



President's Message

Members of the New Zealand Founders Society will readily understand why I strongly supported necessary amendments of the Historic Places Bill when it was under searching discussion by a special Parliamentary committee during the recess. The most important alteration, recommended by the committee in its report to Parliament, is that membership of the proposed National Trust shall be appointed on the nomination of the various organisations concerned instead of by the Minister of Internal Affairs on the recommendation of those bodies.

It may be assumed that usually such recommendations would be approved by the Minister, but it is preferable to have the selection as the sole responsibility of the organisations which naturally will choose the most suitable representatives that they can find.

For the same reason there is another desirable recommendation that, instead of having the chairmanship vested in the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the appointment should be made by the Trust.

At the time of writing it was confidently expected that the proposed amendments would prove acceptable to the Government. By such procedure the interest of the organisations will be stimulated and the spirit of co-operation with the Government authorities will be strengthened.

When the Act comes into force this year the Founders Society must do its utmost to ensure that administration will be as intelligent and as vigorous as the national purpose deserves. It is a great opportunity for the Society to bring itself into public view for the achievement of one of its main objects: "To help in preserving historical places, buildings and monuments."

DUFF DAYSH.

Historic Records for Wakefield House

Mr. William D. Ferguson, of Wellington, has given to the New Zealand Founders Society a letter written by Edward Gibbon Wakefield and a minute of a meeting in connection with a proposal for transport of suitable labourers from China to New Zealand. Of course, Wakefield and his associates had no wish to take any action that would make a racial problem for the country. The purpose was to get a quick development from productive land.

Framed photostat copies of the letter and the minute will be hung in the club room of Wakefield House. Here is the text:—

WELLINGTON,

13th June, 1853.

Wm. Barnard Rhodes, Esq.

My Dear Sir,

Being persuaded myself that, if this Chinese immigration plan can be carried promptly into effect, the result will be more serviceable to New Zealand than the discovery of "an available gold field," and than any thing else that could be done at present for increasing the wealth of the colonists of every class and adding to the value of land, I think that at no distant day you will have reason to be proud of the com-

ment which took place at your house on Saturday, in which, by getting us together and otherwise, you took so leading a part. And I have therefore got my son to write out a fair copy of the Minute of our proceedings, which I beg leave to enclose. I pray of you to keep it for the present, being sure that after the first step shall be completed by the arrival of a ship full of well-selected labourers you will be glad to preserve this document for your family, as a record of their founder's important share in contributing to the prosperity and greatness of our country.

Believe me to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

E. G. WAKEFIELD.

At a private meeting, held at Captain Rhodes's, on Saturday, the 11th June, 1853;—Present,—Mr. Bowler, Captain Rhodes, Mr. Clifford, Captain Raynell, Mr. Bethune, Mr. Torlesse, Mr. King, Mr. Robert Heaton Rhodes, Mr. E. Jerningham Wakefield, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Johnston, Mr. F. Dillon Bell, and Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the subject of opening a direct communication with

China for the purposes of commerce and the introduction of Chinese labour into this colony, was fully considered, and its importance to all classes acknowledged; when the following gentlemen,—Captain Rhodes, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Bowler, declared their readiness to enter practically into the undertaking in such a manner as to afford a guarantee to persons desirous of obtaining labourers, that such labourers should be secured provided a guarantee were given by applicants for servants, that the cost of passage for the same would be paid on their arrival in the colony: and it was resolved,

1st. That in order to settle the particulars of a plan for carrying the object into effect without delay, the above-named gentlemen will meet on Tuesday next at Captain Rhodes's office, at 12 o'clock.

2nd. That the following gentlemen from Canterbury,—Mr. E. Jerningham Wakefield, Mr. R. H. Rhodes, Mr. Torlesse, and Mr. Crosbie Ward, together with Mr. Raymond and Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, be present on the occasion.

James Busby and the Treaty of Waitangi

(By Eric Ramsden.)

If the Treaty of Waitangi can never become law, as many Maoris would like to see, it can be said in all fairness that, as the years go by, it is assuming an increased importance in the eyes of New Zealanders. Yet the man who laboured for seven years at the Bay of Islands to maintain and further enhance British influence in these islands before Captain William Hobson came to New Zealand with a treaty, the man who did much to secure one that he knew would be acceptable to the Maori people, has never obtained that recognition which is his due.

The Rev. Henry Williams, and his missionary band, have never lacked advocates. But New Zealanders, and particularly the Maori people, have never been brought to a realisation of what they owe to James Busby, the one-time British Resident.

Even the name of his home, the house which he erected at Waitangi, where he lived and suffered, where his children were born and one of them died, where he almost lost his own life, has been changed. Today the old British Residency, surely a dignified title and one with historic associations, is

known as "the Treaty House." Why?—I do not know. There is little enough today at Waitangi to recall Busby and his family.

In directing attention to Busby and his work there is no intention on my part to decry that of the Williams brothers or, for that matter, any of the missionaries, who played a part in the drama of the Treaty of Waitangi. That the missionaries were on the spot at that critical period in our history we should, of course, be profoundly grateful.

It was my privilege to work for several years on the private papers of Busby, and I am glad to learn that there is now some prospect of their passing into the keeping of some public institution where they will be available to other students. That material is well worth study. Much has yet to be written on Busby. His contribution to the great wealth from viticulture that is now Australia's is, alone, worthy of a volume. That phase of his life's work is little known in this country. He was a voluminous writer, the author of several books, as well as of many pamphlets. Even if his grievances, and they were legitimate, filled many

pages of his writings, there is historical material available, both published and unpublished, that should be brought to public attention.

My own life of the former Resident was particularly fortunate. It appeared soon after the centenary of the Treaty, at a time when the beginnings of government in this country were much in the public mind, and it was out of print within a few months. It appears now only at auction sales, an item for collectors. The type was dispersed too soon: there is little likelihood of a second edition, because the costs of production have increased very considerably since 1942.

The fact that Busby actually framed the Treaty was never credited to him until my biography appeared. Indeed, it was not until the centenary celebrations at Waitangi in 1940 that any Government ever acknowledged his services. Hobson, in his day, was more generous.

From the time that he left the public service in 1840 until his death 30 years later, Busby was a man with a grievance. Such men are never popular. Furthermore, he might be described as a man with a perfect single-track mind. He was tenacious, obstinate even, and absolutely uncompromising where principle was concerned. But he was also a man of the utmost probity, honest to a degree. When he left Government service he was heavily in debt. Indeed, he had to take a cargo of kauri gum to the United States, and sell it there, in order to remove the bailiff from Waitangi. Yet he was a man who, if he had been so inclined, could have made himself one of the wealthiest in the country. The opportunities for riches were certainly there.

But what Busby demanded, and what he eventually received shortly before his death, was compensation for the land he believed he had legitimately purchased, a purchase, incidentally, that the former Maori owners recognised. Heavily in debt to the brothers who had stood so loyally by him over the years, Busby petitioned successive Governments, haunted the galleries of the House of Representatives, without success. When at last he did receive compensation it was too late: Death already had a hand on his shoulder.

When it became necessary to draw up the Treaty, Hobson was so ill that he was unable to leave his vessel. Upon the Resident therefore devolved that task. Busby's statement, delivered in 1860, makes clear the role that he undertook:

"He (Hobson) sent the gentleman who was to be appointed Colonial Trea-

sure and the chief clerk to me with some notes, which they had put together as the basis of the Treaty, to ask my advice respecting them. I stated that I should not consider the proposition contained in those notes as calculated to accomplish the object, but offered to prepare the draft of a Treaty for Hobson's consideration. The draft of the Treaty prepared by me was adopted by Hobson without any other alteration than a transposition of certain sentences, which did not in any degree affect the sense."

Two years earlier, in the (Auckland) "Southern Cross," he had been even more explicit: "As I, myself, drew that Treaty, I think I should understand it as well as most people: and, as it was to my influence, joined with that of the missionaries, that Hobson attributed the success of his mission, I think that my testimony as to the sense in which the natives understood the Treaty, is entitled to some respect."

It will be seen there that Busby did not take credit to himself alone, but accorded the missionaries their due.

If, on the other hand, Busby had been a man of different character, how harmful he could have been to Hobson and his mission! Despite what has been written to the contrary, for it has been fashionable in some quarters to dismiss Busby as a failure, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of certain influential chiefs. Busby was himself astounded when certain of them, prior, of course, to the proclamation of British sovereignty, proposed that he should become their King. He told them to dismiss such an idea from their minds, and asked them to maintain secrecy on the matter.

Busby's task at the Bay was not only impossible but hopeless from the outset: he had not the authority even of a Justice of the Peace, nor the help of a single policeman to support him. Still, it says much for him that, until the end, he performed his duty conscientiously, that when Hobson came with the authority behind him which he, when Resident, was denied, he gave him every support within his power.

New Zealand should remember with gratitude that lonely, tragic figure. That he was entitled to some recognition was admitted in Busby's lifetime by "The New Zealander," a newspaper that had consistently opposed him: "Had he been less crotchety, and more practical as a law-giver and law-observer, it is surely no great stretch of the imagination to suppose that, as a matter of courtesy . . . he would have been selected to fill

the office of first Governor. . . . One fact is sufficiently patent—that he merged into a large land claimant in the district over which he long held sway, and that those claims . . . have long been held to be a fatal cause of the non-progression of northern colonisation.”

That was written years before the justice of Busby's claims was acknowledged. Let us remember him in his official capacity, rather than as the persistent petitioner and litigant, the man who had the audacity to bring a Governor of the colony into court.

Clubrooms of Wakefield House

Members are reminded that the Clubrooms are open every Tuesday afternoon when tea is served at a nominal charge. They are permitted to bring as many friends as they wish.

Ceremony at Wakefield's Grave

Some members of the New Zealand Founders Society and the Wellington Early Settlers and Historic Association assembled on the morning of 15th May for the annual ceremony of laying the Bledisloe wreath on the grave of Edward Gibbon Wakefield in Wellington's old Sydney Street cemetery.

“As we come on this hallowed ground and see the many mute stones of those of generations that have passed,” said the Mayor, Mr. R. L. Macalister, “we cannot but feel how convincingly they tell us of the short time which man has on this earth, and in that life how little, in the main, in each generation does any individual by his work or actions, contribute, so far as the future is concerned, to the commonweal or for the benefit of all.

“In each generation, however, there are a few who do make contributions to the many, and whose work lasts and remains to be remembered for all time. In his generation Edward Gibbon Wakefield was one of those few, for he gave a lead in the work of colonisation—a lead far ahead of his contemporaries. We owe it to the genius, inspiration and practical, energetic actions of Wakefield that this city was founded. The initial colonisation of what is now, in the main, our Dominion, followed a plan as patterned by him, in accordance with the pattern of the British ways of life and the best traditions of the times.

Waitangi Treaty Scene for Founders' Ball

When the “Bulletin” went to press executive members of the Founders Society were striving to arrange for a “tableau vivant” of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi as a highlight for the annual ball at the Majestic Cabaret, Wellington, on 24th September. In this scene members of the Society, in period dress, would represent the chief persons, pakeha and Maori, who took part in the great function of 5th-6th February, 1840, and also a number of onlookers. If the executive's confident hope is fulfilled, Mr. Cheviot Bell, a member of the Waitangi Trust Board, will give a ten-minute talk on the Treaty and its background. Members who read his bright article, “Historic View of Waitangi,” in the December issue of the “Bulletin,” will know well that Mr. Bell would make those minutes full of interest.

“In the matter of colonisation Wakefield is best remembered by us for this great, important and attractive city which has grown up around the spot on which we now stand, and where lie Wakefield's mortal remains. This man had a tempestuous life: he worked hard; he fought hard; he had his friends; he made enemies. He knew what he wanted, and was most intolerant of all who opposed him. He was a pioneer in every sense of the word, and to his end walked the hard road of all pioneers.

“It is pleasing to know that even now—ninety-one years after his death—the home which was his, although made of wood, still stands and, through the generosity of members of the Founders Society, has been preserved.

“When we come here and think of Wakefield, we should also think of his contemporaries—of those of his friends and of his many opponents in public life whose remains are also interred in these very grounds. And on this day, as we think of them, we think too of the services they gave in the colonisation of this country, and in the laying of the foundations of this great city which is the heritage which we enjoy today.”

Appropriate speeches also came from Professor F. Wilson, president of the Wellington Early Settlers and Historic Association, and Mr. Duff Daysh, president of the Founders Society.

Chasing That New Member

Mr. A—— and Mr. B——, members of the Founders Society, were having a chummy babble over a few bubbles. When they had searched each other for opinions about UNRA, UNESCO, CORSO, NATO, EDC, and other alphabetical enigmas they found themselves in the same flam, and decided to leave the solutions of all these baffling problems to somebody or other, here or elsewhere. Then the talk drifted to the Society's outlook.

Mr. A——: "I suppose you got that new member."

Mr. B——: "No, but nearly."

Mr. A——: "Same here. How did you set about it?"

Mr. B——: "I had several good targets. Of course, the sub. of 10/- a year wasn't an obstacle."

Mr. A——: "Pouff! A tiny speck." He waved a hand as if he was flicking away any possible bother on that matter.

Mr. B——: "I really did some chasing about. You know how it is. You see someone who is well qualified for membership and gladly willing to join. He or she promises to look up some old documents or letters for information to put on the application form. You give some reminders, but action is delayed from one cause or another, and so the thing drifts on. But I have the will to win."

Mr. ——: "Gin? Why the change?"

Mr. B—— (with emphatic loudness and clearness): "Win, win, win—the will to win."

Mr. A——: "Oh, I beg your pardon. Yes, yes, of course—the will to win in the Wakefield way. I also have some of it—quite a lot—more than some people may think."

Mr. B——: "Do you think we could get any credit from Duff Daysh or Jeff Andrew for our near-wins, especially when we had fully explained all the circumstances?"

Mr. A——: "I don't think I would be brave enough to ask them. I think their eyebrows would slide up until they nearly escaped from their scalps."

Mr. B——: "Yes; it would be better to show more substance than shadow. We must try again."

Mr. A——: "Yes; try, try try again, but it mustn't be a 'Kathleen Mavourneen'."

Mr. B——: "Nor a 'Wait Till the Clouds Roll By, Jinny'."

Mr. A——: "Well, after that couple of ticklers I am feeling big, bold and brave."

I'll lay you an even pound that I get my member before you."

Mr. B——: "Done."

They shake hands on it, and call for another comforter.—L.F.

Strenuous Canterbury Pilgrim

Miss Dora P. Harman, a member of the Canterbury Branch of the N.Z. Founders Society, gives glimpses of the life of her father, Mr. R. J. S. Harman, a Canterbury pilgrim who arrived at Lyttelton in the "Charlotte Jane" in 1850.

Mr. Harman was educated at Rugby School, where his particular friend happened to be a son of Lord Lyttelton, whose name is borne by the port of Christchurch.

Mr. Harman, an engineer and surveyor, was appointed deputy-superintendent to Mr. Rolleston.

The deputy was engaged in survey work on Banks Peninsula. When the superintendent called a meeting at Christchurch, Mr. Harman walked to the coast, got a boat to cross Lyttelton Harbour, walked over the hills to Christchurch, attended the meeting, then returned to his work on the peninsula—on foot to Lyttelton and across the harbour by boat.

When some of the British nobility and others communicated with the New Zealand Government in order to invest money in New Zealand, they were advised to apply to Mr. Harman. They did so, and consequently, instead of practising his profession, he was obliged to give up his regular work and devote his time to the care of the absentees' estates. He set up a land and estate business.

On one occasion, having to go to Oxford to inspect a property for Mr. Lyttelton, he took his son (13 years) in some sort of conveyance to Rangiora, and walked to Oxford. Having no other means of getting back to Christchurch, they walked twenty miles, slept under a haystack, and walked to Christchurch the next day, another twenty miles.

Mr. Harman's experience at Rugby School encouraged him to play Rugby football until he was more than fifty years old.

How near are you to getting that new member?

Letter from Mrs. Priscilla Williams

In a letter of 16th June from her home at 100 Coleherne Court, London, S.W.5, Mrs. Priscilla Williams, owner of the section on which Wakefield House stands, wrote to Mr. Duff Daysh, president of the Founders Society.

"I was most interested," stated Mrs. Williams, "to read the 'History of Wakefield Property' in the 'N.Z.F.S. Bulletin' for April. To it I would only add this: Captain Edward Roger Wakefield did not just 'die' in 1944. He was killed in action at the head of the Commando attack on Brac Island, off Yugoslavia, on 3rd June, 1944. He was only 33 when he was killed, and had already established himself at the English Bar. He was deeply interested in New Zealand affairs; he broadcast to New Zealand on the centenary of the Treaty of Waitangi on 6th February, 1940. I have just returned from a visit to his grave in the British Military Cemetery at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

"I have the original photograph of Wakefield House, of 1862, showing it as a small, one-storied house, and a photograph of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, taken shortly before his death by one of the first photographers to come to New Zealand. If the Society does not already possess copies of these, I should be delighted to send them to you. If the section had to pass from Wakefield hands, I can think of no better owners than the Founders Society."

Mr. Daysh's reply gave thanks for the offer of photographs which, he remarked, would be much appreciated and would prove a valuable addition to historical documents now hanging in Wakefield House.

In his comment on Captain Wakefield's heroic death Mr. Daysh mentioned that "he was indeed carrying on the Wakefield tradition."

Parliamentary Centenary

Miss Irma O'Connor writes on the Parliamentary centenary celebrations at Auckland:—

"The Parliamentary State Luncheon was of course a Government affair, and invitations were sent from Wellington as from the Prime Minister. My sister and I received invitations to this as Wakefield's descendants, and I in the capacity also of secretary of the Auckland Branch of the N.Z. Founders Society.

"The chairman of the Branch, Mr. D. G. Riddiford, also attended in his official capacity, and two others of our members, Messrs. J. G. Wynyard, of Te Awamutu, and M. H. Wynyard, of Auckland, grandsons of Acting-Governor Lieut. Colonel Wynyard, were also present. The luncheon went off very well and was much enjoyed by all of us. Very attractive souvenir menu cards made happy mementos of the occasion.

"At the Parliamentary Ball, which was a civic affair, we were not so well treated. I received a letter from the Town Clerk, Mr. T. M. Ashby, notifying me that representation had to be extremely restricted, owing to the number of societies to be considered, which of course we realised. However, he said that invitations had been sent to Mr. Riddiford as chairman and to me as secretary. Mr. Riddiford received his invitation a week after it was supposed to be answered, and I did not receive mine at all.

As far as I know, therefore, the only members of the Founders Society present were Mr. R. L. Wynyard and his wife. Mr. R. L. Wynyard is a great-grandson of the original Colonel Wynyard."

Mrs. R. L. Macalister, Mayoress of Wellington, granddaughter of New Zealand's first Premier, James Edward Fitzgerald, was also a guest.

"The father of New Zealand" was the Prime Minister's tribute to Edward Gibbon Wakefield when he mentioned the presence of the two great-granddaughters, Misses I. and B. O'Connor.

Adventures of Parkes Family of Wanganui

(By N. A. Parkes)

[Mr. Parkes, who for five years was Secretary of the Wanganui Branch of the N.Z. Founders Society, is a representative of the family which has had the longest continuous residence in Wanganui.]

Samuel Parkes, a manufacturing chemist of Laxton and a member of an old Kentish family, arrived in New Zealand by the ship "Martha Ridgway" on 8th July, 1840. He came to Wanganui by sea in December, 1840, with a survey party to survey the site of the town, and is believed to have drawn the original map of the settlement.

Parkes took up land on St. John's Hill, then known by the Maori name of "Kaiherau." He called it St. John's Wood Farm, after St. John's Wood, London, near his old home. It was several

years before he could settle on his land; the Maoris would not permit it. Several times he and his possessions were escorted back to town with a warning not to go back.

In the war of 1847 the Maoris had their camp on the house site which had preciously been burnt down. It was not until 1848 that Mr. Parkes could finally settle on his land. His wife and family of six had arrived in New Zealand before him. They landed on Petone beach from the "Aurora," the first ship to bring settlers to New Zealand, on 22nd January, 1840. Their first home was a raupo whare on Petone beach. When the wind blew it just swept through the hut, and if it rained the water just came straight through, and an umbrella was a necessity if one wanted to remain dry.

In May, 1841, Fred and Frank Parkes, then boys of nine and eight years, walked with William Gordon Bell and his two sons to Wanganui. They arrived with six bullocks and a cow yoked together and with packs on their backs. The journey took a fortnight.

The mother and daughter arrived by ship, after a voyage of six weeks. The captain was afraid of the bar; twice the ship was blown by gales to the lee of Kapiti. It was only starvation that forced him to attempt the bar. The passengers for many weeks bore the marks of their ordeal.

Haziness about Waitangi

Probably the great majority of New Zealanders have very vague notions about the main provisions of the Treaty of Waitangi. A man, who had been fairly well educated in a general way, was asked by a friend to explain the Treaty. "I confess," he replied, "that I know nearly as much about it as a cow knows about acoustics or a dog about the dogmas of Deuteronomy."

Obituary

The Society's Executive regretfully reports the deaths of Mrs. E. Miles and Mrs. H. C. Fahrenbach (Wellington), Mrs. M. Baigent and Mr. R. L. Levin (Lower Hutt), Mr. S. Tankersley (Wairarapa), Mrs. L. Cotter (Martinborough), Mrs. M. A. L. Couper (Havelock North), Captain J. Mawson (Napier), Mrs. M. Cook (Palmerston North).

New Members of N.Z. Founders Society

Name	Place	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Miss J. McClymont	Auckland	"Duchess of Argyle"	1842	Bell
Mrs. J. P. Madgwick	Wellington	"Clifton"	1842	Bartlett
Mrs. J. I. Northe	Napier	"Clifton"	1842	Bartlett
Mrs. E. M. Upton	Lower Hutt	"Slains Castle"	1841	Reeve
Mrs. H. A. Ball	Masterton	"Toiy"	1839	Tankersley
		"Aurora"	1840	Tankersley
Mrs. A. Luxford	Auckland	"Prince Rupert"	1841	Ring
Mrs. E. A. Lissington	Wellington	"Rebecca"	1850	Johnstone
Miss T. E. Lissington	Wellington	"Rebecca"	1850	Johnstone
Mrs. N. H. Smith	Melbourne	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	Wallace
		"Coromandel"	1840	Smith
Mr. R. W. Smith	Melbourne	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	Wallace
		"Coromandel"	1840	Smith
Mrs. M. A. Staples	Wellington	"Clifford"	1841	Cook
Mrs. M. M. Kelly	Nelson	"Whitby"	1841	Cross
Miss E. Matheson	Wellington	"Wm. Bentinck"	1841	Speedy
Mr. F. R. Curtis	Wellington	"London"	1840	Curtis
Miss F. L. Howard	Wellington	"Deborah"	1826	Clendon
Mrs. F. Moore	Lower Hutt	"Strathfieldsaye"	1858	Brown
Miss D. E. Knight	Paranaraumu	"Bengal Merchant"	1840	Dick
Mrs. M. K. Parker	Frankton	"Surrey"	1835	White
Mr. F. T. Day	Masterton	"George Fyfe"	1842	Coster
Mr. J. H. Luxford	Auckland	"Adelaide"	1840	Luxford
Mrs. M. E. Paton	Mt. Maunganui	"Aurora"	1840	Davis
Mr. J. L. Ranby	Ohaupo	"George Fyfe"	1842	Jones
		"Oriental"	1841	Wilton
Mrs. I. Paque	Auckland	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	Oliver
Mrs. N. Nathan	Blenheim	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	Bayly
Mr. A. C. Nathan	Blenheim	"Slains Castle"	1841	Nathan
Mrs. N. B. Pilkington	Wellington	"Pilgrim"	1849	Barraud
Miss S. D. Nicholls	Wellington	"Stag"	1852	Nicholls
Master John Morpeth	Auckland	"James"	1841	Gittos

Life Members

Miss I. S. Cadwallader	Wellington	"Gertrude"	1841	Cole
Mrs. V. G. Petterson	Wellington	"New Zealander"	1827	Mair
Mr. W. R. Levin	Wellington	—	—	Levin

Remarkable Career of Two Cannon

Mr. N. A. Parkes, an active member of the Whanganui Branch of the N.Z. Founders Society, sketches the remarkable career of two cannon.

Their recorded adventures began at Wanganui in 1847 when as 12-pounders of "H.M.S. Calliope" they bombarded Aramoho Pa. For many years they were used for various tasks of destruction against the Maoris. They were mounted on the gun-boats "Moutoa" and "Gundogai."

When peace came they became a portion of the memorial (known as the Veterans' Steps) to the soldiers who fell during the Maori Wars. They remained there until 1942 when fear of Japanese invasion put them out of sight. It was thought by Army authorities that the guns might give an impression that Wanganui was a defended city.

With other relics of previous wars the two guns were moved to waste ground where they remained for twelve years, played with by the local youngsters and weathered by the elements.

May Day, 1954, saw another change in their abode. It was "Clean-up" day for Wanganui, and the cannon with their comrades were carried across the city to the dump at Landguard Bluff.

Soon these cannon, each weighing 22 cwt. 7 lbs. and still in good condition, will be at the front of the Museum, returned at last to a respectable place in the community.

History in Street Names

The Wanganui correspondent of the "N.Z.F.S. Bulletin" writes:—

Mr. Smart, Director of the Alexander Museum, is undertaking the interesting task of tracing the derivations of the names of the streets of Wanganui. He is being helped by members of the Founders Society. The result will be published in a book which should be of interest to the student and the general reader.

Besides the bare derivations of the name, there is a short article on the person concerned, and in some cases of the family. Actually it will be a history of Wanganui in miniature.

The time has now been reached when there must be a general gathering of facts

and data of our first hundred years before they are lost forever. Each town and village must help in its own way.

Wellington has its street-name index; Wanganui hopes to have one in the near future. What of all the other cities and towns of this country? Perhaps members of the Founders Society in other districts could start movements.

Members' Flat in Wakefield House

No. 1 Flat is available for the use of all members. It is fully furnished with linen and crockery. All that members are required to supply is their food. A member may bring a non-member friend to occupy the flat. The total cost is only £5/5/- per week.

This is a service and a privilege which the Society is able to offer members; they should make full use of it. Applicants should book well ahead with the Dominion Secretary.

New Addresses of Members Required

The Dominion Secretary will be pleased to receive the present addresses of the following members:—

	Last known place of residence.
Mrs. M. F. Donald	Auckland
Mrs. S. P. Ballinger	Auckland
Mr. J. N. Trollove	Auckland
Mr. C. G. D. Edgar	Kaikohe
Mr. F. Gooder	Te Awamutu
Mrs. E. M. J. Harding	Wairarapa
Miss M. D. Daniell	Wairarapa
Miss M. A. E. Admore	Wairarapa
Mrs. E. M. Chennells	Wairarapa
Miss N. Cameron	Wairarapa
Mrs. N. P. Tolhurst	Wairarapa
Mrs. A. Hislop	Makara
Mr. B. W. Seed	Wellington
Mrs. M. E. Jones	Eastbourne
Mrs. H. Truda, 6 James Street	*
Mrs. L. M. Walker, 6 James Street	*

*Town not known.