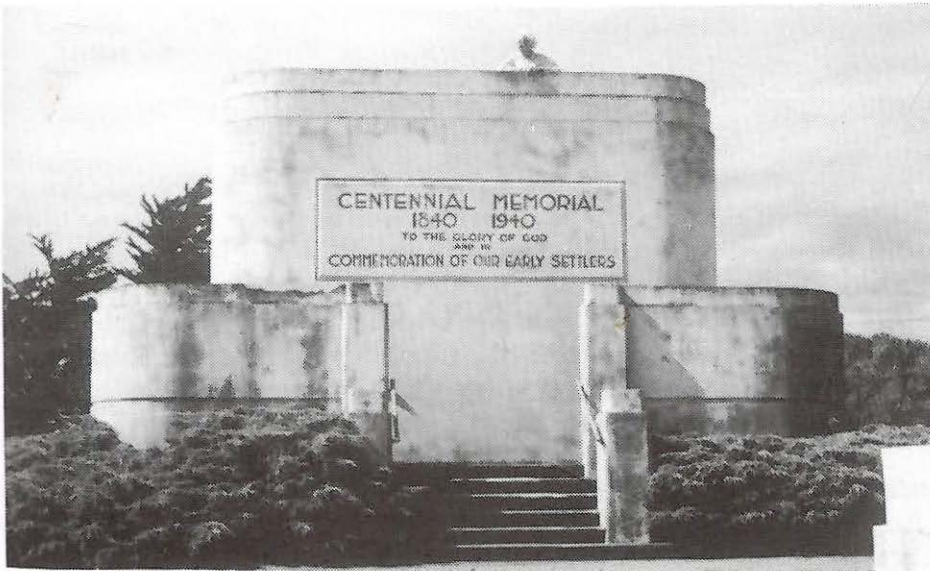




Bulletin

Number 69 1998

New Zealand Founders Society Inc.



This Centennial Memorial is situated on State Highway 3 between Palmerston North and Bulls and commemorates the early settlers of the district. It is on the highest point in the area, known as Mount Stewart, although only 134 metres high. The countryside around is mainly flat and occupied by prosperous farms.

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All photographs are by Joyce Mackenzie except where otherwise stated.

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

Not everything for the Bulletin which has been sent to me could be used this year but I will try to fit it in whenever possible. Historical information of interest to other branches is the most acceptable and also photographs, which will be returned. The Canterbury, Waikato and Taranaki Branches have been particularly helpful in sending items of interest and the Wairarapa Branch in sending photographs. At least half the Bulletin is taken up with essential information for branch members from the National Executive in Wellington. However, this is important, as it is often the only contact that members have with their headquarters.

Branches secretaries should send their full Annual Report to the National Secretary, but there is no need to send it in its entirety to me, as much of it is relevant only to that branch. A list of speakers, activities and outings for the year could provide ideas for other branches to use, but the routine thanks to various members and the reactions of members to activities could probably be omitted. The Auckland branch this year has sent a different kind of report which is a refreshing change. All text printed in italics is comment by the Editor.

Joyce Mackenzie

**THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW ZEALAND
FOUNDERS SOCIETY PRESENTED BY THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT.**

It is my pleasure to report on activities for 1997-1998.

Sincere thanks to Sir John Mowbray who has chaired the Finance committee where a considerable amount of work has been done behind the scenes in liaising with the Inland Revenue Department to have the Society de-registered for GST.

The lease for our premises has been confirmed. This was in doubt because our landlord, Bexhill, was looking to relocate. We have now had a new large bookcase made and installed, which was made possible by a grant from Trust Bank Wellington. This will enable us to place the I.C.I. collection on display and provide the facility for static displays of topical material and information. The N.Z. Founders Society thanks Trust Bank Wellington for their grant of \$1,950.00 for the new bookcase.

Indications are that our new membership form should be finalised in the near future. As soon as they become available, copies will be sent to Branches.

The Society was active in submissions promoting changes to the proposed Social Studies curriculum for New Zealand Schools. For this I acknowledge the immense help that Neni Beres has been able to offer.

It is with pleasure that I advise that Mr R.J. Paterson, a member of the Hawkes Bay Branch, has received the Research Award for his book titled "The Olig Station and District". This is an excellent history of a large cattle and sheep station situated south-west of Hastings along Highway 50.

We would like to express our appreciation to Mrs P.M. Olsen who has donated a chair to the new Wellington Cathedral. The chair will be fitted with a plaque in the name of the N.Z. Founders Society.

Like my predecessors, it is a concern for me to see membership declining and we all need to address this. The Society has to be seen as the "right club" for younger members to join and for this, I believe serious consideration should be given to having a web page on the Internet. On this page it is suggested we show the criteria to join and point of contact at Branches. Over the years the Executive Committee has tried to encourage Branches to increase their membership and this must continue as a priority. Capitation fees continue to decline, reflecting reducing membership and the transfer to senior membership.

During the year several displays have been mounted at different locations and ideas to get improved publicity for the Society will be looked into and developed. We are also proceeding with the Christmas card production.

Membership as at 31 March 1998 stood at:-

| | <u>1995</u> | <u>1996</u> | <u>1997</u> | <u>1998</u> |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Auckland | 124 | 104 | 104 | 84 |
| Bay of Plenty | 117 | 113 | 116 | 117 |
| Canterbury | 51 | 42 | 48 | 45 |
| Hawkes Bay | 292 | 263 | 247 | 244 |
| Northland | 43 | 40 | 37 | 32 |
| Poverty Bay | 50 | 46 | 45 | 40 |
| Taranaki | 119 | 108 | 98 | 77 |
| Waikato | 124 | 125 | 113 | 122 |
| Wairarapa | 189 | 171 | 160 | 168 |
| Whanganui | 108 | 119 | 127 | 126 |
| Wellington | 310 | 297 | 280 | 262 |
| | <u>1527</u> | <u>1428</u> | <u>1367</u> | <u>1317</u> |

Quite a close relationship has been developed with the N.Z. Federation of Historical Societies who use our premises for meetings.

The accounts show a further deficit for the year to 31 March 1998, offset to some degree by the subsequent disposal of Lion Nathan shares at a good capital gain. It must be expected that deficits will continue at a cash loss rate of approximately \$3,000 per year. If the Society is to continue to have a reasonable public image as provided by the present location and secretarial service, such deficits are going to be difficult to surmount. The deficit of expenditure and income, while not large, is disturbing. The sale of paintings would, however, ameliorate the situation. A suggestion that Branches will be aware of is to possibly sell two paintings. Unfortunately, resources to maintain these paintings in prime condition are not available which is an added argument for their sale. This matter will be put up for discussion at the Council meeting.

In line with past practices in dealing with similar assets, the new bookcase financed by the grant of \$1,950 has been written off.

The National Library is currently investigating going onto the Internet with a National Register of Archives and Manuscripts 1998 (NRAM) and including various Societies, one of which is the N.Z. Founders Society. Our representative is Miss Annette Fairweather. The concept I find very exciting and believe we, as a Society, will benefit from it

During the year I was privileged to attend the Wairarapa Christmas Party where I was greatly impressed with the support and numbers attending. Both my wife and I attended the 25th Annual Luncheon of the Northland Branch, Whangarei. We also attended the Wellington Branch AGM and dinner which coincided with the 150th anniversary of the "John Wickcliffe" arriving in Otago and the theme for the evening was Scottish. To these Branches I thank you for your hospitality. Regrettably I was unable to attend the Christchurch AGM in April.

During the year some of our Branches have lost long-serving members from their committees. On behalf of the N.Z. Executive, I thank those members for their long and hardworking support over the years.

Our own Executive Committee has been loyal and supportive to me and I would acknowledge the help and support of Sir John Mowbray in preparing the accounts and in guidance, along with Robin Ward, over the last year. Finally, this year would not have been so smooth for me if not for our Secretary, Mrs Janet Robinson.

A PROFILE OF THE NEW PRESIDENT, MR RAY GREVILLE

Ray Greville's paternal grandfather arrived in New Zealand by himself on 30 April 1859 on the vessel "Pirate", having previously arrived at Hobson's Bay, Australia on the vessel "Midlothian" which was the first vessel to sail direct from a British port to this bay. He had left his wife in Tasmania with three young children to come to New Zealand and, after three years he returned to Tasmania where they had another child before he returned to New Zealand with his family on the ship "Almeda", arriving at Bluff on 1 August 1862. They had a further eight children in New Zealand.

Ray's maternal grandparents, the Bullots, arrived in New Plymouth on the barque "Amelia Thompson" on 3 September 1841, having left Plymouth, England on 25 March 1841. They had nine children.

Ray was born in Hastings in 1941 and educated at Hastings Boys High School and Rongotai College. He has been mainly employed in the insurance and finance industry over the last 15 years. Eighteen months ago he purchased a Green Acres franchise which is a change he thoroughly enjoys.

He is a past member of Heretaunga Rotary, a past Chairman of the Upper Hutt Rugby Club and it is only in the last three years that he ceased playing Golden Oldies Rugby. He married Denise Withington and has two children, four grandchildren, and lives in Heretaunga, Upper Hutt.

STATUS OF MEMBERS

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Honorary | 220 | 226 | 257 | 272 |
| Life | 67 | 66 | 62 | 61 |
| Senior | 1067 | 953 | 914 | 861 |
| Junior | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Associate | 144 | 127 | 108 | 97 |
| Honorary Associate | 2 | - | - | - |
| Honorary for Service | 23 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | <u>1527</u> | <u>1428</u> | <u>1367</u> | <u>1317</u> |

BRANCH REPORTS

AUCKLAND

From the outset I wanted this annual report to be a little different from the ones presented in previous years. If there was anything interesting about 1997 it was the number of members who died from the middle of the year until Christmas week. Once we had three pass away in two weeks and the secretary and I wondered if joining the Founders was a healthy proposition! Eight members died in four months. Perhaps, as it a natural consequence of life, we shouldn't be too concerned, but it was sad all the same and we hadn't had a year like it before. So for this report I thought I'd bring forward the names of our dear departed with some simple account of them, in the hope it would prove of interest to others. I have listed the members alphabetically, by surname, and not by age or date of death.

Keitha Mere ALISON, born 1911, joined Founders 1955, a descendant of Gilbert Mair ("New Zealander", Bay of Islands 1820) and Elizabeth Gilbert Puckey ("The Brothers", Bay of Islands 1819). When she joined, Keitha listed her occupation as housewife and journalist. In 1962 she paid to become one of a small number of life members we have enrolled. During the thirty years I've been in the Auckland Branch, Keitha was one member I never met, but I will not remember her for that fact but for another. At one time she changed her residence frequently, without telling us her new address. Consequently her mail was returned, shortly after which we would receive a complaint that she never got a newsletter. She never did tell us of her moves, believing we had some way of knowing, for she once explained, "I don't know why you don't know, as everyone else I know does know where I live. I didn't think I had to tell you!"

Edith Hazel BINGHAM, born 1901, joined Founders 1977, a descendant of James and Mary Anderson ("Western Australia", Hokianga, 1835) and John and Jane Cox ("Shamrock", Auckland, 1841). From the time Edith joined until her death she lived at Glenbrook Beach, near Waiuku, south of Auckland city, a distance which restricted her from attending meetings, although I can recall at least two meetings she attended with her brother and sister who were also both members.

Isobel Muriel FEARN, born 1902, joined Founders 1968, a descendant of Eleanor Woodward ("Olympus", Nelson, 1842). I know nothing about this member and we were only informed of her death in late November when in fact she had died about May.

Matthew George FOWLDS, born 1915, joined Founders 1972, a descendant of John Holdaway ("Whitby", Nelson, 1841) and Joseph Simmonds ("Fifeshire", Nelson, 1842). Matt, as he was always called, was one of our "characters" and a very regular attender at our meetings, at which he would often contribute some information of interest connected with the talk being given -or not!- which quite put some of our speakers off their course. His ancestor, Joseph Simmonds, was a member of the Nelson Provincial Council (1857-1869) while his son, Joseph Henry Simmonds was the principal of Three Kings Maori College for 27 years. Matt's grandfather, George Fowlds, was a well-known politician, serving his Auckland electorates from 1899 to 1911. In the latter period he was Minister of Education, Public Health, Immigration and Customs. An achievement that Matt was able to proclaim (and possibly rare for a Founders member) was his ascent of Mount Cook in December 1955. He often reminded us of this, as climbing and tramping were second nature in his life. Matt left us in July, his last few years having been spent in a local rest home.

Doris Oliviera INNES, born 1910, joined Founders 1965, a descendant of James John Taine ("Adelaide", Wellington, 1840) and Leocardia de Oliviera ("Adelaide", Wellington, 1840). Leocardia was the adopted daughter of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and originally from Portugal. Chosen as a companion to his daughter, Nina, she was taken into his care after the death of the daughter, eventually arriving in New Zealand to be with Wakefield. In 1879 Leocardia and her husband James came to Auckland. They died in the early 1900s and are buried together, with a son, at O'Neill's Point Cemetery (now called Bayswater). Doris Innes was the daughter of their daughter Nina, named in memory of Wakefield's child. (an account of this romantic story can be found in the Founders Bulletin, November 1967 No. 39). Doris Innes died in December, the day before Christmas and was the last of our "run" of departing Auckland members during 1997.

Vera Gertrude KEMPT, born 1911, joined Founders 1967, a descendant of John Bell ("Duchess of Argyle", Auckland, 1842) and Thomas Duder (H.M.S. "Buffalo", Mercury Bay, 1840). Duder is reported as the first signalman at Flagstaff Hill (Mount Victoria, Devonport, Auckland) and regarded as the first permanent settler there, besides also being credited with naming the suburb Devonport. The Bell side of the family were equally interesting as early settlers in the Ardmore area, south of Auckland city. Both sides of Vera's family have been the subject of books produced for large family re-unions at various times in the last ten years. Vera was the wife of a policeman, who had been in several country stations and she used to relate stories of her "service" with that of her husband. She once agreed to give a talk but this was not to be. She was a very regular attender of our meetings and along with her many cousins who were also members always formed a very merry and vocal table group over the years.

Dawn Ruby SCHULZ, born 1926, joined Founders 1954, a descendant of William and Mary Hodgson ("Duke of Marlborough", Bay of Island, 1840). After a short period at Russell, the family settled in Auckland and later again settled on Waiheke Island. There was a large number of children, with Dawn's great-grandfather apparently boasting of having over 92 descendants. Both Dawn and her mother attended almost every meeting from the time they joined in 1954, the founding year of the Auckland Branch. Though not listed on the membership certificate, Dawn was also descended from Christina Somevell ("Jane Gifford", Auckland, 1842) and Lenora McCullough ("Ganges", Auckland, 1864). Dawn was on the branch committee, being a great help setting the tables and cleaning up afterwards. Her passing was very sudden and therefore a great shock to the rest of us. (Dawn's surname is of Czech origin, not German.)

Linda Eva TOWERS born 1901, joined Founders 1971, a descendant of Sophie Elizabeth Subritzky ("St. Pauli", Nelson, 1843). Linda's ancestors were, and remain to a certain extent, well known in Houhora, in the far north of the North Island. The family were involved in shipping, having their own company and sailing their own vessels. A particularly fine racing cutter, "Mahurangi" was a source of pride to them all and admired widely for its fine lines. Linda's husband, Herbert, was a long time member of the teaching staff at Mt Albert Grammar and is credited with being an inspiration to history students. At school re-unions Herbie Towers was always mentioned and honoured by ex-pupils. The Auckland branch still retains a link with Linda's family through her sister, Nesta Forde.

Auckland Branch survives with its regular monthly meetings and in its own way thus honours the founding ancestors of our various families and our more recently departed members.

John Webster, Branch Chairman

BAY OF PLENTY

It has been a very interesting year and I have gained a greater knowledge of Founders since I have had the responsibility of Chairman, as opposed to simply attending luncheons because they are an enjoyable, relaxed day out. That is how I hope meetings still are for members and my aim is to ensure our branch is known for its friendly atmosphere. It is sad to record that several of our members have passed away during the year. To their friends and loved ones we offer our most sincere sympathy.



During the year we have held our meetings at Tokoroa, Rotorua, Te Puke and Putaruru. Each of these gatherings has been organised by the local representative and speakers have followed a diverse range of very interesting topics.

In May we met at Tokoroa where retired teacher, Bob Gray spoke.

The July luncheon in Rotorua was addressed by John Sutherland who told us about his family connections with the Self Help grocery chain.

September saw us in Te Puke when a number of our own members explained their family history.

The Christmas meeting at the Putaruru Timber Museum was addressed by Jim Howland, who outlined the history of the timber industry in that district. Tables were decorated for the festive season and a small gift was donated for everyone present. *The photograph above shows the former fire lookout tower at Atiamuri, now at the Putaruru Museum.*

My sincere thanks to the district representatives who have done so much towards the progress of the branch and also to our treasurer John Mathieson.

Audrey Henderson, Branch Chairman

CANTERBURY

In May we paid a guided visit to the home (in the autumn splendour of its $\frac{3}{4}$ acre section) of the late Dame Ngaio Marsh, noted fiction crime writer and Shakespearean producer. The house, purchased by the Historic Places Trust, is presented as it was in her lifetime. We have since donated a rose bush to aid the refurbishment of the garden.

The mid-winter dinner was at the Rossendale Winery, the restaurant being housed in the restored gate-keeper's lodge of the Lansdowne Estate.

In August we went to the McDougall Art Gallery to view the exhibition, "New Zealand's Silver Heritage" mounted to launch the book, "Gold and Silversmithing in 19th and 20th century New Zealand". We also saw the exhibition, "Angels and Roses" featuring the carvings in wood, gold and silver of master craftsman Frederick Gurnsey (1868-1953). We then had afternoon tea in the garden restaurant.

In October we supported the Open Day at Chippenham Lodge, built in the 1860s and believed to have been designed by leading colonial architect, Benjamin Mountfort.

During Heritage Week we had a window display, later transferred to the Philatelic Centre and added to by items from Wellington, which attracted considerable interest but unfortunately no new members.

For the end-of-year function members joined the Sumner-Redcliffs Historical Society at the Brewers Arms, Ferrymead.

And in February members enjoyed a midday lunch outside at the Trent Estate Vineyard Restaurant which is housed in a 125 year old building, originally a chicory drying kiln. We then visited the Wildwood Lavender Farm to see the display garden and make purchases from the nursery and gift shop.

The AGM saw Mrs V. McSweeney relinquish the chairmanship after 22 years as secretary, secretary/treasurer and the last two as chairman. We shall greatly miss her knowledge of Founders affairs and her valuable expertise. Mr Gordon Ogilvie, author of "The Pioneers of the Plain", gave an interesting talk with insights into the pioneering Dean family.

In April I represented the N.Z.F.S. at the conference of the N.Z. Federation of Historical Societies in Balclutha and gained a worthwhile knowledge of other societies' activities and the history of the Otago province.

Mavis Mateer, Branch Secretary

HAWKES BAY

We have welcomed nine new members to our branch this year and have publicised that our Friends of the Founders are open to persons not qualified to obtain official membership. We have five "Friends" at present. We hope that this will encourage others to enjoy our outings.

We have had some very interesting and enjoyable outings, continuing our tradition of warm sunny weather. A trip to Orlig and Kereru Station was hosted by Dick Paterson who spoke to us of the history of the homes and district. A very informative bus tour around the historic homes and places in Havelock North was appreciated by members. A visit to the homes and gardens of Mr and Mrs Staines, and then to the Museum and craft shops of Norsewood provided a lovely day's outing. A wine trail through beautiful Dartmoor countryside and a twilight picnic at historic Frimley Park concluded our activities for 1997.

At our "meal meetings" we have had excellent speakers including Nanoya Smith, a long serving member, who spoke on her time as a pioneer woman pilot. I attended the National Council meeting in Wellington and enjoyed meeting executive committee and members of other branches and exchanging ideas.

Nanette Roberts, Branch Chairman

NORTHLAND

Despite last winter being notorious for its influenza, we have managed to maintain good attendances at our monthly luncheon meetings. We have lost several long-standing members of our group during the past year. Members attended the farewell services for Alison Hume, Jo Proctor and Florence Keene. All of these ladies were honorary Senior Members and Florence Keene was a well-known Northland historian and author, whose works are well represented in our library.

Our last AGM was held in March and members also attended the Commonwealth Day church service arranged by the Victoria League. At our April meeting Mrs Barbara Walsh spoke on her late mother's family. In May Mrs Goodison spoke on the Child family, a very well-known family in the Whangarei area. At our June meeting Mrs Cobbald gave a very interesting talk on her recent visit to Korea where she stayed with a Korean family she had met and helped here. In July Mrs Joan Brickhouse told us of her trip to Ireland and Mrs Tobin donated a book, "The Nor-West Arch". At the August meeting members brought some of their treasures and spoke about their history, always an interesting exercise and one enjoyed by all.

Mrs Madge Malcolm spoke of her experiences on writing her latest book on Hikurangi and its coal mines and characters in September. Owing to the illness of the designated speaker, members reminisced and talked at the October luncheon meeting. A trading table was held at our November meeting and was, as usual, very successful.

At the end of the month our Christmas luncheon was held at the Windsor, a historic building built as a boarding house for workers at the Reotahi freezing works, which were built in 1912 on the banks of the Whangarei Harbour. When the freezing works burned down in 1921, the building was transported by barge to Whangarei and then by truck to Walton Street where it became the Windsor Hotel, a home away from home for out-of-town Whangarei workers. When it was past its use-by date as a private hotel, it was again transported in several parts to Ruatangata, north of Whangarei, where it now sits, surrounded by lovely gardens, on a hill with encompassing views of the countryside and is both a bed and breakfast establishment and a venue catering for private functions. Members of both the Victoria League and the Genealogical Society were as usual, our guests, at this lunch.

Our February meeting gave an opportunity for members to catch up on one another's news and doings over the Christmas break and Joan McInnes read extracts from the speech given to the Founders Society meeting in Wellington by Tony Simpson, author of "The Immigrants". I would like to make special mention of the sterling work done by our secretary, Barbara Walsh who is retiring after 18 years of service.

Joan McInnes, Branch Chairman

POVERTY BAY

This year our social meetings have been on the 4th Sunday in each month and attendance has mostly been very good. Our committee meetings have been on the second Friday afternoon.

In February we arranged a trip to Matawai where a most interesting historical talk about the area was given by Marion Gibson.

March was our AGM when Frank Gaukrodger retired and handed over to me.

April: a happy bus trip to Mr and Mrs Bardre-Mueller's arboretum at the top end of Kanakanaia Road We were joined by kindred organisations and had a full bus load.

May: Gavin and Jenny Smith joined us for luncheon at Sandown and told us a (at times) hilarious tale of living as butler and housekeeper at some of the grander homes during an English working holiday.

June: at another luncheon at Sandown, Mrs Beattie White told of experiences when teaching in outback N.Z. schools during the war years, when her husband was overseas.

July: a pot luck mid-winter Christmas dinner at Bonnie and Kevin Dwyer's home which was real fun.

August: Artist Graham Mudge and his wife Lisette spoke of their walking tour through Spain and then joined us for luncheon at Sandown.

September: Members took along and spoke about articles of a historical nature.

October: A very busy month when I had fallen off a ladder and fractured a rib and elbow. Other members met at the Gisborne Hotel and heard a talk by Mr Gordon Jackman.

November: After much prompting and persuasion, Mrs Dawn Ford gave a most interesting talk at the Gisborne Hotel of her trip to "Opera in the Outback" when Kiri te Kanawa performed in the hinterland north of Adelaide.

Beryl Lyle, Branch Chairman

TARANAKI

The past year has seen the branch in the public spotlight to a certain degree. Of most concern to members has been the future of the Plymouth Company pioneer monument at Port Taranaki in the face of projected expansion by the Port Company. The chairman and secretary have kept in constant touch with the company and the District Council and believe we have been instrumental in getting the monument resited in a way that is most favourable to the Founders Society. The committee has also been to the fore in lobbying the District Council in support for a new regional museum as the province's millennium project, and in helping to forestall the proposed removal of an 1850s vintage worker's cottage still existing near the centre of the city.

On 31st March last year on the exact 156th anniversary of the arrival of the first Plymouth Company ship, the "William Bryan", we held our annual luncheon followed by a short commemorative service at the Pioneer Monument. It was very pleasing to us all to have a party of visitors from Wanganui Branch, all descendants of the "William Bryan" passengers.

Sadly, an unusually high number of old and valued members have passed away during the year. Our meetings take an afternoon format with an interesting speaker, followed by afternoon tea. Our speakers over the year covered topics ranging from the life and times of Dicky Barrett and a wintering-over in Antarctica, to mission work in darkest Africa and a journey by train from Shanghai to Moscow.

We had one members' outing early in the year, a visit to the Stratford Pioneer Village. See below.



The year 1998 will be an important one for Taranaki Branch with the Pioneer Monument being resited in a newly formed park area affording a great view over the port and what remains of the beach where the first migrants landed in 1841. This will involve the Society in some sort of rededication ceremony when the work is completed. We are sure that Founders Society members living outside Taranaki whose ancestors were among the Plymouth Company migrants and who are able to visit New Plymouth at some time in the future will be most appreciative of the end result. The provision of a new regional museum is by far the most practical of many projects suggested to mark the millennium and we will continue to push for it against some of the other more cosmetic proposals such as mooring an old oil drilling rig out at sea in front of the city and running gondolas up onto the lower slopes of Mount Egmont.

Trevor Bright, Branch Chairman pp Murray Moorhead.

WAIKATO

Our membership now stands at 122 and our finances are sound. During the year we have had a change of venue for our meetings and that has encouraged more members to attend our functions.

Our meetings take the form of a luncheon with an interesting speaker or some form of light entertainment.

In April our guest speaker was John Gallagher and his topic "Seeking Underwater Treasure Around New Zealand". Deep sea diving is a spare time occupation for John, a Hamilton City Councillor.

In June two of our members, Margaret Clarke and Jack Taylor spoke about their respective family histories. Although their families arrived about the same time in New Zealand, their lives were totally different.

The guest speaker for August was Jeanette Thomas who spoke of her father Caesar Roose (1886-1967) the Grand Old Man of the Waikato River. In the days before road and rail, the Waikato was the lifeblood of the settlements up and down the river and when he died, he had been in the boat trade on the Waikato River for over 70 years and still believed in its place in the economy of the Auckland Province.

At the end of November we held our Christmas meeting with Christmas decorations and menu plus entertainment by a group of musicians with carols and community singing.

Our Garden Party was again held at the Karapiro home of Harry and Linda Mowbray, son and daughter-in-law of our secretary. A number of projects had been completed since our last visit and others were under way. There was a musician to entertain us an afternoon tea provided by Cambridge Plunket.

In February two members visited Carlisle Home in Hamilton to attend the 100th birthday of Charity Hunt. *See page 39*

Delcie Dodds, Branch Chairman

WAIRARAPA

The AGM was followed by an address by Mrs Betty Catt on the life of Charles Rooking Carter, the founder and benefactor of Carterton. An example of his foresight and generosity is the Carter Court retirement home, providing accommodation for 30 residents and funded from the estate of Mr Carter.

In April our members travelled by bus to Greytown to visit the Kempton homestead "Elmsgrove", one of the original homes in the area and still occupied by members of the Kempton family. Greytown, being the first borough town established in the Wairarapa, has much of historic interest.

We proceeded to the Pukemanu Tavern in Martinborough Tavern for lunch, followed by a visit to the Wairarapa Electricity windmill generators which are massive structures of enormous proportions. On the way home a call was made to the Greytown Workingmen's Club (the second oldest chartered club in New Zealand) to view the display of early Wairarapa photographic enlargements.



Elmgrove, the Kempton Homestead in Greytown Photo Lesley Keil

In May we met to celebrate the anniversary of the first settlers' arrival in Masterton and heard a talk by Mrs Colleen Dale, a member of the Society of Genealogists.

At our June meeting, the guest speaker was Mr Joe Oakes, a catering consultant who had spent time in Algeria catering for oil exploration groups.

The July meeting was a soup luncheon, with the guest speaker the Rev. Doug Weaver entertaining us with anecdotes of his work and a sing-along accompanied by him on his piano accordion.

The speaker in August was Mr George Groombridge, a descendant of an old Masterton family. He explained that Masterton was built on what was known by some as a swamp, with numerous streams flowing through the main business area. These are not in evidence today but current work is being carried out to install massive drainage pipes to alleviate flooding.

The September meeting was in the form of a mystery day out, where we took our own lunch and made visits to Hansells factory, the Wairarapa Archive, Masterton Library Reference Section and the Museum of Childhood's display of dolls, trains etc.

In October we travelled by bus to Norsewood Woollen Mills and coloured glass factory, followed by lunch and a visit to the local museum. Later we travelled to Keith Severinsen's Trophy Museum showing full-sized wild animals among myriad other exhibits. The day concluded with a trip to Barnsdale garden.

We travelled to Eketahuna for our November outing, visiting the local museum followed by a visit to Joy Cole's "Waieka" Garden.

Our Christmas luncheon was held at Lansdowne house. Our National President, Mr Ray Greville was our guest, with entertainment provided by Ronald Karaitiana accompanied by his mother.

Waitangi Day was celebrated with the pooling of vehicles and travelling to the small settlement of Tinui, with lunch at the local hotel and a tour of the Craft Shop, the church and the police cells which we gather were much in use in its heyday. Coie O'Brien, who had grown up in the district, spoke of the history of this unusual area where the first settlers had a considerable struggle to establish farms and businesses. Quoting from the book "Early Castlepoint", she told of a gallant Irish lady, Mrs Algie, who came with her husband to live on Tinui Station. Mrs Algie gave birth to her first child alone in primitive conditions as her husband's job meant he was away from home frequently. She gave birth to two more children and would come to the township on horseback with all three children attached to her person for safety.

We then visited Bealey Gardens and enjoyed a farm-style afternoon tea and a display of woollen homecrafts and a variety of coloured fleeces which were bred on the property by Mrs Phyllis French.

Maurice Watson, Branch Chairman

Regrettably abridged. Lack of space is a never-ending problem.

Six of the wind generators



Joyce Cole and Maurice Watson at Waieka Garden



Photo Lesley Keil

WHANGANUI

There have been considerable changes to our membership list over the last year. We have welcomed nine new members, six have died, three have moved to other areas, and several names have been deleted from the list, mainly because we had not seen or heard from them for several years.

Our 1997 AGM in March was held at the new Rapanui Community Hall, after which Audrey Cox spoke on the history of the former hall and of the district.

In May, we went to Cooks Gardens to see the new velodrome, running track and grandstand and Gary Spooner gave an account of past, present and future development.

In June, we met at the YWCA rooms and members spoke about family treasures they had brought.

July, our annual winter lunch at St Peters Hall after which Michael Smythe gave some humorous items and Barry Nixon spoke about his trip along the Silk Road in Tibet and China.

In August, we went to the Heritage Room in the Alexander Library to learn about the facilities and records there for family research.

In September, at the YWCA rooms Celia Thompson (Registrar at the Sarjeant Art Gallery) described the changing policy of the Gallery's management and the death in World War One of the real architect of the Gallery.

The final meeting for the year was the Christmas tea at the Rapanui Hall.

There were five bus trips this year, arranged mainly by Bill and Marjorie Purves. March, to the Duncan home at Otairi (near Hunterville) where a church garden party was being held.

April, to Dairyland at Hawera, followed by a tour of several historic military sites in Taranaki.

October, up the Waitotara Valley guided by Allen Anderson and including a church service at St Hilda in the Wood at Ngamatapouri.

November, to the Bulls district to visit the church and several gardens, including Westhoe on the way home.

February 6th, to the Hunterville area including the Rangatira Golf Course, Vinegar Hill and two gardens.

As your representative, I attended the opening of the Heritage Trail at the Heads Road Cemetery in October and the opening of the Great Expectations Exhibition at the Museum in December. I also wrote a letter to the Dudding Trust to support the District Library's application for a grant to microfilm the Wanganui Chronicle.

Joyce Mackenzie, Branch Chairman

The Rangatira Golf Course (below) is built on two levels. Golfers travel up and down to the other level using this cable car, which runs on rails set on a very steep incline.



WELLINGTON

This year has been one where we tried new ideas. We are trying to produce a booklet on the Martins of Martinborough and have support from the Martin family. Sandra Clarke has put together a booklet in rough form. We are hoping for a grant and have been applying to the Lotteries Board.

The two bus tours to Upper Hutt with an afternoon at Trentham Army Camp and around the fortresses of Wellington in an antique bus were well attended and

enjoyable. Over the year we had nine meetings and I must thank the committee and secretary for ensuring they ran without a hitch. This year we had 15 new members and if we are to continue as a vibrant society we must encourage our families to follow on and become members.

In August we put on a display in the Wellington Library on the Immigrants. Neni Beres put up a magnificent display and Andrew Braddock produced a map of New Zealand showing the first ships. Such was the success of the display that the map is now going to other centres around the country.

Over the last five years I have enjoyed my time as chairman but feel it is time for a new face and ideas and therefore will not stand again.

Neil Hollebhone, Branch Chairman

REPORT ON THE N Z FEDERATION OF HISTORIC SOCIETIES

Four years ago, the Federation of Historic Societies divided into three areas and decided to rotate its executive on a three-yearly basis. The first of the new executive committees was formed in the Northland area, based in Auckland. Unfortunately the first efforts to transfer the executive to the Central area at the Picton Annual Conference in March 1997 were not entirely successful.

In April 1997, Sir John Mowbray offered the use of the Founders Society library as a meeting room and asked Sandra Clarke to represent the Founders Society on the Committee. The NZFHS Executive continued to meet in the Founders Library in June, August, November 1997 and January 1998. During that period, Robin Astridge who lived in Cambridge, the outgoing President, continued to chair the meetings. As people were travelling from as far away as Auckland and the Sounds to attend these meetings, the Founders representative made some attempts to introduce the committee to local places of interest – the most successful being a visit to the Onslow Historical Society based in the former Khandallah Telephone Exchange.

As Sandra found her plans for employment became totally unsure for 1998, she asked Margery Silver to replace her as the Founders Society representative from January 1998. This seemed appropriate for two reasons. Margery and her husband Don have a long association with both the Karori Historical Society and the Katherine Mansfield Birthplace Society. Perhaps more important from the Founders Society point of view, Margery traces her membership of the Founders Society from the “Charlotte Jane”, the first ship to arrive in Canterbury.

In the year 2,000 when the NZFHS executive will be transferred from the Central to the Southern Region, the Canterbury Province will be celebrating its 150th birthday. In the next two years Margery will be able to liaise between the programmes offered by both Societies to celebrate this important year.

I trust Margery will find her involvement with the NZFHS as interesting and enjoyable as I have.

Sandra Clarke, May 1998



Bulletin

Number 69 1998

New Zealand Founders Society Inc.



This Centennial Memorial is situated on State Highway 3 between Palmerston North and Bulls and commemorates the early settlers of the district. It is on the highest point in the area, known as Mount Stewart, although only 134 metres high.

The countryside around is mainly flat and occupied by prosperous farms.

Pages 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 relate to AGM and Financial Reports

OBITUARY Graham Eteveneaux 1925-1997

Graham was born in Wellington and educated at Wellington South Primary School and Rongotai College. He served with the R.N.Z.A.F. in New Zealand and the Pacific during World War Two. He then served his time as an instrument and watch repairer with Arthur Cocks and Co. in Wellington, after which he joined H.E.W. Silver Ltd. where he became a partner and eventually took over the business.

He and his wife, Glenn, were married in Auckland but spent their married life in Wellington, Lower Hutt and Tauranga, raising two sons, Wayne and Paul. They have five grandchildren. Graham was a keen and active Freemason, being honoured with high Grand Lodge rank. He and Glenn were both closely associated with the Woburn Masonic Village in Lower Hutt, Graham on the Management Board and Glenn with the Ladies Auxiliary. Both were renowned for their loving kindness to all especially the elderly. Graham was a former chairman of the Bay of Plenty Branch of the N.Z. Founders Society and at his death was a National Councillor.

Owen Gwilliam

THE NEW ZEALAND FOUNDERS SOCIETY RESEARCH AWARD

The single most important event of the Founders 1980 year was the launching of the Society's Annual Study Grant. The proposal for the award originated from the Waikato Branch. The fund was launched at the 1980 Annual Meeting with a donation of \$5,000 by the National Council from the Society's funds, followed by several personal donations, including one of four figures. Plans were made for a personal appeal to the Society's 2,200 members (*now only 1,300 - Ed.*) throughout the country and donations were welcomed from the public toward the target figure of \$10,000-\$15,000 which when invested, would sustain the award fund. The Society hoped to build on the fund progressively so that the size of the annual award could increase from its initial fairly modest level of about \$1,000 a year. This has not happened except for an increase to \$1,500 in 1987. A trust was set up to administer the fund.

Applications for the Study Grant are advertised annually in the University Calendars. Branches may, if they wish, support an application and it is expected that the grant will be used in New Zealand. Research should be in matters of general nationwide interest and not for historical research of personal family backgrounds. If the research is followed by publication, it should include an acknowledgement of the Study Grant and a free copy must be presented to the Society. Other conditions are available from the National Secretary.

The following is a list of recipients over the last 15 years which will give an indication of the type of research undertaken.

- 1982 Miss J.A. Hammond for her proposed research on the social history of N.Z. children. Not published.
- 1983 William Main for his proposed book on the history of N.Z. photography. Not published.
- 1984 Patricia A. Sargison, "Victoria's Furthest Daughters 1830-1914".
- 1985 Eric Warr, "From Bush Burn to Butter".
- 1986 Sheila Natusch & Geoffrey Swainson, "William Swainson of Fern Grove" - the anatomy of a 19th century naturalist.
- 1987 Ruth Fry, "Maud and Amber" - Maud Pember Reeves and daughter Amber - Women's Cause 1865-1981.
- 1988 Margaret Stokes, "Janetta Maria Cookson" - artist. Part grant awarded.
- 1989 Dennis P. Fairfax, "New Zealand Naval History and Affairs". Part grant
- 1990 Julie Heraud, "Maud Sherwood, N.Z. Artist 1880-1956".
- 1991 Jean Garner, "By his Own Merits - Sir John Hall" - pioneer pastoralist and Premier.
- 1992 John Berry, "The Story of Eastwodhills" - Gisborne.
- 1993 Nerida Campbell, "History of Prefabricated Buildings in Auckland 1840-63". Part grant awarded.
- 1994 No award
- 1995 No award
- 1996 Alison Wong for a novel set in Wellington circa 1907-15 with Chinese and British characters. Part grant awarded.
- 1997 Dick Paterson (R.J.) - the story of Orlig Station and district.

Nancy McDonald, Librarian

150th ANNIVERSARY OF OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND

This article was written by Barbara Murison a member of the Founders National Council in Wellington and also a descendant of Captain William Cargill, the founder of Dunedin.

Dunedin was definitely the place to be during the weekend of 20-23 March 1998. The sun shone, the people were in good spirits and the organisers had pulled out all the stops to make the 150th Anniversary Weekend memorable for those attending.

Many family reunions were held during those three days and I was there as part of the Cargill Gathering and the reunion for the descendants of the passengers who arrived in Dunedin on 23 March 1848 on the "John Wickcliffe".

Members of the family had travelled from all over the world – Italy, London, the Pacific Islands. The youngest was only four days old. We had a totally stimulating and involving programme planned for us, though our reminiscences on the Sunday morning, held most appropriately at Cargill's Hotel, were interrupted by a seemingly endless parade of cart horses, vintage cars and many vivid reminders of what life must have been like 150 years ago, all moving past the window.

We were welcomed to Dunedin by the Mayor, Sukhi Turner, given a reception by the Early Settlers Association, had at least four banquet-type dinners, visited Cargill's Castle and had many discussions about its future, went to see most of the houses associated with Captain Cargill and had a final dinner at Larnach Castle.

The most memorable parts of the weekend for me? The first was the service at First Church on the Sunday morning. The descendants of the passengers who arrived on the "John Wickcliffe" and the "Philip Laing" were asked to wait outside while the congregation assembled in the church. As the organ started the well-known music of Psalm 100, "All People that on Earth Do Dwell", we proceeded in, behind a symbolic sail carried above us. They were an extremely emotional few moments. The service had been carefully planned and involved as many people of the province, both old and young, as possible. The guest preacher, the Right Reverend Alexander McDonald, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, had only flown in late the night before.

The other memorable time was taking part in the re-enactment of the arrival of the "John Wickcliffe" at Port Chalmers. It did mean a very early start! At 5 a.m. we were at the wharf in Dunedin to board the "Soren Larsen", a 19thC brigantine which stood in perfectly for the original. There was much coverage of this event on T.V. but nothing could show the ambience of the early morning start; 100 people, many of them children and babies, all dressed in the costume of the time, walking along the wharf in the dark and, in front of us all, a lone piper playing, "Will ye No Come Back Again". The reception when we arrived at Port Chalmers about three hours later was enough to turn anyone's head. People had turned out in their hundreds to greet us. The fact that the Governor-General, Sir Michael Hardie Boys, had also dressed in period costume was much appreciated.

I enjoyed being involved in something that, while exhausting, especially for the organisers, so successfully and triumphantly brought the past to life and gave so much pleasure to so many people.

THE IMMIGRANTS - Poopdeck or Steerage by Tony Simpson

This is part of the transcript of the talk given by Tony Simpson at the 1997 National AGM in Wellington. 7 pages (mostly introductory) of the total of 23 have been omitted through lack of space. Grateful thanks to Tony Simpson for permission to publish this article.

I was much more interested in what motivated people to come here. It will come as no surprise to you to be told that people don't wake up one morning and say, "Let's emigrate to New Zealand today." There's a great deal more to it than that. So two questions had to be answered. The first was:- what was it that induced people, most of whom were not very well off, to break their ties with their friends and their families and the places in most case where they were born and would usually have expected to die (because most people didn't move far from their place of birth during their lifetime in the 19th century Britain), to make a journey into the virtual unknown, in the course of which they might die and which took a minimum of three months in very uncomfortable circumstances, to start their life entirely from scratch all over again. A very weird thing to do when you think about it.

The answer to that question was relatively straightforward. Where they were was so Godawful that anything had to be better. And mapping that Godawfulness wasn't so difficult because it's been very well documented. It was simply a question of researching that from a human perspective as well as from the broad statistics. Because of my own particular interests, I came at that partly from the direction of what people ate in 19th century Britain. But if you were poor, not a lot as it transpired.

The second question, which lay behind that, was a lot more problematical. What did the individuals who actually emigrated to New Zealand think they were doing and why? The problem begins with two further questions. Why not everybody? Obviously not everybody came so what distinguished those who did from those who didn't (especially as the latter were the great majority), and why New Zealand? Why not Canada or America or Australia or even Argentina (which was actually quite a popular emigrant destination in the 19th century although you don't hear much about that.) And that of course is where the fun began, because the people aren't around to tell you the answer to questions like that.

But they do leave things behind them. These are diaries and letters, and in some cases the things that they say to officials which get written down for one reason or another.

For example, every immigrant ship that came to New Zealand in the 1870s was visited by an immigration officer and it was part of his job (they were all men) to ask the passengers if everything had been OK. A lot of these reports are pretty perfunctory. Obviously the officials were writing to a formula. But now and again you run across an official who, for whatever reason, takes it all a bit more seriously and begins to ask some fairly pointed questions. If there'd been a real problem on the voyage – such as quite a high death rate – then there might be an enquiry and evidence would often be written down verbatim and then published. It's fascinating stuff if you know where to find it.

An example:- In 1873 a small vessel, the “England” arrived in Wellington. It had left England with 102 emigrants on board, some of whom were Danish and Norwegian. By the time it made landfall 16 of the immigrants were dead of something which was probably smallpox. From the subsequent enquiry it emerges that the doctor on board was incompetent, drunk and very likely mad. From the full transcript of the evidence taken at the subsequent enquiry, remarkable details emerge about the clearance of ships and life at sea when things went wrong. George McDonald deposed that he had seen some of the passengers coming on board clearly coughing and scabbing. James Burness gave evidence concerning the death of his four year old son. What is interesting about such statements is that they're from steerage passengers. Steerage passengers made up at least 90% of all those who came to New Zealand in the 19th century, but their voices are mainly lost to us.

Steerage meant shared accommodation in what was essentially the refitted hold of a cargo ship. The reason why steerage passengers amounted to more than 90% of all emigrants to this part of the world is obvious enough – cost. Steerage fare was about 15 pounds on average as against fifty pounds for a cabin passenger. Just for comparison the average wage level for an agricultural labourer in mid-19th century was about 10/-. So even a steerage passage was worth about half a year's wages, the equivalent now in our terms of paying about \$15,000 for a one way trip from England. The amazing thing is that anyone managed to come at all – and of course most required assistance and could only come because of that.

Although these passengers make up by far the preponderance of immigrants, almost all of the diaries and letters we have come from the cabin passengers – that is to say the posh people. There are a number of reasons for this. The first and most obvious is literacy levels. The poorer you were the less likely you were to be able to read and write. However, that argument can't be taken too far. Literacy levels as judged from the number of people who signed the marriage register with their own name, or who subscribed to radical or popular newspapers were much higher in 19th century England than you might think.

First of all it was a cultural matter. The habit of writing and keeping a diary was culturally a middle class phenomenon rather than one that the mass of the working population engaged in. People in the cabin were much more likely to write letters and keep diaries than their counterparts in the steerage because they took it for granted that that's what you did on a sea voyage.

Secondly it was a question of opportunity. During the voyage the steerage passengers lived in very cramped conditions and were prevented by this from having many personal possessions such as pen and ink and paper about them. About 300 people would be crammed into the hold of the ship where they not only slept but ate at long tables down the centre, used this as a recreation space, played cards, argued, held church services, sang, danced and where the children generally raced about. They spent a bit of time on deck each day if the weather was good but if it was bad they had to stay battened down. They also had duties to perform. It is hard to imagine many people having the personal discipline to keep a diary in those circumstances, although some did.

Then, when they arrived in the new land the steerage passengers often faced several years or more of hard physical work before they were even approaching a decent level of comfort or leisure. They didn't have a lot of time to write letters home about their thoughts, experiences and feelings.

This contrasts markedly with the cabin passengers who had privacy, space, their own possessions, and plenty of leisure time during a lengthy voyage. They kept often very lengthy diaries, and when they got to New Zealand they often kept up a running correspondence with their families at home over years.

These letters would invariably deal in the first instance with the voyage out. And finally there's the question of survival of documents such as letters and diaries. Middle class families who sent out cabin passengers usually kept the letters that came back. Often the emigrant family members returned having made a comfortable fortune. And so their letters and diaries have tended to survive whereas those of poorer families who moved about and often "cleared out Dad's old things" after the death of a parent have not. They have much more typically destroyed family papers.

The upshot of all this is that the picture we have of the emigrants is a very slanted one. We know mostly about the cabin passengers who were a very atypical group, and what we know about the steerage passengers comes to us either in the very rare letters or diaries from the steerage which have survived, or in the comments made about the steerage passengers by the cabin passengers.

This means that it's very hard for us to work out what was in the minds of the steerage passengers without going to contextual sources. It also means that we have a view of the steerage which has a particular spin on it.

I've called this talk "Poopdeck and Steerage" for a particular reason. I wasn't far into my researches before I began coming across references to what I eventually came to call the "great poop deck controversy", an argument that went on literally for decades over whether or not the steerage passengers should be allowed onto the poop deck.

I need to explain a bit about the physical deck layout of a sailing ship if you're going to understand what this was about. The deck of a 19th century sailing ship wasn't just a flat space. It had a high front because this protected it from the incoming sea. This was the fo'castle, and it got the brunt of any buffeting the ship experienced from waves. The crew usually had their quarters there. Then there was the main deck which might have two or three masts on it, a whole lot of scuttles and hatch covers, ropes and rigging running in all directions, the life boats (if there were any) and usually some structures and hatchways. So there wasn't a lot of space. And at the back end there was the poop deck. This was the raised area sometimes known as the quarter deck where the helmsman was positioned because he was over the rudder there and could steer, and from where the officers of the watch could see what was going on and run the ship. Under the poop deck you usually found the cabins for the officers (although they sometimes had their cabins on the main deck) and the wealthier passengers. This was the part of the ship which tossed around least.

Now I've said that the average ship carried about 300 steerage passengers. It usually also carried about 20 or so cabin passengers. No-one stayed below decks if they could help it. After a minimum journey of three months and even in a less fastidious age, the steerage must have been hard to take in the nose department. And nobody, including the cabin passengers, wanted to be cooped up all the time, especially in the tropics where it was very hot and stuffy. So they came up on deck to take the air and play games.

But the question was:- which deck – because you had 300 people sharing the main deck which was pretty cluttered up, and perhaps 20 on the poop which was much roomier. Inevitably there would be a request for the steerage to use the poop deck. And inevitably this dangerous revolutionary suggestion was greeted with horror and outrage by the cabin. Later in the century it actually got worse because an intermediate class was introduced – and where were they to exercise? And large parties of single women were sent out steerage.

This latter was a nightmare for the Victorians. They couldn't be allowed to mingle with the steerage because of the moral problems of single men, or worse the crew and single women getting together with the inevitable result. But they couldn't be allowed on the poop deck because they weren't middle or upper class people. In the end they solved the problem by letting them exercise in a small area of the poop during certain restricted times of the day under the supervision of a matron. And they were strictly forbidden to speak to the cabin passengers. If they did they were liable to be, quite literally, locked in their compartment for the rest of the voyage on a bread and water diet, and in some cases, if they persisted, prosecuted for indiscipline at sea when they arrived in New Zealand.

The attitudes of the cabin passengers are very interesting. They're quite overt class attitudes and they had no hesitation in expressing them. One of the most forthright of these was a woman named Martha Adams who travelled to Nelson as a cabin passenger on the "Eden" in 1850. She was not only scathing about the steerage children – what she calls "the common children" – going about in the tropics without shoes and stockings, but she went on to say, "We are sorry to find that the regulations of the ship are not adhered to as much as we expected; the intermediate and even the steerage passengers walking on the poop with the greatest impunity, so there is very little advantage in paying extra for this privilege which is now open to all." And cabin passengers who mixed with the steerage on a social basis were much frowned upon. Alfred Fell comments that there was great indignation when one of their number failed to turn up to their nightly social gathering and was found fraternising with the steerage. He was threatened with being sent to Coventry and had to publicly apologise to the captain for this perceived insult before anyone would speak to him again.

This wasn't absolutely universal by the way. Some cabin passengers didn't give a fig about this and they fraternised as they liked. One of these fraternisers was Samuel Butler who not only spent most of his voyage in the 1850s with the steerage, but said afterwards that they were much more interesting than the cabin passengers, and that he was glad he had had this opportunity to meet people from a different social class and that this would not have happened had it not been for the voyage. But strong minded folk like Butler were very much the exception and Martha Adams was much more typical. "I have never been myself into the steerage," she said, "as William says it is not fit for me to go, and besides it is now so filthy dirty that it can only be wondered at that there is not more disease on board."

But here is the interesting thing. There's evidence – not much but enough – to suggest that this sort of attitude was deeply resented by the steerage passengers.

One of the things that the cabin did feel it was their right to do was to go into the steerage and organise church services and distribute uplifting tracts. The steerage passengers thought this was a diabolical liberty and one or two of them protested quite vigorously about it. One steerage passenger in 1868, a man called George Randall, suggested in his diary that the steerage should put up a notice saying that their area was out of bounds to cabin passengers.

Even more interesting, as the ships got further and further from England, these sorts of responses tended to increase and they sometimes broke out in overt action of a collective sort. For example, on the "Eden" the fresh water began to run low because of a lack of rain and there was quite a push from the steerage to make the captain deviate to the Cape of Good Hope for fresh supplies when it was announced that this meant water rationing but only for the steerage. Luckily for the captain it rained before the issue came to a head.

But perhaps the most interesting incident was aboard the N.Z. Company vessel "Timandra" on the way to New Plymouth in 1841. There'd been trouble from the outset on this ship in which the surgeon had, unbelievably, insisted that it was his right to dissect the bodies of steerage passengers who died on the voyage to ascertain the cause of death for his report to the Company. The contract for the voyage signed by all the passengers said that surgeons could do this but mostly they had sufficient common sense not to try. Not this one. When a child died and then the mother and the surgeon insisted on a post mortem against the protests of the husband, Captain Skinner had to tell him that if he didn't desist in the face of the ensuing uproar then he couldn't guarantee his safety on board. And as they got towards New Plymouth there was further trouble.

During most of a voyage, I should explain, steerage passengers baggage was stored in the hold and once a month drawn up for a change of clothes and for people to take out small personal items etc. While it was in the hold it was regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime as were the steerage quarters to keep them at least minimally hygienic. But in this particular case they were using the wrong chemical and it turned out to be caustic and burned holes in the passengers clothes and bedding. You can understand why the steerage passengers got upset about this when you consider that these items were literally all their worldly goods with which to start their new life and here they were being destroyed.

Things got so bad when the mate tried to strew the lime, there was a fight, he was assaulted, the captain had to draw up the crew as a threat and read the ships articles against mutiny at sea and even put the assailant into irons until he apologised, to quell this disturbance

On quite a number of voyages too, steerage passengers became mutinous when they discovered that they had to do quite a lot of the work of running the ship as part of the deal, and officers, with the support of the cabin, had to threaten to refuse to issue rations unless the steerage knuckled under. Which they usually did.

This was all very interesting to me, because I'd never heard of any of these sorts of things in any history that I'd read, although I knew that there had been trouble at some of the early settlements when the N.Z. Company authorities had tried to reproduce the same sorts of social relationships that had pertained in England. So I set about looking into why this might have been the case. I found it was impossible to get to the bottom of this unless one was familiar with what was happening politically in England at the time.

Specifically, and apart from quite unique events such as the Irish potato famine and the Highland clearances, the major motivation for people seeking an improvement to their situation was the failure, at least in the medium term, of the Chartist movement. Essentially Chartism was a response to the situation in which working people found themselves as a result of the industrial revolution in England. There developed a very widespread movement for reform based on political representation. This was called Chartism because the central agenda was what was known as the peoples' charter. We would now find its demands laughably modest. Things like the universal male right to vote, the secret ballot, the right to form trade unions, to universal education, to an old age pension etc. But the English ruling class, supported by the middle class, saw it as a harbinger of red revolution and fought it to a standstill with considerable use of force. This covers the period from about 1830 to about the middle of the 1850s. It was the political issue of the day.

When it was clear that Chartism wasn't going to make any headway, at least in the immediate term, many people took the option of emigrating instead and of course they took not only themselves but their ideas with them. These ideas were very widespread in the England of the day and they weren't confined to the steerage passengers alone. Alfred Fell describes how the cabin passengers set up a little debating society to while away their time on the way to Nelson and how in November 1841 they debated one of the central Chartist questions:- should education be available to the working class. Fell says that he as a good Tory (his own words) spoke against it "but Patchett who is a thoroughgoing Radical spoke for." Subversion in the cabin as you can see.

You get a curious reversal of these ideas in the advertisements for the Canterbury settlement in 1850.

Not only was the period leading up to 1850 a high point in Chartist agitation and demonstrations, but throughout Europe for the previous two years there had been a series of revolutions and uprisings against the oppressive regimes which had been re-established as a result of the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. This seems to have really put the wind up the English middle classes and the advertising of the Canterbury settlement quite specifically addressed itself to that fear. Come to New Zealand, it said in effect, and escape the possibility that political uncertainty and the rise of the workers will ruin you.

So the research and writing of "The Immigrants" drew me inexorably to certain conclusions. To summarise:- New Zealand, like Australia and Canada, developed a unique political culture. This is best characterised as a democratic egalitarian culture of the moral economy. The context from which the immigrants were drawn, their experience of emigration, and the experience of the development of the new country, created the opportunity to put that culture in place. If your ancestors were anything like mine, and statistically they probably were, then they were fairly determined that they weren't going to replicate in the new country the social relationships that they had left Britain to escape.

But not everyone agreed. Some people came here for different and equally legitimate reasons, mainly to make money in business ventures or whatever. And they had a related but different agenda which did not express itself in the same political and collective way at all. The story of New Zealand politics from 1840 to the present day is partly but not entirely to do with the tensions between these groups. But to a very significant extent we can't understand New Zealand today unless we understand what brought our European ancestors here a century and more ago.

Truly history is the study of the present illuminated by the past.

WELLINGTON MUSEUMS

The new museum on the waterfront is the third museum building in Wellington and on the third site. The first one started life as the Colonial Museum in 1865 under the direction of James Hector, with a special building of its own in Museum Street adjacent to Parliament. It was later called the Dominion Museum, then the National Museum, then the Museum of New Zealand, until the renaming recently as Te Papa. The first building was replaced in 1936 by the grand monument above the Carillon. This hill had been crowned by a large prison since the 1890s and the citizens of Wellington wanted a more cultural look to the city, so the prison was replaced by a combined Museum and National Art Gallery that served the city well for 60 years.

Sandra Clarke

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

Mrs Grace Way of the Taranaki Branch has submitted details of eleven Golden Weddings in five generations of the Colson family. It is a remarkable example of marital longevity. Can any other Founders' member equal it?

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| 1 st generation | Tom and Sarah Colson, married 1821 | 62 years |
| 2 nd generation | Alexander and Mary Ann Colson, married 1855 Alexander and Mary Ann came to New Plymouth in 1855. | 57 years |
| 3 rd generation | Tom and Caroline Colson, married 1878 | 57 years |
| 4 th generation | <i>the four sons of Tom and Caroline</i> Tom and Harriet Colson, married 1908 William and Elsie Colson, married 1910 Charles and Lucy Colson, married 1911 Edgar and Jessie Colson, married 1910 | 54 years 58 years 51 years 64 years |
| 5 th generation | <i>the daughter of Tom and Harriet</i> Bessie and Doug Ensor, married 1940 <i>two children of William and Elsie</i> Thomas and Jean Colson, married 1937 Marjory and Bryce Herbert, married 1941 <i>the son of Edgar and Jessie</i> Campbell and Thelma Colson, married 1937 | 60 years |

Grace Way is a daughter of William and Elsie Colson

CHARITY HUNT

In the 1997 Bulletin, there were two letters from Mrs Charity Hunt on the occasion of her 99th birthday. She has now celebrated her 100th birthday and has sent a letter with some documents about her membership of the Founders Society.

Her great-grandparents, Isaac and Emma Haines, came from Wiltshire and arrived in Nelson on the "Kelso" in 1849. Mrs Hunt joined the Society in the year it was founded. Her application was No 464, dated 16 March 1940 and the receipt shows that her first subscription was 12/6. At the time she was living in Stratford. She writes:-



I have always had to look upon myself as a "Country Member". At first Wellington was too far from Stratford for me to be actively supportive, then I was transferred to New Plymouth where I was able to attend meetings occasionally.

When I moved to Putaruru, the distance to Hamilton was still the problem, till at the age of 87 I moved to Hamilton, too late to be of much service (or any). Hamilton has been good to me, sending me transport until two to three years ago I broke my hip and I suppose transport again became my problem.

I have been sorry not to have been much use except to introduce the Society to possible members, but I have certainly gained much interest in belonging. My lack of hearing has put the final touch."

Above:- Charity Hunt on her 100th birthday with Delcie Dodds, chairman of the Waikato Branch.
Photo, Candid Photography, Hamilton

Whanganui Branch also has a member who joined the Founders Society in 1940 - on 28 November. She is Mrs Ingleby Morrison who celebrated her 101st birthday on 1 January 1998. She is a grand-daughter of John and Eliza Nixon, who arrived in Wellington on the "London" in December 1840. They were among a group of thirteen settlers who were the first to arrive in Wanganui on 28 February, 1841. The other surnames were Churton, Niblett, Wilson and King. All had streets named after them, in the case of Samuel King after his sister, Maria.

WILLIAM HAMMOND

In the 1997 Bulletin there was an account by William Hammond of his trip to Rotorua just after the 1886 Tarawera eruption. I asked if anyone could provide any details about the author and Delcie Dodds of the Waikato Branch kindly put me in touch with Murray Allen, the great-great nephew of William Hammond. He sent a number of copies of newspaper articles about him. William Hammond would probably have been eligible to join the Founders Society. His father, Thomas Hammond was born in Gloucestershire in 1838 and after serving his apprenticeship as a carpenter spent some years in the U.S.A., eventually coming to New Zealand where William was born in 1869.

Grateful acknowledgement to the "Thames Star" for the following obituary published on 7 December 1967. (Slightly abridged).

With the passing of Thomas William George Hammond, M.B.E., a long chapter in the life of Thames has come to a close. He was an eminent authority on the early days of the locality, and on Maori history and culture in the years before. More than that - he himself became almost legendary in his lifetime. Mr Hammond was born in Thames, 98 years ago on April 24, 1869, less than two years after the proclamation of the Thames Goldfield which is in its centennial year. His education began in 1874 and after attending several primary schools he, gained a scholarship to the Thames High School and was one of the first pupils to enrol at the Thames School of Mines. His teaching career began in 1886 when he was appointed as a pupil teacher at the old Papawai School, on a salary of £30 a year. His career, which included 20 years as first assistant at the Kauaeranga Boys School and later similar service at the Parawai and Central schools, extended over 46 years before he retired in 1932. In addition to his normal school duties he for some years took evening classes English and arithmetic at the Thames Technical School.

Outside the field of education, Mr Hammond played a prominent part in many organisations. He joined the Thames Volunteer Fire Brigade in 1895 and filled the position of secretary for no less than 31 years. He held the Brigade's Gold Star award and was created a life honorary member. For four years he was a committee member of the Thames Rowing Club and was created the first honorary life member of the Thames Rugby Union after serving as secretary from 1899 until 1906. He also acted as secretary of the tennis club for some years and was an early member of the Thames Club and the Bowling Club.

His intimate knowledge of Maori culture and Maori history was gained through a lifelong interest which began when his father was helping to build a house at Ohinemuri for the Maori chief, Te Hira. Through the years he collected knowledge and artefacts, studied the language and customs of the Maori and was recognised as an authority both of Maori and Thames history. In 1924, Sir Peter Buck (then Dr Buck) whom he met at the Thames Club, proposed him as a member of the Polynesian Society and he held that membership until his death 43 years later. As honorary member of the Whakatane and Ohinemuri Historical Societies, he was also for many years a member of the Forest and Bird Protection Society and for several years the secretary of the Ngarimu Domain Board.

During the past years he had helped many university students with information relating to Thames or Maori history. His accumulated mass of material and his inexhaustible fund of knowledge was always there to assist, earning him the respect of ethnologists and historians as well as scholars. His life's interests were capped when in the 1966 Honours List he was awarded the M.B.E. which he later received from the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Fergusson.

THE TRANSITION FROM ST ALBANS TO KAIAPOI

This extract from the writings of Alfred Brundell was supplied by his great-granddaughter, Daphne Parkins, a committee member of the Canterbury/Westland Branch. Mr Brundell was born in Norfolk in 1829 and with his wife emigrated to Christchurch on the "William Hyde" in 1852. In 1868 he bought 20 acres at Camside and built a homestead. He had one son and two daughters.

In the early part of May 1855, I was asked by Mr William Denn to go mates with him as a sawyer. Though not understanding any of the mysteries of the trade, I accepted the offer. He had then on hand a portion of the order for timber to build Cracroft Wilson Esq. a house at Cashmere. I managed soon to pick up the trade. The timber was cut in Papanui Bush. After the order was finished, my mate was inclined to go to Kaiapoi Maori Bush as there was a pair of sawyers whom he knew, going there. We joined in with them and went.

Kaiapoi township was just formed. The government gave it the name of Gladstone which the public would not acknowledge as they were determined to have the original Maori name. My mate went first to select and buy one acre of bush adjoining the pair who were already up there with one hut built for all. My mate was to come down to St Albans where we both lived as soon as he had completed his arrangement and we were to go up together to commence work.

As he did not come, I was tired of waiting and made up my mind to start off for Kaiapoi myself. I packed up some provisions and some tools etc. about the weight of 40 to 50 pounds and started on my journey. I knew the road to the Styx but no further. I continued on to "Chaney's Corner" then I came to sandhills where there were two tracks which perplexed me. The way I tried to solve the difficulty was to kneel and pray and ask for direction and then to take the one suggested to me. This plan carried out brought me to the river and the ferry boat. (The other path joined in before I came to the river!) I paid my fare, crossed in the boat and went on my journey arriving at the north branch of the "Waimak" where there was a ferry (at the exact spot where the bridge over the Cam River through Kaiapoi now stands.) - paid my sixpence, jumped into the boat and was landed on the north side to continue through the township to the bush.

Going along, I saw an hotel and general store near the ferry. The store was kept by Mr G. Black and the hotel by Mr Hamlett. Very few houses were to be seen - a few in Peraki Street, some down Charles Street and a few scattered about here and there. There was an hotel in Peraki Street, built by Mr William White and called The Kakanui.

I have digressed a little from the route of my journey. I continued on my way to the bush. The afternoon was drawing on, and on my left hand side I saw two houses with a patch of bush attached to them, but a river (the Cam) divided them from me. I thought they looked pretty homesteads, not knowing then that I should eventually be the owner of a 20 acre section between them. The owners of the two houses were Mr Sidey and Mr Welch. (*W.P. Welch built his house in 1852 and it was occupied by his daughter Frances until 1958 but is now demolished. Charles Sidey's house was extended into an updated villa. The Kaiapoi Woollen Mills were later built near where A. Brundell was standing to view his future farm across the Cam River.*)

I continued by Maori Road which led to the Maori Bush which I reached by late afternoon. I was eager to get to the end of my journey with my 40 to 50 pound swag. I was greeted with great delight by my mate and the other pair of sawyers, Mr Isaac Wilson and his brother. They had been unable to get any food that afternoon from the township which is about two miles distant or any meat from the Messrs Lees, settlers who lived half distant. I supplied their wants for the time and satisfied their hunger. The scene before me was new and novel. I was about to commence a new era in my life. I now became a bushman by learning the mysteries of the bush from wood splitting to shingles splitting. I passed the evening with my newly-found mates.

After satisfying nature with the cup that cheers and food which strengthens, we ended the day with talk of things present and future while smoking the calmit (*sic*) of peace but I had not learned the method of taking to the pipe, the sensation from which I was excluded.

When these pleasures were over, we prepared ourselves for rest, putting us under the Divine Protection of our Heavenly Father for the night. The Messrs Wilson in the time they had been up to the bush, had built themselves a hut or "warry". I had the invitation to occupy it with them. Wrapping ourselves in our blankets we seek repose - sleep, which is only partially given us as we have an enemy which will disturb us until our bunks are finished and enclosed with mosquito curtains and a fire lighted at the door.

THE TARANAKI TRUST BANK

The Taranaki Branch held its annual Founders Day luncheon on March 29. The speaker at the luncheon was Lawrie Wills, TSB business development manager, who gave a talk on the history of the Taranaki Savings Bank, the only remaining N.Z owned bank. In 1850 Governor Grey visited New Plymouth, then a settlement of a mere 600 adults and suggested that some form of local banking system be established. With 36 leading citizens volunteering to act as trustees, the bank opened on 3 June 1850 with no funds, not even a safe. Government advanced a loan of £20 which, incidentally, it took the bank 10 years to repay. The bank opened one hour per week with the trustees taking turns to staff it. It was three months before the first deposit was made and that was the huge sum of £34, deposited by a Maori from Mokau.

The first 20 years were very hard going. A loss was recorded every year for the first ten years, but thereafter there was some growth. By 1900 the number of depositors had increased from five at the end of 1850 to 500, and the original deposit had increased to £11,000. The bank made its first charitable donation of £100 to the Empire Defence Fund in 1914. In 1997 it distributed \$1.1 million in local grants.

The Taranaki Savings Bank reached its first \$100 million in deposits in 1981, the figure stood at \$400m in 1993 and \$550m in 1997. This year the deposits stand at \$800. In other words, it took 131 years to reach the first \$100m and just another 12 years after that to reach the \$800m mark. Apart from being the only locally owned bank in New Zealand, TSB is the only bank which is still Government guaranteed. And it still makes no charges for transactions. Mr Willis confirmed that TSB will continue to fly the "Not For Sale" sign.

NEW MEMBERS FROM 1 JUNE 1997 TO 31 MAY 1998

| Name | Ship | Date | Ancestor |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| AUCKLAND | | | |
| Mrs L Collonette | Nourmahal | 1858 | Jane FREEMAN |
| | ? | 1858 | Alexander BROWN |
| | Blue Jacket | 1861 | Samuel DODD |
| Mr J Halpin | Sir George Pollock | 1859 | Edwin & Lucy AVERY |
| | ? | 1854 | James MARTIN |
| | ? | 1863 | Charles Henry ATTWOOD |
| | ? | 1863 | Sarah NEWNHAM |
| Mrs J M Shaw | ? | ? | Mary Ann THURSON |
| BAY OF PLENTY | | | |
| Mrs S A B Arabin | Queen of the Avon | 1859 | William BOOTH |
| | Duke of Roxburgh | 1840 | James BRYANT |
| Mrs O E Bennett | George Fife | 1842 | David & Caroline HARRIS |
| Mr L Hampshire | Merchantman | 1855 | George & L HAMPSHIRE |
| Mrs M Hampshire | Arab | 1841 | John & Grace WILKINS |
| | London | 1840 | Samuel & Elizabeth SIGNAL |
| Mrs D F O'Sullivan | Victory | 1863 | Robert & Ellen CROTON |
| Mrs L M K Quin | Brougham | 1841 | John ROGAN |
| | Steadfast | 1851 | Joseph Martin HEYWOOD |
| Miss J L Robertson | Duchess of Argyle | 1842 | James & Eliz. ROBERTSON |
| Mrs T J Shwass | Associate | | |
| CANTERBURY | | | |
| Mrs M R Campbell | ? | 1840 | Richard POULGRAIN |
| | ? | 1853? | George & S POULGRAIN |
| Mrs J E McSweeney | Associate | | |
| Mrs C M Schoon-Stevenson | Charlotte Jane | 1850 | Will Thomas NEWNHAM |
| Mr D M Sibley | ? | ? | John BAUCKE |
| Miss G M Thwaites | Zealandia | 1859 | Sarah Elisa RICKETTS |
| Miss J H Thwaites | Zealandia | 1859 | Sarah Elisa RICKETTS |
| Mrs S V Ward | Eastern Empire | 1865 | Elizabeth GAUDION |
| HAWKES BAY | | | |
| Mr J H Garland | Brampton | 1823 | Rev Nathaniel TURNER |
| | Duke of Portland | 1854 | Edward GARLAND |
| Mrs J R Garland | Duchess of Argyle | 1842 | Richard CAMERON |
| | ? | 1864 | Matthew Thomas CLAYTON |
| Mrs C A Gordon | Eleanor? | 1842 | Joseph & Sarah MASTERS |
| | ? | 1839 | Richard IORNS |
| Mrs A McCoskery | Albermarle | 1862 | Edward & Mary BIBBY |
| Mrs G L Smith | Prince of Wales | 1842 | Edward & C STANTON |
| Mr D C Smith | Jane Gifford | 1842 | Joseph CRAIG |
| | Coromandel | 1840 | James ARMSTRONG & Sarah WOOD |

| Name | Ship | Date | Ancestor |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Mr B V Williams | Spray of the Ocean | 1859 | Henry WILLIAMS |
| | Balaclava | 1865 | Robert REID |
| Mrs C Williams | Associate | | |
| POVERTY BAY | | | |
| Mrs T C Morrissey | Whirlwind | 1859 | John & Jane McKINNON |
| Mrs V A Gretton | ? | 1865 | Henry Saxby MOUNTIER |
| Mrs A A Shaw | Duke of Roxburgh | 1840 | Thomas U'REN |
| | Blundell | 1848 | William GIBSON |
| TARANAKI | | | |
| Mr H A Jenkins | Amelia Thompson | 1841 | William & Prudence ALLEN |
| Mr L A Morgan | William Bryan | 1841 | Richard & Mary FAULL |
| | Berkshire | 1850 | John MORGAN |
| | Lancashire Witch | 1865 | Samuel & Jane HALLIDAY |
| WAIKATO | | | |
| Mrs F D Barwick | Henrietta | 1860 | Charles & D LIVINGSTONE |
| Mrs M R Cooper | William Bryan | 1841 | Thomas & Val. HARRISON |
| | Amelia Thompson | 1841 | John & Francis PERRY |
| Mrs L Curnow | Thomas Harrison | 1842 | James & Mary MARSHALL |
| | Clifton | 1842 | James & Augusta MARTIN |
| Mrs A D Edward | Charlotte Jane | 1850 | William NEWNHAM |
| | Sir Edward Paget | 1856 | William Thomas NEWNHAM |
| | Bangalore | 1856 | Thomas & Miriam COSTER |
| Mrs L A Loveridge | Fifeshire | 1842 | John & Janet KERR |
| | Bolton | 1842 | Thomas & Jane HOPGOOD |
| | Sir Charles Forbes | 1842 | Job & Elizabeth RUSS |
| | New Zealand | 1842 | Robert HUNTER |
| | Clifford | 1842 | Richard & Jean McISAAC |
| | Mary | 1849 | Ann CAWTHRON |
| Mr B D J Russ | Sir Charles Forbes | 1842 | Job & Elizabeth RUSS |
| Mrs J F Sharp | ? | 1841 | George BURTON & E SMITH |
| Mr J F S Shaw | Mystery | 1859 | Eliza MAY |
| Mrs F Whiteman | Helenslee | 1864 | David & Mary MAXWELL |
| | Oliver Lang | 1858 | John & Catherine BROWN |
| Mrs M S M Wilson | Brougham | 1841 | John ROGAN |
| | Steadfast | 1851 | Joseph M HEYWOOD |
| WAIRARAPA | | | |
| Mr B H Allom | Brougham | 1842 | Albert James ALLOM |
| | Mermaid | 1861 | Albert & Elizabeth ALLOM |
| Mrs B Barendregt | British Empire | 1864 | Janet AGNEW |
| Mr A I Braggins | Oliver Laing | 1857 | Thomas & Sarah BRAGGINS |
| Mrs F M Carson | Duke of Roxburgh | 1840 | Hart UDY |
| Mrs R Christensen | New Era | 1855 | John & Ann GROVES |
| Mr B C Dickens | Sir Edward Paget | 1856 | Samuel & Sarah NEVILLE |
| Mrs N R Duffy | Associate | | |

| Name | Ship | Date | Ancestor |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Mrs P E Evans | Kate | 1856 | Richard GEANGE |
| Mrs W Hargreaves | ? | 1842 | George & Jane HAIGH |
| Mrs H H Hemi | ? | ? | James SPENCER |
| Mrs N D Lambess | Duke of Roxburgh | 1840 | Hart UDY |
| Mr N Miller | Associate | | |
| Mrs J Miller | New Era | 1855 | Charles&Ann ENGLAND |
| Dr D F Potter | Gipsy | 1854 | Thomas & Elizabeth FIELD |
| WHANGANUI | | | |
| Mrs C A Hewetson | Will Watch | 1841 | William BUDGE |
| Mrs H M Lower | Java | 1846 | James KENDRICK |
| Mr R R Morgan | William Bryan | 1841 | Richard & Mary FAULL |
| Miss M W Murray | Berkshire | 1850 | Thomas & Christine MOORE |
| Miss E V Newport | Sir Charles Forbes | 1842 | Samuel & Mary NEWPORT |
| Mr G W Reid | Castle Eden | 1851 | Alex.& Isabella McGREGOR |
| Mrs A J Robinson | Lord W Bentinck | 1851 | William Harrison GIBSON |
| Mrs J K Travers | William Bryan | 1841 | Richard & Mary FAULL |
| Mrs E A Willis | Olympus | 1841 | Thomas & Mary HIGGIE |
| WELLINGTON | | | |
| Mr A J Braddock | Maori | 1859 | Hannah Emma FREEMAN |
| Mrs M I Collins | Martha Ridgway | 1840 | William & Mary WHITLEY |
| Mr K A J Dalzell | Aurora | 1840 | Thomas & Mrs DRAKE |
| | Amelia Thompson | 1841 | Richard & Elizabeth WOOD |
| | | | William HALSE |
| Miss K D Dent | Blenheim | 1842 | Robert BAKER |
| | Amelia Thompson | 1841 | Samuel OLIVER |
| | Lord W Bentinck | 1841 | Joseph CORNFORD |
| | Gertrude | 1841 | Eliz. COLE & F SHOTTER |
| Mrs J M Dredge | Gertrude | 1841 | E COLE & Fanny SHOTTER |
| Mrs L Goldsmith | Birman | 1842 | John & Eliza DUCK |
| | Oriental | 1857 | George & Grace DIXON |
| Mrs N W Fawthorpe | Southern Cross | 1856 | William & Cath. WALLIS |
| Mr J M Hennessy | Mooltan | 1849 | James & Ann McNeil |
| Mrs S M Johnston | Minerva | 1847 | Michael CURLEY |
| | Clifton | 1848 | Patrick CONNELL |
| | Westminster | 1843 | Mary Ann CONGDON |
| | Lancashire Witch | 1856 | Martin DAY |
| Mrs N J Moss | Triton | 1840 | Rev Thomas BUDDLE |
| Miss J F Murray | John Wickcliffe | 1848 | John & Elizabeth FINCH |
| Mrs G Smith | Golconda | 1859 | Robert Henry RUFF |
| | | | Elizabeth FLOWER |
| | Phoebe | 1843 | Sarah GREENWOOD |
| Miss J C Wallace | Oliver Lang | 1858 | Capt. James MUNDLE |

Will members please let me know of any mistakes in the above list – Editor

NEW ZEALAND FOUNDERS SOCIETY INC.

National Council (as from July 1997)

| | |
|--|----------------------|
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| National Deputy President | Mr W N Sheat |
| National Immediate Past President | Sir John Mowbray, KT |

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| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
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| Mr R Garrod * | Mrs B Walsh (Northland) |
| Mr D M Kirkcaldie | Mrs B Lyle (Poverty Bay) |
| Mrs N M McDonald | Mr T Bright (Taranaki) |
| Miss B Murison | Mrs L Hyams (Waikato) |
| Mr R G Ward * | Mr M Watson (Wairarapa) |
| Mr J P Webster (Auckland) | Mrs J Mackenzie (Whanganui) |
| Mrs A Henderson (Bay of Plenty) | Mr M McBeth-Thompson (Wellington) |
| Miss M Mateer (Canterbury) | * <i>Former National President</i> |

Branch Secretaries

Auckland

Mrs C Rhodes
193 Princes Street
Auckland

Northland

Mrs B L Walsh
6 Thompson Place
Tikipunga, Whangarei

Waikato

Mr B A Barclay
Scotsmans Valley Road
R.D.1, Morrinsville

Bay of Plenty

Mrs A Hart
111 Maxwell Road
Otumoetai, Tauranga

Poverty Bay

Mrs B Currie
33 Murphy Road
Wainui Beach, Gisborne

Wairarapa

Miss C Roff
17 Rugby Street
Masterton

Canterbury

Miss M Mateer
1/367 Gloucester Street
Christchurch

Taranaki

Mr M Moorhead
12 Kauri Street
New Plymouth

Whanganui

Mrs J Mackenzie
23 Balgownie Avenue
Wanganui

Hawkes Bay

Mr N Roberts
708 Sylvan Road
Hastings

Wellington

Miss S Clarke
P O Box 10-290
Wellington

National Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs Janet Robinson
8th Floor, 93 The Terrace, P O Box 10-290, Wellington Tel 04 472 4282
Bulletin Editor: Mrs Joyce Mackenzie Tel 06 344 2108