



President's Message

At the outset of my year of office as President of the Founders Society I am glad to be able in this number of the "Bulletin" to say how gratified I am with the progress the Society has made during the term of my predecessor, Mr. Duff Daysh. During the last year there has been an increase in the number of members, the Annual Ball in 1953 was a success, only surpassed by the Ball this year, and the re-financing of Wakefield House has been carried through to a successful conclusion.

All these things are matters in which the members and the secretary, Mr. Jeff M. Andrew, can take a just pride, but we should by no means rest on our laurels. The membership could be far greater than it is, and I would like to see more members attend the functions of the Society, particularly the monthly lunches. We have been fortunate lately in having some excellent speakers. Every effort will be made during the coming year to maintain the standard.

At present inquiries are being made to find a person prepared to act in an honorary capacity as archivist and librarian at Wakefield House. It is hoped that an appointment to this important position will be announced soon. The Society possesses a number of important books and documents, and it is desirable that they should be catalogued and suitably housed. This will no doubt suggest to persons who possess books and documents of historic value and are anxious that they should be handed down to posterity, that the Founders Society is an appropriate institution to have custody of them. It is expected that periodical displays of the documents and other objects will be arranged.

I cannot conclude my message without paying tribute to those persons who had the vision to found this Society, to those responsible for the progress it has made, and to hope that this progress will be maintained during my year of office as President.

D. J. RIDDIFORD.

Who Are We All? — The White New Zealanders

(By G. H. Scholefield)

Year by year, as the population of New Zealand increases, the proportion of native-born becomes larger and it is harder to determine the weight of the racial elements which have been absorbed. The census statistics now give certain detailed information upon which we can base estimates, and there is a considerable body of source material which enables the student to fill in the gaps and make a complete picture.

The question which interested me first, many years ago now, was the relative strength of English, Scots and Irish in the pakeha population. On the strength of explorers' and missionary narratives it is clear that the first European visitors, the Dutch expedition of Abel Tasman, made no contact at all with the Maoris. The only miscegenation which resulted from that encounter was possibly the digestion of the body of at least one Dutch

seaman by natives, who frightened these first pakeha venturers away.

There is good reason to believe that a number of half-caste children were born in New Zealand after the visits of Captain Cook's ships a hundred years after Tasman.

EARLY ENGLISH ARRIVALS

The first real settlers in the country were the members of Marsden's mission at Bay of Islands in 1814. Fourteen of the eighteen seem to have been Englishmen, and the reinforcements the mission received in the next decade or so were also from England. The Wesleyan mission, coming later, was manned almost entirely by Englishmen. Thus for the first quarter of the 19th century the white community on our shores was mainly English.

The first New Zealand Company, in 1825, despatched a body of colonists. They were almost all English, but, strangely enough, the four brave hearts who alone elected to remain in the country after seeing a haka all happened to be Scots. Augustus Earle in 1827 found "a respectable body of Scotch mechanics at the Bay of Islands pursuing successfully their industrious career."

Meanwhile there was a steady trickle across the Tasman Sea of escapees from the convict settlements in Australia. Many of these were Irish, and a good many Irishmen also came ashore as free men from whalers and sealers frequenting the coasts. When Bishop Pompallier arrived in 1838 he was welcomed at Hokianga by Lynchs, Kellys and O'Briens who were employed in shiyard and stores by Thomas Poynton and Lieut. McDonnell. These two Irishmen had settled there in the twenties but even they were preceded in 1824 by a Scot, Captain Mair, of Peterhead.

When the New Zealand Company of 1840 embarked on organised emigration according to the Edward Gibbon Wakefield's "Art of Colonisation," the intention was to establish in this country typical English colonies, with the laws, customs, habits and manners of the English, in short everything but the soil. Thus it was that in the first twelve ships sent out by the Company almost all the emigrants were English.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF SCOTS

A subsidiary committee in Glasgow sent out to Wellington the "Bengal Merchant" with 160 Scots on board. The individual stories of these Scots are remarkable. While the Port Nicholson settlers were at a standstill owing to disputes about land titles some of the Scots built a schooner to explore the South Island. Their enterprise resulted in a number of fellow Scots—Hays, Sinclairs, Gebbies, Deans, Macintoshes

and Wallaces—settling in and about Banks Peninsula years before the arrival of the Pilgrims in the first four ships, in 1850. They tilled their own farms, built ships and sold their produce as far afield as Australia and later California. Thus, although only three out of the first 76 ships came from the Clyde, Scots pioneers had made a distinct mark in both islands by the middle of the century.

Let us finish with the Scots. As early as 1843 they projected their own colony in the south. The originator of the project, George Rennie, rejected the idea of Scots taking a humble place in the settlements of other nationalities. They should take out their own schoolmasters and ministers "so that the community shall be constituted similar to a parish or county in Scotland."

The Scots who sailed for Otago late in 1847 were mainly drawn from the farming class, worthy and stolid. Their devotion to the twin ideals of education and religion produced noteworthy results in the southern province. Before the end of the century Otago people and institutions were exerting an influence upon the history of the Dominion far exceeding the numbers of the people or the ability of their leaders.

Another organised migration of Scots came to rest at Waipu, north Auckland, in 1853. In 1817 a strong body of Highlanders from the neighbourhood of Inverness sailed under the leadership of their pastor, the Rev. Norman Macdonald, and settled in Nova Scotia. Ten years later they moved to Cape Breton Island, and in ten years again a son of the leader sailed in a schooner built by themselves, first to Scotland and then to Australia, in search of a more promising land to live in. As a result of his inquiries two ships with Scots settlers from Nova Scotia left for South Australia in 1851, and two years later came across to Waipu.

ENGLISH IMPRESS ON CANTERBURY

The English province par excellence is, of course, Canterbury. Planned as a counterblast to the severely Scots complexion of Otago, Canterbury intended to reproduce such a pure English society that they stipulated that every emigrant must be an adherent of the Church of England. The able and enlightened men who controlled the Canterbury Association soon perceived this embargo would damage their colony, and they abandoned it. The Canterbury settlers were carefully selected, so that little of the flotsam and jetsam of young countries came in. Even the gold rushes a decade later bypassed Canterbury proper, to arrive in full spate in Otago, Westland, and Nelson.

The Hawke's Bay English, who most resemble those of Canterbury, were the first body of settlers to demand separation from their mother province. That was in 1858, and a year later the settlers of Marlborough, mainly English, followed their example.

In the seventies many English emigrants came to Canterbury under the Vogel policy, with a strong admixture of Irish, and even many Germans.

A noteworthy special settlement of English people came in the seventies to Rangitikei, where they established themselves on the Manchester block, with Feilding as their town.

Later some Lincolnshire farmers settled near Te Aroha, and later still Canterbury itself sent several groups of native-born English to establish small-farm settlements in the back-blocks of the North Island (notably Ihuraua and Waimamaku).

IRISH IMMIGRATION

When we consider Irish immigration, it is difficult to reach definite conclusions. With the exception of the Ulster settlements in the Bay of Plenty there was no organised Irish immigration. The bulk of the people from Ireland came independently or in gold rushes from Australia, from California or direct from Ireland. Many came also as labourers under the Vogel policy or under a sort of parish system. Men and women who had come earlier sent back home for their brothers, sisters and parents. New Zealand has had many Irish men of high distinction, for example, Sir Maurice O'Rorke, Sir Charles Bowen, but Irish influence had been felt chiefly through the Roman Catholic religion.

COMPOSITION OF PROVINCIAL COUNCILS

Examination of the personnel of the first provincial councils shows that 60 per cent. were of English blood, 24 per cent. Scots and 15 per cent. Irish. These proportions correspond fairly closely with the proportions in the immigrant population at different periods. They are in a measure corroborated also by the census of religious beliefs.

In the first provincial councils of Canterbury and Taranaki there was not a single Scot; in Otago and Southland only five out of twenty-two members were not Scots. Irish members were most numerous in Westland and Auckland. Those in Westland were mainly men who arrived with the gold diggers from Australia and California. In Auckland most of the Irish leaders were individuals who had come to the colony alone, some of them before 1840.

The basic composition of racial elements stated above will be only slightly affected by the recent immigration—numerous though it may seem—of people from other European countries. At the census of 1945, 84.70 per cent. of the pakeha population was born in the Dominion.

[A future article will treat of the French and other European elements.]

Appeal for Preservation of Historic Church

With not a bright prospect of success by present signs, many people are hopeful that the building of the Anglican Cathedral in Wellington will not involve the demolition of St. Paul's Church. A spirited appeal for its preservation was made by Miss D. L. Tanner at the annual meeting of the New Zealand Founders Society in Wakefield House on 18th August.

On Miss Tanner's motion it was decided that the following resolution should be placed before the standing committee of the Diocese of Wellington: "That this meeting is wholeheartedly of the opinion that for historic, artistic, and architectural reasons St. Paul's Church should not be dismembered and demolished and that the church authorities should earnestly reconsider their present decision to incorporate part of the fabric of the church into the new cathedral."

It was also resolved to submit a request to the National Historic Places Trust, as soon as it was formed, "to use its good offices with the Church of England authorities to secure the preservation of St. Paul's Church on its present site."

It was explained that in this attitude the Society was acting from the historic, national viewpoint, in accordance with one of its main objects: "To help in preserving historical places, buildings, and monuments."

The retiring president, Mr. Duff Daysh, said he firmly believed that people generally would have the same undenominational feeling as was shown in the case of Christ Church at Taita. Members of various sects had helped liberally in the preservation of that historic building.

A reasonable target for increase of the Society's membership during the next twelve months is 500—an average of about one-third member per member.

Waitangi Treaty Recalled at Founders Ball

Highlight of the annual ball of the New Zealand Founders Society—the most successful of the series—at the Majestic Theatre, Wellington, on 24th September, was a “living picture” of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, staged by members of the Society and the Ngati-Poneke Maori Association. In raiment of the period they made a very impressive spectacle.

A script, describing the background of the treaty and incidents of the signing, prepared by Mr. Cheviot Bell (a member of the Waitangi Trust Board) and Mr. Leo Fanning, was read with dramatic skill by Mr. Charles Bennett, of the Maori Affairs Department, a well-known broadcaster. A striking tribute to his voicing was seen in the eager listening of more than 400 dancers, whose faces reflected their interest.

HISTORIC REVIEW

Here is the text of the script:—

Ladies and gentlemen, you see here a representation of the main part of the scene at the signing of the famous Treaty of Waitangi, in the Bay of Islands, on 6th February, 1840. If the effort for the making of that treaty had been much longer delayed, there would have been no Founders Ball in this cabaret tonight. Indeed, some of the dancers, descendants of pioneers, would not have been born. That statement may seem startling, but it is true, as a little reflection will prove.

France Had Hope of a Prize

Before the year 1840 the French Government was well aware of the unwillingness of the British Government to form a colony in New Zealand. The French became keenly interested in the opportunity to fly their flag over this country and came very close to a realisation of that hope, as Lindsay Buick had shown in his scholarly book, “The French at Akaroa.”

Before 1840 Kororareka (now known as Russell), in the Bay of Islands, was the liveliest place in New Zealand. It was as full of rollicking, roistering life as an old-time camp of a goldfield. Lawlessness was rampant. Cunning European schemers, ruffians and scallywags made themselves an insufferable nuisance to decent Maori people. Against his evil influence strove the missionaries, who won the goodwill of the Maori folk.

As the result of a petition of Maori chiefs to King William IV for protection, James Busby was appointed British Resident in the Bay of Islands in 1833, but he had very limited powers. Eric Ramsden has written that Busby had not even the authority of a Justice of the Peace nor the help of a single policeman. However, he managed to do much good work.

More petitions were sent to London, urging the British Government to take effective action, but they got much more opposition than support. Conspicuous among the obstructionists was the famous Duke of Wellington, whose stubborn attitude was true to his nickname, “The Iron Duke.” By pleasant irony of fate his name was chosen for New Zealand’s capital city, and some of the streets, such as Salamanca Road, San Sebastian Road and Talavera Terrace, are reminders of his victories in Spain.

Wakefield’s Bold Move

The peculiar shilly-shallying went on until a bold move by the great Edward Gibbon Wakefield forced the hands of the British authorities. He had formed the New Zealand Association, which became the New Zealand Company, the promoter of organ-

ised settlement of this country by migrants from the British Isles. In 1839, Wakefield, thoroughly weary of the dilly-dallying of Ministers of the Crown, despatched the first ship, the “Tory,” to Wellington without a permit—and then things happened all right. The Government hastily commissioned Captain William Hobson, R.N., to go to New Zealand with instructions to gain the approval of the Maori leaders to a transfer of sovereignty. He was to treat them in a spirit of mildness, justice and perfect sincerity, without demonstration of force. Any concessions of the Maori representatives had to be purely voluntary.

Indeed, there was no provision for force. When he left Sydney on H.M.S. Herald he had in his retinue four members of the New South Wales Mounted Police, but these men had come as a bodyguard rather than as guardians of the peace, as Lindsay Buick mentioned in his book “New Zealand’s First War.”

Hobson’s Tribute to Maori Race

Captain Hobson, who had a distinguished and romantic career in the Navy, had visited New Zealand in 1834 to report on the state of the country after a tribal war. In that report he described the Maoris as a “fine and intelligent race” and declared that under a wise Government there was not on earth a people “more susceptible to high intellectual attainments or more capable of becoming a useful and industrious race.”

When Hobson arrived in the Bay of Islands on 29th January, 1840, his title was Lieutenant-Governor under Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, of which New Zealand was a dependency from 1839 until 1841. Hobson had with him Lieutenant Willoughby Shortland, R.N., who was appointed Chief Police Magistrate. He had a term as Lieutenant-Governor during Hobson’s final illness. Shortland’s name is borne by one of Auckland’s best streets.

Preparations for the Treaty Conference were quickly made, chiefly by Busby and the famous missionaries, Henry Williams and William Colenso. The drafting of the treaty was done mainly by Busby.

A big marquee, 150 feet long and 30 feet wide, made with spars and sails from the “Herald”—which gave its name to Auckland’s morning paper—was set up near Busby’s house, now known as “Treaty House.” At noon on 5th February about 600 persons were in the marquee and about 1500 clustered outside. Hobson read the treaty in English and Williams read it in Maori.

Text of the Treaty

Article the first—

“The chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand and the separate and independent chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England, absolutely and without reservation, all the rights and powers of sovereignty which the said Confederation or individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to possess, over their respective territories, as the sole sovereigns thereof.”

Article the second—

“Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and tribes of New Zealand, and to the respective families and individuals thereof, the full, exclusive and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests, fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess, so long as it is their

wish and desire to retain the same in their possession. But the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them on that behalf."

Article the third—

"In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the natives of New Zealand her Royal protection and imparts to them all the rights and privileges of British subjects."

An Exciting Debate

There was plenty of vivid speech and expressive gestures in that debate. Opposing Chiefs raised their voices and hands in vehement protest, which Henry Williams interpreted and Colenso reported. Prominent among the denouncers were Te Kemara, of the Ngatikawa Tribe, and Kawiti, of the Ngatihine Tribe. "No, no, go back, go back," shouted Kawiti at Hobson. "What dost thou want here? We Maori men do not wish thee to stay. We do not want to be tied up and trodden down."

Chief support for the treaty came from Hone Heke, of the Matarahuru Tribe, and Tamati Waka Nene, of the Ngatihao Tribe. Their forceful eloquence turned the tide of opinion in favour of the treaty:

"Remain, Governor, a father for us," pleaded Hone Heke. . . . "If thou shouldst return, we Maoris are gone, utterly gone, annihilated, extinct."

"Remain for us—a father, a judge, a peacemaker," said Tamati Waka Nene. "You must not allow us to become slaves. You must preserve our customs and never permit our lands to be wrested from us. What did we do before the pakeha came? We fought, we fought continually. But now we can plant our grounds, and the pakeha will bring plenty of trade to our shores. Then let us keep him here. Let us all be friends together."

Tension of that exciting debate reached a mixed climax near the end when Te Kemara suddenly ran up to the Governor, and crossed his wrists with an imitation of handcuffing. "Shall I be thus?" he shouted in Maori, with flashing eyes. "Say to me, Governor, speak. Like this, eh? Like this? Come, come, speak, Governor. Like this, eh?"

Then with both hands the Chief grasped a hand of the Governor and shook it vigorously. With grimace and gesture he roared in English: "How d'ye do, eh, Governor? How d'ye do, eh, Mister Governor?" While he did this repeatedly he raised roars of laughter. Hobson took it all in good part.

Soon after he had adjourned the meeting Hobson was chatting with Colenso on his way back to the ship. An elderly Maori Chief from the back country rushed in front of them, stared searchingly at Hobson's face, and then said mournfully: "Aue! he Koroheke! Ekore e roa kua mate." Hobson requested a translation, which Colenso tried to evade, but was finally pressed into giving it: "Alas! an old man; he will soon be dead." It was poor health which made Hobson seem old; he was in his 49th year when he died on 10th September, 1842.

Fate of Treaty in Balance

The night of 5th-6th February, when the fate of the treaty was still in the balance, was vividly recalled by Mr. Cheviot Bell in an address to members of the New Zealand Founders Society last year. "If ever Destiny held the fate of this country in delicate balance, it so held it during that anxious night of 5th-6th February," he said. "On the one side were the beachcombers, the natural opponents of anything re-

lated to law and order, striving by every device of debauchery at their command to dissuade the treaty's adoption and on the other side were the missionaries labouring in its advocacy—their sole motive the welfare of those they sought so earnestly to tend. And over all was the very real risk which an inadequate commissariat entailed, the very imminent danger that the Maori might be faced with choice of returning home for an ample meal or remaining in hunger, to consider and adopt an arrangement of the wisdom and potential benefit to him he was by no means certain or convinced."

"After some vigorous opposition, particularly from powerful Te Kemara, the advocates of adoption won on the second day through the personality and superb compelling oratory of Hone Heke, the first to append his signature to the treaty. His name appears as the third because two following signers put their names above his."

"Truly," concluded Mr. Bell, "New Zealand genesis dates from that moment. How right therefore is the Founders Society's insistent urge that the 6th February should be proclaimed and recognised as New Zealand Day and how glad I am to be able to inform you that when at your request, I made that submission to the Waitangi National Trust Board, the Board adopted unanimously a confirmatory resolution."

Nine months ago Queen Elizabeth II stood and inspected a Naval Guard of Honour on the very spot where, 113 years before, sovereignty had been ceded to her great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria.

The Treaty House and its beautiful surrounding grounds are preserved for New Zealand's people through the splendid generosity of a distinguished Governor-General, Lord Bledisloe, and Lady Bledisloe.

Election of Society's Officers

At the annual meeting of the New Zealand Founders Society in Wakefield House on 18th August the election of officers resulted: Dominion president, Mr. D. J. Riddiford (Wellington); deputy Dominion president, Mr. R. D. Greenwood (Wellington); Dominion vice-presidents, Mr. D. Hope Johnston (founder of the society), London; Mrs. Burnard and Misses B. E. Bell, W. L. Helliwell, and C. H. Gillespie (all of Wellington); Messrs. J. W. Carr, A. A. Cooper, A. J. Seed, and L. O. H. Tripp (all of Wellington); Mrs. E. R. Miller, Miss S. Tankersby, and Mr. C. W. D. Bell (all of Masterton); Mr. D. H. S. Riddiford (Featherston); Miss A. Woodhouse (Napier).

Dominion council: Mrs. B. C. D. Pittendrigh, Miss A. D'Ath, Miss S. Helliwell and Messrs. A. B. Diamond, R. G. C. Fitch, F. Jeffries, A. E. Mexted, A. Raymond, J. K. Torbit, and Max Wall (all of Wellington); Mr. Daysh, as immediate past president, is a member; honorary auditor, Mr. I. M. Fanselow.

Members, up to the date of the meeting, received copies of the annual report and statement of accounts, which were adopted.

Several matters which arose at the meeting are reported in this issue of the "Bulletin."

Visits to Sick Members

A plea from a Wellington member, Miss A. M. Halley, for visits to sick members has naturally received favourable consideration from the Dominion Council. Members are requested to send names and addresses of sick members to members of the Council or branch committees. Addresses of branch secretaries are:—

Miss I. O'Connor, P.O. Box 387, Auckland.	Mr. G. Walker, C/o Maori Affairs Dept., Wanganui.
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Mrs. M. Divers, 48 Pownall Street, Masterton.	Mrs. C. Bull, 55 Burnside Road, Christchurch.
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Memorial to Ida Bull

Wakefield House now has in its clubroom a handsome chiming clock in memory of the late Miss Ida Bull, a very active generous member of the New Zealand Founders Society.

The memorial was unveiled at the Society's annual general meeting by Mrs. A. Burnard, on behalf of the women's committee, which bought the clock with part of the bequest made by Miss Bull to the Society.

Use of Club Rooms for Dancing

In accordance with a recommendation from the annual meeting of the Founders Society the Dominion Council has decided to have linoleum put on the floor of the main clubroom of Wakefield House to make it suitable for dancing. It is felt that this procedure will help much to strengthen younger members' interest in the society.

Archives for Wanganui

The Whanganui Branch of the Founders Society is supporting a project for the establishment of a local historical library and repository for archives. "There will be many difficulties to overcome, mainly in raising money and getting building facilities," writes Mr. G. Walker, "but we always have the example of the pioneers to encourage us in our effort."

"An important task will be the preservation and indexing of local newspapers."

Obituary

The Society's Executive regretfully reports the deaths of Mrs. M. E. Walker and Mr. J. F. Golder (Auckland), Mrs. S. E. M. Holmes, Mrs.

E. M. Hornblow, Mrs. F. Kerr, Mrs. A. Hislop and Mr. F. J. Evans (all of Wellington), Mr. A. Parker (Dannevirke), Mrs. E. Wilkinson (Morrinsville), Mr. P. Lewis (Wairarapa), Mr. J. Knight (Feilding), Mr. C. St. Hill (Hawke's Bay), Mrs. J. G. Wynyard (Te Awamutu).

Those Members in the Offing

Appeals to members to make a vigorous effort to bring eligible relatives or friends into the fold of the New Zealand Founders Society have proved rather disappointing. Some have striven with good results, but the great majority have either postponed their drive or have not put enough energy into it. The truth of that statement is seen in the figures.

The total membership rose from 1251 at 31st March, 1953, to 1356 on the same date this year, an increase of 114. At 31st October the total was 1429, a gain of 64 in seven months. For the same dates the branch figures are: Auckland—178; 227; 257. Wanganui—44; 48; 50. Wairarapa—156; 159; 159. Wellington—781; 840; 882. Canterbury—92; 82; 81. For a young branch, Auckland's gain of 79 in 19 months compares favourably with Wellington's 101.

Although Wanganui's membership shows little change the branch is commendably active. It is making an appreciable stir in the community.

Refinancing of Wakefield House

Pleasant news for members is that the refinancing of Wakefield House has now been successfully completed.

Of the old debentures, which totalled £6661, £2056 was repaid and £4605 renewed. Fresh applications were received totalling £1205, so that the new 4 per cent. debenture bonds issued now total £5810 and the first mortgage on the property has been reduced to under £2500.

There were 23 life subscriptions paid, totalling £241/10/-. and gifts amounted to £268.

The Dominion Council gratefully acknowledges the help of members in the providing of this finance. Those who still wish to help can forward either gifts of money or pay the life subscription fee of £10/10/-. as there is no need for the issue of more debenture bonds.

Wairarapa Branch in Centennial Parade

The Wairarapa Branch of the N.Z. Founders Society made an impressive response to an invitation to take part in the "Parade of Ages" on the final day of Masterton's centennial celebrations. There was a great collection of clothes and household goods many of which had been brought to New Zealand in the early forties and some even earlier.

A bewhiskered pioneer, with his worldly possessions on his back and a staff to help him over the Rimutaka track, a descendant of Morrison of Morrison's Bush, led the procession. He was followed by a Cameron of Pahau and an Andrew of Ica, carrying an axe and a saw. These tools, lent by the Wrigley family, were some of the first to come into the Wairarapa.

Next came a quiet cow carrying two babes; these were not members of the Society. This display commemorated the journey over the hill of the first Mrs. Masters who used a cow for carrying and feeding her family. A small boy, John Wardell, a great-grandson of the Henry Williams who was present at the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, and Eleanor Mountford, whose great-grandparents came to Canterbury in the "Charlotte Jane," ran on each side of the cow.

The veteran horseman, Mr. Harry Preston, followed in his gig, accompanied by Mrs. Jack Berney, a descendant of the Bennett and Donald families.

Cameron Bros., of Flat Point, gave a fine four-wheel wagon—probably first used in 1872. This was drawn by two heavy draughts, lent by Mr. T. Kerins, and driven by Mr. Bob Andrew, well known to mounted men of the first World War. Among the passengers were two great-great-great-granddaughters of Joseph Masters. Many and varied were the clothing and furnishings carried on this wagon. The loan of these articles, treasured through the years, was very much appreciated.

Finally came the horse section, arranged by Miss Isabel Barton, a descendant of the Rev. Butler who landed in Auckland in 1819. Eight riders showed costumes, ranging from the graceful sweeping habit and the plumed high hat to the less elegant but more practical divided skirt. Again the participants claimed pioneer forebears. The calm and capable manner in which they handled their high-spirited horses through the crowded and decorated streets showed inheritance of the traditional indomitable will of their stalwart ancestors.



Photo by courtesy of "N.Z. FREE LANCE."

The late Miss Ida Bull was the first and only member to make a bequest to the New Zealand Founders Society. Her admirable action should stimulate others to follow her example.

New Members of N.Z. Founders Society

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mr. J. S. Rankin	Auckland	"Poitiers"	1850	Hoskins
Mr. O. G. Sando	Wellington	"Bolton"	1842	Andrews
Mr. S. H. Williams	Auckland	"Bolton"	1840	Williams
Mr. W. K. Wilton	Ngongotaha	"Lady Nugent"	1841	McHardie
Mr. R. G. Hickson	Auckland	H.M.S. "Ann"	1847	Hickson
Mrs. M. H. Garlick	Auckland	"Oriental"	1840	McKenzie
Mr. A. D. Higgie	Auckland	"Oriental"	1840	McKenzie
Mr. F. W. Luxford	Auckland	"Adelaide"	1840	Luxford
Mr. W. G. Gale	Devonport	"Philip Laing"	1848	Weatherburn
Miss N. Hausmann	Wellington	"Bolton"	1840	Woodman
Miss A. E. Foster	Wellington	"Zealandia"	1852	Foster
Miss M. M. Foster	Wellington	"Zealandia"	1852	Foster
Miss G. M. Foster	Wellington	"Zealandia"	1852	Foster
Mrs. D. H. Ellison	Wellington	(Born in Wellington)		Howard
Miss A. N. Burnett	Wellington	"Lord Auckland"	1842	Otterson
Mr. H. W. Thomas	Wellington	"Thomas Harrison"	1838	Thomas
Mr. J. A. O. Ames	Wellington	"Star of China" 1839	Ames	"Philip Laing" 1848 Burns
Mrs. J. R. Manoy	Wellington	—	1844	Davis
Miss A. Crompton-Smith	Wellington	"Pekin"	1850	Smith
Mr. R. M. Wills	Lower Hutt	"London"	1842	Wills
Miss A. W. Johns	Wellington	—	1836	Howell
Miss R. A. Newell	Wellington	"Oriental"	1841	George
Miss L. M. Bonnett	Wellington	"Cuba"	1839	Smith
Mr. J. A. Blyth	Hawera	"London"	1840	Blyth
Mr. R. W. F. Hopkins	Australia	"London"	1842	Saunders
Mrs. L. G. Thompson	Gisborne	"Tyne"	1841	Sanson
Mrs. M. H. Stewart	New Plymouth	"London"	1842	Jeffries
Mr. A. B. Stewart	New Plymouth	"London"	1842	Jeffries
Mrs. M. J. Myers	Wellington	"Lady Nugent" 1841	Baker	"London" 1842 Stockbridge
Miss N. D. Waters	Nelson	"St. Pauli"	1843	Frank
Mrs. E. M. L. Mumme	Wellington	"London"	1842	Wills
Miss I. G. Willis	Raumati South	"John Wickliffe"	1848	Nicholson
Mrs. E. Mawley	Wellington	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	Wallace
Mr. J. K. Ludbrook	Te Kuiti	"Brampton"	1823	Williams
Mr. N. W. Nelson	Wellington	"Chelydra"	1840	Coates
Mrs. E. E. Tynan	Lyttelton	"Canterbury"	1851	Field
Mr. D. B. Bannatyne	Mt. Eden	"Jane Gifford"	1842	Darroch
Mrs. L. W. Joughin	Wanganui	"Stag"	1852	Bartrum
Miss G. A. Holman	Auckland	"Exporter"	1840	Holman
Miss M. W. Holman	Auckland	"Exporter"	1840	Holman
Lady L. O'Leary	Wellington	—	1849	Gallagher
Mrs. J. E. Trounson	Wellington	"Lady Nugent"	1841	Martin
Miss D. M. Pepper	Wellington	—	1841	Pepper

New Addresses of Members Required

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

Last known place of residence.

Mrs. M. F. Donald	Auckland
Mr. C. G. D. Edgar	Kaikohe
Mrs. E. M. J. Harding	Wairarapa
Miss N. Cameron	Wairarapa
Mr. B. W. Seed	Wellington
Mrs. M. E. Jones	Eastbourne
Mrs. J. A. Slyfield	Wellington
Mrs. H. Davies	Nelson
Mr. J. N. Trolove	Auckland
Mr. F. Gooder	Te Awamutu
Miss M. D. Daniell	Wairarapa
Mrs. N. P. Tolhurst	Wairarapa
Mrs. E. M. Chennells	Wairarapa
Miss C. M. Burgess	Silverstream
Mrs. J. B. Lund	Wellington

Unpaid Annual Subscriptions

It is astonishing that some members of the Society have not yet paid the annual subscription for 1954, which is only 10/-. The forgetters are requested to remit the small sum before Christmas.

Usually, of course, these delays are due to oversight, slips of memory. A short cut to peace of mind, an action to help the Society appreciably, is an application for life membership with a cheque or money-order for £10/10/-.

Don't feel discouraged if you fail in your effort to get the right response from a relative or friend eligible for membership of the New Zealand Founders Society. You may find another person more amenable to persuasion.