After a time Mr. Cameron conducted a school for adults in the shape of a hotel on the same sight. Also in this locality a big Highlandman kept a school in the middle forties. According to Mr. Mac. Morran, he was proud of his Highland descent, and on State occasions donned the kilt.

On one occasion he flourished his dirk and danced and "hocked" until the rafters rang; to the amusement and delight of the boys, except one youth, who was so alarmed at the exhibition of his master in his wild Celtic mood, that he never again attended the school.

EARLY WELLINGTON SCHOOLS

The first elected Wellington Provincial Council was convened on Friday 28th October, 1853, and on the next

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sitting day, Monday, Mr. Fitzgerald gave notice of his intention to move for the appointment of a Committee to take evidence with a view to introducing an Education Bill.

As would be expected when the pioneers arrived, they built homes for themselves, then churches and schools occupied their attention and so far as schools are concerned, from 1840 education was catered for. Miss Tilke, who arrived in the "Adelaide" under the care of Mrs. Dr. Evans, has the honour of being the first to open and conduct a regular school in Port Nicholson district. Up till the year 1843 some dozen or more schools were providing facilities for education in Wellington.

In 1867 the Rev. Tuckey, B. A. and Mr. W. S. Hamilton commenced a Grammar and Commercial school—the future Wellington College. School was taken in the little Congregational School-room in Woodward Street.

I will not go into the early churches or deal with the bible readings taken in the homes of the pioneers, other than to say many families received their religious training in the homes of their parents.

WAIRARAPA HO!

A surveyor of note in the early establishment of Wellington, was one Mr. Charles Henry Kettle, who assisted in the survey of Port Nicholson, Porirua and Upper Hutt. He joined the New Zealand Company under Captain Mein-Smith.

Accompanied by Mr. Alfred Willis and a party he explored a considerable portion of the Rimutuka range Raumahunga, Wairarapa and Manawatu. With his party were my Grandfather and his cousin Robert Knox. It was this arduous trek through the Wairarapa that almost brought destruction to the party. It was also this trip through the Wairarapa that eventually induced my grandfather and his brothers to purchase land in the Wairarapa.

In 1846 my grandfather with some members of the original party again went with Mr. Kettle for the survey of "New Edinburgh", Otago.

With the opening up of land in Wairarapa commenced, the start of an agricultural industry that for a number of years was barely prosperous enough to provide a satisfactory living for those engaged in it. Disease in sheep, and the absence of a market for other than wool and tallow, brought adversity which seriously threatened the industry.

THE BIG FREEZE

In Australia, where farming was experiencing the same adversities, a self-made man of the name of Thomas Mort was so impressed with the story of a prehistoric monster that had been found perfectly preserved in a mass of ice, that he engaged an engineer to work on methods of freezing or chilling meat. Mort had faith in his idea that freezing could become a practical method of preserving meat and spent most of his wealth on the project, and in 1861 started the first freezing works in the world at Darling harbour, Sydney. With finance from the Sydney Chamber of Commerce and Squatters, a ship was chartered, and fitted with ammonia freezing apparatus, similar to that used on land, and loaded with a cargo of frozen meat for England.

The apparatus was almost right, but not quite right. There was a risk that the pipes carrying brine, strained by the ship's movements might leak. This did happen before the ship left harbour, and the meat had to be unloaded.

The blow was too much for Mort, who had put his whole fortune into the venture. He died in 1877.

As often happens, Mort's failure had laid the foundation of success and actually before his death the "Frigorifique" sailed via Buneos Aires for Roue with a cargo of meat, some of which was fit for consumption.

Then came the turning point in prosperity for the farming industry in this country. In February, 1882, the "Dunedin", an iron ship of 1320 tons, sailed with more than 5000 carcasses of mutton and lamb and some pork from Oamaru. The Dunedin reached the East India Dock in the Port of London, ninety days later. Every carcase was inspected and only one had to be condemned. The

rest of the shipment was sent to Smithfield and the whole shipment was sold within a fortnight, at an average price of 6d per lb.

The successful enterprise was greeted with great interest by the press and wide publicity was given it in many countries. A new method of handling and marketing meat from the other side of the world had been discovered. The future prosperity of New Zealand would depend on the success of this new development. New Zealand was slowly establishing prosperity in the agricultural sphere.

SOUTHERN GOLD BEGETS COMMERCE

Following a reward offered by the Otago Provincial Government for the discovery of gold in the province, the intrepid type of adventurous gold diggers wandered far into the pathless regions. The discovery of gold in Gabriel's Gully resulted in a Californian and Australian digger by the name of Read winning the £1,000 reward. The find established the future of Otago.

In the year 1861, over the period July to October, 15,341 men, 489 women and 349 children landed in Dunedin. The finding of gold was followed by the man on his horse with his dogs and his sheep and his cattle. The family moved into this new-found heritage. There was work for all.

Commerce was on the way. Banks flourished and stock firms and commission agents grew and, in turn, prospered.

It was in this year that a young merchant from Melbourne arrived in Dunedin and brought with him a friend and associate. John T. Wright and his associate, R. M. Robertson. Within three weeks of their arrival the two men had their card appear in the Otago Witness as Wright Robertson & Co., General Merchants and Auctioneers. The association of the two prospered and from this later grew the firm of Wright Stephenson & Co. So, indeed, commenced many of our well-known farming companies in this country.

It was at this period that many of the well-known buildings in Dunedin

were built. The Bank of N.S.W. opened at Dunedin in this important year, 1861.

In a little over a century and a quarter the development of our country has taken place. The pioneers who came with so little have given us so much.

It would hardly be correct to complete this talk without paying a tribute to those wonderful citizens who came from other countries, and, in turn,

with us shared in the shaping of the history and development of our country.

We have long since wandered from their way of living and the hardships they met. They have given us a heritage, a land of prosperity, blessed with a splendid climate, may we honour them, and retain in ourselves their pioneering spirit when we meet problems in the future.

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):—

11. NORRIE, Sir Willoughby

Letter to D. Hope-Johnston prior to his departure for New Zealand, expressing interest in New Zealand Founders Society and requesting information on Sir George Grey.

19 Aug 1952

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY EMBARKATION ORDER.

7 May 1841

12. PEMBERTON FAMILY.

Brief notes of a voyage to New Zealand in the "Gleaner," 1857, by Charles French Pemberton and his wife, Eleanor Ann, nee Buss; description of Pemberton's subsequent surveying activities in the Wairarapa and North Canterbury and his settlement at Sefton. Family details.

SIMMONDS, Joseph, 1819-1889.

Manuscript copy of typescript reminiscences already held by WTU (0920);

a passenger on the "Fifeshire." Details first impressions of the Nelson settlement and hardships experienced in attempting to establish himself in the Nelson-Waimea area. Covers years from 1842 to shortly after the Wairau massacre when he moved with his family to the Wai-iti River, taking up land later known as "Simmonds Bush".

13. TENNENT, Douglas Cowper, 1851-1920, and Agnes Ellen nee Greenwood.

GREENWOOD, John, 1932-1909.

Biographical notes supplied by Mrs. A. V. Oliver, Greymouth.

WAINUIOMATA.

Undated clipping from the Society's Bulletin of article by Mrs. C. Chambers 'Memories of Wainuiomata'. This clipping was sent in to the Society by Gilbert Mair of Brown's Bay, attached to an early

photograph of the Wainui valley. This photograph has been transferred to Photograph Section.

WAKEFIELD FAMILY

Detailed notes on a Wakefield family tree together with a draft outline of the family's descent from 1592; general observations on the compilation of "Pedigrees" executed by Mr. George Walker, Secretary of the Wanganui Branch of the New Zealand Founders' Soc., September 1955.

WANGANUI.

Material supplied for the Bulletin file by Mr. George Walker. Note on history of Wanganui official crest. Also on the historical homes of the area.

WELLINGTON.

Notes by "W.F.C." of Khandallah on early Lowry Bay-Eastbourne area, Okiwa Brown, etc.

14. WELLINGTON (province).

Names of persons born in Wellington Province before the end of 1865. There is no indication of the sources from which this list has been compiled; possibly based entirely on Registrar-General's records.

WHITE, William, 1824-1899.

Duplicate copy of material already held by WTU (920). Biographical essay by Janet Storry concerned with White's career in Canterbury from his arrival in the "William Hyde" 4 Feb 1852 until his death.

WILSON, Robert H. (Of R. H. Wilson & Sons Ltd., Funeral directors).

Notes on Robert Wilson who arrived in Auckland in 1857 by his son, R. H. Wilson. Reference to early pilot service in and around Auckland, trade up the Tamaki river, various lighthouses, etc.

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From the Branches

AUCKLAND

Auckland's Christmas Party

Auckland Branch held a most successful Christmas Party on December 9 at the Royal Commonwealth Society's rooms in the Queen's Arcade. Members and their friends numbered about 110, and everyone was delighted to welcome the Dominion President, Mr. Laurie Pollock, who flew up from Wellington especially for the occasion. Unfortunately, he was too busy to make more than a very brief stay in Auckland, so we were not able to show him further hospitality as we should have liked to do.

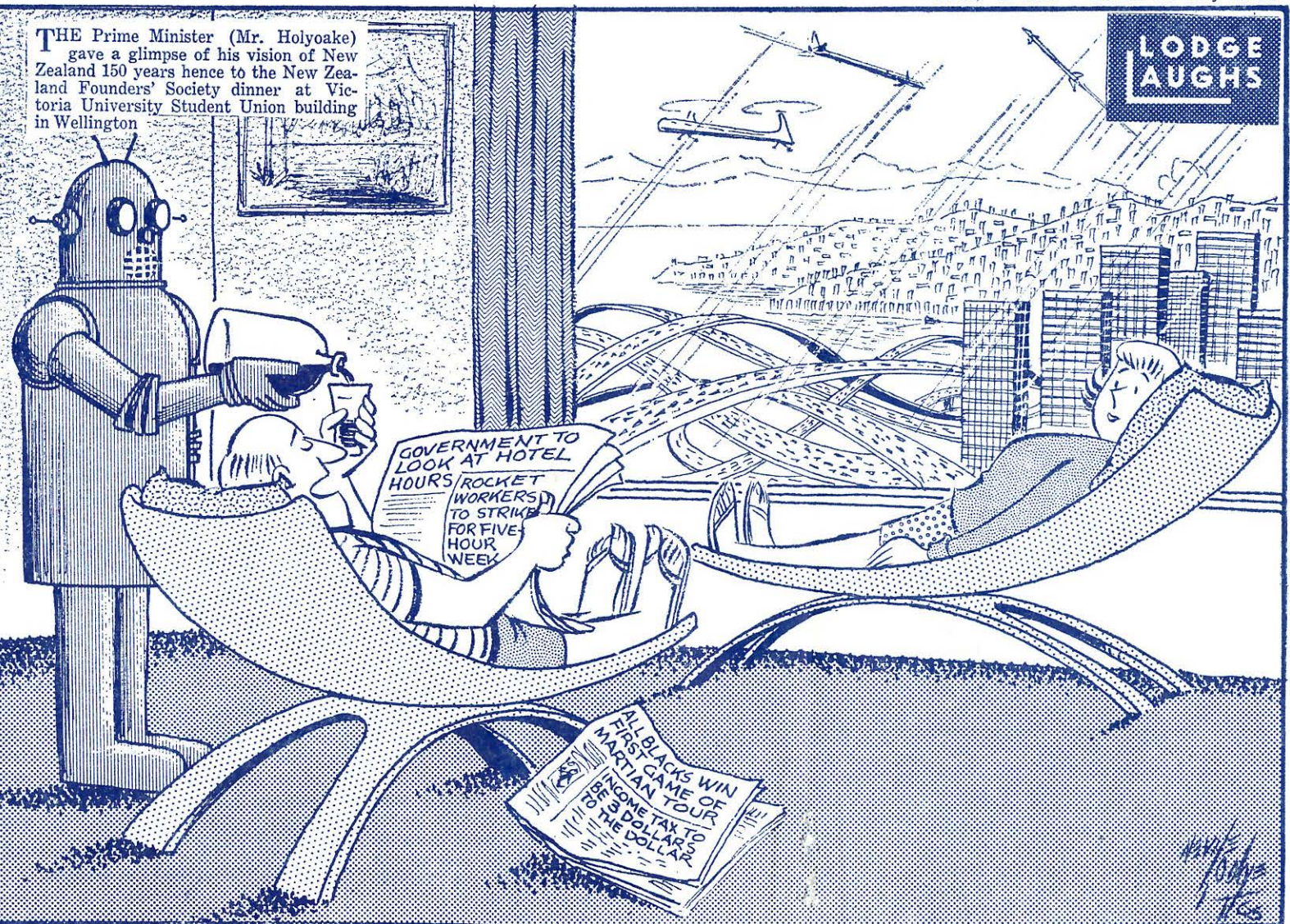
The room was gaily decorated with festoons of silver and green, while jars and baskets of pink and blue hydrangeas, bottlebrush and scarlet geraniums adorned the platform and supper tables. A Christmas tree and a Christmas cake donated by Mrs. N. S. Mountain added a final festive touch. The Chairman, Mr. R. L. Wynyard presided, and after Mr. Pollock had briefly addressed the gathering and a toast to the Queen had been honoured, a musical programme was contributed by Mrs. Edna Evans (songs), accompanied by Mrs. M. Gully. Mrs. Leonie Bartley (violin), Mr. Bill Dent (songs), and Mrs. Gordon Bennett, accompanied by her husband. Miss Anita Webster gave an amusing account of her search for records relating to her grandparents during a recent trip to Canada, and in particular to Prince Edward Island. Supper and the singing of carols completed the evening.

SUNTANNED RACE OF THE FUTURE

"I wonder sometimes what sort of race we shall be in 150 years from now," he told the gathering of several hundred

society members, intermingled with a concert party of entertainers from the Ngati Poneke Young Maori Club.

THE Prime Minister (Mr. Holyoake) gave a glimpse of his vision of New Zealand 150 years hence to the New Zealand Founders' Society dinner at Victoria University Student Union building in Wellington



As a farmer he knew the results of an intermingling of different blood lines, he said. The crossing of the blood brought great virility.

"We shall have a new race, a sturdy race of virile people. We shall be about the colour every New Zealander strives to be in the summertime," he said.

"New Zealand has great race relations," he said. "We are the envy of the

world. This stems directly from the Treaty of Waitangi.

"TAHI"

"We have a word for it, a Maori word, Tahī—meaning one, or togetherness—better than any European word. This is a term we could use more often to describe our relationship.

"Tahī is an expression symbolic of all that is best in two races living in harmony together."

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EQUALS

The ancient Maori culture, where art and other things were taught as part of belonging to the tribe and the family group, in a stronger relationship than the pakeha enjoyed today, had been somewhat altered. Nevertheless the Maori enjoyed in New Zealand full social and political equality.

"The emerging association of the Maori and pakeha in New Zealand is indeed something to be proud of," he said.

The association between the two races had advanced, though not without difficulty, steadily towards the harmony that prevailed today.

WAITANGI TOAST

Toasting Waitangi Day, Sir Kenneth Gresson, Member of the Privy Council and a Supreme Court Judge, recalled Waitangi Day 126 years ago, when Governor Hobson, a few servants of the Queen, ecclesiastics, and others, and hundreds of native chiefs had accepted the sovereignty of Queen Victoria over New Zealand.

The treaty had been firm and clear, but men had not always lived up to its demands, he said.

Acknowledgment: The New Zealand Founders Society acknowledges with thanks the courtesy of the "Evening Post" and the well-known Cartoonist, Mr. Neville Lodge, in granting permission to use illustrations relating to the Waitangi Day Dinner.—Ed.

(Continued from Page 1)

of the humanitarianism and altruism of men of probity from an enlightened sector of the English people. The Treaty is imbued with a spirit that confers protection, rights and equality to a minority race. And we must never allow the spirit of the Treaty to die or even to flicker in this our country.

Lord Bledisloe, whom we all revere and remember with affection this evening, was, we know, deeply and personally concerned with the spirit of the Treaty and worked ever so hard to further its implementation. He himself said in Waitangi in 1934—"Waitangi not only marks the inception of a truly remarkable history which no New Zealander need ever feel ashamed, it witnessed the signing of a **sacred compact** which must never be broken.

And here, I would quote from Sir Tui Carroll's speech of welcome to her Majesty the Queen at Waitangi in 1963:

"Though there have been some who, on the basis of legal forms and niceties have seen fit to pronounce against the full validity of the Treaty of Waitangi—let me say, with deep respect, that legal nicety is but a small thing compared with the fervent trust that your Maori people have always placed in the Treaty as a protection of our rights and a recognition of our place as equal citizens of this Aotearoa."

Whatever the legal aspects of the paper that was signed the moral obligation inherent in its three articles has, I believe, influenced the relationship between Maori and pakeha ever since. Maori people of last century did regard the Treaty as a "Whakangungu rakau"—as a shield to protect them. So it is true that the idea of protection is explicit and implicit in the Treaty as is the assurance that we, the Maori, would have all rights and privileges of British subjects. The prospect of equality of rights was something that was to colour all dealings between Maori and pakeha.

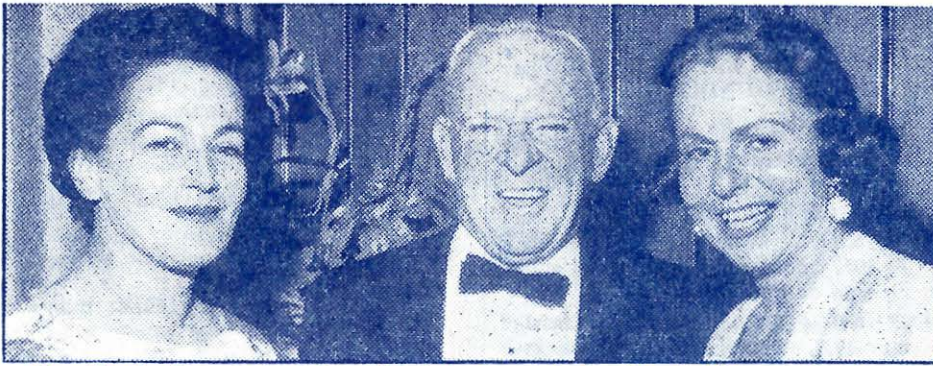
In its effect the Treaty promised the joining of two races—"He iwi kotahi tatou"—we are one people—as Captain Hobson with tremendous optimism proclaimed to each chief as each came

forward to sign. The Treaty had made Maori and pakeha one people. Waitangi in 1840 saw the birth of our nation.

That was 126 years ago. Since 1934 Waitangi has been a mecca for hundreds and hundreds of people in early February, a grateful people's way of bringing 1840 forward to the present. Each ceremony becomes a re-dedication and a re-affirmation of the spirit of the compact. And at each ceremony, too, we draw on the inspiration of the past for contemplation of the present and of the future. What of our two races?

No section of any community is wholly immune against racism. But I venture to suggest there is much less racism in New Zealand at the present and that the prospects are good for much less racism in the future. Certainly there is no reason at all for racism as a hysterical phenomenon in New Zealand. As I see it the Maori sayings of last century asserting the inadvisability and impossibility of interracial cohesion have lost their force. "Clay and iron will never stick together, the sun beating down upon them will cause them to fall apart"—another—"Fresh water is lost when it mixes with salt"—(it was their way of voicing Rudyard Kipling's "East is East and West is West and ne'er the twain shall meet.") We are in the throes of mixing and merging and reaching out for new spheres of participation. And I'm happy to say that Maori and pakeha are finding new areas of alignment.

As yet, race relations are not as good in some areas as they ought to be. But race relations, like all relationships between people, are never static. It is our responsibility in the name of the Treaty of Waitangi to ensure that race-relations in this Aotearoa in our time do not deteriorate. We ought by now to have thrown off the mental and spiritual confusions of last century; there ought to be less grounds now for open resentment and for group hostility against the pakeha, and there ought to be less reason now for the pakeha to harbour feelings of insecurity and anxiety and displaced aggression against the Maori. Surely, we have passed the era of confrontation, of revolt, of withdrawal, of open hostility. Togetherness, inter-



Mrs. Charles Bennett (at left), wife of the Secretary for Maori Affairs, and a hostess at the dinner, with the host, Mr. L. H. Pollock, Dominion President of the New Zealand Founders' Society, and Mrs. Robert N. Grove, wife of the Military Attache, American Embassy.

dependence, harmony is where we must place the emphasis in our time if we are to consolidate our co-racial identity and assert our national self-esteem.

We have it in us and in our institutions to make the concept of equality convincing and to give it an air of authenticity. I think we have a duty to be ever mindful of Governor Hobson's historical injunction—"he iwi kotahi tatou" (we are one people)—and make of it the most significant reality in our nation's story.

Our nation was born at Waitangi in 1840. Now we await with bated breath the decision whether a football team purporting to represent our country will be sent to South Africa without Maoris. The decision will reveal whether we, as a nation, have grown up!

In conclusion, may I say to the Maori people here present tonight, that the rights, privileges and equality of citizenship conferred by the Treaty of Waitangi implies the acceptance by us of all the responsibilities of citizenship. New Zealand is a land of opportunities galore. We have a responsibility to seek and avail ourselves of those opportunities. In the New Zealand of today and tomorrow the accent must be on the attainment of positive goals, the raising of living standards and the broadening of opportunities for all, the promotion of interprise among the disadvantaged, and the creation of a sense of partnership among all sections of the community. New Zealand is speeding towards modernity and the Maoris cannot afford to remain stuck in the past or in the "wop wops." The new need not

completely disown the past. The lure of the new need not mean the complete abandonment of interest in things that belong to the past, but the new does mean that the Maori seeks to improve his standards of health, dress and address, education, housing, respect for the law, and so on. The improvement of standards will aid the unity of Maori and pakeha, which is essential to New Zealand's well-being.

In education and more education lies our hope for the future.

I notice Mr. J. K. Hunn is in the audience. These thoughts must have weighed heavily on his mind when he so successfully impressed upon successive governments the dire need to accelerate and expand state action programmes to aid the Maori people to obtain a goodly measure of equality.

And let me say right now, that what the Government is doing in rehousing the Maori and in improving their educational and vocational attainments is promising and augurs well for the future.

"Turuki, turuki! Paneke, paneke!

Turuki, turuki! Paneke, paneke!

Haramai te toki! Hui e! Taiki e!"

I need not translate this. But it is part of a kind of ancient sea-shanty which reveals the inter-dependence of buglemen and oarsmen during ocean travel. I recite it here to emphasise the importance of the Prime Minister's statement tonight about expanding our togetherness and inter-dependence.

And that surely is the message of Waitangi!

He iwi kotahi tatau! Tatau, tatau!
Kia ora koutou katoa.

NEWSPAPERS FROM THE NEW ZEALAND FOUNDERS' SOCIETY

AUCKLAND STAR. October 31 1939. Salute to a century. N.Z. centennial.

DAILY EXPRESS. London. June 1 1953. Coronation supplement.

DOMINION. Wellington. November 14 1939 and 3 copies Centennial supplement on the same date.

EVENING POST. Wellington. Christmas 1903. Photographs stuck on inside covers. Newspaper scrapbook at end. (Presentation volume.)
November 7 1939. Centennial number. 2 copies.

EVENING STANDARD. London. May 28 1953. Coronation supplement.

EVENING STAR. Dunedin. February 24 1948. Otago centennial.

HUTT NEWS. February 5 1941. Hutt proclaimed a city.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. [1940?] Graf Spee supplement.

LONDON TIMES. [18 ?] Facsim. ed. Notable English documents. Executions etc. of Royalty. Included are issues for the following:—
January 26 1793; July 3 1797;
October 3 1798; April 16, 1801;
November 7 1805; January 10 1806;
June 22 1815.

NEW ZEALAND FREE LANCE. Annual 1940. Centenary number. February 28 1940. River Plate battle.

NEW ZEALAND HERALD. Auckland. January 22 1940. N.Z. centenary supplement. 2 copies.

NEW ZEALAND ILLUSTRATED. (No place of publication). Centenary 1940.

OTAGO DAILY TIMES. October 21 1905. Trafalgar centenary.
January 22 1940. N.Z. centenary.

PRESS. Christchurch. March 19 1940. Supplement. N.Z. centennial.
April 6 1940. Canterbury centennial celebrations.

TARANAKI DAILY NEWS. New Plymouth. March 31 1941. Centennial of Taranaki.

TARANAKI HERALD. New Plymouth. March 29 1941. Taranaki centennial. 2 copies.

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TIMES. London. British colonies review. No. 14 (Summer 1954). Nothing on N.Z. or Australia.

WANGANUI HERALD. May 8 1945. V.E. day.

WEEKLY NEWS. Auckland. Christmas 1939.

WEEKLY PRESS. Christchurch. December 24 1896.
December 15 1900. Jubilee number.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Album of Wellington photos.
2. E. G. Wakefield.
3. Wellington 1851, Hotel St. George corner.
4. Ceres Selina Drake, wife of Thomas Drake. arr. Aurora 22 Jan 1840.
5. Bell Block stockade, 1850.
6. Sir David Munro, M.D.
7. South Wellington School, May 1899.
8. Wellington.
9. James Petherick, arr. Aurora 22 Jan 1840.
10. St. Clement Danes Church.
11. N.Z. Founders' Society Ball, floor show, 23.9.55.
12. St. Clement Danes Church.
13. N.Z. Memorial.
14. Close-up of St. Clement Danes, London.
15. Temporary Parliament Buildings (late Governor's residence).
16. Waiomatatini. E.C.
17. Government Buildings, Wellington.
18. Rimutaka tunnel and railway.
19. Wellington crowd scene.
20. Sir William Jordan and Cobber Kain.
21. Dr. Evans, Evans Bay.
22. Two photos of premises of Michaelis, Hallestin & Farquhar.
23. The Downs, Blenheim.
24. Group on horse and dray.
25. Royal tour, 1901. King George V and Queen Mary.

MAPS

2 maps, Lands & Survey Dept. of N.Z. (1 of North Island, 1932; 1 of South Island, 1920.) Provinces have been drawn in in red.

PAMPHLET MATERIAL

The following items have been placed on permanent loan at the Library. Duplicates of almost all the titles are retained by the Society.

ADMIRAL Arthur Phillip R.N. founder and first governor of Australia.

Addresses given on the occasion of the fourth annual service of thanksgiving and reception, Tuesday October 13th 1936. [London, Truscotts, 1936]

Addresses given on the occasion of the third annual service. [London, Truscotts, 1935]

ADMIRAL Arthur Phillip Commemora- tion Council

Sixth annual service attended by the patron, 11th October 1938. [Sydney, Peal, Ashdown & Hart Ltd., 1938]

AUSTRALASIAN Pioneers' Club

Memorandum and articles of association. [Sydney, Jones & Co., 1928]

List of members, September 1936. [No imprint]

BRYANT, James & Mary

From then till now, being a tabulated record of the descendants of James and Mary Bryant. [1958]

CANTERBURY Junior Chamber of Commerce

Centennial; Canterbury, New Zealand 1950. [Christchurch, Whitcombe & Tombs, 1950]

Christchurch, New Zealand, facts and figures. [Christchurch, Canterbury Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1948]

DOMINION National Days Historical Celebration Movement

Introductory remarks to be read by the captain of P. & O. Australia line steamers at sea on Australia day every 26th January. [No imprint]

HILLIARD, Rev.

Address delivered . . . in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, at the

special service in commemoration of the 202nd birthday anniversary of Admiral Arthur Phillip . . . 13th October 1940. [Sydney, W. C. Penfold & Co. Pty. Ltd., 1940]

JOHNSTON, Douglas Hope

The founding of Australia. Australia's national picture of a great Empire event, the first "Australia" day, painted by Algernon Johnston. [London, Chiswick Press Ltd., n.d.]

The discovery, founding and development of New Zealand . . . New Zealand's national day celebration on every 6th February . . . A historical address to be read on the passenger ships of the New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Australia day historical address.

JOHNSTONE, Rev. S. M.

Factors in the making of history. The Admiral Phillip commemoration sermon preached in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, 12th October 1941. [Sydney, W. C. Penfold & Co. Pty. Ltd., 1941]

METHODIST Church of New Zealand

Centennial service in Wellington. Dedication . . . of the monument and drinking fountain in the Manners Street reserve . . . to mark the site of the first Christian service held in Te Aro, Wellington . . . [Wellington, 1939]

MOWLL, Rev. H. W.

Address delivered . . . in St. Andrew's Cathedral Sydney at the special service in commemoration of the 201st anniversary of Admiral Arthur Phillip R.N. . . . [Sydney, W. C. Penfold Pty. Ltd. 1939]

NEW ZEALANDERS and descendants of Pioneers' Club

Memoirs of Pioneers. [Wellington, 1946]

PORIRUA School

Seventy-fifth anniversary 1873-1948, Porirua School, Wellington, Harry H. Tombs Ltd. [1948]

TUCKER Family

Reunion of the descendants of Edward and Emma Tucker to be held at Hastings on Saturday November 4th, Sunday November 5th, 1961.

UNION Bank of Australia Ltd.

100 years. The Union Bank of Australia Ltd. Established 1937, opened in New Zealand 1840. [1940]

WELLINGTON Chamber of Commerce

One hundred years of commerce. Exhibition catalogue. [Wellington, Wellington Chamber of Commerce, 1956]

WELLINGTON Town Hall

Town Hall opening ceremony by His Worship the Mayor . . . on Wednesday, December 7th, 1904. Wellington, W. J. Lankshear [1904]

WOMEN'S Pioneer Society of Australasia

Pioneers. Members 1937-1938. [No imprint]

Constitution and rules, aims and objects. List of officers and foundation members, 31st December 1929. Revised 30th June 1931. [Sydney, Caxton print, 1931]

One volume of collected songs, words and music. 157 p. Quite unidentified at time of acquisition.

ITEMS ACCEPTED FOR THE ART COLLECTION

The restored Treaty House, Waitangi, Bay of Islands. [From] New Zealand Illustrated 16/October 1939.

The signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, February 6th 1840. [From] New Zealand Free Lance Annual 16 October 1939.

Canterbury Provincial Council note-

paper with picture of Lyttelton at letter-head.

Rhodes election poster.

I.C.I. calendar 1960—Brees' Early Wellington.

Skelton, E. J. Captain James Cook. [Etching]

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF EARLY SETTLERS

The Wanganui Branch of the New Zealand Founders' Society is compiling a Biographical Index of all families who settled in the area between Bulls and Waverley from 1840 to 1900.

This covers a wide field. It was first suggested that only the area between Turakina and Kai Iwi be included, but after consideration it was decided that owing to Bulls, Marton, Waitotara and Waverley having such close association with Wanganui in the 1860s, that they be included.

This valuable, important and interesting contribution to the history of the area mentioned, will, when completed, be housed in the Alexander Public Library, Wanganui, where it will be readily available to descendants and historians.

The Index already contains some 8500 index cards with from one to about thirty references on each card, but much more is still to be done.

The Society wishes to contact descendants of those early settlers, many of whom are unknown to them, so a questionnaire has been prepared, asking for details of birthplace, arrival in New Zealand (if not born in New Zealand), occupation, address, etc., which will be sent to all who wish to honour their ancestors by having their names included in the Index. The information supplied will be entered on the respective cards.

Descendants wishing to co-operate and assist the Society in this matter are asked to contact

MRS. C. E. FITZWATER,
4 Allison Sroet, Wanganui.

WELLINGTON HISTORICAL QUIZ

PRIZE WINNERS

Under 11 Years: 1st Prize, Eugenie Quinn (Miramar South); 2nd Prize, Alison Kirby (St. Mark's); Commended, Alison Chartes (Eastern Hutt), Christopher Butchers (Eastern Hutt), David Pycroft (St. Mark's), David Marrett (Nae Nae).

Under 13 Years: 1st Prize, Patricia O'Reilly (St. Anthony's); 2nd prize, Mary Gabites (Karori); Commended, Stephen Lange (Ngāio), Ian Morfee (Miramar Central), John Gandy (Tawa), Ian Munro (Tawa), Grant Robertson (Nae Nae Intermediate).

Under 16 Years 1st Prize, Jean Fleming (Marsden); 2nd Prize, Margaret McCaul (Wellington East Girls' College); Commended, Margaret Martin (Wellington East Girls' College), Janet Hyams (Marsden), Diane Kirkpatrick (Marsden), Jennifer Compton (Wellington East Girls' College), Annabel Kaspar (Wellington East Girls' College), John Grigg (Scots College), Pleasance Purser (Wellington East Girls' College).

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.

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 - BALLEE - 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 - COSSIPORE-NZ
 UK-COUNTNESS OF FIFE - COUNTNESS 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 - EGDMONT - ELBE - ELEANOR - ELIZA - ELIZABETH-NZ
 UK-ELIZABETH MASON - ELLEN - ELLEN LEWIS - ELPHINSTONE - FLORA-NZ
 UK-EMIGRANT AMERICA - EMMA - EMU - ENDEAVOUR - ENDORA - ENTERPRISE-NZ
 UK-EQUATOR - ERIN - ESPERANZA - ESSEX - ESSINGTON - ESTHER - EUPHRATES-NZ
 UK-EUMPHREMUS - 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 - GENII-NZ
 UK-GEORGE CANNING - GEORGE FIFE - GERTRUDE - GIL BLAS - GLENBERVIE-NZ
 UK-GLENSWILLY - GLENTANNER - GLOUCESTER - GOSHAWK - GOVERNOR-NZ
 UK-GOVERNOR KING - GOVERNOR MCOUARRE - GUIDE - GRAMPUS - GWALIOR - GYPSY-NZ
 UK-HALCIONE - HARKAWAY - HARWOOD - HARLEQUIN - HARRIETT - HARRINGTON-NZ
 UK-HAMILLA MITCHELL - HAMPSHIRE - HANNAH - HANNAH WATSON - HASTINGS-NZ
 UK-HAWELS - 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 - INKERMAN - 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 - LAUBE - LAUKE - 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-NORAYA - 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 PEEL-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 - VELOCIPEDE - 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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