



Bulletin

Number 70 - 1999

New Zealand Founders Society Inc.



**The Early Settlers Museum on the Petone Waterfront
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MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

There have been a few changes made this year in the Bulletin. The Branch Reports have been summarised to make room for more interesting historical information rather than social niceties. Other articles have been grouped together according to the branch that submitted them. Many thanks to those branches who took the trouble to send information and photographs.

Predictions for the year 2000

In 1975 CBS radio network called for predictions for the year 2000. Scattered through this booklet are a few examples, most of them well off the mark. They are included simply to fill empty lines at the bottom of pages.

Joyce Mackenzie

**THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW ZEALAND
FOUNDERS SOCIETY PRESENTED BY THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT**

It is my pleasure to report on activities for 1998-1999.

Last year we managed to consolidate our investments and improve our cash flow, thanks mainly to the able work of Sir John Mowbray. We are very fortunate to have Sir John on our committee as he gives the Society so much time. I thank you for this, Sir John, and I am sure I echo the thoughts of all members.

During the year we decided to divest ourselves of three paintings that have been hanging on the wall in the National Office. While they are in good order at present, in time work would be needed to maintain their standard so it was decided to sell them and invest the proceeds. The W. G. Baker painting "Upper Tairua River" was sold at auction, the C. D. Barraud painting "Wairarapa" did not reach the reserve and was sold privately, and the John Gully painting "Mount Egmont" was sold to the Taranaki Savings Bank. The total amount for these three paintings was \$39,381.25 and thanks go to Mr Bill Sheat for his hard work in reaching a satisfactory figure with the T.S.B.

During the year we have circulated complimentary packs of greeting cards to branches. The main marketing drive for the cards will be a subject for discussion at the Council meeting but they should be a revenue earner for both branches and the National Executive. I must congratulate the chairman and committee of Wellington Branch on the hard work they have done in putting together a N. Z. Founders tie. For those who have not yet seen the tie, I urge you to contact your local branch to obtain one. It is a tie we can all be proud to wear.

Now that we have the new bookshelves installed in the library and they are utilised fully, it gives the Society a feeling of ambience and something that will give members a lot of pleasure. I thank Nancy McDonald and her helpers for the continual hard work and dedication.

Recently I was privileged, along with my wife Denise and our secretary Mrs Janet Robinson, to be invited to the launch of Dick Paterson's book, "Hey Days and Dray Days: the History of the Olig Station and District", at the homestead of Olig at Kereru in Hawkes Bay. It was not the best of days by Bay standards but it did not dampen the spirits of all the numbers who attended this launch. I was honoured to be invited to officially launch this book that the Society was involved in and I wish Dick Paterson every success.

It is with pleasure that I advise that Dr Ann Beaglehole has received the 1998 Research Award for her book titled "A History of Eastbourne". The Award has been advertised in "The "Listener" and the Federation of Historical Societies' newsletter, as well as university handbooks, in order to reach a wider audience.

This year Denise and I attended the re-dedication of the monument at New Plymouth commemorating the first ships that arrived in that port and it was a most moving experience. My congratulations to the Taranaki Branch for the hard work along with the port company in making this a feature of the port area. This function was preceded by their annual dinner which was held at the Taranaki Club. Taranaki Branch has a dinner every year on the Sunday nearest to the day that the first ship arrived. I think this is a wonderful idea and would encourage other branches to think along this track. After all I don't believe the numbers attending is paramount if you have the right speaker.

During the year we have been fortunate in having some university students, with assistance from Miss Kathy Dent, working for us as part of their thesis in putting together an extensive database for the Society which will prove most valuable for future inquiries etc. Because of this we had to upgrade our existing computer to handle the large volume of data that we will have available and will give us room to grow. For those "nerds" that want to know, it is equivalent to a Pentium 2 with 64MB of memory, 4.3 Gig hard drive, 15" monitor, 56k modem and has Windows 98, Office and Norton Virus installed.

The accounts this year show a disappointing increased deficit of Expenditure and Income. Income was well down but expenses are lower compared with last year. This result was offset by a substantial gain on disposal of shares due to takeover offers and the sale of paintings as mentioned. Next year should show an improvement on the operating result between expenditure and income and there will also be the effect of added income following the proceeds of the sales of the paintings. Unfortunately some ongoing deficits are likely in future unless income can be increased further. Expenditures are really at basic levels if the Society is to continue in an effective way.

Ray Greville, National President

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Millennium prediction

The computer will be the most used household appliance. It will schedule the family's chores, handle its finances and take care of its shopping.

Membership as at 31 March 1999 stood at:-

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Auckland	104	104	84	85
Bay of Plenty	113	116	117	114
Canterbury	42	48	45	44
Hawkes Bay	263	247	244	244
Northland	40	37	32	29
Poverty Bay	46	45	40	37
Taranaki	108	98	77	83
Waikato	125	113	122	112
Wairarapa	171	160	168	161
Wellington	297	280	262	253
Whanganui	119	127	126	123
	<u>1428</u>	<u>1367</u>	<u>1317</u>	<u>1285</u>

The loss in 1996 was 61, in 1997 it was 50, and in 1998 it was 32.

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Status of Members

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Honorary	226	257	272	265
Life	66	62	61	57
Senior	953	914	861	838
Junior	4	2	2	2
Associate	127	108	97	99
Hon. for Service	22	23	24	24
	<u>1428</u>	<u>1367</u>	<u>1317</u>	<u>1285</u>

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The information for the following three articles was provided by Mavis Mateer of the Canterbury Branch

TRENT ESTATE

Edwin Trent emigrated to Nelson in 1855 at the age of 16 and with only £5 to live on. In 1866 he bought 150 acres to grow chicory, and this soon increased to 670 acres. Chicory is a root vegetable which was dried, ground and added to coffee essence to make it go further. Most Founders members will remember the coffee and chicory essence sold in square bottles and this was the usual way for many families to make coffee until after World War Two.

Edwin Trent built a house, a bunk house for workers, kilns, storage and machine sheds on his farm. Unfortunately most of these were destroyed by fire in 1873.

The barn was rebuilt in brick and included a stone depicting an phoenix and "Resurgam" (I will rise again) which could still be seen for nearly the next century. A brick chicory kiln, also built in 1873, had a time capsule bottle containing documents about the enterprise built into the wall and was not discovered until the 1950s when the kiln burned down and was demolished.

In 1874 Edwin Trent married Mary Duckmanton aged 43. He built a large house with an observation tower from which he could use a telescope to watch his workers. The house was built of kahikatea, not a long-lasting timber, and was demolished in 1968. He had no children and died in 1882 at the early age of 43. His estate was worth £18,000.

In the 1920s 446 acres were sold to the crown for a soldier settlement. The rest of the land and buildings were taken over by horse trainers. In 1967 the family of the present owners bought 50 acres including the buildings. For 20 years several acres were used to grow 2,000 prize daffodils which had been bequeathed to them. In 1996 the collection was sold but many daffodils remain. The old barn and chicory drying kiln are now used as a restaurant and venue for functions. The barn renovations include several unusual native and imported timbers. Some of the estate has been planted with grape vines with the first harvest in 1998.

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OHOKA HOMESTEAD

The Ohoka Homestead (near Rangiora) was built by Joseph Senior White using plans he brought with him from Australia in 1856. The rear section was started in 1865 and the house completed in 1872. The bricks were made on the spot but other parts of the house were imported, such as the leadlighted front door from Italy. He planted the 3,000 acre property with 100,000 English trees, oak, ash, lime and chestnut and brought other trees such as a Lebanon cypress home with him from his overseas travels to Europe and the Middle East.

There was also a Victorian knot garden and a 1½ acre circular vegetable garden divided by box hedges, designed by the head gardener, George French. There were six gardeners altogether out of a staff of 22. Joseph White, sometimes known as "Bully" White, was reputed to have come to New Zealand after a financial scandal in Tasmania and possibly to have changed his name. He had business interests in Christchurch and obviously had no lack of money. He married twice, his first wife dying when quite young. Joseph died in 1905. Today the homestead has an A listing with the Historic Places Trust and the house is available for weddings, garden tours, seminars etc.

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Members of the Canterbury Branch at Ohoka Homestead

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CHRISTCHURCH NORMAL SCHOOL

Situated in Cranmer Square, this building was designed by Samuel Farr, the foundation stone was laid in 1874 and it was opened in 1876 at a cost of £14,269. A normal school is attached to a teachers training college to allow students to observe experienced teachers in action. In 1954 it became the training centre for post-primary student teachers but in 1970 after Ilam was opened, it was empty until 1982. It was then re-opened as Cranmer Court, containing Grimsby's Restaurant and several townhouses. The main room of the restaurant, the Octagon Room, was once the school's board room and later the rector's study. The kauri beams and leadlight windows are original but the high ceiling was varnished and the walls were lathe and plaster with no stone visible. The Long Room's size, shape, doors, and windows are unchanged from when it was the school's administration area. In the foyer is a display of the coins and papers which were found in a 1870s "time capsule" during the alterations.

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Mavis Mateer here gives some suggestions for videos at meetings.

1. "The Taieri Gorge Railway". The train leaves from Dunedin railway station, an ornate example of Edwardian architecture with Royal Doulton mosaic tiled floors, built 1904-1906. The train climbs to Pukerangi, 58 kilometres away and 250 metres above sea-level through a schist rock area to Middlemarch (77 kilometres) on the Taieri plain. The viewing platform on the train gives views which change with the seasons, autumn leaves on the willow and larch trees, snow scenes in winter, waterfalls in spring and picnic and kayaking areas on the Taieri River in summer.
2. "The Kingston Flyer", another old railway engine and carriages which travels from Kingston on the southern shore of Lake Wakatipu to Fairlight and back. *(Formerly, from Kingston to Lumsden.)*
3. "Alpine Shepherds of New Zealand" which includes views of Samuel Butler's Erewhon, now under the care of the Historic Places Trust.
4. The "Endeavour", the building and sailing of the replica, showing the intricate rope work, the captain's cabin, Joseph Banks' work place, and the galley with the hammocks slung above the dining space.

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Sadly the Northland Branch is this year going into recess. The present chairman, Barbara Walsh, gives a brief account of its 26 years.

On the 7th April 1973 a public meeting was held at the old YWCA in Whangarei with the then mayor Mr E. Elliott in the chair. This meeting came after a lot of work done by Mr A. C. Galpin and several others who were members of the Auckland Branch. Some of the Auckland committee were present. At this meeting a sub-branch was formed with Mr Galpin as chairman, Mrs Bernie as secretary and Miss L Hill as treasurer. Meetings were held in members' homes and everyone worked hard to gain enough members for full branch status. Letters were written to well-known Northlanders and a stall was held at the local A & P Winter Show. We became a full branch in 1977.

We had many bus trips up until the 1990s with trips to the Bay of Islands, Horeke, Waimate North, Kawau Island, Port Albert and many short trips around Whangarei. We have had visits from the Auckland and Hawkes Bay branches. Mrs Isobel Carter who attended the first meeting became the chairman after six months as the Galpins went on an overseas trip. She is the only person from that meeting who is still a member. She has been chairman twice and a committee member for most of that time. Another long-serving member was Miss P. Berry who held office first as treasurer and then as chairman. Her sister Miss E. Berry also served as treasurer.

Other members I will always remember. Mrs E. Spencer who passed away at 97 was very proud of her ancestor, James Reddy Clendon. Mrs Eastgate was a descendant of the Kemp family and when she moved into a local rest home she had a flag pole erected and every morning raised the N. Z. flag. Mr and Mrs J. J. Craig came to meetings in Whangarei from Horeke (Hokianga) until well into their eighties. Rob Harris was another 80 year old who hitch-hiked from Waipapa near Kerikeri to a meeting. There are many more of these wonderful people that I have had the privilege to know, really living that pioneer spirit.

Last year we celebrated 25 years of Founders in Northland and we were pleased to have our National President and Mrs Greville present at our lunch. At the last AGM in Wellington, I was presented with a "For Service" badge for being secretary of the branch since 1980. This year we have to close the branch as we can't get the necessary office holders. Over half our members are Honorary Seniors and we can't seem to get any younger members.

There are many more people who have served this branch well over the years, including quite a few members who are descendants of the missionaries, but it would be a long list to name them all. It has been my privilege to have met and known all the people who have been members over the years and it is very sad to have to close the branch.

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A Poverty Bay bus trip by described by Beryl Currie

In February 1999 after a tiki-tour around the district viewing local sites of early settler significance with a commentary by Conway Seymour, we arrived at the Whangara Marae, about 28 miles north-east of Gisborne. Conway's forebears were the first Europeans to land here and found the place almost deserted following a raid by the Ngapuhi. It is now a flourishing settlement with two well kept meeting houses. A Maori elder, Hone, welcomed us and told us the story of the 45 metre waka which we were viewing. Named "Te Aio o Nuke Taimemeha" it has been nine years in the making. It is the largest waka in the world and named after Maui's canoe which is said to be resting on top of Mt Hikurangi. It is a magnificent example of Maori carving and workmanship, colourfully painted with carved prow and stern. The fierce figure on the bow has two large flat feet in front to flatten the waves. The local Maori people are descended from Paikea who arrived from Hawaiki on a whale. After his half-brother deliberately holed the canoe they were fishing in, hoping to drown him, Paikea hitched a ride on a whale and duly arrived at Whangara Beach. The whale is commemorated in their carving on top of the two meeting houses.



The meeting house and carved waka



Millennium prediction

Doctors will have a chemical prevention or cure for most forms of cancer. An artificial heart will also be available.

The following two articles were written by Murray Moorhead of the Taranaki Branch

PLYMOUTH COMPANY PIONEERS REMEMBERED

On 30 March 1911 a very big crowd gathered at Ngamotu Beach adjoining the New Plymouth port area to mark the 70th anniversary of the arrival (on 31 March 1841) of the first Plymouth Company pioneers in the ship *William Bryan*. Among those present that day were 45 “originals” – people who arrived on one of the six Company ships – including seven who were accorded special honours as having been child passengers on the *William Bryan* whose arrival marked the birth of the settlement of New Plymouth. The anniversary featured the unveiling of a stone obelisk upon which were recorded the names and dates of arrival of the six vessels chartered by the Plymouth Company, namely *William Bryan*, *Amelia Thompson*, *Oriental*, *Timandra*, *Blenheim* and *Essex*, as well as the barque *Brougham* which brought the company surveyors ahead of the passenger ships, and the *Regina* which carried excess baggage for the *Amelia Thompson*. Between them those six immigrant ships brought about 950 people, most of them from Devon and Cornwall, a region whose place names and old family names feature prominently on the street maps of the city they founded 158 years ago.

In the nearly 90 years that the obelisk has stood overlooking the beach where the migrants from the first two ships came ashore (those from the last four were landed in front of the town site at the mouth of the Huatoki River) vast changes have taken place. Most of the original beach has long given way to wharves, breakwaters and port installations, and the site of Otaka Pa, home of the Ngati Te Whiti people who extended the hand of welcome to the *William Bryan* migrants, now houses an extensive cool store. The most recent development, the building of a massive dry store complex, necessitated the sacrifice of a significant proportion of the grassed area upon which the pioneer obelisk was sited.

The Taranaki Branch can claim some of the credit, through its part in lobbying the port company, Westgate, for the solution that was found to the problems arising from the building work. The monument was resited on the remaining reserve area and as part of this relocation work, some additional ground adjoining the site was taken in to enable Westgate to establish a new historic park. Besides the pioneer obelisk, the park includes the western end of the old Otaka Pa site and the grave of Pohorama Te Whiti, the chief who proved to be such a good and firm friend, not just to those apprehensive people setting foot ashore for the first time in a strange new land in 1841,

but to the entire New Plymouth community throughout the troubled times that lay ahead.

The park offers a great view out over the harbour and the remaining beach area while the extremely rich history of the whole Ngamotu district is detailed on a series of mounted plaques spaced around the park perimeter. These plaques tell the stories of the Maori history of Ngamotu, the influence of the whaling community under John Love and Richard Barrett, the Methodist Mission, the Plymouth Company and the development of Port Taranaki.

Although the park is not yet completed, the Taranaki Branch of the Founders Society used the occasion of its annual pioneer luncheon on 28 March 1999 to follow up with the rededication of the pioneer obelisk. It was the branch's great pleasure to welcome National President Mr Ray Greville and Mrs Greville, Wellington Branch Chairman Mr Maurice McBeth-Thompson, a friendly invasion force of Wanganui members, and individuals with Plymouth Company connections from Auckland and Paeroa.

Also taking part in the brief ceremony at the monument were a large number of Ngati Te Whiti people who, through their kaumatua Mr Ron Tapuke, reaffirmed the welcome given 158 years ago by their ancestors to the forebears of so many Founders members and members of the public who were present. Speakers were Westgate Chairman, Mr Ralph Latta and Taranaki Branch member, Mr Leo Carrington, who is a great-grandson of Wellington Carrington, assistant to his brother Frederick who was the Plymouth Company's chief surveyor.

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THE LAST OF THE WILLIAM BRYANITES

Of the 45 people who had arrived on one of the first six Plymouth Company ships and who attended the unveiling of the Pioneer Memorial in 1911, seven had arrived as children on the *William Bryan*. They were Mrs Phillipa Wood, Mrs J Smith and Messrs T Inch, E Lye, W Pearn, C Revell, and S Marshall.

A little over two decades later and Phillipa Wood stood alone and quite treasured in the eyes of her fellow Taranakians as the last of the William Bryanites. At that time, at the age of 92, Mrs Wood still retained the clearest memories of the voyage from Plymouth to New Zealand. Her reminiscences, always forthcoming whenever there was an ear interested in listening to them, flowed like a mountain stream one particular afternoon in 1923 when she was visited in her Waitara home by local historian Mr W H Skinner and a newspaper reporter who did his best to keep up with and record all she had to say.

Phillipa Inch was 10 years old when, with her parents, Mr and Mrs Paul Inch, a sister and a brother, she made the long coach journey from Cornwall to Plymouth to board the little ship which was to carry them to the other side of the world. Ahead lay an adventure that filled older hearts with understandable trepidation, but to a child of 10 it meant nothing that the destination was a land known to most English people as a cannibal country where as recently as 1809 all but two of the 70-odd passengers and crew of the ship *Boyd* had been massacred in Whangaroa Harbour.

The *William Bryan* was no luxury ship. A mere 310 tons and just 32 metres in length, she was of a size that modern people would equate with coastal rather than transworld voyaging. The ship had originally been built for carrying timber. She was built short and broad with a very rounded bow, and designed not one bit with passenger comfort in mind. The passenger berths and other accommodation needs were simple utilitarian additions which, had the *William Bryan* not enjoyed such a remarkable good and comfortable voyage, could have become like the trappings of a medieval dungeon to those who had to live in and around them.

However once the voyage was over it was the jollity of life on board that was remembered. Mrs Wood recalled the twice weekly dances. "They were old country dances not the ones that people go in for these days!" She also clearly remembered Captain McLean, a big man with red hair and red whiskers who used to personally arrange and run lolly scrambles on deck for the children.

Unlike the other Company ships, the *William Bryan* completed her voyage without touching land. On the way they met only one other ship, with the conditions being good enough at the time that both vessels hove to and celebrated the meeting with a dance. Mrs Wood recalled the food: "Our meals on board consisted of preserved meat, pearl barley, plum pudding and pea soup, and we used to have lime juice twice a week. There was also a plentiful supply of beautiful ship's biscuits. The water lasted out the journey all right, but we always used to boil it before using and we used sea water for washing."

Enshrined in local legend is the name of Lucy Sarten, New Plymouth's equivalent of astronaut Neil Armstrong. Lucy was the first migrant to set foot on Ngamotu Beach. Her feelings of terror as she was carried ashore by a hefty sailor and left alone on the beach, surrounded by curious Maori, while her only protector waded back out to the ship's boat to pick up his next burden, are understandable. But she was not alone in her trepidation.

Young Phillipa Inch remembered her similar feelings. “The Maoris were tattooed all over and had no clothing except little mats. I did not like being carried ashore by a big naked Maori and kept saying, “I’ll go back to my mother.” I remember my mother saying when she saw the Maoris, “If I’d known we were coming to a place like this, I would never have come.”

Had she not come of course, her family would not have achieved the honour of forming that last personal link with the *William Bryan* and neither would it have been her daughter, along with Mrs J Smith, who would be accorded the special honour of unveiling the Pioneer Memorial 70 years later. In the 1850s Phillipa Inch married Henry Wood, a clockmaker, goldsmith and farmer. Mrs Wood died at the age of 97, predeceased by nearly five years by Mr C Revell, the only other William Bryanite to have survived into the 1920s.

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Some of the *William Bryan* descendants who attended the re-dedication ceremony with the surname of their ancestor in brackets.

Back:- Len Jury (Jury), Jillian Travers (Faull), Trevor Bright (Phillips & Climo), Catherine Bretherton (Faull), Robert Morgan (Faull)

Front:- Joyce Mackenzie (Phillips), Iris Julian (Sarten), Leonie and Kathleen Roache (Faull)

Nola Jones wrote the following two obituaries and Peggy Armstrong the article on the cemetery visit, both members of the Wairarapa Branch.

CAROL ROFF, the valued secretary of the Wairarapa Branch, passed away in May 1998. Despite a long battle with illness, Carol remained cheerful and continued to carry out her duties, even arranging our programme for 1998 from home. Members enjoyed those events she planned.



Carol Roff

AMY GORDON, another long-serving member, a holder of the Founders Badge for Service and the treasurer for many years, died in 1999. Both members will long be remembered for their dedication.

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CEMETERY VISIT

On Waitangi Day 1999 Wairarapa Branch members visited the cemetery at Clareville. The idea was to view the many historic graves, with historians speaking about the lives of the people who had contributed a great deal to the district of Carterton. The group was intrigued with the old part of the cemetery where so many well-known family names were on the headstones. With the heat being so intense, we went on to our next venue, Awaiti Gardens, where we were served a welcome Devonshire tea and it was here in the delightful restored cottage that we heard about the men of vision who had given so much of their wealth to Carterton and the surrounding areas.

The speaker, Nola Jones, told us about Sir Walter Buchanan who was born to farming parents in Argyllshire, Scotland in 1838 and came to New Zealand following a six year spell in Australia where he worked as a stockman. He first went to Otago and then to the West Coast where he worked as a cattle trader, a business in which he succeeded well enough to buy a store in Hokitika. He eventually sold the store and bought a farm in Canterbury, where he bred cattle until in 1872 he purchased the 13,000 acre run of Tupurupuru in the Wairarapa. In 1881 he turned to politics, winning the Wairarapa South seat. He held this seat (renamed Wairarapa) until 1899 and again in periods leading up to 1914. He died in 1924. He was a strong friend of the farmer and keenly interested in rural education.

As well as providing \$8,000 for the erection of Buchanan Home and assisting in the provision of other facilities in his home area (Gladstone) he offered \$10,000 to establish an agricultural training farm in Wairarapa and his \$20,000 bequest led to the establishment of Massey University. He, along with William Booth, gave the valuable gift of Carrington Park.



Wairarapa Branch members at the cemetery

Next mentioned was Robert Rowe, born in Somerset in 1818. He and his wife and two children arrived in New Zealand in 1857 and later moved to Gladstone. He became the ferryman across the Ruamahunga River where he also had a hotel. The bell from the ferry is now at Gladstone School. He also took up bridge building contracts in the district.

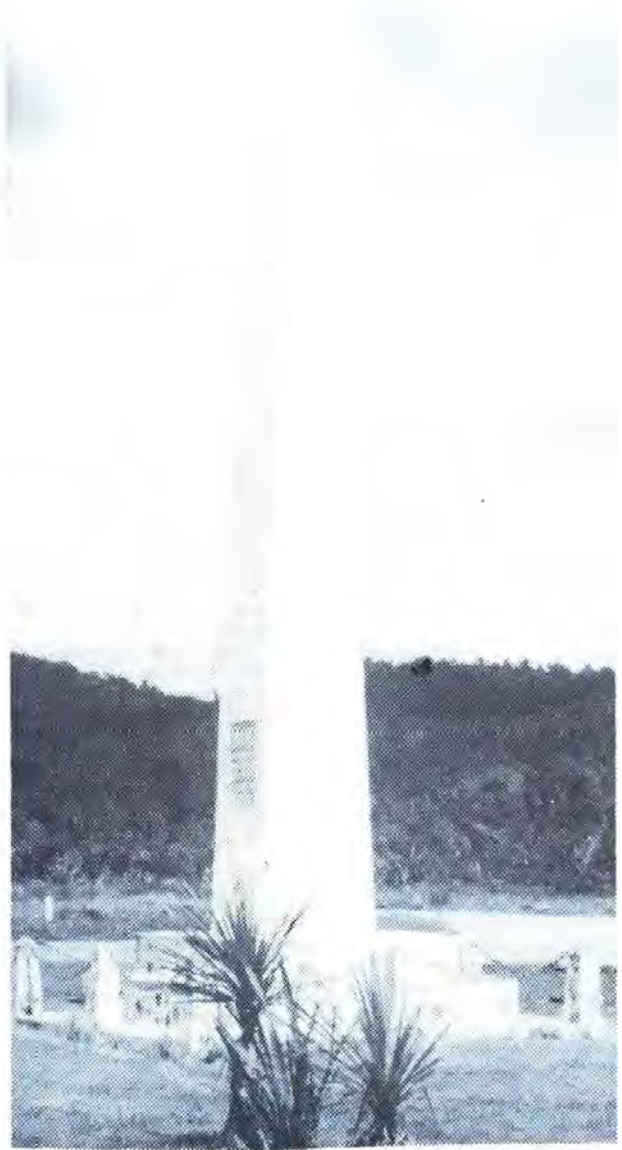
G.W. Deller was born in London in 1854 and came to New Zealand in the mid-1870s. After hauling logs for sawmills, he changed to the butchery business. Later he became a councillor and mayor.

Betty Catt then spoke about Charles Rooking Carter, after whom Carterton is named. He gave a great deal to the community, including the Carter Observatory in Wellington and the Carter home for aged men in Parkvale. Carters Bush in Gladstone was another gift, as well as 2,000 books to the Carterton Library.

On to our next venue, Chester Field, a horse-drawn vehicle museum and an antique and craft shop. The horse-drawn vehicles were all beautifully restored. There were at least two buggies, a wagonette, dog cart, governess cart, gig, dray, spring cart and a beer wagon.

MONUMENTS OFF THE BEATEN TRACK by Joyce Mackenzie

When travelling around New Zealand I have often been surprised to find memorials in quite an unexpected place. Many of them commemorate early explorers or settlers of the area and I think some of these memorials are worth recording. The one on this page is at Okarito, an isolated area north of Franz Josef on the west coast of the South Island. It was once a busy port and the wharf and port building are still there, housing an interesting collection of photographs and maps. The hotel and post office are long gone. The four-sided obelisk is at the other end of the beach on a flat grassy area and the nearest building is the old school now used as a well-equipped back-packers hostel. The plaques on two sides of the obelisk commemorate Abel Tasman and Captain Cook. The third is in memory of James Mackay who purchased the land from the Maori in 1860 and the fourth



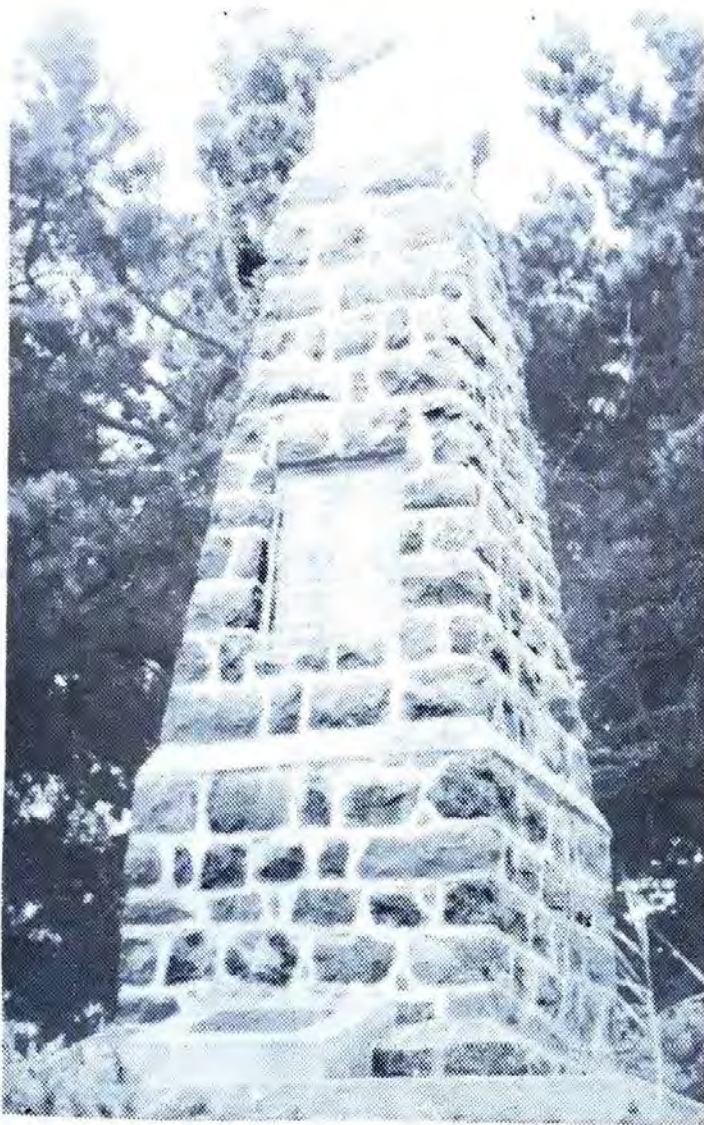
honours the pioneers from 1864 on, who exported flax, timber and gold from the area. Today Okarito is famous for the bird life on its lagoon, especially the white heron. We saw a large number of pied oyster catchers there, but no humans.

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Millennium predictions

Man will be seeding clouds on a large scale, taking the punch out of hurricanes, summoning snow for skiers and scheduling rainfall to coincide with farmers' needs.

People will travel to and from the moon on re-usable shuttlecraft. Moon colonies will be established and plans for a manned flight to Mars will be well advanced.



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The monument on this page is on the east coast of the South Island at Waikouaiti, north of Dunedin. Situated almost on the beach, this Centennial Memorial commemorates the first settlers in Otago who arrived on the brig "*Magnet*" on 16 March 1840. They were brought there from Sydney by Johnny Jones who had set up a whaling station at Waikouaiti in 1838. They were complete families who brought sheep, cattle, horses and grain with them to supply the whalers. Johnny Jones also brought the first missionary to the South Island, Rev. J. Watkins, a Wesleyan who preached his first sermon in New Zealand on 17 May 1840 at Waikouaiti.

The following snippets of information were all uplifted from the regular Wellington Branch Newsletters.

Petone Settlers Museum

Britannia was the name of the first settlement in the Hutt Valley and the Petone Museum has constructed a model of this village. It was designed in a square round the Hutt River by S.S. Cobham in London. Within a few months of arrival the settlement was flooded and the settlers decided to shift to the other side of the harbour, the present site of Wellington. The museum also has a list of the first settlers and the welcoming Maori.

Along the foreshore from the museum is a memorial to Te Puni Honiana. Te Puni was born in Taranaki and came to Wellington with other Ngati Awa chiefs in 1832. He was known for his wise counsel and loyalty to the settlers. During the disturbances in the 1840s he and two other chiefs, Moturoa and Mohi Ngapunga took up arms to defend the settlers against Rangihaeata. Te Puni's portrait hangs in the N.Z. Room at the Public Library. The Petone Museum building was built in 1940 as a centennial project. It was used first as a bathing pavilion and became a museum in 1977.

Government House

The present Government House is not the first governor's residence in Wellington but the third. The first was Colonel Wakefield's former house. It was replaced in 1868 by the rather gracious wooden building designed by W.H. Clayton which was demolished in the 1960s to make way for the Beehive. In 1907 when there was a serious fire in Parliament Buildings, the Governor lent his house for offices and lived at what is now known as Caccia Birch House in Palmerston North.

The Government House near the Basin Reserve was built in 1910 on the foundations of the Mount View Lunatic Asylum. The asylum remained there for a few years on its way from its beginnings at Karori to its final resting place at Porirua. Government House was designed by John Campbell, the Government Architect and is surrounded by 24 acres of grounds which are part of the Town Belt, preserved in the 1841 N.Z. Company Plan for Wellington. The Town Belt was an area of land left between the town acres and the 100 acre rural blocks in the first survey by Captain William Mein Smith. Its intention was to provide an area for the provision of hospitals and schools etc.

Photo - Government House



New Zealand Police

When the provinces were established in 1853, provincial police forces were set up in Auckland, Wellington and Canterbury and some time later in Otago. It was not until Parliament passed the Police Force Act in 1886 that New Zealand had a national civil police force. From that time on policemen were unarmed and served a community which respected the law.

Alexander Turnbull Library

Walter Turnbull was born in Selkirk, Scotland and came to New Zealand on the *John McVicar* in 1857. He established the general merchant firm of W. & G. Turnbull in Wellington. His son, Alexander was born in 1868. From 1882-1892 he was in London, finishing his education and then working in his father's firm there. After his return to New Zealand he took over the firm when his father died in 1897. His brother Robert established the firm of Turnbull and Jones.

From the age of 17, Alexander began to collect books, manuscripts, maps and pictures which he kept in the brick house he built in Bowen Street. His main interests were New Zealand and Pacific history and English literature, including many rare books and papers. When he died in 1918 he bequeathed his collection (about 55,000 volumes) to the Crown, a priceless treasure.

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Wilton House

Wilton House was named after Robert and Elizabeth Wilton who arrived in Wellington on the *Oriental* in 1841 with six of their nineteen children. He was a stonemason by training and they came from Somerset. Robert took up a rural allotment in the Ohiro Valley and one of his sons, Elijah, farmed the adjacent area. When Elijah died in 1902, the family farm was sub-divided to form the suburb of Mornington. Another of Robert's sons, Job, took up a rural allotment in the vicinity of Wilton House and his original farmhouse is still standing in Wilton Road. Wilton House is of more recent origin. The name is also commemorated in Wilton Bush, a native bush reserve.

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St Gerards Monastery

St Gerards is the prominent building on the hill above Oriental Bay. In 1909 a small church was built on the site and then in 1931 the house on an adjacent section was removed so the monastery could be built. This house was a landmark in its own right. It had been built by James Edward Fitzgerald (1818-1896) who was born in England of Irish parents and attended Christ's College at Cambridge University. He arrived on the *Charlotte Jane* at Lyttelton in 1850. After serving as Superintendent of Canterbury Province and a few years in England, he became Auditor-General from 1865 to 1896. He was also the first editor of the Christchurch Press.

The monastery was built by the Redemptorist Order which settled in Wellington in 1905, just one year after their St Gerard had been canonised. St Gerard Majella (1726-1755) whose founding date is 16 October, was born at Muro Lucano in Italy. He was apprenticed as a tailor and later was manservant to the Bishop of Lacedonia before being accepted as a brother of the Redemptorist congregation. The Order remained at the monastery until the late 1980s. It is now owned by the I.C.E.P. Mission.

Fortress Wellington

In 1880 only a few years after settling the North Island Land Wars, New Zealand parliamentarians considered the problem of the country's defence against other countries. Colonel P.H. Scratchley of the Royal Engineers visited New Zealand to prepare a report on defence. As a result, in 1884 the first fortifications in Wellington were dug to house the newly imported 64 pounder guns.

Fort Dorset is named after John Dorset (1807-1856) born in London. He was trained as a doctor and came to New Zealand on the *Tory*. He was a member of the Wellington Provincial Council from 1853-1856.

Fort Ballance is named after John Ballance (1839-1893) born in County Antrim, Ireland. He came to New Zealand via Australia in 1865 and settled in Wanganui. He was an M.P. from 1875-1881, 1884-93 and Prime Minister 1891-93.

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Shamrock Cafe

The Shamrock Hotel was designed by P.F. Jacobson and built in 1893 on the corner of Molesworth and Hawkestone Street. It replaced a rather ramshackle hotel, named first the Galatea and then Gwaith's Family Hotel. It has a 'C' classification by the N.Z. Historic Places Trust and was moved in 1981 to its present position in Tinakori Road. Earlier in life the Shamrock was known as the Irish Embassy, but fashions have now moved loyalties elsewhere and someone else produces green beer on St Patrick's Day. The Thistle Hotel, the Shepherd Arms and the Shamrock are the only pre-1900 hotel buildings still remaining in use in Wellington.

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Hikitia: "The Lifting Slave"

On Wellington Harbour there is a rather unusual shaped ship which is often moored near the Museum of New Zealand. It is called the *Hikitia* and served the Wellington Harbour Board from 1926 to 1958 as a floating crane. She was built in Paisley, Scotland by Fleming and Ferguson Ltd and sailed to New Zealand under the guidance of Captain J.G. Fullerton, arriving in Wellington on 21 December 1926. The crane was built by Sir William Arrol & Co Ltd of Glasgow and was designed to lift 80 tons. After de-commissioning it was bought in 1989 by the marine surveyors John & Joy Akrill and Bob & Mary Box to ensure its preservation.

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Millennium predictions

The motorist will drive a smaller, plainer, safer and virtually pollution-free car.

TV sets will have wall-size screens and attendant print-out machines providing almost any TV programme, movie or printed material desired.

Rev. Johann Wohlers

This German missionary settled on Ruapuke Island (south of Bluff) in 1844, some four years before the *John Wickcliffe* arrived at Port Chalmers. He was under the sponsorship of Chief Tuhawaiki, the man who had prevented Te Rauparaha from conquering the South Island.

Brother Wohlers transformed the health and attitudes of the Southern Maori. He also provided us with statistics, marriage details and records of contemporary events with an extraordinary tolerance and humanity. His biographer and descendant, Sheila Natusch lives in Wellington.

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The First Immigrant Ships to Arrive at Each Port

Wellington	<i>Aurora</i>	1840
Taranaki	<i>William Bryan</i>	1841
Auckland	<i>Jane Gifford</i>	1842
Nelson	<i>Fifeshire</i>	1842
Port Chalmers	<i>John Wickcliffe</i>	1847
Lyttelton	<i>Charlotte Jane</i>	1850
Waipu -	<i>Margaret</i> 1852 (South Australia). <i>Gazelle</i> 1853 (Auckland) <i>Don</i> 1854 (Waipu).	

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AN AWARD TO RON GREENWOOD

Ron Greenwood was the President of the Founders Society in 1955 and 1956 and as recently as 1993-1997 was a member of the National Council. In this year's Queen's Birthday Honours he was made a Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit for his work in two fields. He is a retired accountant and management consultant and in 1945 he founded the NZIM, the New Zealand Institute of Management, to assist returned soldiers from World War Two who had missed out on training to gain management skills. The Institute now has 10,000 members and continues this work. His second project was the establishment of the Parkinsonism Society after his first wife, Trixie, developed Parkinson's disease. This Society now has 1000 members and gives information and support to those affected by the disease through its 27 field officers. Sadly his wife died about six years ago.

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Millennium predictions

Leisure time pursuits will boom as automation and technological advance will cut the average work week to only three or four days.

Youth will be maturing earlier and taking a broader role in national affairs.

OLRIG STATION

On 4 April 1999 the National President Ray Greville attended the launching of "Hey Days and Dray Days - The Story of Olrig Station and District" by Dick Paterson. The launching took place at Olrig Station which is about 40 km from Hastings on the road to Kereru. Dick Paterson was the 1998 recipient of the Founders Research Award and has done a vast amount of research in the writing of this book.

Olrig Station's history began in 1859 when the property was acquired by Hector William Pope Smith and was later taken over on by his sons. Like most Hawkes Bay stations, sheep were and still are the mainstay of the property and of the surrounding district. The history of many families is recorded in this book along with the problems (such as droughts, floods, storms, earthquakes and fires) that they had to cope with, but also with the progress and successes they achieved.



From left - Ray Greville, Dick Paterson, Janet Paterson (the great-great-grand-daughter of Hector William Pope Smith) *fourth person unknown.*

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THE GROWTH OF THE FOUNDERS SOCIETY

This information was copied from the Wellington Branch Newsletter. Can anyone provide the correct name to replace the three question marks?

In March 1939 a meeting was held to form the Founders Society and Hon. Cheviot Bell became President. By the time the first AGM was held in August 1940 there were 389 members. However activities were not limited to Wellington and the following traces the growth of the Society.

<u>Founded</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Secretary</u>
Canterbury		
April 1939	Sir Heaton Rhodes	Mr C.G. McKellar
Wairarapa		
March 1940	Mr G.R. Sykes	?
Whanganui		
September 1945	Mr W. Gilberd	Mr E.S. Burke <i>(from the Wairarapa Branch.)</i>
Auckland		
October 1951	Mr H.D. Buddle	Miss I. O'Connor
<i>Irma O'Connor was a direct descendant of E.G. Wakefield (See Bulletin No 61 and 63.)</i>		
Manawatu		
1956	Mr L. Buick-Constable	Mr M.H. Lovelock
<i>This branch went into recess in 1992.</i>		
Taranaki		
April 1956	Mr R.G. Jamieson	Mr David Brown
Bay of Plenty		
1957	Mr Peter Densem	Mrs K.P. Wilson
Waikato		
1970	Mr Peter Mowbray	?
Northland		
1973	Mr A.C. Galpin	Mrs M.J. Berney
<i>This branch went into recess in 1999</i>		
Hawkes Bay		
February 1979	Mr Peter Harding	Mrs J. Sorenson
<i>This is the second largest branch after Wellington</i>		
Poverty Bay		
1988	Mrs Lynley Hyams	Mrs A. Scholes
Wellington		
1992	Mr N. Hollebhone	?
<i>Previously the Wellington Branch had been run by the National Executive</i>		

The information for the following three articles was provided by Miss Mollie Spence of the Hawkes Bay Branch.

THE SPENCE FAMILY PIONEERING IN THE 1880s.

Miss Spence's great-grandparents George and Christina Spence came from Aberdeenshire and settled in Napier, farming at Seafield Road named after the estate in Scotland where George had worked. Because of Hauhau disturbances in the area, George served in the Petane militia and was awarded the New Zealand Medal. In 1887 they went to Tolaga Bay by ship, the *Southern Cross*, landing at Cooks Cove which is on the southern side of the cliff near where the wharf stands. The ship stood by all night before putting its passengers ashore, as the sea was too rough for the surf boat to cross the bar in the river. When they landed, the passengers had to leave their luggage aboard, reaching shore with only what they stood up in and with their night attire packed in a small bag. They were carried ashore in the surf by members of the ship's crew. Mrs Spence was a big woman and as she was regarded as too heavy to be carried ashore, she was taken on to Gisborne until a later trip under more suitable conditions.

As they were watching the boat returning to the ship, a Maori appeared in the "hole in the wall" and he guided them over the hill to Hauti. The party became very hungry during that walk and all ate briarberries. They were very pleased to accept from the Maori at Hauti a big dish of potatoes and watermelon. The new arrivals then took a boat another 12 miles up the river to their new home, "The Delta". They had taken flour, sugar and a few essentials with them but they lived for 5 weeks with only one set of clothing before their belongings were delivered to them after having been transhipped in three different boats. The mother, Christina, who was pregnant, joined them at this time much to everyone's relief. There were two families in this area, the Spences and the Harry Williams. The dray used by these families had to make its own track to Tolaga Bay and the trail they blazed across the paddocks later became the road.

There was no school for the family until the Education Board opened one in 1888. The native school was closed down and a new school built alongside. The surroundings included much manuka, gorse and scrub with most of the population composed of Maori. The 41 children were divided into three classes sitting at nine long desks, but they were handicapped at the start through lack of equipment. The five Spence children all had their duties before leaving for school in the morning, some milking, while others cut lunches and caught and harnessed the horse to pull the dray.

n the winter the Spence family rented the old native school, living there until the summer. The old dray was discarded then and they rode on horseback, each carrying two children. Eventually the long distance travel to school became a thing of the past when their father bought the old school and 20 acres of land and they lived there. There were 14 children eventually. George and Christina Spence moved finally to Te Aroha where they died.

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THOMAS HARDING

Thomas was born in 1824 in Hampshire and married Jane Coupland in July 1848. Three days later they embarked on the *Bernicia* which reached Wellington in November. Two years later they moved to Wanganui and in 1859 sailed to Ahuriri (Napier) via Wellington on the *S S Wongawonga*. They waited for favourable weather to go north by boat to Waikari Station which was owned by Thomas' brother, John Harding of Mount Vernon, Waipawa. As the bad weather continued they decided to walk along the shingle beach to Waikari. By now they had five children ranging in ages from 9 years to 1½ and each child carried as much food and clothing as it was able to while the mother carried the baby.

On the first day, May 26th, they reached Petane kainga where they engaged a Maori woman, Heke, as guide who led them through fern and manuka on an old Maori track. On May 28th they reached Arapawanui kainga where they rested the next day, as it was Sunday and the weather was wet and cold. On May 31st they forded the Waikari river and that night camped in the open. Finally on June 1st they reached the Waikari homestead. For the next two years Thomas managed Waikari Station for his brother and another daughter was born during this time.

By 1861 Maori troubles were becoming acute and they were advised to leave. The journey back to Port Ahuriri in the ketch *Gypsy* was much easier and the Harding family remained there until 1872.

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JOHN AND MARY SUTHERLAND

John and Mary Sutherland were the great-great-grandparents of Mollie Spence. John Sutherland and Mary Gordon were married in 1839 just before they left Scotland to emigrate to New Zealand. They joined a group of Highlanders organised by the Duke of Sutherland to sail on the *Oriental* from London on 15 September. They reached Port Nicholson on 31 January 1840, shortly after the first ship, the *Aurora*. John was granted a town section in Molesworth Street and a country section at Ohariu but it is not known if he took them up. The eldest child, Elizabeth was born in Wellington in June 1840 and their subsequent children were also born there.

They eventually owned land at Matakura (north of Castlepoint) but both died a short time later and are buried in a paddock near the old house site where their headstone is still visible.

Their eldest daughter Elizabeth married James Tait who in 1866 bought a property at Waikari from John Harding of Mount Vernon whose brother Thomas had been managing it. Waikari is at the mouth of the Waikari River between Napier and Wairoa. At one stage Elizabeth with her three children and a Maori woman hid in the bush for three days living mainly on berries while Te Kooti was attacking Mohaka. The Waikari property is still in Tait family hands today.

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HAWKES BAY OUTING

This photograph was taken at the Duke of Edinburgh hotel in Porongahau, Hawkes Bay where Hawkes Bay members were having their mid-winter luncheon. On the wall behind the group, can be seen the longest name in N Z.

TaumatawhakatangiHangakoauauotamateapokaiwhenuakitanatahu

This can be loosely translated as “the hill where Tamatea played a lament on his flute to his brother.”



BRANCH REPORTS

AUCKLAND

Monthly luncheons are held with speakers on topics such as war time VAD work in Egypt, the voyage of a particular ship to New Zealand, a prison hulk in Auckland Harbour in the 1860s and the history of book plates in New Zealand. We have also had a picnic and our Christmas luncheon at the Sheraton Hotel.

We gave flowers to members for long service, one since 1954. Another has been a member since 1951. Our oldest member died recently aged 101 years, hale and hearty until the end, and taking an interest in Founders and our newsletter.

We plan to publish a book of members' memories at the end of the year, what they did either as children, as young adults, or as a profession. We also encouraged family stories of past generations – there's even a short piece concerning that famous Australian Ned Kelly.

John Webster, Branch Chairman

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BAY OF PLENTY

Six meetings were held this year, each at a different town in the Bay of Plenty area.

The speakers were:-

Whakatane - George Brabant on his time as a specialist instructor in Papua-New Guinea.

Rotorua - Canon Gerald Hadlow on anecdotes from his early life.

Mt Maunganui - Local librarian Jinty Rooke on the N.Z. Historic Places Trust and early settlement at Mt Maunganui.

Tauranga luncheon - Entertainment by the Oriana singers.

Te Puke Christmas luncheon - Bill Bracks on the Comvita Company and their new products, manuka honey and oil.

AGM at Rotorua - Sandy Garland on the early history of his family.

The Branch has a display board in Rotorua and Tauranga which has generated inquiries and encouraged several new members, but the personal approach seems to have the best results.

Audrey Henderson, Branch Chairman

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CANTERBURY-WESTLAND

There were six meetings over the year:-

A visit to the Canterbury Provincial Government Buildings, a mixture of wooden and stone buildings designed by architect Ben Mountfort. This was followed by lunch and a tribute to Mrs Veronica McSweeny for her years of service to the Branch, especially that of Chairman.

Lunch at Grimsbys, the former normal school.

Lunch at the historic Papanui Railway Station followed by a visit to the Ohoka homestead.

Lunch followed by a speaker on life at Christchurch's Christs College.

The Christmas function at the Rosedale winery.

An all day visit to the Hororata area to see the original wooden church, the present stone church and cemetery, the Rakaia Terrace Station (the original homestead of Sir John Hall) and Cotton's cottage, an original but rebuilt clay house.

Sir John Hall was a prominent landowner and employer in the Hororata area and donated the land for and a substantial part of the cost of the stone church there. He was involved in politics from 1853 to 1893 with two short breaks in the 1860s and 1880s, serving in the Provincial Council, the House of Representatives, the Legislative Council and as Premier 1879-1882. He was a guiding force behind the women's suffrage movement and his last political act was to pilot the bill giving women the vote through parliament.

John McSweeny, Branch Chairman

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HAWKES BAY

There were seven outings this year to:-

Cornwall Park to see the newly-opened Osmanthus (Chinese) Gardens.

A Cidery Trail with lunch at the Duke of Gloucester Hotel at Taradale and a tour through the cidery, Ballydooly.

Porongahau for lunch and a walk through the bush and along the beach.

Two historic homesteads, Farndon House and Clifton Station.

A local theatre production, "Music Hall".

Christmas dinner at Kairakau, Central Hawkes Bay.

A four day trip in March to Rotorua and East Cape.

There were three meetings. The speakers were:-

Mrs Irene Lister on the history of All Saints Church.

Mr T. Lloyd, Hastings District Council, on the formation of the Osmanthus Garden.

Mr John Garland on his ancestor, Rev. Nathaniel Turner, a pioneer missionary.

Nanette Roberts, Branch Chairman

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Millennium predictions

The sea will hum with large scale operations in mining, food extraction, fuel processing and water desalinisation.

Artificial suns will orbit the earth, capturing solar energy and relaying it by laser beams for use below.

POVERTY BAY

Ten monthly meetings are held, usually with a speaker. Over the last year they were:-

John Johnson on his recent visit to Gallipoli.

Harold Williams on the One New Zealand Foundation.

James Blackburn, an architect, on local historical buildings illustrated with slides.

Derek Allan, co-ordinator of the local millennium celebrations, on preparations for the expected invasion of visitors to see the first sunrise in the year 2000.

Maurice Watson of Masterton on the Greytown centenary.

Christmas dinner. Bob McConnell, author of "Te Araroa – Maori and European Settlers", on the history of the East Coast.

Visits were made to:-

The Faulkner's garden at Muriwai. Bob Faulkner spoke about the pre-European and pioneer history of the area.

The fair at Eastwoodhill Arboretum.

Lysnar House at the Museum, the workshop for local artists, and to the Museum of Technology.

Beryl Currie, Branch Secretary

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TARANAKI

The 1998 year was one which featured much behind-the-scenes work. The executive worked extensively with the Port Taranaki company, Westgate, and their architects on the relocation of the Pioneer Memorial and the plans for a new historic park where the monument now is. We also worked hard on supporting the new museum complex as a millennium project and on other local heritage issues.

Guest speakers at our regular afternoon meetings dealt with:-

The life of surveyor Wellington Carrington.

The history of Pukekura Park.

The pohutukawa-saving "Project Crimson".

The Mayor of Stratford on the town's links with Stratford on Avon.

This year the branch is asking members to produce thumbnail word sketches of their founder ancestors, some to be presented at meetings or made available for the branch and ultimately the national records.

We hope that our new enlarged museum will be able to give the Plymouth Company and the Taranaki pioneering period the recognition it deserves as the major milestone in the Province's history, and that this will excite some interest among younger people in their 19th century forebears.

Murray Moorhead, Branch Secretary

WAIKATO

At the 1998 AGM tribute was paid to Peter Mowbray, our long time Secretary-Treasurer who stood down from office because of ill health, after being involved on the executive of the Waikato Branch since its formation.

Six meetings are held each year and consist of a luncheon at Te Rapa followed by a speaker or light entertainment. The speakers this year have been:-

Lynley Hyams on "Memories of my life as a daughter of former Prime Minister and Governor-General, Sir Keith and Lady Holyoake."

Professor John McCraw, Professor Emeritus Waikato University, Professor of Earth Sciences 1969-1988 on the subject of geological changes in relation to the Waikato River.

Lynne Williams, Curator of History at Waikato Museum and Jenny Cave, Director of Libraries and the Community Archives Working Party on archives in general and the Hamilton Archives.

Mike Douglas, Dept. of Courts and Manager of Criminal Jurisdiction at Hamilton Court on changes in the justice system.

The other meetings were the 27th AGM and the Christmas luncheon.

Delcie Dodds, Branch Chairman

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WAIRARAPA

This year there have been five meetings in Masterton (four addressed by a speaker) and five out-of town visits. The speakers were:-

Wairarapa Archivist Gareth Winter on the origins of Masterton street names.

Rev. Barry Allom on his experiences as a hospital chaplain.

Mrs Cameron, owner of "Country Charms Antiques" in Clareville, about antiques, including those brought by members.

Michael McBeth-Thompson on Wellington Branch activities.

The outings were to:-

Tinui Hotel where Coie O'Brien spoke on the early history of the area. Then to the church, the historic jail and Bealey homestead for a display of homespun woollen garments.

Riverleigh Lodge at Mount Holdsworth to see the gardens, wet lands and animal park.

The new National Museum in Wellington.

"Masterweaver Textiles" factory which makes cashmere woollen products.

The "Time Cinema" in Lyall Bay Wellington to view old films.

Tony Brandon's Pigeon Bush property to view his model ships and gun carriages.

Maurice Watson, Branch Chairman

WELLINGTON

This year visits have been made to:-

The Alexander Turnbull Library.

The Royal New Zealand Police College at Porirua.

The Museum of New Zealand (Te Papa).

Government House, the residence of the Governor-General in Wellington.

The Petone Settlers Museum.

Eric Clarke's Home Theatre at Paraparaumu.

The floating crane *Hikitia* at Taranaki Street wharf.

(For further information about these visits, see pages 18-22. Editor)

Other functions were:-

A talk by Allen Jenkins on restoration photography.

A Christmas gathering with the Wellington Historical and Early Settlers Society.

A new Society tie has been commissioned which is very smart and should prove popular with Founders members.

Michael McBeth-Thompson, Branch Chairman

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WHANGANUI

Four visits to places of historic interest were made this year, to Tutaenui (Marton), to Feilding, Kimbolton and Cheltenham, to Taihape and Moawhango and to the Whanganui Museum.

The speakers at our four meetings were:-

Chaplain Tom Pittams on his visit to Palestine.

Judith Crawley on the Old Cemetery Heritage Walk for which she did the research.

Jim Eyers on the history of the Garrison Band. This was held in the new bandrooms, the former rooms having been destroyed by arson.

Gavin Higgie on the history of the racing industry in Wanganui. This was at our Christmas luncheon in the new Conference Function Centre at the Wanganui Racecourse. This building replaces the old grandstand which was also destroyed by fire.

Joyce Mackenzie, Branch Secretary

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The grand old Duke of York

He had ten thousand men.

Ten thousand problems every year

At wage rise time again.

The microchip then came along.

'Twas bad news for the men.

Where once there were ten thousand jobs

He now employs just ten.

THE FIRST SERMON PREACHED IN NEW ZEALAND

Samuel Marsden conducted the first Christian service in New Zealand on Sunday, 25 December 1814 at Rangihoua in the north of the Bay of Islands. The following is an account of the event by J L Nicholas in his book "Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand". Marsden's ship the Active had just arrived at Rangihoua. The day before Christmas, Ruatara, the local chief built a reading desk for Rev. Marsden with an old canoe and some planks.

At a short distance in front of it were long planks supported like forms, for the Europeans to sit on. The day soon arrived and the missionaries with their families and all the crew except the captain, who remained on board to take charge of the ship, went on shore at an early hour. The orderly deportment even of the sailors, who were generally so heedless of religious observances, bespoke the solemnity of the occasion. As soon as we had landed, Korokoro drew up all his men and marched them rank and file into the enclosure where the whole population of Rangihoua had assembled in expectation of our arrival. The chiefs, keeping their people in good order, awaited with becoming silence the commencement of the service. When we were all seated, Mr Marsden, dressed in his surplice, ascended the place assigned for him which was covered with the black cloth manufactured in the country, and began in a solemn and impressive manner the service for the day.

The natives being ranged in a circle at a convenient distance within the enclosure, were directed by Korokoro with a flourish of a cane which he held in his hand, to rise and sit down as we did, and he was not more exact in giving the signal than they were in attending to it. If he saw any of them inclined to talk, he tapped them on the head with his cane and immediately enjoined silence. When the clergyman had finished the morning service he addressed himself to his congregation through the medium of Ruatara, explaining to them the great importance of what they had heard, which was the doctrine of the only true God whom they should all be anxious to know and to worship.

The service ended, we left the enclosure and as soon as we had got out of it, the natives to the number of two or three hundred surrounding Mr Marsden and myself, commenced their war dance, yelling and shouting in their usual style, which they did I suppose from the idea that this furious demonstration of their joy would be the most grateful return they could make us for the solemn spectacle they had witnessed.

THE FIRST MILITARY ACTION IN NEW ZEALAND BY BRITISH TROOPS

In 1834 the barque *Harriet* was wrecked near Cape Egmont although all the crew including the wife and two children of the captain of the ship, John Guard, got ashore. They set up camp nearby but somewhat later were attacked by Maori and either killed or taken prisoner. Some, including John Guard later escaped, although another version is that he was released to obtain a ransom for his wife and children. Eventually he reached Sydney and returned to Taranaki with H.M.S. *Alligator* and the schooner *Isabella* with a detachment of the 50th Queen's Own Regiment.

Captain Guard and two others approached Te Namu Pa where Mrs Guard was thought to be, but were fired on by Maori which led to return fire from the warship. A week later 40 soldiers and sailors landed there but were met by a chief demanding a ransom. He was taken prisoner. The pa was deserted and destroyed by the soldiers. It was learned that Mrs Guard was at Waimate Pa at the mouth of the Kapuni River where the two ships then sailed. The captive chief was sent ashore and obtained the release of Mrs Guard and the younger child. An officer tried to negotiate to rescue the other child but was fired on, which led to the bombardment of the pa from the warship. A few days later after negotiations again failed, over 100 soldiers and a six pounder gun were landed. Both pa in the area were then captured and the child rescued but the troops continued fighting causing much unnecessary slaughter. Both pa were finally burnt and the *Alligator* sailed for Auckland.

So ended the first clash between Maori and British troops.

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NOAH'S OR PLIMMER'S ARK

John Plimmer 1812-1905 arrived in Wellington in 1841 on the *Gertrude*. He was a builder and merchant who lived at first in a cabin at Te Aro. After the 1855 earthquake he did well, building wooden houses to replace the collapsed brick ones. In 1849 the ship *Inconstant* was wrecked on rocks at the entrance to Wellington Harbour and then beached at Te Aro. John Plimmer bought her for £70 and had her hauled by an American whaling ship to a site opposite Barretts Hotel on Lambton Quay where he built a wharf. He then removed all the superstructure from the *Inconstant* and built a large shed, 68 x 30 feet, on her hull. This was used as warehouse for the goods he imported and also as storage for immigrants' belongings until they found a house to live in. The building was christened Noah's Ark by the local people and it continued as a store until 1883 when it was demolished to make room for the BNZ building.

THE FIRST N Z-BORN VICTORIA CROSS WINNER

From 1846 on in Wanganui there was considerable Maori unrest and Governor Grey decided to station troops there to keep the peace. The 58th Regiment (the Rutland) arrived first and built the Rutland Stockade on the hill now known as Queens Park where the Art Gallery and Library are situated. Most of the timber for the stockade was actually supplied by some of the hostile tribes from up the river. On the hill opposite the stockade, the 65th Regiment (the Yorkshire) built the York Stockade. The area below is known today as Cooks Gardens because the cooks for the regiments grew vegetables there. Today it is the site of the athletics track and the velodrome.

Captain Oliver D'Arcy was an officer in the 65th Regiment and with his wife, Sarah Buck, came to Wanganui in 1857. His son Henry was born at the Rutland Stockade in 1849 and christened by the Rev. Richard Taylor. They had six children altogether, another one of them also born at the stockade. In 1857 Captain D'Arcy took his discharge from the army and moved to Wellington to take charge of road making operations. Later that year he was dismissed by Dr Featherstone, the Superintendent of Wellington Province and the family sailed back to England.

They then decided to emigrate to South Africa where Captain D'Arcy joined the Cape Mounted Rifles and eventually retired there. In 1879 his son Henry joined the Frontier Light Horse, made up of about 200 local farmers in support of the British Army which was fighting the Zulus to keep them out of Natal. Later that year, the Frontier Light Horse was ambushed and outnumbered by Zulu warriors. Many men were wounded and had their horses killed from under them. Forced to retreat, Henry tried to rescue one of these troopers but he couldn't manage to climb on to Henry's horse and was too heavy for Henry to lift him, so he had to ride away. However he was awarded the Victoria Cross for his rescue effort and thus became the first New Zealand-born man to win a V.C. He eventually retired to a small farm and died in mysterious circumstances. He disappeared and his body was not discovered in the bush for three months.

When the Victoria Cross was founded in 1856 only regular British troops were eligible, not colonial forces. In New Zealand the Governor, Sir George Bowen, therefore established the New Zealand Cross for bravery. Only 23 were ever awarded, all for service in the 1860-1872 wars. Eventually Queen Victoria agreed to colonial troops being awarded a V.C. if they belonged to a recognised military unit.

THE SHAW FAMILY AND SCOTSMANS VALLEY

I do not know who sent the information for this article, but whoever it was, thank you for sending it. (Editor)

On 4 April 1865 David and Janet Shaw with their family of five sons and one daughter arrived in Auckland from Glasgow on the ship *Viola*. Like many others on the ship they went at first to the new Otau Settlement at Wairoa South (Clevedon). David and his two oldest sons started with drainage work and bush felling but when gold was discovered in Thames in 1867 they tried that for a while before returning to Wairoa South.

In 1876 a block of land near Cambridge of over 4,000 acres was freeholded and sold on behalf of the Maori owners. After being surveyed, 200 to 400 acre lots were offered for sale. The area was an isolated valley, with swamps prone to flooding at its lower end, difficult access and no roads. The first sale was in 1880 to James Shaw the oldest son, now 38 and married. He bought 233 acres, built a cottage there and began farming. A year later he was joined by two of his brothers, Charles and Thomas, and soon afterwards by both his parents who all acquired more land in the valley. The area reminded his mother of the Scottish highlands and it became known as Scotsman's Valley.

Their farm was mainly fern and scrub at first but they began with a few cows and eventually had the area grassed or in crops of wheat and oats. Granny Shaw made butter and cheese for sale at Te Aroha. She was strong in body and spirit and thought nothing of riding a horse or driving a buggy into Cambridge to attend her kirk. She lived to be 94 and at that stage had 137 descendants.

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WERE THE WELLINGTON HILLS ONCE BUSH-CLAD?

Recently I discovered a page from a old copy of the Wellington "Dominion". An article entitled "Old Colonial Days" contained letters from readers for which the newspaper paid 2/6d if published. Some of the letters dealt with the above question and are here reproduced.

1. On reading the reference to Wellington's hills in last weeks notes, I looked up a number of books. In no case do they refer to bush-clad hills, but patches of scrub were fairly plentiful. I enclose a print of one of Bree's drawings at the time of Colonel Wakefield's residence in Wellington. As you will see, this clearly shows that the hills were not covered with virgin bush but with patches of scrub.

2. A previous letter states that according to some authorities, Wellington was not bush clad. Here however, is an extract from a letter written in 1840 by Mrs Wicksteed, mother of Mr A Wicksteed of Wanganui, to her mother in London and returned to New Zealand some 40 years ago as likely to be of historical importance. "The harbour looks like a large lake enclosed on every side, forming a little world of itself. Woods and hills or rather hills and mountains covered with woods rise up on every side, and the woods grow to the water's edge constantly, many of them not bushes but trees and the most brilliant green you can imagine. There is a green variety of foliage and the most lovely shrubs and ferns, all evergreens. We have seen but few flowers. The appearance of the place reminds me of Matlock Bank and Hastings, though far surpassing either in grandeur. There is very little accommodation but wood is plentiful."

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3. On looking over some old records, I came upon the following in reference to Wellington and its surroundings in 1839. "Along the eastern shore from the mouth of the Hutt River to opposite Ward Island, the forest was unbroken and the trees overhung the water, giving shelter to a great number of wild fowl. About Kaiwarra, Ngahauranga and Korokoro, the earthquake had not then risen the coast and caused the beach, now occupied by the railway. Here the trees overhung the water, leaving only at ebb tide a space sufficient for a pathway. In the shallows at the mouth of the Hutt River the waterfowl, ducks, teal and red-legged waders were so numerous that it was slaughter rather sport to shoot them. At the beach at the head of Evans Bay there were besides ordinary waterfowl, flocks of paradise ducks.

The site of Wellington at the Te Aro end was covered in high fern, save about the upper part of Willis Street and Poll Hill Gully where there were high pine trees, partly felled for native cultivations. Wellington Terrace was timbered chiefly with manuka, some of the trees being 40 feet high. Thorndon Flat and Mulgrave Street were fern covered but high trees grew near Tinakori Road. The natives' settlements were at the base of Tinakori Hill, the sides and summit of which were densely covered with rata (probably pohutukawa) with its conspicuous crimson bloom".

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PAKEHA-MAORI

This title was given to European men who, as escaped convicts from Australia, deserters or ship-wrecked seamen, found refuge with Maori tribes, mainly in the years 1780-1840. Some were killed and eaten by Maori, most were uneducated and treated little better than slaves but there were some exceptions. From about 1820, they became useful to the Maori and their lot improved. This happened because increasing numbers of ships were arriving from around the world seeking seals, whales, flax and timber.

Maori found they could obtain guns, blankets, tobacco and liquor from these ships in exchange for pigs, potatoes, flax and timber and that their Pakeha–Maori slaves were the best ones to deal with the captain of the ship. They were rewarded with wives, houses and land to keep them loyal to that tribe. However, by 1840 Maori realised that they could trade directly with the increasing number of immigrants.

Some Pakeha-Maori have become well known and here are a few details

Kimble Bent 1837-1917 was part American and part Red Indian. From the age of 17 he spent three years in the American Navy. He then went to England and joined the 57th Foot Regiment which was sent to India and later New Zealand, serving most of the time in Taranaki. He was often in trouble for indiscipline and deserted in 1865. For the next four years he lived in South Taranaki as a virtual slave to several Maori chiefs, whom he helped in their battles with British troops. One was the great Hauhau soldier Titokowaru. During this time he married three different Maori women. In 1878 he returned to normal life and died in Picton.

Jacky Marmon was an ex-convict from Sydney. He married the daughter of a chief, fought in inter-tribal battles and shared cannibal feasts even more avidly than the Maori. He was also well-tattooed.

John Rutherford was born about 1796 and went to sea aged 10. In 1816 the ship he was on, the *Agnes*, was anchored in northern New Zealand when it was attacked by Maori who killed all the sailors except Rutherford. He was taken over by a chief, tattooed, fought in inter-tribal battles, married two daughters of the chief and became a chief himself. In 1826 he was rescued by an American captain and eventually returned to England.

Frederick Maning 1811-83, the best known of all these Pakeha-Maori, was born in Dublin and arrived with his family in Hobart in 1824. He came to New Zealand in 1837 as a trader and in 1839 bought land in the Hokianga for which he paid each of the joint owners except one who wanted Maning himself. This chief, Hauraki, protected him from other Maori, but in return Maning was expected to keep him in tobacco, feed him whenever he appeared and buy anything the chief wanted to sell. He married Hauraki's sister and had four children. He also took part in some inter-tribal wars. Maning was eventually appointed as a judge of the Maori Land Court and was considered successful in this field, at least at the time. He wrote two books, "The History of the North" and "Old New Zealand." The latter is easy and entertaining reading, written in a humorous style. Maning was a controversial figure politically. He clashed with Governor Hobson over the Treaty of Waitangi and did not approve of the actions of Sir George Grey.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MAORI GODSON

William Colenso came to New Zealand in 1834 as a missionary-printer. In 1843 he married Elizabeth Fairburn, whose father was in charge of the mission station at Otahuhu. After her marriage failed, Elizabeth went to England in 1860 and while in London found several Maori families living there. As a fluent Maori speaker she was able to assist them in various ways such as finding them better accommodation. One was Hare Pomare whom she had known in New Zealand. He and his wife Hariata were expecting their first child and when their son was born in 1863, Queen Victoria heard about it, possibly through Elizabeth Colenso. The Queen asked to become the child's godmother and that he be named Albert Victor. This was done and for his christening she sent a gold cup engraved:-

Albert Victor Pomare, from his godmother Queen Victoria, November 1863.

Later she asked his parents to take the baby to Windsor for her to see him which they did. The gold cup was later deposited in the Auckland Museum.

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19th CENTURY ETIQUETTE

There is one good habit which should not be overlooked. You should never speak without a small smile, or at least a beam of good-will, in your eye, and that to all, whether your equals or your inferiors. But this smile should not settle into a simper, nor, when you are launched into a conversation should it interfere with the earnestness of your manner. To a lady it should be more marked than to a man.

In listening you should manifest a certain interest in what a person is saying and you should not show that you think it little worthy of attention by the toss of your head or the wandering of your eyes. In speaking to anyone you should look them in the face for the eyes always aid the tongue.

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MICE IN NEW ZEALAND – A letter to the “Dominion”.

Mice must have arrived in New Zealand by quite early ships, but apparently they did not spread much beyond the port of entry, for in neighbouring districts they seem to have been unknown. When the Rev. Mr Wade arrived at Paihia Church Missionary Station about 1833, mice were found to be in his baggage. The natives in the vicinity had no name for them, not having seen them before, so they called them “Wadies” after their introducer.

In 1824 a ship, the *Elizabeth Henrietta* was wrecked at Ruapuke Island in Foveau Strait. Mice from the ship managed to land and were seen for the first time by the astonished natives who knew no other rodent than their native rat. They named them “Henriettas” and by that name they are still known among the small native population there.

NEW MEMBERS FROM 1 JUNE 1998 TO 31 May 1999

<u>Name</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Ancestor</u>
AUCKLAND			
Mr T A Doar	Whirlwind	1859	Ebenezer & S CARTER
	Lady Jocelyn	1863	Arthur WILLIAMS
Mr C J Grey	Louis & Miriam	1848	Mary CHEW
Ms J R Johnstone	Adelaide	1840	James & C STODDART
Mr D G Kyle	Anne	1848	Joseph KOBINE
	Oriental Queen	1849	John LEAHY
Ms L A Sayer	Aurora	1840	Jemima OXENHAM
	Oriental	1840	Richard SAYER
	Lady Nugent	1841	James & Amy SMITH
	Oriental	1841	Thos SHUTE & Ann POTE
	London	1842	Henry & Mary JONES
	Martha Ridgway	1842	Joshua & Sarah SIGLEY
BAY OF PLENTY			
Mrs M J Allen	Indus	1843	Katherine McNAB
	?	?	John ALLEN
	Tornado	1859	Alfred & E FOLJAMBE
	Indian Empire	1862	Henry Pullar FORD
Mrs B A Campbell	Queen of the North	1862	Thomas & C MEIKLE
	Jane Gifford	1842	Thomas & K VERNER
	?	1855	George & Mary WISHART
	Henrietta	1860	James & Jane HARDIE
	Agra	1860	Alexander McLAREN
M M Draper	?	1862	John & H GALBRAITH
	Gertrude	1841	James & Mary ELLIS
Mr L A Edlin	Westminster	1843	Daniel & Jane LORIGAN
	Robert Small	1860	Thom & Margaret EDLIN
Mrs P Homan	Gothenburg	1863	William Henry WORTH
Mrs M P Heery	Cresswell	1853	Michael BOYLAN
	Bank of England	1855	Elizabeth BOYLAN
	Kingston	1858	Thomas BOYLAN
	Amelia Thompson	1841	Edward & Susan HUNT
Miss M C Hunt	Duchess of Argyll	1842	Alexander MUIR & Mary STEWART
	Minerva	1847	John LYNCH & E TYLER
	John Wickcliffe	1848	Thomas FERENS & Margaret WESTLAND
	Queen of the North	1862	Martha YATES
	Silver Eagle	1863	Benjamin CROCKER
Mrs J M McGinity	Birman	1842	Richard & Mary STUART
	Philip Laing?	1848	Thomas ROBERTSON

<u>Name</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Ancestor</u>
Mrs C M Jackson	John Wickcliffe	1848	Charles & H BENTLEY
Miss K E Long	Cresswell	1853	Michael BOYLAN
	Bank of England	1855	Elizabeth BOYLAN
	Kingston	1858	Thomas BOYLAN
Mrs N D de Luca	Bombay	1865	Alfred & Mary HOWE
Mr S G Noble	Diana	pre 1840	Capt William BUTLER
Mr W L Pearless	Lord Wm Bentinck	1841	John RUSSELL
Mr J B B Phillips	Indian Queen	1857	Wm & Mary BARNARD
	Alma	1857	George V BILLMAN
Miss R Phillips	Indian Queen	1857	Mary Jane BARNARD
	Whirlwind	1859	William MOOR
Mrs F L Sangster	Mimmie Dike	1856	S & I SANGSTER
Mrs J E Sheaff	Will Watch	1842	John O'SULLIVAN
	Lloyds	1842	Ellen O'SULLIVAN
	Echunga	1862	James Bateman MISSEN
	Jane	1841	John Octavius WESTERN
Mrs K D Sheratt	Jane	1841	John Octavius WESTERN
Mrs E M Waldman	Lord Wm Bentinck	1841	Robert & Ann BOULD
	London	1842	William & M SAUNDERS
CANTERBURY			
Mrs J A Moore	Strathallan	1858	Robert RICE
	Zealandia	1863	Mary Jane RICE
Mrs E M R Smith	Cressy	1850	Robert EVANS & wife
	Strathmore	1856	John MURRAY & wife
Mr G F Tapper	William Bryan	1841	Valentine HARRISON
	Timandra	1842	William HARRISON
	Castillian	1861	James McCOMISH
Mrs A Tapper	Associate		
Mr M F Thwaites	Zealandia	1859	Sarah Elisa RICKETTS
HAWKES BAY			
Mrs J E Aitken	Olympus	1841	Douglas & Mary McKAIN
Mr L J Hewett	Clifton	1841	Benjamin & Emma GRAY
	?	?	Robert & Jane JOHNSTON
Mrs M A McKernan	Helenslee	1864	Thos & A WILLIAMSON
Mrs V M Petersen	Eleanora	1856	Edward & M HOWSE
Mr J Tucker	William Bryan	1841	Edward TUCKER
Mrs V C Wood	Excelsior	1859	William & P HAWKEN
Mrs V M Yule	Associate		
POVERTY BAY			
Mr F M Evans	Sir Robert Peel	1847	William & Ann DAVIS
Ms K de Latour	Amelia Thompson	1841	Thomas & Susan BAGLEY
	Derwent Hunter	1860	George Isaac KENT
	War Spirit	1863	Cecil Albert de LATOUR

<u>Name</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Ancestor</u>
Mrs M S Martin	Robert Henderson	1862	Margaret WALKER
Mrs N L Poole	Duke of Roxburgh	1840	William Thomas HAWKE
TARANAKI			
Mrs M Dwyer	Cuba	1839	W CARRINGTON
	Blenheim	1842	Richard & Eliz JULIAN
	Essex	1843	Elizabeth GRIBBLE
	Essex	1843	Fanny OLD
	St Michael	1852	Eliza MACE
Mr R J Hall	Indian Queen	1857	Richard, Elizabeth, James & Sarah PARKER
Mr O A M Greensill	Oriental	1842	Arthur P SEYMOUR
	Brougham,	1857	Edward JOLLIE
WAIKATO			
Mrs A M McDonald	Mary	1849	Tom NEWSTEAD
	Mary	1849	Thomas TAYLOR
	Robert Henderson	1860	Thomas REDPATH
Mr I R Waller	Mystery	1862	James Walter WALLER
WAIRARAPA			
Mr J Rex Henderson	?	1849	Sidney MASON & Ann PARKER
Mrs J Henderson	Joseph Fletcher	1859	Thos & J COULTHARD
Ms S B McLennan	Martha Ridgway	1842	E CROPPER & wife
	Duke of Portland	1855	Albert MARTIN
WELLINGTON			
Mr H M Bibby	Martha Ridgway	1840	Charles & Anne BROWN
	Tyne	1841	George & S COPELAND
	Albermarle	1862	Edward & Mary BIBBY
Mrs M Haden	?	1848	David LUNDON
	?	1855	John CONWAY
Suzanne Jarvie	Cuba	1840	John STRATFORD
	Aurora	1840	Ann Hodnett
Mr P M McCaw	Triton	1840	Rev. Thomas BUDDLE & Sarah DIXON
Mrs K L Mos	Olympus	1841	Job & Rachel MABEY
Rev. A R Wards	New Zealand	1842	John & Agnes ALLAN
	Ajax	1849	Richard SUTCLIFFE
Sir J C White	Pirate	1859	Matthew HOLMES
WHANGANUI			
Mr A P Bates	Wild Duck	1865	David & Eliz. ROBB
Miss E C Bates	Wild Duck	1865	David & Eliz. ROBB
Mr J R Glongarry	Phoebe Dunbar	1850	William STILL
Mrs M E Glennie	Associate		

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