

New Zealand

founders



BULLETIN

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MEET OUR NEW NATIONAL PRESIDENT

Mr Don Harper a Lower Hutt accountant and a member of the Hutt Valley Energy Board joined the NZ Founders Society early 1971. His great grandfather, David Bengé, said to have been among the earliest settlers in Upper Hutt, was born in Mardingbeach, Kent, England. With his wife Sarah and their first three children he arrived at Petone on the "Catherine Stewart Forbes" in June 1841. He first cleared land at Taita but loosing everything during the great floods in the Hutt, moved to Mungaroa where he established a sawmill and it was from this sawmill that a good deal of the timber came from to build the magnificently - preserved wooden Government Building on some of the first land reclaimed from Wellington Harbour. The lot of most settlers in those earliest pioneer days David Bengé saw active service with the local militia.



MR D.E. HARPER

Like so many National Presidents before him Mr Harper has made personal visits to Branches. (Has your Branch extended an invitation to Mr and Mrs Harper yet?) Mrs Elizabeth Harper has herself led a very active community service life in Lower Hutt and is well regarded in hospital and art circles. Her talent as an artist is revealed in the sketch (below) which she has entitled: "The Homestead at Te Marua, Upper Hutt. (Where Don's mother was born.)" She has made many excellent drawings of old and not so old buildings in the Wellington area. Perhaps an art portfolio of her work could be the end product of her endeavours.

Our new National President was born in Petone and educated at Wellington College and Victoria University, where he graduated BCA to add to his FRSA from London. He has worked in the Government Audit Office which included three years in the Audit Office in Samoa. Mr Harper served with the 2nd NZEF in Egypt, North Africa, Italy and Syria in WW2 returning as a Lt. Colonel. He is a member of the Institute of Directors, a Past President, Rotary Club of Hutt and has been a long-serving President of the Hutt Valley Horticultural Society.



OUR COVER:

Leonard C Mitchell's 1949 concept of the initial signing of the Treaty of Waitangi at James Busby's house Bay of Islands, 1840, (the original of which is in today's Treaty House) was originally commissioned for the NZ Agricultural Department's Journal. The Department has approved our use and it is published with permission of the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, which also provided the sepia and pencil sketch (See Page 11) by Richard Taylor (1805-73) entitled "Mr Baker's House, Waikari, 16th July, 1841".

UNSUNG NEW ZEALANDERS: THE REV CHARLES & HANNAH BAKER

On Queen's Birthday weekend 1978, several hundred descendents and their families, met on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the arrival in New Zealand of Charles Frederick Baker and his wife, Hannah Maria Baker, who stepped ashore at Paihia on 9th June 1828. Very little publicity was given in the national press, in spite of the fact that such events are not common in New Zealand. This latter omission was due, not so much to lack of organisation by the re-union committee, but probably because the name of Charles Baker is not found in many historical records in New Zealand and the press therefore did not recognise the name as being of special importance. We shall see however, that Charles and Hannah Baker did in fact, contribute a great deal to the infant colony and were indeed among its early but unsung heroes.

As a child, I remember my mother telling me about her father, Samuel Marsden Baker (obviously named for the great missionary) and her grandfather, the Rev. Charles Baker. My mother was Violet Ellen Baker, seventh child of Samuel Marsden Baker, but third child of his second marriage. Her father inherited his parents' interest in the Anglican church, and in the Maori language, in which he was proficient in seven dialects. For years he was the first interpreter in the Upper House, or Legislative Chamber as it was then known, and he made many journeys to Wellington when matters of Maori concern were before the House. Initially he travelled from Koputaroa, near Levin, and later from Te Puke. I recall my mother saying he carried a Bible in one saddle bag and a pistol in the other!

The building of the first church in New Zealand, at Russell (then Kororareka) between 1834 and 1836, was supervised by the Rev. Charles Baker, although at that time he was not ordained. (He was not ordained until 1860, so in this account of his history I will refer to him simply as Charles Baker.)

Although travel in the north was not easy in the 1930's and early 40's, my parents took me to see the historic area of the Bay of Islands and I was fascinated to think that the building of this, the oldest church in New Zealand, had actually been supervised by my great-grandfather. One adjoining street is named after him, but oddly enough, the graves in the churchyard bearing the name of Baker are, in fact, no relation at all. This has often created confusion within the family and during a recent visit I was intrigued by a comment from the lady on duty at the Russell Museum, that I should be grateful there is no connection between them and our family as the 'grave-yard Bakers' were not the most worthy of citizens! The only grave belonging to our family is that of Charlotte Baker, Charles' and Hannah's fifth child, who died at the age of 3½ on 13 March 1837 after eating green gooseberries. Just one of the many heartaches the family endured in those early days. Her grave is not at Russell, but at Paihia as the family lived on that side of the Bay. The headstone made of sandstone, was shipped from Sydney, has been recut and the grave restored by monies left over after the family re-union in 1978.

Unfortunately, because the name of Charles Baker is seldom mentioned in official publications (possibly because he was only a lay missionary at the time) very few of my generation were able to find out details of his work in New Zealand. Fortunately Charles kept very accurate diaries but as these were in the hands of one branch of the family, their existence was not widely known. Also Charles' few possessions has passed into the hands of those living close to Auckland where he lived until his death, so that outside his immediate family very few knew any but the most basic and sketchiest details of his life.

THE WAITANGI CONNECTION

Apart from the building of the church at Russell, I knew only that Charles was present at the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, which to my delight at the time, was recorded

for posterity in L.C. Mitchell's 1948 painting of that historic occasion. The original painting or a copy of it hangs in the Treaty House. Charles Baker can be seen against the centre supporting pole of the marquee. Again we see him in the background of events, but those who know the history of his life would know that it was he whom Captain Hobson welcomed on board HMS Herald, on 29 January 1840, in company with James Busby (the Resident) and William Colenso the mission printer. Charles Baker was in charge of the Paihia mission station in the absence of the Rev. Henry Williams.

Here is an extract from the "History of Charles and Hannah Maria Baker" by Hilary Shackleton, also a great-granddaughter of theirs, written for that 150th anniversary in 1978.

"Charles returned to shore after boarding HMS Herald, and late that night Captain Hobson wrote the following historic letter to Charles: (the second letter written by him that day to Charles)

Herald, 29 Jany, 1840

My dear sir,

I have resolved to read Her Majesty's Commissions tomorrow and to issue my proclamations at once. There are cogent reasons for prompt movements.

I have sent the drafts of the Proclamations for the Printer. Pray hasten their execution. I shall, I fear, trespass a good deal on your establishment but I hope with God's assistance that our measures will ensure prosperity to this lovely country.

May I hope you will use your influence to procure a full attendance at Kororareka tomorrow at two. As this will not be delivered before the morning - don't mistake the day. If I could have the use of your church it is there I should most like to read these important documents.

Yours ever (sgd) W. Hobson."

A large number assembled on 30 January in the church at Kororareka and heard Hobson read the Crown proclamation and his commission as Lieutenant-Governor. In Charles' journal 5 February 1840 we read:

"A great meeting of native chiefs and Europeans. The object of the meeting was that the Governor might propose a treaty to secure the Queen of England sovereignty and to the introduction of British Law. Some of the chiefs had been instructed what to say by a set of low designing fellows together with the French Catholic Bishop."

(shades of early political and religious intrigue!)

After much discussion the natives gave an assurance that the Treaty would be received. Again from Charles' diary:

"February 6, 1840. Attended another meeting today to finish the business of yesterday. There were few Europeans and the business was settled quietly."

Apparently, Pompallier in his regalia had impressed the Maoris and there had been some lobbying for position.

"On February 5, Pompallier, attended by a priest, on arrival walked into the sitting-room (of the residency). Such behaviour did not pass unnoticed by the Maoris. 'HE the bishop, is indeed the chief gentleman!' they whispered. 'He is the only companion for the Governor.' On hearing this comment, Colenso reported it to his colleagues,

King, Kemp, Clarke and Baker. 'If Pompallier and his priest go in' said the printer, 'we, for the sake of our position among the Maoris, should go in also.'

Eventually, the Protestants ranged themselves behind Williams as best they could, in the tent where the deliberations were held, but Pompallier sat near Hobson. Charles helped collect signatures for the Treaty, and one of the chiefs, Moka, blamed Charles for the disappearance of his lands.".....

Perhaps one of the advantages of not being recorded in history is that no-one has so far blamed our family for helping to start the Maori wars!

Of course none of this was known to me - or any other members of the family - only the bare fact of Charles having been there. How then did the scattered branches of the family maintain its interest in its ancestor when so little was known of him?

When my mother died in 1961, my father suggested I write an obituary for the New Zealand Herald. I was reluctant to do so, thinking that illustrious newspaper would have more interesting things to print. However my father insisted, as they had been well-known residents of the Dargaville area for over 30 years and he felt there would be many people who would be interested in the notice. I did so, and mentioned that Violet Ellen Baker was the grand-daughter of the Rev. Charles Baker who had supervised the building of the first New Zealand church at Russell and who had been present at the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. (On reflection, I think my father may have basked quietly in the reflected glory of his wife's ancestry; certainly the historic few Europeans who were present that day might justifiably equate themselves with the American idea of glory held by the Daughters of the Revolution - about those who went to America on the Mayflower.)

A few days after publication of the article I received a phone call from a Victor Baker, who asked if I was Violet Ellen Baker's daughter, and if so, what did I know about the family history? Victor Baker, a great-grandson of Charles, was compiling a family tree; had Charles Baker's personal diaries and was anxious to complete as much detail as possible. He had lost track of our family completely because my mother and her sisters and brothers were the offspring of a second marriage after her father had moved south, many hundreds of miles from the Bay of Islands.

There were scores of descendents from Samuel Marsden Baker (my grandfather) the 8th child of Charles and Hannah; in fact Samuel, with his brother Ebenezer, the fourth child, were the two most prolific progenitors of the family tree, as can be seen from any photo of their descendents.

Victor Baker, grandson of Ebenezer, was in a good position to know much of the early history of the family. It was only by an incredibly lucky chance he came to have Charles' diaries at all. Eric Baker, another grandson of Ebenezer, had the journals in his possession and became tired of having such old 'junk' in the house. About 1950 he intended putting them under the copper but luckily wrote to his cousin Victor offering them to him. We are fortunate indeed that Victor said 'yes'.

As I gave Victor as much information as I could, my own interest in the family history was re-kindled. By April 1962 the first official family tree was published by Victor Baker and had fair distribution among the then-known interested members of the family. During the next few years I visited Waimate North Mission House and Church, and to my astonishment found the portraits of Charles and Hannah Baker hanging in the Mission House. I took photos of these and spent some time at Russell and Kerikeri trying to unearth more information about their work there. By courtesy of a lady in the gift shop overlooking Kerikeri inlet, I found what we think is the site of the first house occupied by the Bakers. In a book "A Light Shines in Kerikeri" by Nancy Preece Pickmere, mention is made of the Bakers and six other missionaries who bought land for their children, from the Maoris, and in a sketch map drawn in 1856

we think we can identify the actual dwelling. From an account published by the Rev. William Yates describing Kerikeri in 1835 we read: "On a little eminence in the background of the settlement stands a lath-and-plaster chapel thirty-eight feet by twenty, which has a very neat appearance from the water; on the same hill, and in a line with the chapel, is another house occupied by Mr Baker; this building is wattled, has a verandah in front, and were it not for the unsightliness of its roof, would add much to the beauty of the place. The whole ground consists of gardens, well secured by fences, and stocked by many choice and flourishing fruit trees."

The reference to the fruit trees is interesting as we shall see. So, very slowly, I found a few threads of the family history coming together.

However, it was not until 1977 that the first steps were taken towards planning the 150th anniversary celebrations of the arrival in Paihia on 9th June 1828 of Charles and Hannah Maria Baker. My daughter Lynda, who had always been interested in the missionary enterprises of her great-great-grandfather, noticed that in the Paremata Presbyterian Church newsletter one of the elders was named Selwyn Baker. Immediately she wondered if there was a family connection with a name like that. So she phoned up the number and sure enough it turned out that Selwyn Harris Baker was not only the great-grandson of Charles, but also the grandson of my grandfather, Samuel Marsden Baker, by his first marriage. My people were descended from the second marriage, so at this stage we all wondered if we should look more closely at that famous song 'I'm my own Grandpa!'

Lynda discovered that Selwyn was busy updating the family tree (Victor having died in 1965) and upon finding out that the 150th anniversary was being planned, she assured Selwyn that her mother would be most interested in helping to plan such an event! We all know you can never trust your children! To cut another long story very short, I then found myself a member of the Auckland committee of about a dozen enthusiastic descendents planning the family reunion at Queen's Birthday weekend, 1978, at St Aiden's Church Remuera.

So much then, for the story of how this great event came about; but the question arises 'What was it that led Charles and Hannah Baker to travel from the heart of rural England where life had hardly changed for centuries, across the world to a strange land where white people were few and far between, where the native Maori culture was still relatively unchanged and with cannibalism still practised? They had probably never seen the sea until they embarked on the 'Sovereign' on that July day in 1827. For the next year they were to see a great deal of the sea, for the voyage was to take eleven months.

I am now greatly indebted to another descendent, Blandford Baker and his wife Eve, now living in England, for masses of investigations carried out into Charles' background and the area where he lived. All the following information is taken directly from information supplied by Blandford and Eve and gives a clear picture of the background which led to Charles' decision to become a missionary.

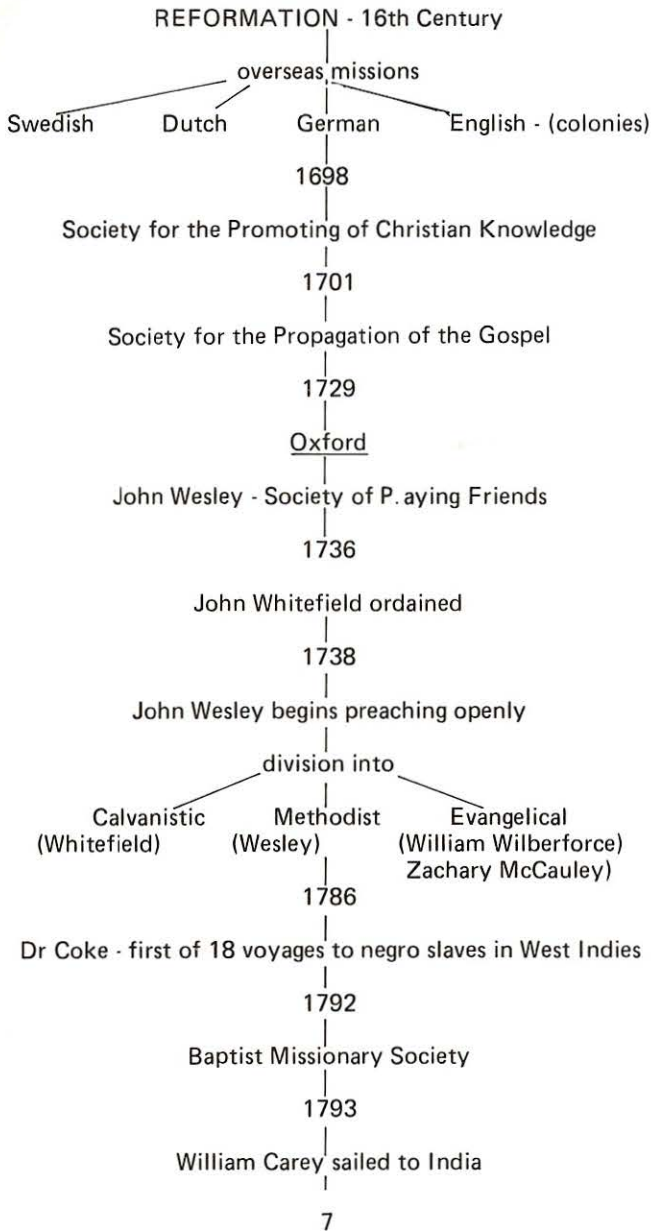
To understand why they went we must first look at a little of the history of the Church in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The 18th century in England was a period of great relaxation in religious practice. Religion was part of the social structure, but it was a system largely derived from the feudal structure of medieval England, where every man had his 'state' or place in society. There were many worthy and conscientious clergymen at that period, but serious abuses were commonplace. In other words, religion was seen as something that was "done" to show your neighbours how good you were, not necessarily because you held genuine spiritual feelings and beliefs. (I am reminded at this point of the abuses practised by the Catholic clergy at the time of the Reformation - it seems every period in history has its religious abuses.)

It is against this sort of background that we must picture the Evangelical revival which

was in time to produce the motivation for Charles Baker's journey. Enthusiasm of any sort was distrusted by the main body of churchmen; Wesley and Whitefield like the other Methodists were still clergymen of the Church of England but they went about their mission of evangelization with apostolic zeal by preaching anywhere - to anyone who would listen; in cellars, on a tub or table, in lanes, alleys and market-places.

If we look at a time chart of the major events in the English Christian churches we can see very clearly how Charles Baker and his fellow missionaries fitted into the pattern of events.

TIME CHART OF THE ENGLISH CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT



1795

London Missionary Society formed
(David Livingstone sent out)

1803

Charles Baker born

1804

Two Lutherans sent to West Africa

1809

William Hall (joiner from
Carlisle)

-to New Zealand-

John King (shoemaker)

1810

Arr. Port Jackson

1814

Arr. NZ with Samuel Marsden

1825

Church Missionary Institution opened for training of missionaries

19 May 1826

Rev. R.W. Lloyd of Tamworth wrote to LMS about Chas Baker

21 August 1826

Charles Baker's first letter to LMS

"....my soul glows with ardour for the poor, perishing heathen..."

2 September 1826

Rev. Chas Pratt - vicar of Packington - writes to LMS

21 October 1826

Chas Baker enters the Church Missionary Institution

11 June 1827

Charles and Hannah Maria Bailey married (Charles second marriage)
first wife died

14 July 1827

Sailed in "Sovereign" (convict ship) for Australia

5 April 1828

William Bailey Baker (first child) born

9 June 1828

Arrive on board "Minerva" in Bay of Islands

Born on 5th August 1803 in Packington, Leicestershire, Charles appears to have come from a family keenly interested in horticulture. There seems to have been some form of divine intervention throughout his life as Charles' father (also named Charles) was the only survivor of five children and lived to pass on his nurseryman skills to his son. This skill was brought to New Zealand by Charles and it is thought by many of us to have

been the forerunner of the orchard industry in New Zealand. You recall my earlier mention of the attractive house setting in a well-kept garden, secured by fences and with many choice and flourishing fruit trees. We can be thankful for the foresight of the early mission fathers that they considered practical skills of great importance in the mission field.

Charles had been apprenticed as a nurseryman to a large estate where doubtless the entire staff was expected to attend Sunday worship. He must have been about 16 when he experienced a deep religious experience for he says in his letter of application to the LMS "I have been brought to a saving knowledge of the truth seven years ago..." The Rev. R W Lloyd connects this event with a severe fit of illness, which with the divine blessing has been the means of turning his knowledge into experience and advancing both in a degree that one could have well conceived attainable in the circumstances." (Didn't they express themselves beautifully, if a trifle obscurely, in those days.)

Charles himself says "I first became concerned for the salvation of my soul under the preaching of the Rev. Mr MacAuley, vicar of Rothley..." so we can see that early in Charles' life these spiritual experiences were to mould his entire future. His first wife, Sophia Riley, died on April 21st 1826, leaving him with a small daughter. As only married men were being accepted for overseas missions it became clear that Charles would need to find himself another wife, and this he did without too much trouble, almost immediately. We note here that the later Victorian traditions of "suitable" mourning were a long way off; in fact Charles seems to have known his second wife, Hannah Maria Bailey, for some time and it is reported by the Rev. Chas Pratt "...she is in many respects peculiarly qualified for the situation she is about to fit ... it appears that the situation and employment now before her is exactly that for which she has always expressed a decided preference ... she has not the slightest feeling of hesitation on account of any difficulties before her and appears to have in her mind a strong sense of the importance of the work she has to do ... As far as outward appearance and general aspect may be relied upon, I think there is much reason to believe that Baker has made a very judicious choice, his own state of mind on the prospect of his missionary undertaking I am greatly pleased with. Indeed, I cannot but feel that the Society has cause for congratulation in having the services of one whose heart is so wholly devoted to the important cause he has undertaken..."

So they were married and sailed for New Zealand, leaving Charles' little daughter Dorcas Sophia, in the care of her maternal grand-parents. Dorcas later joined her father and stepmother in New Zealand in 1836.

One cannot but feel tremendous admiration for the great courage of this young couple who were never again to see their native land, nor their families. Many hardships, disappointments and much bitterness lay ahead, as yet undreamed of in the naive glow of their great missionary enterprise.

Charles' journal records some of the very personal events of the voyage:

"July 15, 1827. We had service on board this morning for the first time. May the blessings of God attend these means to the benefit of the sailors and the convicts. Oh! that many of them may be led to see their situation as sinners; and be led to Christ as the Saviour of sinners.

August 30, 1827. My dear wife now lies apparently upon her deathbed."

Happily, as we are now well aware, Charles' fears for Hannah at this time were not realised. Three days later in the voyage a convict woman threw herself overboard but was saved from drowning.

"November 3, 1827. We have been 16 weeks today at sea. I hope that in a fortnight

we shall be drawing near to Van Dieman's land. I feel thankful we have had so little to complain of during the last week; the motion of the ship has been very little."
 "November 19, 1827. This day we arrived at Hobart Town. It appears to me to be a delightful place."

They then went to Sydney to await the birth of Hannah Maria's first child, and there received letters from home, including some bad news:

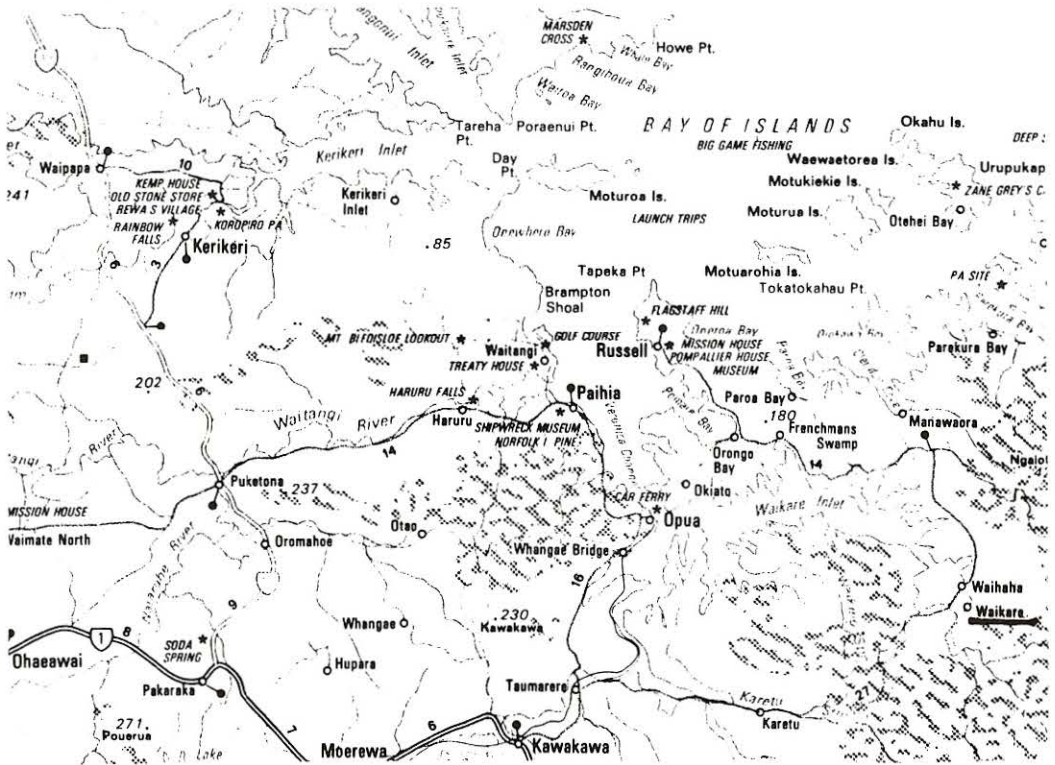
"March 16, 1828. Letters from England. My cousin Benjamin Walker has transgressed the laws of his country and is about to be banished from it for life."

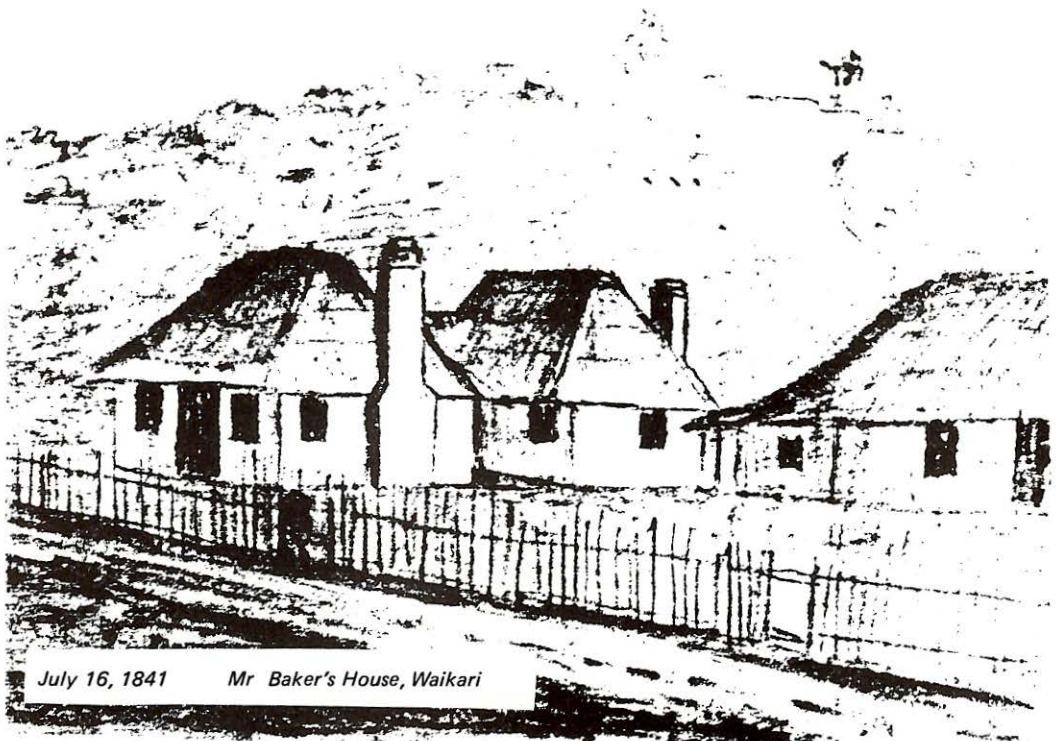
"May 12, 1828: There is now a probability of our being in New Zealand in a few weeks as I have this day agreed for our passage on board the Brig 'Minerva' which is likely to sail in a week. This is a great relief to me for I long to be engaged in the missionary work."

And land in the Bay of Islands they did, on 9 June 1828. Upon landing in Paihia they were then taken to Kerikeri and the diary of James Kemp (who later built the now-famous Kemp House) gives much information of those early days of settling in. The Bakers first lived in a raupo whare for nearly two years before moving into a wooden house, built largely we assume, by Charles himself. One diary entry reads:

"January 2nd 1832: We dined in our new house today when all the friends of the settlement came to dinner."

"January 3rd 1832: Pulled down my old raupo house." Just six simple words, but think of the history that little raupo hut must have seen, and what is the betting that Charles had great delight in doing it!





July 16, 1841

Mr Baker's House, Waikari

Between 1828 and 1844 Hannah gave birth to thirteen children, including one which strangled at birth, so it is not surprising that she was often in poor health. The missionaries were involved in many dangerous encounters with the Maoris. They tried to stop the Maoris taking their girls to the sailors and exchanging them for muskets. (Apparently no-one had heard of Women's Lib. in those days!) They also suffered thefts of their property; in April 1829 they lost six pieces of tobacco, three pounds of sugar, two sleeping garments and a frying pan.

Mr Kemp wrote on May 16th, 1829, "nothing less than the Divine hands prevents these people from devouring us. I believe that some of the principal chiefs are our friends, for if it were not so, we should have been subject to many of an evil disposition."

The missionaries and other settlers had to build their houses, build schoolrooms, catch cattle and break in horses; plaster the chapel, grow food and teach the basics of reading and arithmetic to the Maoris. The women taught sewing and reported that the Maori girls were doing very well. It is also reported that the Maoris were examined in writing and carpentry and rewards were given. There is a family story about this time, concerning a servant girl who was very shy but who went away for a holiday and came back much more confident. When asked why, she said she had first taste at a cannibal feast. She was dismissed. (I wonder what the Union had to say.)

Another great moment in the lives of the Bakers was the arrival in 1835 of the "Beagle" carrying the great naturalist Charles Darwin. By now, Charles Baker had purchased some land at Waikare (see map) for his children's future security and Charles obviously put a lot of hard work into breaking in the land and planting fruit trees. No doubt he was responsible for the planting around the other mission stations for Darwin comments in his journal:

"I look back to but one bright spot (in New Zealand) and that is Waimate with its Christian inhabitants" Rather an ironical comment from one who was later to refute the Christian teaching of Creation and propound his famous theory of evolution.

In 1843 the Bakers were transferred to Uawa - Tolaga Bay - on the East Coast, as the Maoris there had asked for a missionary. Expecting to find some accommodation ready, you can imagine the family's dismay to discover they would once again have to be housed in a raupo whare, built in a great hurry. So as soon as the Maoris had hurriedly erected the hut, Charles went back to the boat, collected his family and they had a meal of shellfish, fish and kumeras. There is another family story from this time about a slave girl called Ellen.

"In the tribe she was with there was much fighting going on, prisoners had been taken, and cannibal feasts were planned. Ellen ran to Grandmother Baker who took the girl in. "Go under the bed" she said. The chief came blustering, "You got my girl. I'll go and look through the house. Let me look in there." Grandmother said "You'll get that girl over my dead body." Grandfather was away at the time and when he returned he said to the chief, "Why did you frighten the women? I came because you asked me to visit your people and I left my folk in your care." (This was all in Maori of course.) Finally the chief said they could keep the girl and a small gift was given to him. The girl stayed with the family and cared for the children who loved her very much.

Later a man called Wi Pere was to be eaten. Grandfather hid him and paid utu for him. Wi Pere lived with the family and married Ellen. When Joe's family (Joseph Goadby Baker) went to Gisborne, Wi Pere came every year to visit the family and slept in a rug before the kitchen fire. Uncle Joe went up the coast after Wi Pere's death as Wi Pere had left him a greenstone axe."

(These reminiscences were taken from the papers of Olive K Baker a granddaughter of Charles.)

It was a terribly hard life they led and to get a fuller picture one would need to read the journals Charles continued to keep. They suffered floods, fire and the occasional earthquake. Charles had to reprove the natives for misconduct and for drinking rum supplied by the traders. He saw, in 1850, the need for a boarding school for the young Maoris. He walked or rode incessantly. One of his sons Ebenezer, must have also been a good walker, for, in 1845, at the age of 15, he volunteered and was accepted to take a message from Selwyn in Auckland, to Gisborne, probably to the Williams family. I wonder how many 15 year-olds would offer to do that today! Because of the living conditions with which he was faced, it is not surprising that in 1851 we find Charles complaining of ill health. He came back to Auckland for this reason and partly 'because he hoped to be ordained. He wrote to Bishop Selwyn:

"I have only long service, much experience in missionary work and mere English reading to recommend me: and I am 46 years of age."

It is hard to believe in our enlightened age that Selwyn refused to even consider ordination because Charles had not mastered Greek and Latin or possessed the qualifications that would be considered necessary for a clergyman in England. The fact that Charles was an expert in Maori over a wide area of the North Island, and had laboured unceasingly for 23 years in the mission field, seems to have escaped the Bishop's notice, or at least, did not impress him.

Another big stumbling block was that Selwyn thought the missionaries should not have received any land; even though the land in all cases was for the children of the missionaries, as there was very little they could pass on to their children by way of money or worldly goods.

Meanwhile Charles was ill and it is amazing that he survived at all after their priv-

- Concluded on page 30.



Parents, Teachers, prize-winning students and National Executive members watch as the Immediate Past National President, Mr Gerald Bridge, presents book prizes to those successful in each section at a happy function held late last year at Wakefield House. Mr Bridge was assisted by National Councillor, Mrs Joan Gordon (standing right) convenor of the Society's Historical sub-committee which organised the Wellington Quiz. The top prize winners were:- Senior Section (Forms 5-7), Sarah-Jane Ryan, Wellington Girls' College; Intermediate Section (Forms 3-4), Alice Richardson, Samuel Marsden Collegiate; Junior Section (Forms 1-2), Justine Whitfield, Papakowhai School.

- Photo by Ewen Hay-Mackenzie

A WELLINGTON QUIZ 1982

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Forms 1 and 2 | - | Answer question 1 and any other 17 questions |
| Forms 3 and 4 | - | Answer questions 1 - 24 |
| Forms 5, 6 and 7 | - | Answer ALL questions |

1. What is the origin of the following names?

a. Chaffers Street	f. Stout Street
b. Lowry Bay	g. Molesworth Street
c. Barretts Reef	h. Fitzherbert Terrace
d. Featherston Street	i. Point Jerningham
e. Wadestown	j. Pencarrow Head

2. Where, approximately, were these four places?
 - a. Britannia
 - b. Clay Point
 - c. Devils Bridge
 - d. Paramata Barracks

3. Give the location of the six road tunnels in Wellington and the year they were opened to traffic.

4. What is the origin of the quotation "God's Own Country" which is written on a memorial, and where will you find it?

5. What were the original names given to Somes Island and Ward Island? By whom were they named?
6. Where is there a memorial to John Balmer who was bitten by a shark in the Wellington harbour? What is the inscription on the memorial?
7. Captain Cook arrived off Wellington Harbour in 1773.
 - a. Where approximately did he anchor?
 - b. What was the original Maori name for Wellington Harbour?
8. Who was Samuel Revans and what was he most noted for?
9. Antrim House is the Headquarters of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.
 - a. What was the origin of the House?
 - b. Who was the architect?
 - c. Who was the first owner?
 - d. Where is his photograph?
10. There is an early Colonial Cottage in Wellington being run as a museum.
 - a. Where is it?
 - b. Who built it?
 - c. In what year?
11. Between which two places was the earliest ferry service in Port Nicholson?
12. What does the name "Samuel Duncan Parnell" mean to you?
 - a. What is the inscription on his grave?
 - b. Where is it?
13. What is the name of the oldest hotel in Wellington still located on its original site?
14. There are 14 plaques marking the shore-line of 1849. There are other plaques on buildings of historical interest in various places around Wellington.
 - a. Name 5 of these.
 - b. State where they can be found.
15. During the fighting between the Maoris and the early settlers in 1846, Andrew Gillespie and his son were killed and are buried in the Bolton Street cemetery. What is the inscription on their memorial?
16. The early settlers kept their clocks accurate and in time with Greenwich. Where was the Time Observatory?
17. It is reported that Maoris would carry travellers at sixpence a head over two streams which at that time had a good deal more water than today. Which two adjacent streams do you think these may have been?
18. There was a Maori Chief whose friendship meant much to the early settlers. He was known as the Maori Father of Wellington.
 - a. What is his name?
 - b. Where is he buried?

19. Name the first strong bank to start business in New Zealand.
- In which year?
 - How were the safes brought to their final site?
20. There was an early plan to set aside an area for Graving Docks to be connected to the sea by a canal.
- Where was the area?
 - Where was the proposed canal?
 - How does the word 'graving' derive its name?
21. Describe the relay system of signalling ship arrivals and during what period was this used?
22. Where is the General Assembly Library and what is its primary purpose?
23. What do you know about the history of the Star Boating Club building and the sub marine mining volunteers of 1898?
24. Which streets are on reclaimed land?
- Forms 5, 6 and 7 only
25. About 250 words or short history on ONE of the following:
- Somes Island
 - Mana Island

P.S. How might you have fared? Answers will appear in the next issue. Judging from the remarks made by students, teachers and parents alike, everyone taking part sustained initial shock but as they toured or researched around, quickly enjoyed becoming "instant experts" on the capital's history. Branches conducting such a Schools Quiz Contest for their area are invited to send Questions (and Answers) eventually for publication in future bulletins.

- EDITOR

ABOUT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS AND THE NEXT EDITION OF THE BULLETIN.

- *Auckland member, Mrs Lorna V. Dulieu, author of this edition's principal feature; "Unsung New Zealanders: The Rev. Charles & Hannah Baker", initially presented this paper to the Papakura Historical Society. She wrote: "... treat the material in whatever manner would suit ... it's length may make it rather unwieldy for a single article ...". We have added extra pages and provided appropriate illustrations to do full justice to Mrs Dulieu's outstanding contribution.*

- EDITOR



Next issue's special features include :- Hazel Snow & her Whakapapa Research - extracts from her address to members at Wakefield House, Wellington ... Hitherto unpublished entries from the ship's log of the "Serengapatam" a whaler sailing to and in waters off the Bay of Islands, N.Z., in early 1840 around the time that the Treaty of Waitangi was being signed there and in other parts of the North Island. -(Per courtesy of Major Kirk's personal papers) The Holyoake Family Tree (early Nelson settlers and descendants) compiled and contributed by member C.V. Holyoake, borther of Sir Keith... "Aroha" by Phyllis Eccles.

- **MEMBERS** are invited to submit for consideration articles approx. 1,000 words, poetry, etc about our pioneer past.

Busy Branches:

WAIRARAPA BRANCH

The Pahiatua Centennial has been and gone. Wairarapa Branch was well represented at that in conjunction with Manawatu.

The 40th Annual Meeting was like most A.G.M.'s, rather poorly represented but resulted in Mr John Hodge retaining the Presidency for another year and a few new faces appeared on the Committee. Some really good trips were arranged for the finer weather:- A coach trip to the fishing village Ngawi, at Palliser Bay, where seals basked on the rocks, and mythical Kupe's sail was the focus of many cameras.

APRIL - A trip to Southwards Car Museum, and Safari Game Park, incorporated a visit to Avalon on the return journey.

MAY - The Panama and Kandahan residents were taken out to afternoon tea and the sing-along they always ask for whatever else we might think they would like.

JUNE - A Bring & Buy, luncheon and a talk by Mrs Cox of Wellington on the history of Dolls through the Ages. She illustrated the talk by her little dolls depicting every station in life from the nobility to the savage and every detail was exquisitely portrayed.

JULY - After a luncheon at Greytown, Mr Stutchbury gave a talk on researching one's ancestry and Mr Fyfe of Wairarapa, amused us with some strange stories dug up out of the past.

AUGUST - A get-together coffee morning and speaker, Miss Tutty, librarian, spoke on our new library due to be completed about September/October.

SEPTEMBER - Hoping for better weather, we set off for a coach trip to the Riddifords Station at Orongoronga - very popular this - and the one bus overflowed to two. As the day progressed, a gale raged which toppled over this Founder who ventured onto the beach. However, inside the shelter of the belts of huge trees, all was peace and interest. The house is well worth a visit and the sheltered gardens full of interest, even to an old cannon, nearly covered by flowers, but still pointing seawards.

LATE NOVEMBER - Christmas Party was a huge success with Mr and Mrs Harper from Headquarters and ever more Founders turning up bringing friends - many of whom we have designs on enrolling!

WAITANGI DAY was literally a "wash-out"! However the A.G.M. in March made up for it. We enticed members first to a dinner at the 'Governor' and many stayed for the A.G.M. in another room kindly lent for the purpose. We were devastated when Mr John Hodge, our President for the last four years, had expressed his desire to stand down on account of commuting to a position in Wellington. However, we are grateful to him for his continuing a year longer than he had bargained for and wish him every happiness and success in his new position.

We were very lucky in that Mr Bob Chamberlain of Golden Shears fame attended the dinner and meeting and was persuaded to accept the Presidency. We breathe again!

JUNE - However the weather still dogged us and almost three months went by before a fine day came and enabled us to take advantage of the invitation of a Womens' Group in Eketahuna. They entertained us to lunch and had a dress-parade afterwards of a great variety of genuine period costumery (even to split pants!) After this we visited the Museum, once the home of early settlers from Norway, more than complete with all their goods and chattels - plus!

JULY - We had planned attendance at the unveiling of a plaque in Ngaumutawa Road in memory of chieftain Ritimana Te Korou who had once owned the land Masterton stands on, and had presented this particular piece to the Church of England. Only about half a dozen Founders braved the elements but Mrs Henderson, one of our oldest members, who had lived in Masterton all her long life, was presented to the 92 year old descendant of Ritimana and was greeted in true Maori fashion - a great honour.

For the same reason - the weather - only two attended a major event at Papawai (Greytown) originally the seat of Maori Government. This time it was for the recovery of the long lost statue of Mahapukia, who had signed Lake Wairarapa over in exchange for land at Mangakino. It was an all day affair and the rain came in buckets but the band played on regardless and when at last Ben Couch came to remove the priceless Maori covers from the huge monument the rain miraculously stopped, the sun shone, and a rainbow encompassed the edifice. Papawai will live again! May the goodwill between Maori and Pakeha do the same. - P.E.

WAIKATO BRANCH

Since our last report the following functions have taken place.

24th August 1981: This was Hamilton's 117th birthday.

With the approval and support of the Hamilton City Council a Committee from interested organisations was formed and I was again elected Chairman. My wife who is a City Councillor was again a Council Representative on the Committee.

10th September 1981: Another luncheon was held at 'Wedgewood' the speaker being Mr Ian Crozier, a Diamond Merchant, whose subject was 'Precious Gem Stones and their Market Value'. This proved of great interest and was well supported.

7th November 1981: A picnic lunch at 'Woodlands' the historic and beautiful home of Mrs I.F. Riddell of Gordonton.

At the suggestion of the Riddell family, there was a flag raising ceremony to mark the occasion of the Founders visit and such an event gave very great pleasure to Mrs Riddell who is a much respected and loyal elderly lady. The whole day was highly successful and will long be remembered by those who attended. The Riddell family supplied afternoon tea for us and we explored the lovely old house and grounds.

3rd December 1981: Our Christmas Party which again took the form of a dinner held at 'Cardrona'.

This was in accordance with the happier traditions of the festive season.

23rd March 1982: Our Annual General Meeting was held at Hockin House. The following Committee was elected: Chairman - Mr P.H. Mowbray, Deputy Chairman - Mr A.G. Fisk, Secretary - Mrs J. Currie, Treasurer - Mrs D. Miller, Committee - Mr L.B. Sandford, Mr A.G.A. Baigent, Mrs E.N.C. Lofthouse, Mrs L.M. Morrow and Mr W.A. Bridgman is the Auditor.

31st May 1982: Luncheon held at the Senior Citizens Centre in Victoria Street, Hamilton. Guest speaker was Mr J.G. West who spoke about his participation in the Thames Television Programme - "This is Your Life" produced in honour of one of

the Commonwealth's most famous airman, Group Captain Sir Douglas Bader C.B.E., D.S.O. & Bar D.F.C. & Bar. Mr West served with Sir Douglas during World War II and was specially invited to the U.K. to take part. Undoubtedly this was one of the most interesting addresses our members had ever listened to. The attendance was a record.

11th July 1982: For some years we had talked about a visit from Auckland Branch and at long last this was arranged. We met our visitors at 1.30pm and then travelled in convoy to Mystery Creek and the Clydesdale Museum. Following our visit to the Museum the whole party gathered at Hockin House for afternoon tea.

- P.H. Mowbray

HAWKE'S BAY BRANCH ON TOUR

(Te Mata Times, October 8, 1982)

Founders journey through history

Many a traveller on the road between Halcombe and Marton has been intrigued by a fleeting glimpse of a dignified old grey homestead set well back from the road on a bush-clad corner, and wondered about its origin.

This home, "Westhoe" was the first objective on the occasion of the Hawke's Bay Branch of the New Zealand Founders' Society's Spring "Journey of Discovery" which took place on a recent weekend. Wanganui was the ultimate destination, but the two tour buses with their 84 passengers negotiated the narrow driveway up to "Westhoe", if not with ease then with consummate skill on the part of the drivers.

The house was built on its present site in the 1870s (there had been earlier one built in 1845 which had been destroyed by fire) by William Fox, afterward Sir William, who was Prime Minister of New Zealand for two terms. He had originally intended to build several villages in the locality with the Westhoe homestead as the manor house as in the English tradition but his plan never came to fruition. Once much larger, the estate is now one of 1200 acres with 80 acres of trees and gardens, the gem of which must surely be the magnificent cedar of Lebanon growing on the front lawn. The style of the house is somewhat reminiscent of Havelock North's Duart House and may have been designed by the same architect though I was unable to confirm this. The estate is owned by the Howard family who once owned Smedley Station in Hawke's Bay, and is occupied by three generations of the family with ample room for its nine occupants.

Our headquarters for the Wanganui visit was the Collegiate Motor Inn, which coped efficiently with such a large party. The programme for Saturday included visits to both the Museum and the Sargent Art Gallery where the party was met and welcomed by members of the local Founders' Society and a brief history of the locality explained. There followed a visit to the Motua Gardens on the riverside, a spot steeped in local history, and from there it was but a short journey to the Paul's Memorial Maori Church at Putiki. A Maori elder, after delivering a warm welcome, gave a brief history of the five churches which had been built on the site, and explained with a wealth of detail the Maori interpretation of the different patterns of the intricately woven panels which lined the church.

After a brief respite back at the Inn, the group met for a social hour before a festive dinner with members of the Wanganui branch of the Society. Their president, Mr Hugh Ross, was the guest speaker. This remarkable old gentleman was extremely well versed in the history of Wanganui from the time of the Maori Wars, and was a fluent and interesting speaker.

On Sunday morning a tour was arranged to visit Virginia Lake and other places of interest, before gathering at Wanganui Collegiate school, where after a sojourn in the chapel learning from a senior master the complete history of the school since its inception in 1852, parties of twenty

- Continued on page 20

BRIDGE IN THE SOUTH

On 16th December 1850, Charles Joseph Bridge arrived at Lyttleton in the Randolph, one of four ships chartered by the Canterbury Association in England to convey this group of emigrants to Canterbury. The New Zealand Founders Society's National President for the past three years, Gerald Bridge, is the great-grandson of this Canterbury pilgrim.

The voyage took over three months, during which there were a number of both births and deaths in the ship, and a short-lived mutiny by some of the crew.

Charles Bridge was then 28, and his mission was to establish himself in the new colony to the satisfaction of the father of the girl he had left behind in Worcestershire and to whom he was betrothed. After two and a half years of hard work on his grant of fifty acres of land at Opawha Farm near Christchurch (now Opawa) he returned temporarily to England in an old whaling ship, the Lord Nelson, with the prospect of marrying his fiancée. He then sailed again, in May 1854 in the ship Ashmore, for Canterbury and his Opawha Farm property, this time with his bride.

Mr and Mrs Charles Bridge were successful with Opawha Farm, and in 1863 moved to the Ellesmere district, where they had acquired 1300 acres of good land. Again they were successful from the outset in their farming operations at Ellesmere and played a leading part in establishing the township. Their contributions to this community included the gift of 20 acres for a church and a parish glebe - St James Anglican Church, assistance with the provision of a village hall, participation in the formation of a Town Council and a Roads Board, amenities for a park, and the formation of a Stock and Station business, etc. The township was named Southbridge after C.J. Bridge (Bridge in the South). Their property there was named Homebrook. There were six children and there are now living in New Zealand, 5 male Bridge descendants.

Sadly, Charles Bridge died as the result of a horse and buggy accident, at the too early age of 54 being only 26 years after his first arrival at Canterbury. His wife continued to live on the Southbridge property for many years. Eventually she moved to Christchurch where she died at the age of 95, having been a widow for forty-six years.

The Hastings House, Barnards Green at Malvern near Worcester.

"Bridge in the South" - contd

Records of Charles Bridge's enterprises are found in a parchment covered diary. It leads off with his daily journal kept of the 1850 voyage in the Randolph. There are entries relating to his first two and half years at Opawha Farm, the journal of his "long and tempestuous voyage of 124 days" back to England via Cape Horn in the old whaling vessel, Lord Nelson, and that of the return voyage to New Zealand with his bride in the Ashmore on 1854. There are also entries covering the period 1855 to 1865, Opawha Farm and Southbridge. This diary is now deposited in safe keeping with the Canterbury Public Library, and a copy of it is in the possession of Mr Gerald Bridge. This and other Bridge family papers contain a wealth of interesting records of the lives and times of those people. The following are a few examples.

Charles Bridge wrote in his diary on 30th July 1852 "Received letters from England by the Persia, one written seven months ago. Posted letters for England by the Samarang via China." There is recorded the experience of the founder of a well known Canterbury family who in 1854 wished to move from Auckland to Christchurch. There being no prospect of a passage by ship around the New Zealand coast in the foreseeable future, he travelled to England via China, then by ship to Wellington, thence to Nelson and overland to Christchurch.

When Charles Bridge and his wife came to New Zealand in the Ashmore after their marriage they brought with them a young man-servant.

Early in 1859 Mrs Bridge went to England to visit her parents, taking her two little children with her and expecting another baby. They sailed in the barque Regina, a cow being put on board for their use. While staying with her parents in England the third child was born.

With his original purchase of 50 acres at Opawha in 1850, Charles Bridge was allotted a quarter acre section in the central city area of Christchurch. A memorable entry in his diary on 13th August 1852 reads "sold a quarter of an acre of land in Christchurch for thirty-three pounds."

Letters that were written by the family from Southbridge to their people in Worcestershire during the period 1867 to 1871 were printed and published in Worcester in book form. This book, copies of which have been annotated, comprises a valuable record and original copies of it are held by members of the family, and by a few others including the Canterbury Public Library.

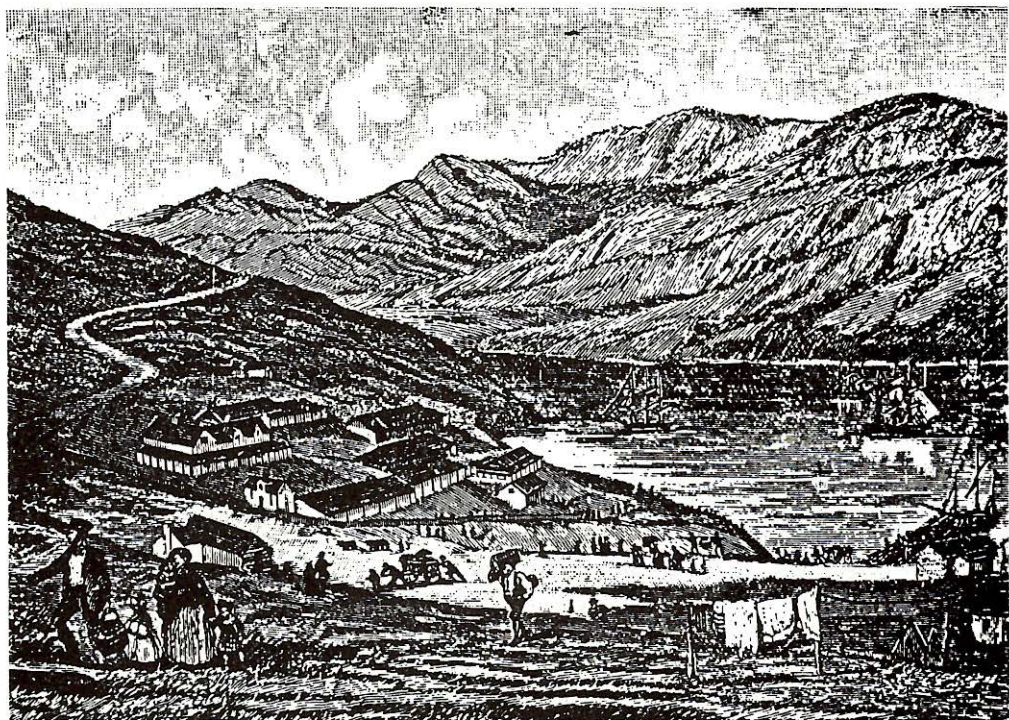
Thus Mr and Mrs Charles Joseph Bridge became pilgrims, landowners and founders of a colonial family that is firmly rooted in the land of their adoption. They lived in the historical period of the Canterbury Settlement, and were part of it. Being members of the Canterbury Association, founders of a country town, leaders in community affairs including the establishment of the Church of England, also he as a Justice of the Peace, placed them in the heart of the colonizing movement in their district.

HAWKES BAY BRANCH ON TOUR (CONTD)

were conducted through all the buildings by senior prefects. The school, sitting comfortably on a vast expanse of green lawns and playing fields, bordered by beautiful flower gardens, is a blend of weathered brick and cream stucco buildings, its mellowed tiled roofs blending not unhappily with newer, more modern blocks. It was a privilege to be conducted over this venerable school (the oldest in New Zealand).

A luncheon followed, hosted by the Wanganui Society after which the two big buses set out on their homeward journey and what was to be a most arduous yet the most interesting two hours of the whole trip. Three historical homes were visited, each different in style, each of historical interest. The first of these was "Netherdale", built by the McWilliam family in 1874, a small house, steep gabled, painted a soft pink with white "lace" trim, alike in appearance to the famous Plimmer house in Wellington. It is no longer lived in except by the young generation for camp-out parties, but it is filled with antique bric-a-brac and furnishings. The other two homes were close together at Fordell, the first "Oneida", an imposing home, its steep-pitched roof influenced by the fact that the Burnett family who built it in 1878 had come from just over the Canadian border. They were accustomed to heavy snow falls! This lovely home is now owned by the Bryant family and is slowly being restored to its former glory after a period when it was allowed to run down. The third home visited was "Fernilea", a perfect little home which has been added on to with care and discernment. Set in a beautiful garden and lovingly furnished in exquisite taste, it was indeed a fitting climax to a busy afternoon exploring these splendid examples of our national heritage.

A great deal of meticulous planning and exhaustive research goes into the organisation of these Founders' Society's weekend trips, and the hard-working and enthusiastic committee are to be commended for their efforts. The programme of events for the rest of this year and for 1983 has already been drawn up and some very worthwhile excursions are planned. Of eleven branches



ARRIVAL OF THE "FIRST FLEET" OF THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.
From a contemporary sketch, showing the first four ships anchored at Port Lyttelton.

AN "ANCESTOR AFTERNOON" TRIED BY CANTERBURY BRANCH

During the past year we have entertained several visitors, three from Australia, Mrs Newberry and friends from Bay of Plenty, and our committee felt very honoured to have Mr & Mrs Bridge attend an afternoon tea function held at Newbury House. Mr & Mrs Jim Baucke of Wairarapa Branch joined us in visiting Dean's Bush and having a picnic on the lawn of the first house in Canterbury.

We have toured the recently built New Town Library and we were given a special talk on the McDonald Collection at the Museum. Twelve members were very pleased that they attended "Jesus Christ Superstar". On July 31st we met at Mrs McSweeney's home where those present gave a short talk on their own ancestors. This was both informative and very entertaining. Perhaps other branches might like to have an "Ancestor Afternoon", as this one proved a real success.

- A. McSweeney

-Continued

of the New Zealand Founders' Society, the Hawke's Bay Branch is the third largest, this after only three years in operation.

- Hilda Bradley

WANGANUI BRANCH

Since the last meeting of the Dominion Council we have followed our usual pattern of having speakers at monthly meetings in the winter and of visiting interesting old homes or institutions in the warmer weather.

Speakers were Miss Peggy Lawless who showed slides of old Wanganui buildings from 1850's to the present day; Major Bob Withers, Director of the Queen Elizabeth II Museum at Waiouru; Mr Norman Hubbard M.B.E. who showed slides and told about the restoration of old marae and cottages on the Wanganui river; Mr A.S.R. Parker, Museum Archivist, who gave some account of the treasures stored underneath the Wanganui museum; and Mr I.W. Pepper who is involved in the restoration of Tylee Cottage (1853).

The Christmas Party was held on a beautiful summer evening in the home and garden of Mr and Mrs N.C.F. Corballis, Marangai. The block house was built about 1850 and has been declared a historic place. The house is 102 years old and was originally two-storied with 16 rooms. The top story has been removed and the timber (totara and rimu) used to build a bedroom annexe.

The Waiouru Military Museum was visited in February 1982, when 40 members travelled there and back by bus, going via Fern Flats and returning via the Parapara.

The next outing, also by bus, was to 'Otairi' the home of Mr & Mrs J.H.T. Duncan, ten miles west of Hunterville. As this homestead is the centre of a sheep station of 14,000 acres it is surrounded by other buildings of great interest such as the huge woolshed.

On Sunday, 8th August, there is to be a service of dedication at Christ Church, the local Anglican Church. The Wanganui Branch has placed a metal plaque on the plinth of an old monument erected to honour the memory of Charles William Broughton who was treacherously killed by Hau-Haus in 1865 when under a flag of truce. He was interpreter to the forces. The plaque has been added because the original lettering in the Sydney sandstone has become almost illegible. The Broughton family have helped finance this project and were present at the function.

C.D. MARKS
Hon. Secretary

NORTHLAND BRANCH

We have had interesting speakers at our monthly luncheon meetings since April. Mrs M. Ringer spoke on the care and storage of photographs. Mr E. Wilson gave a very interesting talk on Baron De Thierry. At the July meeting Mrs Morgan spoke on the District Nursing scheme and services available. The next speakers were two members; Mrs McIntosh who spoke on Totara North and Mrs Farr who spoke on the Albertlanders.

On the 31st August, the committee were invited by Miss Berry to have afternoon tea with Mr and Mrs A.G. Galpin who were in Whangarei for a few weeks and were able to attend our September meeting.

- Mrs B.L. Walsh, Hon. Secretary

ONE WAY TO BURY HEMI'S HATCHET - UTU

F.C.W. recounts a near tragedy at Awahuri in the Manawatu - Feilding area.

Old Hemi was well known to old residents of Awahuri and the early younger generation as a somewhat quarrelsome, arrogant and bouncing undersized little man. It is true his face had been beautifully decorated with the spiral tattoo (moko), but on the right side was an extremely long, deep scar, received from a British officer's sword in one of the bush fights in Taranaki, for to give Hemi his just due he had participated in much fighting on the Hau Hau side, and it was his invariable custom on the occasions we accompanied him on eeling expeditions to recount many of his experiences and adventures.

It is correct that he was in the bush battle at Te Ngutu O Te Manu, where the gallant Major Von Tempskey and some 20 followers were killed. Hemi always boasted as having shot three of them himself, never more or less, so we believed him. This historic spot, with appropriate monument, has long been a public recreation reserve and camping place, and the old whitewood trees, in the shelter of which the natives did their firing, so disastrously to the whites, are still there.

After the war in 1869 he drifted to Awahuri where he possessed distant relatives, a most peaceful spot after the fighting and hardships experienced by him up the coast. He subsequently married a woman much younger than himself.

A MAORI INSULT

The Oroua River and creeks abounded in eels, and there was always a plentiful supply of native pigeon and wild pigs in the bush. The women cultivated the potatoes and maize and Hemi generally lived the idealistic life of a gentleman. Things livened up occasionally on the death of a member of the tribe by a really good old-time tangi. We attended several as boys. One in particular is recalled, for the newly-formed Feilding Brass Band came out on the day of the funeral and stirred things up consider-

ably by playing popular airs. It is certain one and all regretted when the proceedings were over.

Joe Morgan, an ex-London policeman, had purchased a section near the village and was erecting a home on it. One afternoon he heard voices, and looking up recognised Hemi and his wife, who, no doubt inquisitive, had come to see what the pakeha was doing. In a very short time the experienced ex-constable observed that the couple were somewhat the worse for liquor, and soon commenced quarrelling. Sharp words were hurled back and forth, and then one, always regarded by the old-time Maoris as a deadly insult, going back as it did to the old cannibal days, was uttered by the woman to her husband: "My grandfather ate your grandfather." In an instant Hemi's face writhed in passion; he quickly picked up a tomahawk, the property of Morgan. With this upraised he rushed at his wife who ran screaming round the building; then dived into the open doorway, the owner following and slamming the door.

Hemi then commenced to smash the windows, and attempted to hack his way in. The 15-stone man within waited his opportunity, quietly opened the door, and threw the whole of his weight behind his fist at the side of Hemi's head. Down and out he went, lying perfectly still, and at first Morgan was of the opinion he had broken Hemi's neck. However, after a few minutes, much to his relief, Hemi commenced to quiver, and after a time sat up, but was much too dazed to attempt to regain his feet. Morgan then picked him up in his arms, carried him to the bank of a creek which ran about a chain in front of the house, and in which there was about four feet of water at the time, and pitched the old Hau Hau into it.

AXE MARKS REMAIN

This had the effect of sobering Hemi up somewhat, and he lost no time in floundering out to the opposite bank where he retaliated by calling Morgan all the swear words he knew in Maori and English. Morgan then ordered the woman to leave, and she departed in quite a different direction from that taken by her husband.

On recording the episode later to the

storekeeper, the advice received was, "When you return to Feilding at the weekend do not travel the short cut via the Maori track through scrub and flax, and probably risk getting a bullet in your back, but stick to the main road." This procedure was certainly followed.

Some weeks later, the house was nearing completion when Morgan heard friendly shouts, and there was Hemi approaching. As he got closer it could be seen he had a flax kit full of pipis in one hand and a large water melon under his arm. These he placed on the ground in front of the surprised pakeha, and then extended his hand to shake, which the other grasped. Hemi had come to make friends. Rough stuff certainly, but possessing the instincts of a gentleman.

Eventually, Morgan had the last say; for he made Hemi's coffin with the old warrior's name in nice red paint on the lid.

The house is now very old, but still tenanted and, although successive coats of paint and putty have almost obliterated them, if you know where to look, some of the marks of Hemi's axe can still be seen.

MANAWATU BRANCH SHARE "FAMILY TREASURES" AND TRY NOVEL WAYS OF HELPING TO KEEP LOCAL HISTORY ALIVE

The Branch continues to function although our active members are comparatively small in number. The Society and its endeavours are kept alive in the press and the Secretary has several times been broadcast telling the public at large about Founders and what the Branch is doing.

We listened with interest to a local member of the H.P. Trust in August and visited two interesting old homes, Woodlands in September and Westella in June 1982. Members shared "treasures" in October and in November we visited the "Great Outdoors" at Mt Lees Reserve for an End of Year picnic. We did not meet until May '82, owing to the ill health of several of the Executives including the President and the Secretary, but increased attendance has resulted in most entertaining gatherings since then. Informality and friendliness mark our meetings and we take an active part in local gatherings of kindred associations so that Founders are seen to be an active

-(Continued on Page 34)

An Active Auckland Branch

Since the National Council meeting in August '81, Auckland Branch has held ten meetings with five more planned before the end of the year.

Speakers since August have been: Phoebe Meikle on her varied career in education and publishing; Joan Wharton on her adventures and travels in the USA - because our booked speaker let us down; Professor Bruce Gamble, a New Zealander, on sabbatical leave from Canada, speaking on differences noticed after fourteen years away and future transport ideas for Auckland; Joan Mary Longcroft, President of the Auckland Branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society, on her interests in several societies. Future speakers will include Miss Mary Ronnie on her work in Dunedin and the National Library in Wellington, and now Head Librarian of Auckland Public Library; and also a member of the Police speaking on home security, etc.

In line with Branch policy, we continued to invite to our meetings, representatives of kindred groups and continued our representation on the Central Committee of Auckland Patriotic Societies. Members have, as usual, attended functions of the

Royal Commonwealth Society; the Victoria League; the English Speaking Union; Royal Overseas League; the Pioneer and Descendants Club and, naturally, at the Hobson Memorial Service as well as the combined societies functions during Commonwealth Week. Outstanding functions this year have been the Commonwealth Thanksgiving Service at St Patrick's Cathedral and a recent luncheon attended by well over 200 in our support of the South Atlantic Trust Fund for Falkland Island and British Defence Forces Relief. Also many members attended a Vice-Regal garden party held in February.

Extra activities this year have been the introduction of extra coffee mornings in at least two of our out-lying districts - some members find it difficult to travel into the central city so it was decided we should go to them. These will be continued next year. Some members recently travelled to Hamilton for a pleasant day with members of the Waikato Branch.

The Presidents and Secretaries of the eight Patriotic Societies have held two social gatherings - being a dinner at one of the member's home. This had been worthwhile further uniting the spirit of friendship between our groups.

The Bay of Plenty Branch

This branch, though small in numbers, is in a healthy position as one of our regular attending members was heard to remark, "a happiness group".

Our October visit to the Taupo area had to be cancelled due to the unkind weather.

On February 21st, we really made a mark in Tauranga as this was the centennial anniversary of the proclamation of Tauranga becoming a borough.

It was a perfect day for the outdoor old-time picnic lunch in the historic gardens at the "Elms". (See photo page 36)

The Mayor, Mr Ray Dillon and his wife, local councillors, members of the Historical Society, visitors from Northland, Wanganui, Hawkes Bay and local folk, and of course our own members, many of whom were dressed in period costume, were welcomed by our President, Miss Dorothy Mountfort and the Mayor Mr Dillon. This was followed by a roll call of the descendants of the early settlers.

At 2 p.m. a short service was given by the Rev. S. Bull, followed by the singing of the hymn "Abide with me" led by the Tauranga Band. This hymn was sung before the battle at Gate Pa in Tauranga. The 200 odd guests then enjoyed a wander through the old homestead, gardens and beauty spots while the band continued playing many and varied selections.

Afternoon tea provided by our Founders members concluded a most memorable day.

The A.G.M. was held in early April at Hamurana Springs, Rotorua attended by 21 members.

July, as is customary, was our mid-winter luncheon, again in Rotorua, at the Caravel, now Sheridan Lodge, attended by 32 members, a visit to Whaka Village and afternoon tea at the home of one of our members completed another Founders Day.

HARD AT IT AGAIN - HAWKES BAY BRANCH

The past year has been our most interesting so far.

Our new season's activities started last September, with a visit to the Southern Star Monastery in Central Hawkes Bay. After an interesting hour with the monks, we had a picnic lunch in the bush at Anzac Park, Norsewood.

After lunch, our large party split up for visits to the well known Norsewood Museum and the Norsewood Clothing Factory. In October we visited the large Barnsdale Rhododendron Gardens at the home of Mr and Mrs Tom White. This was a delightful picnic setting in good weather.

November saw our usual highly successful Xmas party at Wharemoana Guest House. This has become so popular with members, that we are changing it from a cocktail party to a more formal dinner.

In February we were delighted to welcome Mr & Mrs Bridge to our Waitangi Day dinner in Havelock North. Because of the changes taking place to Waitangi Day, we have now decided to hold this dinner on the first Saturday in February. I am sure Mr & Mrs Bridge were pleased with the size of this function, and with the reception they received. We look forward to a similar visit from our new National President.

Our trip in March, must be regarded as the highlight of the year and one that will be hard to beat. A bus load of us left Waipukurau on the Saturday morning, and after a pleasant drive visited the Waiouru Army Museum. We spent a most enjoyable night in Ohakune after a drive to the Turoa Ski-field. On Sunday we drove down the Taihape-Napier road visiting Moanhangō, Erewhon and Ngamatea Stations. We spent two hours at the latter for a picnic lunch. At each one we were given a brief history of these very large holdings. On both days the weather was perfect for this pioneering trip, I say pioneering because we were the first large bus load to travel over this interesting inland route.

In April we combined a Ships Evening and Dinner with our Annual Meeting in Otane. This proved to be a most successful departure from our usual procedure, and 110 members were present.

In May we took two buses and cars on the

Longest-serving Branch Secretary IDA PIPER writes:-

Following is a poem written by a bloke called "ANON", that I think should concern all "Founders" and Geneologists.

ANCESTORS

If you could see your ancestors,
 all standing in a row,
Would you be proud of them, or not,
 or don't you really know.

Some strange discoveries are made,
 in climbing family trees,
And some of them, you know, do not
 particularly please.

If you could see your ancestors,
 all standing in a row,
There might be some of them perhaps
 you wouldn't care to know.

But, there's a different question,
 which requires a different view,
If you could see your ancestors,
 Would they be proud of YOU.?

*-(Contributed from the collected snippets of
Taranaki member Malcolm Belcher)*

H.B. Wine Trail. This was an all day outing of exceptional interest. We were most fortunate to have been shown over the Mount Saint Mary's Mission at Taradale. We were honoured to be allowed to see their library of 45,000 books, including a section containing the oldest books in New Zealand.

Our July outing was a brief service in the oldest church in the Waiapu Diocese at Pukehou - half way between Hastings and Waipukurau. This church was built in 1859. The service was followed by a visit to Te Aute Maori Boys College just across the road.

Our attendances at all these functions were between 90 and 120. Increasing membership brings its problems, especially with overnight trips, as Wanganui will discover on the 25th-26th September, when we expect between 80 and 90 members to visit them, an outing to which we all look forward.

P R Harding
President

HIGHLIGHTS OF WELLINGTON ACTIVITIES

During the past year the monthly programme of either a luncheon or evening meeting has been continued, and through a varied programme, several topics of interest to Founders have been emphasised and these have included the following:

- * Visits to old buildings have included the Harbour Board Building, "Rhyme", the old Anderson Family Home now the Wellington Commercial Travellers Clubrooms. We heard an interesting address on the history of the house from John Anderson. David Luke of the Historic Places Trust addressed members during a visit to Antrim House.
- * Talks on old established Organisations have included the Centenary of the Meat Board by the Secretary, Mr Calder, while the Assistant City Librarian spoke of the development of the Wellington Public Library since its foundation in 1840, he also outlined some of the proposals for the future.
- * Talks on current affairs recently included an interesting review of modern China by Dorothy and Sid Moses.
- * Christmas functions last year included the usual Christmas Luncheon with an address by a member of the Clergy during November and a Childrens Christmas Party in December.

In addition a "City Walks Programme" proved popular during the summer and our thanks go to Anne Burnett. Members also took part in the annual wreath-laying ceremony at the grave of Edward Gibbon Wakefield where the Bulletin Editor again delivered a tribute to the memory of the Wakefield family. An address by Mr Bell, M.P. for Gisborne, a visit from the Wairarapa Branch in October and a Christmas luncheon in November, where the guests were Sir Michael and Lady Fowler.

-R.G. Ward

TARANAKI BRANCH SOLDIERS ON

Membership has increased during the past year and now totals 159. Once again our Branch is indebted to the Taranaki Savings Bank for a grant, for which we are most grateful. A few most welcome donations from members have also been received. In addition, small raffles were conducted to assist our finances and our thanks are due to those members who have donated prizes. Nevertheless, it was necessary to impose a levy on members to cover the higher cost of the "Bulletin". Higher postal and telephone charges and hall rents, together with other general increases in costs, must lead inevitably to further increases in subscriptions.

Again we are indebted to Mrs Piper for the use of her home for Committee Meetings and to her and the Committee ladies for the refreshments provided. They have been most happy occasions.

General Activities: Our usual monthly meetings have been held in the Whiteley Lounge, both afternoon and evening functions being well attended. Speakers have entertained us with talks, slides and movies on a variety of subjects, and we are most grateful to them for sparing us their time. The Lounge was the venue also for a well attended and enjoyable end-of-year function.

Our Annual commemorative service was held this year in St Mary's Anglican Church, when Archdeacon Bent's address was most appropriate for the occasion. The service was followed by a luncheon in the Parish Hall where our principal guests and speakers were the Right Hon. David Thomson and Mr Leo Carrington.

General: I have already recorded my thanks to the Taranaki Savings Bank and other donors, and to our guest speakers. To these must be added the Press and your Committee members, all of whom have been willing helpers during the year, and a pleasure to work with. If I have overlooked anyone, I offer them my sincere apologies.

M.L. Standish
PRESIDENT

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP FOR SERVICE

Mr T.A. Bishop, O.B.E.
Mr G.H. Bridge, J.P.
Mr L.M. Buick-Constable, J.P.
Miss A.N. Burnett
Mr I.D. Cameron, O.B.E.,
C.St.J., J.P.

Mrs E.P. Eccles
Mr A.C. Galpin
Mr E. Hay-Mackenzie
Rt Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake,
K.G., G.C.M.G., C.H., Q.S.O.
Mr S.L. Moses, C.B.E.

Miss I.M. O'Connor
Mrs H.P.M. Olsen
Mr L.H. Pollock
Mrs J.W. Tattersfield
Mrs H.O. Wills
Mr R.L. Wynyard

-(From the last Annual Report)

TWO NEW RECIPIENTS OF THE SOCIETY'S HIGHEST HONOUR

MRS IDA PIPER

Citation: (Nominated by the Taranaki Branch and awarded by the National Council).

"That Mrs Ida Piper be awarded Honorary Life Membership and the For Service Medallion in recognition of her many years of work for the New Zealand Founders' Society.

Recently Mrs Piper was elected to the office of Hon. Secretary of the Taranaki Branch for the 20th time. During her long period as Secretary/Treasurer her work has been meticulous and her co-operation and enthusiasm have been responsible in no small degree for the growth of this Branch."

In response to your Editor's request for her background Mrs Ida Piper writes from New Plymouth:-

Having been brought up in one or two remote places, I really do have an inkling of what life was like for some families in the early days.

When I was born (at Tolaga Bay) my father was a surveyor. Long spells of camping out in the bush were endangering his health, so he switched to Native School teaching and his first appointment was at Pipiriki, on the Wanganui River. When we arrived in Wanganui, the river was so low that the boats, which were the only means of transport, could only carry the barest minimum of cargo - no furniture - just a mattress and bedding - a farmer even had to lend us a teapot! After two or three years we moved a few miles down river to Parakino, where there was a new school, but no house because of a Maori land-owner's refusal to sell a bit of land. There was a spare school room and for years we lived in that. My mother, who was also teaching, cooked on the open fire - dealt with laundry out in the open, etc., etc. But we did have the river boat to bring mail and supplies three times a week. Eventually a house was built. And then we were shifted! To Matata in the Bay of Plenty, where life for three years was positively urban. Then - to Te Hapua, the furthest north settlement then and now. Once a month a boat from Auckland brought mail and supplies. In between, once a month, mail (but no parcels) came overland by various means - packhorse, sledge....

I finished my primary schooling there and

it was my parents' last school. We moved to Wanganui where finding myself a pupil at the Girls' College was quite a shock to the system. Eventually, shorthand-typist-clerk - Health Department in Wanganui and Wellington; Labour Department in New Plymouth. Marriage to Ian Piper, of Akaroa pioneering stock - three children and 4 grandchildren.

Les Nutt, then President of the Taranaki Branch of the Founders Society, worked with my husband who, by then, was on the Committee of the local Branch. Kyra Todd, the Branch Secretary, was going overseas for eighteen months. Would I stand in for her? Weakly - meekly - I said I would oblige, just for eighteen months. Kyra brought me a suitcase and two cartons of books, stationery, and so on, told me what to do, and then mentioned casually, "By the way, I won't be taking it on again when I come back." That was nearly twenty years ago.

(She then added, rather wistfully, "If only I could afford to go overseas for eighteen months; Any suckers about?")

I haven't mentioned my maiden name - McNeish. I was an only child, which had its disadvantages. Great-grandfather, David McNeish married Katarina Moanaroa of Raglan (Tainui Canoe) about 1840. On my mother's side, my great, great-grandparents, John and Ann McArtney, arrived in Nelson in 1842 on the "New Zealand"

MR TED GILBERD, O.S.O., K. St. J.

Citation: (Nominated and approved by the National Council).

Unanimously proposed that Mr E.B. Gilberd be awarded Honorary Life Membership and the For Service Medallion in recognition of his deep interest in the Society's work and his encouragement and generosity with several of the Society's projects.

A phrase that springs to mind - "another generous Gilberd" - link that to - "one who is kind, realistic, considerate and with profound forward vision" - and that pretty well sums up our Society's long-serving National Councillor, Ted Gilberd. His deep involvement in NZ historical and genealogical circles has been reflected in his constant collection of information about his own family history and he is determined to set the record down in readily assimilated form in a book over the next year or so for the benefit of his immediate family so that their generations ahead will know all there is to know of their roots here and elsewhere.

Mr Gilberd has recently returned from a trip abroad, during which he set out to revisit lands of his ancestors, even including the Middle East where they had once traded from England. The biography printed below first appeared (along with those of all the then National Councillors) in the special 1976 issue of the Bulletin celebrating the Society's return to Wakefield House - an enlarged edition made possible by Ted's generous assistance. His latest generosity has been the provision of books and secure cabinets for the Society's library. In this project in particular, Ted Gilberd is in some measure echoing over the centuries, the largesse of an illustrious forebear, the 16th Century physician-scientist-benefactor Dr William Gilberd* (1544-1603) who gave to the College of Physicians "all the books in his library, his globes, instruments and cabinets of minerals." Alas, all were destroyed by the Great Fire of London, 1666. (Let's hope the sprinkler system works in Wakefield House!)

*Clarks of parliament
Doctors of phisick.*



Drawings of part of the funeral procession of Queen Elizabeth I. Dr William Gilberd is third from the left.

GILBERD, Edward Browse, b. 1904, Wanganui. Principal Founder ancestor; Wm Foale Gilberd, Carpenter from Kingsbridge, Devon, arrived "London" 1840, Wgtn; who operated a steamengine sawmill and built Auckland's Supreme Court House. Other NZ ancestors include the Builder of Auckland's St. Paul's Church. Paint and Paper Merchant; Goldmine owner, Thames, and Soap factory operators in Auckland and Castlecliff. Joined Founders 1969. Dom. Council, Historical Cte and currently compiling Early Settlers Roll for Wgtn District. Awards include K.St.John, President, Wgtn Centre, St. John Assn., Mem. Priory Chapter, Order of St. John. NZ Patron NZ Soc of Genealogists; Life Mem. Soc. Genealogists (London); Devon & Cornwall Record Soc; Essex Archaeological Soc; British Record Soc (UK); Outward Bound and Early Settler & Historical Soc. Mem. NZ Historic Places Trust; Friends of Turnbull Library, Hutt Art Society; Friends of Dowse Art Gallery; Hannah Playhouse and NZ Opera. Founder (1927) of St. John Ambulance Cadet Movement in Nz; Captain 2NZEF. Mem. United Service Officers Club; Royal Lifesaving Soc (1918-32); YMCA (1917-32) and numerous sporting bodies in Wanganui area. Company director. Pte Ad; Manuka St, Stokes Valley.

**William Gilberd attended the Grammar School of his native town, Colchester, and in 1558 entered St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1569. On leaving college he travelled on the continent where he practised as a physician with great success. In 1573 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of*

AUCKLAND MEMBERS HONOUR THE LONG (AGO) ARM OF THE LAW

The descendants of a pioneer policeman last year presented a portable oak lectern to St. Matthews-in-the-City.

Pictured (right) are three of the descendants:

From left, Mr Keith Slattery, Paul Slattery and Mr Lloyd Fenton, who is the eldest great-great-grandson of Benjamin Woods, who was appointed Sergeant-Major of the Constabulary at Russell in 1848.

Mr Slattery is also a great-great-grandson and his 15-year-old son, Paul, is one of the younger descendants.

Mr Woods and his wife, Ann, came to New Zealand in the Westminster in 1840 when the Irishman was appointed to Governor Hobson's staff as subinspector of police to the colonial Government of New Zealand.

The Woods' close association with St Matthews began in 1853 when the couple moved to Auckland, where Mr Woods served as bailiff at the Magistrates Court until his retirement in 1859.

The Woods' youngest son was married in the church in 1855 and most of the grandchildren were baptised there. Each generation has kept the ties with the church for baptisms, weddings and funerals.



The lectern, which is in the lady chapel, has a silver plate commemorating the Woods.

About 20 descendants gave the lectern, which they felt would serve as a practical reminder of some of the early worshippers at the church.

(From Mrs Win Thorburn's Collection of Historical Notes.)

POLICEMEN

The first New Zealand Sheriff, James Coates, held many posts from 3rd May, 1841, but the first four policemen (mounted) were brought from Sydney by Lieut-Governor Hobson in 1840.

The Police merged into the Armed Constabulary which operated mainly as an Army Unit. The first effective constabulary force was raised in 1846 and was used mainly for frontier protection until 1886, when the military and police sections separated and thus the modern police force began.

Before sovereignty, European citizens had formed the Kororareka Association, on the 23rd May 1838, when citizen police were armed to enforce law and order. (They were equipped

with cutlass, bayonet, two pistols and a musket with 60 ball cartridges.)

Gold rushes brought temptations and rugged Otago Country offered opportunities for ambushes. In 1861, Sgt. J. Branigan brought 20 trusted men from Victoria for mounted escort duty, and he saw that the gold-carrying coaches got through to Dunedin unmolested.

After the local Maori-Pakeha War was over, the first Defence Act of 1886, transferred the remaining military portion of the Armed Constabulary to the permanent militia. The latter became the Permanent Force in 1897, which in turn became the Royal N.Z. Artillery and the Royal N.Z. Engineers in 1902. The R.N.Z. Artillery were absorbed into the R.N.Z. Army in 1907. The Royal N.Z. Artillery takes precedence over all the other Corps in New Zealand because of its unbroken regular service from the days of the original Armed Constabulary.

-CONTD FROM PAGE 28:-

Physicians and became its President in 1600. His skill attracted the attention of Queen Elizabeth I, who appointed him as her chief physician and showed him many marks of favour. In the year of the Spanish Armada, Gilbert was one of four physicians to inquire into an epidemic which had broken out in the Royal Navy.

Gilbert's earlier investigations were centred on medicine, but these later yielded to the study of magnetism and "electrics", culminating after eighteen years of experimental work in the publication, at Amsterdam, of his famous De Magnete in 1600. In his great work, Gilbert used "words new and unheard of". He first coined the word "electric" and gave the name "pole" to the extremity of the magnet.

ations on the East Coast. A letter from Colonial Surgeon William Davies to Charles on 2nd June 1851 states "... it is very apparent you have been greatly reduced in muscular size and strength .. the disease you have been suffering from is evidently rheumatism, of such an erratic character, that the disease has frequently been translated to the heart, thereby impeding the free circulation of the blood in the lungs and producing for a time, dangerous collapse. This has been made worse by your duties obliging you to travel far from home, encamping at night in wet tents, and being so far, for so long, from medical aid ..."

Charles' greatest monument was in the Waiapu district, where he built St John's church at Rangitukia; eighty feet long by forty feet wide. At the consecration by Bishop Selwyn in February 1856 three thousand people were present.

Finally on 7 May, 1860, thirty two years after setting foot in New Zealand and a lifetime of unremitting toil, Charles was ordained and became the Reverend Charles Frederick Baker. He served another nine years before suffering a stroke which paralysed his right side. On 6 February, 1875, this valiant old missionary died followed on 20 May 1875 by his faithful wife Hannah Maria. Six of their live-born children had pre-deceased them. Charles and Hannah's bodies were taken by water from the bottom of Victoria Avenue and laid to rest in the peaceful little cemetery in the grounds of St Stephen's chapel, alongside the graves of many pioneers and that of the Rev. Rota Waitoa, the first Maori to be ordained, and a friend of the Bakers. Their daughters Charlotte Elizabeth and Hannah Maria are buried there, as is Dorcas, Charles' first daughter.

Before his death, Charles was appointed Chaplain to the Auckland jail and to the hospital and lunatic asylum. He certainly had a varied career. It is tempting to think on what might have been a yet more significant event in history had he agreed to go to Taranaki in 1858 when requested to do so by Bishop Selwyn. Charles refused because his health was so bad after his East Coast experiences, but had he done so it is possible the Maori wars in that part may have been avoided. Charles was a fluent linguist in Maori and his standing with the Maoris was very high indeed - more so than many of those involved in that sorry affair.

In all this long and varied history, it has not been possible to say much about that other unsung heroine - Hannah Maria. The women pioneers played a part in New Zealand history which only now had been even slightly recognised. There is only time now to say that no man could have had a finer, more resolute and dedicated lifetime companion and wife, than Hannah Maria Baker. Their tombstone reads:

"They rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

Contributed by *L.V. Dulieu - Auckland.*

Footnote: On a more recent note I could just mention that many members of the present family have followed the same religious, social, musical and horticultural interests. My uncle, Arthur Baker, was one of the prime movers in the Bay of Plenty kiwi fruit export business. It was said that in the Baker household the sound of music was often heard and many of the descendents display varied talents in this direction. Philanthropic and social concerns have also been a strong interest. I should also mention Ethel Mere Baker and the Mission to Lepers.

RECENT ARRIVALS into the membership ranks of the Founders Society ... The National Secretary and her office supplied the following listing of those new members who have joined since the last Bulletin and up until approximately the beginning of October 1982.;

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mrs M.N. Taylor	Orewa	Jane Gifford	1842	George Darroch
Mrs P.M. Kirton	Orewa	Jane Gifford	1842	George Darroch
Mrs S.M. Simpson	New Plymouth	Arab	1841	William Buick
		Fifeshire	1842	Izaak Mason Hill
Mr D.H. Simpson	New Plymouth	Associate		
Mrs L.C. Edwards	Wellington	Westminster	1843	Samuel Elliott Elizabeth Davy
Mr W.J. Greenwood	Wellington	Slains Castle	1841	William & Martha Greenwood
Mrs P.A. O'Neill	Hastings	Aurora	1840	Peter & Sarah Holes
Mrs N.M. Little	Hastings	Sir Edward Paget	1856	John Aylwin Carrell
Mrs M.U. Gee	Waipukurau	Alma (Associate)	1856	Samuel & Harriet Fletcher
Mrs I.G. Cameron	Masterton	General Gates	1819	Rev. John Butler
Mrs E.A. Scholes	Gisborne	Associate		
Mr H. Perry	Opotiki	Amelia Thompson	1841	John Perry
Mr D.P. Perry	Opotiki	Amelia Thompson	1841	John Perry
Mr R.J. Paterson	Onga Onga	Martha Ridgway	1842	Andrew & Martha Paterson
		Mandarin	1841	John Hay
Mr R.W. Logan	Otane	Associate		
Mrs N.V. Butler	Waipawa	Associate		
Mr C.J. Miller	Waipukurau	Associate		
Mrs E.D. Logan	Otane	Associate		
Mrs O.B. Stronge	Taranaki	Associate		
Mrs M.E. Sutherland	Wellington	London	1842	Charles & Elizabeth Matthews
Mrs E.A. Huffam	Wellington	Bolton	1840	John Gower
		Bolton		Mary Atkinson
Mrs T.M. Brady	Carterton	Martha Ridgway	1840	Leonard Goodin
		Adelaide	1840	Thomas Kempton
Mrs R.D. Edmonds	Auckland	Duchess of Argyle	1842	James Lothead
Mrs M.F. Mickell	Howick	Associate		
Mr G.R. Mickell	Howick	Whitby	1842	William Mickell
Mrs J.L. Brabant	Auckland	Duke of Portland	1849	Thomas Lindsay Macky
Mrs P.H. Hamerton	Patea	Associate		
Mr T.D. Rogers	Opunake	Essex	1843	John & Mary Rogers
Mrs H.K. Clisby	Wanganui East	Lord William Bentinck	1841	John & Frances Francis
Mrs M.N. Neilson	Wanganui	Bengal Merchant	1840	William Tannahill Elizabeth Dugald
Mrs H.V. Reilly	Feilding	Born in Nelson	1841	Elizabeth Ann Garnett
Mrs M. Harrison	Waipukurau	William Bryan	1841	John Nairn
Mrs M.C. Drummond	Waipukurau	Brampton	1823	Rev. Henry Williams
Mr A.G. Harding	Drury	Tory	1839	Thomas William Tankersley
		Aurora	1840	Sarah Draper
Mr R.B. Clacher	Thames	Juror	1842	Fred & Anne Sidwell
Mrs J.I. Dobson	Ohau	Lord William Bentinck	1841	John & Ann Howell
		Bengal Merchant	1840	James & Jane Gilbert
M.L. Culver	Waipukurau	Associate		
Mr C.L. Yorrt	Havelock North	Associate		
Mr V.T. Russell	Invercargill	Adelaide	1840	James John Taine
Mrs W. Jones	Tikipunga	Phillip Laing	1848	David Bower
Mrs R.A. Grossman	Wellington	Catherine Stewart		
		Forbes	1841	Charles & Mary Cottle
Mrs M.I. Symons	Masterton	Clifford	1841	John Watson
Mrs A.T. Firth	Hamilton	Blenheim	1841	Hugh & Ann Morrison
Mr A.C. Bliss	Waipukurau	Thames	1849	Archibald & Mary Clark
Mrs H.G. Mackay	Hastings	Associate		
		Associate		
Mr J.G. Phelan	Hastings	Timandra	1842	George Jordan
Mrs I.I. Phelan	Hastings	Pekin	1849	Robert Simpson
Mr C. Ramsay	Hastings	Lord William Bentinck	1841	George & Elizabeth Maxted
		Gertrude	1841	William & Mary Valler
		Egmont	1856	William Beech
Mr P. Ramsay	Hastings	Egmont	1856	William Beech
Mrs M. Ramsay	Hastings	Egmont	1856	William Beech

NAME	ADDRESS	SHIP	DATE	ANCESTOR
Miss L.M. Rankin	Wellington	Duke of Brontë	1851	William & Elizabeth Savill
Mrs N.B. Henry	Whangarei	Ramillies	1847	Martin Purcell
Mrs A. Whiffen	Whangarei	General Gates	1819	James Kemp
Mr M.L. Forde	Hastings	John Taylor	1853	John Shrimpton
Mrs B.M. Franklin	Hastings	John Taylor	1853	John Shrimpton
Mrs J.A. Yortt	Havelock North	Waipu Associate		
Mrs R.M. Eddy	Waipawa	Egmont	1856	Elizabeth Nee Smith
Mr B.R. Greaves	Onga Onga	Associate		
Mrs M. Jamieson	Waipukurau	Associate		
Mr G.D. Jamieson	Waipukurau		1855	Benjamin Shadbolt
Mr I.S. Small	Napier		1850	James & Martha Small
Mr G.L. Gleeson	Napier	Troopship 65th Regt		James Gallagher
Miss F.A. O'Connor	Wellington	Phillip Laing	1848	Thomas & Mary Cuddie
		Agra	1852	James Dow
Mrs T.W. Brooks	Upper Hutt	Thomas Harrison	1842	James & Mary Marshall
Mrs D.E. Harris	Masterton	Regina	1859	John & Mary McMillan
Mrs T.M. Siemoned	Masterton	Regina	1859	John & Mary McMillan
Mrs D.L. D'Ath	Greytown	Thomas Harrison	1842	James & Mary Marshall
Mrs M.K. Bird	Carterton	William Bryan	1841	John Hicks
		Essex	1843	Margaret Old
Miss G.M. Bird	Carterton	William Bryan	1841	John Hicks
		Essex	1843	Margaret Old
Mr W.G. Bird	Carterton	Associate		
Mrs G.M. Dalziell	Masterton	Martha Ridgway	1840	Charles & Ann Brown
		Lord William Bentinck	1841	Anthony & Susannah Wall
Mr A.C. Scholes	Gisborne	William Miles	1860	William & Euphemia Clifford
Mr A.N. Wills	Wanganui	Timandra	1842	James & Betsy Wills
Mrs L.V. Ross	Palmerston Nth	Associate Albertlander		Henry Marcroft
Mr T.H. Avery	Palmerston Nth	Bolton	1840	Thomas & Elizabeth Avery
Mrs S.R. Brown	Hastings	Thomas Harrison	1842	John Deans
Mrs T.C. Avery	Palmerston Nth	Associate		
Miss D.G. Christie	Wanganui	Sir Charles Forbes	1842	Stephen & Leah Newport
Mrs B.V. Selwyn	Wellington	Amelia Thompson	1841	Henry Halse
Mrs G.L. Elliott	Wellington		1848	James Cadman
Miss E.H. McKenzie	Havelock North	Adelaide	1840	Thomas Wilmor McKenzie
Miss J.Y. McKenzie	Havelock North	Adelaide	1840	Thomas Wilmor McKenzie
Mrs P.D. Hood	Havelock North	Will Watch	1841	William Neal
Mrs V.P. Woodhead	Taradale	London	1842	William Barratt
Mrs J. Hankey	Whangarei	The Pilgrim	1849	Bathiah Thompson
Mr J. Mowbray	Wellington	John Wyckliffe	1848	Capt. William Cargill
Mrs J. Davis	Hastings	Phoebe	1843	Hannah Kite & Henry Bonnington
Mr J.H. Langdale	Lower Hutt	Martha Ridgway	1840	Thomas & Eliz. Hunt
Mr J.R. Mowbray	Paraparaumu	John Wyckliffe	1848	Cpt. William Cargill
Mr A.J. Coffin	Masterton	Associate		
Mr J.T. Stephen	Tikipunga	Associate		
Mrs B. Wallace	Napier	Clifton	1842	Sidney William Barnett
Mr M. Ramsay	Hastings	Lord William Bentinck	1841	George & Elizabeth Maxted
		Gertrude	1841	William & Mary Valler
		Egmont	1856	William Beech
Mr J.W. Lincoln	Havelock Nth	Associate		
Mrs D.E. Coffin	Masterton	Martha Ridgway	1840	Thomas & Eliza Hunt
Mr J.H. Nairn	Waipawa	William Bryant	1841	John Nairn
Mrs F. Sherriff	Napier	London	1842	William Barratt
Mrs E.J. Mitchell	Auckland	Clydersee	1839	Daniel & Jane Carran
Mrs M. Hollies	Auckland	Kelso	1849	Mary Ann Burbush
Mrs F.E. Spicer	Masterton	Adelaide	1840	Thomas Kempton
				Benjamin Stevens
Mr S.R. Clarke	Masterton	Adelaide	1840	Thomas Kempton
				Benjamin Stevens
Miss L.C. Jones	Masterton	Louis & Miriam	1848	Mrs Mary Chew
Mrs N.M. Jones	Masterton	Duke of Roxburgh	1840	Phillip & Mary Ann Roberts
Mr I.M. Clarke	Masterton	Associate		
Mrs M. Mortimer	Frankton	Lady Lilford	1840	William G. Bell
Mrs H.E. Wallace	Hamilton	Associate 4th Waikato Regt		George Edward Hall

NAME	ADDRESS	SHIP	DATE	ANCESTOR
Mr R.M. Stewart	Otane	Associate		
Miss R.A. Harding	Waipukurau	Birman	1842	John & Emma Harding
Miss K. Hands	Waipukurau	Lord William Bentinck	1841	George & Eliz. Maxted
		Gertrude	1841	William & Mary Valler
		Egmont	1856	William Beech
Miss J. Hands	Waipukurau	Lord William Bentinck	1841	George & Eliz. Maxted
		Gertrude	1841	William & Mary Valler
		Egmont	1856	William Beech
Miss V. Hollis	Waipukurau	Lord William Bentinck	1841	George & Eliz. Maxted
		Gertrude	1841	William & Mary Valler
		Egmont	1856	William Beech
Mrs A. Mitchell	Auckland	Ann	1847	William & Mary Harrison
Mr M.J. Hook	Wanganui	Coromandel	1840	Friend Hook
Mr A.E. Mills	Masterton	Lord Auckland	1842	Richard Mills
Mr R.W. Judd	Kerikeri	William Bryan	1841	Jesse & Elizabeth Jury
		Blenheim	1842	John Rogers
		Oriental	1841	Robert Henry Wilton
Mr V.B. Wilton	Auckland	Associate		
Mrs D.B. Bowman	Auckland	Associate		
Mrs J. Nairn	Waipawa	Martha Ridgways	1840	Thomas Mason
Mrs P. Sextus	Masterton	Associate		
Mr G.R. Stacpool	Auckland	Lord William Bentinck	1841	George & Eliz. Maxted
Miss K.B. Bradley	Kaikoura	Gertrude	1841	Richard Bragge
Mrs S.N. Herbert	Feilding	Associate		
Mr B.E. Pugh	New Plymouth	St Pauli	1843	Augusta Sixtus
Mrs D.C. Pugh	New Plymouth	Strathallen	1858	Christina Hynd
		London	1842	Caroline Bidmead
Mr M.D. Pugh	New Plymouth	Strathallen	1858	Christina Hynd
		London	1842	Caroline Bidmead
		St Pauli	1843	Augusta Sixtus
Mr T.G. Pugh	New Plymouth	Strathallen	1858	Christina Hynd
		London	1842	Caroline Bidmead
		St Pauli	1843	Augusta Sixtus
Mrs S.I. Stock	Auckland	Sir George Seymour	1847	Robert Parker
		Essex	1843	William Harvey
Mrs M.E. Dunne	Auckland	Oriental	1840	Edward Catchpool
		London	1842	Mr & Mrs Dixon
		London	1840	Henry & Eliz. Collett
Mrs J. Wood	Auckland	Sir Charles Forbes	1842	William Stallard
Mrs J.E. Holder	Hastings	Pekin	1849	Robert & Mary Simpson
Mrs A.L. Watson	Havelock North	Bolton	1840	Thomas & Louisa Butler
Mrs J.E. Jones	Taumarunui	Lord William Bentinck	1841	Edward Russell (Roussel)
		Thomas Harrison	1842	John Deans
Mrs N.M. Paton	Hastings	London	1842	Joseph & Mary Dixon
Mr G.R. Worgan	Tawa	Amelia Thompson	1841	John Newland
Mrs M.E. Wicksteed	New Plymouth	London	1840	John Tylston Wicksteed
Mr B.M. Wicksteed	New Plymouth	Brougham	1842	Edward Jollie
Mrs R.A. Nelson	Takapau	Sir George Osborne	1826	William Williams
Mr G.H. Nelson	Takapau	Adelaide	1840	T. Kempton
Mrs M.J. Kennedy	Tauranga	Birman	1842	W. Dunn
		London	1842	W.H. Saunders
Mr N.L. Kennedy	Tauranga	Associate		
Mrs A. Cooper	New Plymouth	Associate		
Mrs B.M. Mendlessohn	Wellington	Cuba	1840	John Stratford
		Aurora	1840	Ann Huddnett
Mr M.J. Moorhead	New Plymouth	Matoaka	1860	David Moorhead
Mrs I.M. Julian	Waitara	William Bryan	1841	Levi Sarten
		Blenheim	1842	Mary Ann Maria Moon
Mrs L.M. McArthur	Lower Hutt	Prince Rupert	1842	William & Ann Barnes
Mrs B.N. Nelson	Whangarei	Brampton	1823	Rev. Henry Williams
		HMS Pelarus	1838	Rev. Octavius Hadfield
Mrs E.C. Morgan	Whangarei	Bengal Merchant	1840	Thomas & Agnes Pollock
Mr A.J. Simes	Wellington	Associate		
Mrs P.J. Simes	Wellington	Whitby	1841	Samuel Goddard
Mr C.V. Holyoake	Waikanae	Indus	1843	Richard Holyoake
Mr G.J. Waldie	Lower Hutt	Strathfieldsaye	1858	Janet Waldie
Mrs J.C. Curry	Upper Hutt	Catherine Stewart		
		Forbes	1841	Charles Cottle

NAME	ADDRESS	SHIP	DATE	ANCESTOR
Mrs M.B. King	Havelock North	Lady Nugent	1841	George & Fanny Beachen
Miss S.A. Watson	Hastings	Shamrock	1843	John & Jane Cox
Mrs M.J. Rudolf	Tauranga	Simlah	1851	Henry Claylands Field
Mrs J.A. StGeorge	Auckland	Associate		
Mr L.E. StGeorge	Auckland	Amelia Thompson	1841	Dr George Hanbury StGeorge Matilda Jane Shaw

NZ MEDICAL ASSN AWARD LINKS EARLY CHRISTCHURCH WITH FOUNDER OF B.M.A.

An award to be known as the Charles Hastings Memorial Prize, is now to be granted each year by The Canterbury Division of the NZ Medical Association to a medical student of the Christchurch Clinical School who achieves distinction in some section of the medical course for the M.B.,Ch.B degree. The award is in the form of medical textbooks or in some other form considered appropriate.

The founder of the award is our Society's immediate past National President, Mr G.H. Bridge, the great-great-grandson of Sir Charles Hastings who founded the British Medical Association in Worcester in 1832. Mr Bridge has lived in Wellington for some years, and was a member of the Wellington Hospital Board from 1971 to 1977. His special link with Christchurch is his family (See "Bridge in the South" in this issue.)

Sir Charles Hastings had one son and two daughters. The younger daughter (Mr Bridge's great-grandmother) emigrated to New Zealand in 1854 as Mrs C.J. Bridge. She and her husband settled at Ellesmere, and the village was named Southbridge after the family.

The other daughter of Sir Charles Hastings, Mary Anne Hastings, also came to live with her sister at Southbridge after the deaths of Sir Charles and Lady Hastings in Worcester.

Mr Bridge wrote in a letter to Dr D.A. Andrews, Medical Superintendent of Christchurch Hospital and President of the Canterbury Division of the NZ Medical Association, "Notwithstanding my lengthy residence in Wellington, I feel that the modest contribution I am offering you in memory of my great-great-grandfather belongs to Canterbury where his two daughters both lived for approximately 70 years, and where my family



MR GERALD BRIDGE

history in New Zealand began."

The name of Sir Charles Hastings is much revered in England, most notably in B.M.A. House in London, and in Worcester, where as recently as 1969 the Charles Hastings Postgraduate Medical Centre was opened by Sir Isaac Wolfson in the presence of Lord Rosenheim who gave the inaugural lecture. The Worcester Royal Infirmary still retains the meeting room together with some of the furniture and a framed manuscript of the relative resolution in which the British Medical Association had its beginning. In memory of Sir Charles, the Worcester Cathedral has a beautiful stained glass memorial window entitled 'The Beloved Physician'.

(Continued from page 23)

group in the Manawatu. We have sent messages of goodwill to several centenary celebrations held in the district, including St Pauls Methodist Church 70th Anniversary of present building (1st brick building in Palmerston North), and St Lukes Lutheran Church for its 100th year in PN., and several more are coming up. In this way we are able to join with others in keeping our local history alive and interesting. Our Street Name Directory is nearing completion and we plan a booklet showing houses of the district which while not qualifying as Historic places are worthy of note and for preservation. Our Scrapbook continues to grow and will be useful as a means of recording local events and personalities.

-M.A. Sullivan
Branch Secretary

FIRST FOUNDERS \$1,000 STUDY GRANT AWARDED

The NZ Founders' Society Annual Study Grant award has been won by Miss J.A. Hammond of Auckland for her proposed research on the Social History of NZ Children. Miss Hammond, a young woman with a B.Soc. Science from Waitako University and a Diploma from the NZ Library School, is a trained and experienced researcher. The standard of the eighteen entries received was particularly high and it was no easy task for the Selection Committee to arrive at its decision.

Our Society can certainly feel very pleased at the successful progress of its first Award. Perhaps it is pertinent to point out at this time that contributions to the capital sum of the Award are still being sought and should continue, as it is desirable with continuing inflation that the value of the Award should be increased, if only in a small amount, in the not too distant future.

-Mrs H.P.M. Olsen (Convenor)

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.

THE NEW ZEALAND FOUNDERS SOCIETY INC.

National Council (as at end of August, 1982)

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NATIONAL DEPUTY PRESIDENT

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(Manawatu)

BRANCH SECRETARIES

Auckland:

Mrs M.J. Wharton,
20 Brains Road,
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Mrs C.D. Marks,
18 Glasgow Street,
Wanganui.

Taranaki:

Mrs I. Piper,
3 Kauri Street,
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Mrs M.A. Sullivan,
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60 Reservoir Street,
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Mrs A.V. McSweeney,
57 Matipo Street,
Riccarton, Christchurch.

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Mrs B.L. Walsh,
6 Thompson Place,
Tiki puna, Whangarei.

Waikato:

Mrs J. Currie,
4 Cotter Place,
Hamilton.

Hawke's Bay:

Mrs P.R. Ferguson,
P.O. Box 239,
Waipukurau.

To qualify for full membership of the Society, applicants must be descendants of pioneers who arrived in any of the six original provinces of New Zealand not later than the first ten years after the official foundation date of settlement. The foundation dates of the six original provinces are:

Auckland (including Bay of Plenty), 29th January, 1840.
Taranaki, 31st March, 1841.
Wellington, (including Hawke's Bay), 22nd January, 1840.
Nelson (and Marlborough), 1st February, 1842.
Canterbury (and Westland), 16th December, 1850.
Otago (and Southland), 23rd March, 1848.

National Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs D. Anderson, Wakefield House, 8th Floor, 90 The Terrace, Wellington. P.O. Box 10290, Wellington.

Bulletin Editor: Lindsay Buick-Constable, F.P.R.I.N.Z.

BRANCH ACTIVITIES:



If there is one thing the Hawkes Bay Branch never does it's to "stay in low gear". As the account of their top gear activities demonstrates, there is never a dull moment for their members as they gallivant around large stretches of the countryside in search of the past. Full marks to President, Peter Harding, and cheerful members as they take a pause on top of Gentle Annie. (See Pages 17, 21 and 25.)



Costumed members of our Bay of Plenty Branch enjoy a wonderful "Old-time Picnic" in the grounds of historic "Elms" at Tauranga to mark Tauranga's Borough Centennial. This photo from B. Lee features the magnificent hat worn by member Rene Adderson. (Other charming studies in colour have had to be ruled out. What a pity we cannot afford colour reproduction! - Ed.) (See Branch Notes on Page 24.)

- "Bay of Plenty Times" Photo sent by Mrs D. Newbury, Secretary, BOP Branch