



BULLETIN

NEW ZEALAND FOUNDERS SOCIETY INC.

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Above: No. 2 drive at the Try Fluke Mine, Kuaotunu, Thames Coromandel Region, NZ 1895.

Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Images Collection] and Auckland Council Classification No.995.141 K95 (3). Downloaded from Wikimedia Commons

Kuaotunu is now one of the ghost towns of the North Island. Typically it grew from a 'gold rush' in the early 1880s and flourished for about 60 years before declining. The roads and buildings have all but vanished, and the area is now occasionally advertised as a holiday destination prime for housing development.

Right: The Webster family outside their home at Kuaotunu, Coromandel, about 1901-2.

Full article by John Webster about his family is on page 23.



NZ Founders Society Inc.

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New Zealand Founders Pledge

We promise to foster, promote and guide our future generations, to maintain that hardy will and spirit of enterprise, responsibility, work, and faith so abundantly possessed by our Founders. This has been such an important factor in the life and progress of New Zealand.

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Founders Society Inc.
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Vice President

Mrs Kathleen La Rooy

Treasurer

Miss Kathryn Dent

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Mrs Carolyn Adams

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Mrs Stephanie Drew

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Auckland

Mrs Maree Lewis
Bay of Plenty

Mrs Kathleen La Rooy
Hawke's Bay

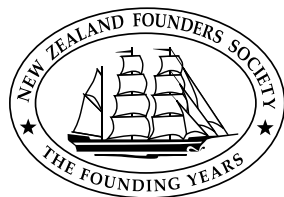
Mrs Carolyn Adams
Remote

Mrs Carol Cowling
Taranaki

Mrs Carolyn Adams
Waikato

Mrs Jenny Doring
Wairarapa

Mrs Lynley Fowler
Whanganui



**New Zealand
Founders Society Inc.**

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The 82nd Annual Report

New Zealand Founders Society — 2020-21

presented by National President, Paddy Bayley, to the New Zealand Founders Society Annual General Meeting held at Tauranga, September 2021



It is with pleasure that I present the 82nd Annual Report of the New Zealand Founders Society Inc..

This report will cover the period August 2020 to August 2021.

We made it through a very difficult 2020, despite many challenges. Thank you to branches that communicated regularly with their members even though outings and meetings were not possible. Condolences, thoughts and prayers go to our members who have lost loved ones during the past year.

We are indebted to Australian company Express Virtual Meetings, for their very generous offer of free video meetings towards the end of 2020 and now 2021. Thank you Kathy Dent for organising Vmeet video conferencing. This proved very challenging at the beginning. Your Executive members have taken advantage of this free service on more than one occasion recently, instead of discussions via emails and telephone. Unfortunately not all our delegates have the technology to join us on this new form of meeting, they continue to participate by telephone.

In August we were finally able to hold our planned Annual General Meeting in Masterton. Unfortunately due to the increase in Covid levels some delegates were unable to attend. However with our new way of communicating via Vmeet Video Conferencing, Bay of Plenty delegates joined in. Thank you Wairarapa Branch for hosting us. The staff at Copthorne Solway Park were so obliging during difficult and uncertain times.

In November we saw the start of a major project – initially the scanning of all the Certificates, then it progressed to all the Application forms and attached documents. Our sincere thanks go to National Secretary Carolyn Adams, and Hawke's Bay Committee member Faye Sherriff for their dedication. It proved to be very challenging, and days of long hours in our National Office. In

November they worked for three and a half days. The same in February, and recently early July half a day. Both Faye and Carolyn have worked long hours at home checking and merging documents. This is an ongoing project, and we hope to have a complete database in the not too distant future. National Secretary, Carolyn now has all the information on our New Zealand Founders laptop, and is working towards a completely virtual office.

New Zealand Founders Society is very excited to announce the formation of a new branch — “Remote Members Branch”. This is for any member living in an area where there is no active Branch. Initially it will be managed by our National Secretary.

Early December, my husband Richard and I, along with National Vice President Kath La Rooy, attended the Wairarapa Branch Christmas lunch. We had a most enjoyable time and were delighted to renew friendships from our visit in August. At the Wairarapa Branch Annual General meeting early 2021 Anne Woodley retired as President. Thank you most sincerely for your many years of dedication to your Branch and New Zealand Founders Society. A very warm welcome to new President Alan De La Mare. We look forward to working with you. Wairarapa branch celebrated 80 years in 2020.

In February, along with National Secretary Carolyn, Richard and I visited the Bay of Plenty Branch for lunch and their Annual General Meeting. My planned week of three Branch visits changed when Covid levels rose in Auckland. Their meeting was cancelled. Fortunately we were able to attend the Waikato Branch meeting towards the end of that week. It was a pleasure to meet Alan Livingston (former Mayor of Waipa) and hear about his recent book *Te Pahu*. Alan is the winner of the 2020 New Zealand Founders Society Research Award. National Secretary Carolyn attended the book launch in June.

National Vice President Kath La Rooy, attended the Annual General Meeting of the Whanganui Branch with us in March. Pleasing to see meetings

CONTINUES ON PAGE 4

and outings being well supported. We look forward to visiting your beautiful city for our 2022 Annual General Meeting.

Hawke's Bay Branch continues to liaise with other historic groups and representatives in their area. Committee members are proactive by promoting New Zealand Founders at Historic Societies Open Days. Dressing in period costumes is certainly a talking point for the day. A Coach trip to Wairoa in October 2020 was another way to promote New Zealand Founders in isolated areas. The Essay Competition at Hereworth Boy's school in Havelock North was very successful again this year.

My apologies to the Auckland, Taranaki, and Canterbury/Westland Branches, due to changes in circumstance I have not been able to visit you. The past twelve months have been very unsettling and difficult for these branches. We know you appreciated the regular contact and support from our Executive officers. Recently we were informed that the Wellington branch has officially closed. Interested members have been offered Remote memberships. There is always the possibility they may have enough members interested to be a viable branch in the near future.

Recently I notified the National Executive and Branch delegates that, after four years as New Zealand Founders Society's National President, I would not be seeking re-election at the 2021 Annual General Meeting in Tauranga in August.

As I look back on these past four years, they have been extremely busy with continual improvements within the New Zealand Founders National organisation.

- 2017 the relocation to a smaller office at the Wellington Bridge Club
- Purchase of new laptop for National Secretary working remotely
- Updating of our Constitution
- 2018 new logo for New Zealand Founders
- New advertising brochures printed
- Scanning of all previous copies of the *Bulletin*, placing these on our website
- 2019 80th Anniversary celebrated at Auckland
- 2020 Commenced video conferencing
- Scanning of Certificates, Application forms and records in the National Office
- Digital records now with National Secretary.

Changes are never easy and can be difficult to accept. However, to New Zealand Founders Branch Delegates, thank you for your contributions and support during our Video/Teleconferences. Please ensure every Branch committee member has a copy of New Zealand Founders Society Constitution, and the criteria for membership. It is essential they are aware of our unique protocols.

A special thank you must go to my Executive team during these past four years. It has been a pleasure working with you all. Past President Adrian Gover, National Secretary Carolyn Adams, National Treasurer Kathy Dent, Vice President Graham Cowling (2017-2020) and current Vice President Kath La Rooy. Your guidance, support, and assistance has been invaluable. It is essential that National Executive officers be accountable to the National President. Thank you to my husband Richard. Your support during these past four years has been incredible. We will treasure the friendships we have made on our Branch visits.

I wish the incoming President and committee every success. It is now time to ask ourselves — "What is the future for New Zealand Founders Society?"

Paddy Bayley



**Notice of
Founders 83rd National AGM
Saturday 18 June 2022
The Grand Hotel
Whanganui**

Design and layout by
stephanie@drew.co.nz


Stephanie Drew
DESIGN

Report from the 82nd National AGM

Held in Tauranga Saturday 25 September

Contributed by Stephanie Drew, Bulletin Editor

After the cancellation of the original date for this AGM due to Covid, it finally was able to go ahead in September, even if under Level 2 Covid restrictions.

For those of us, being most of the delegates and observers from various branches, who stayed at the hotel it proved to be an interesting experience. A bit like Fawlty Towers really. Mixed up bookings, mixed up meals — especially the ones that we had been asked to pre-order 10 days before the original date of the AGM, added to the other issues, but not all of these could be blamed on the new management team who had only taken over the hotel three weeks beforehand. But the beds were comfortable and very large.

So after some social time, where I finally met a number of people I have been hearing from, and a meal on the Friday night the AGM itself got underway on time on the Saturday.

The Bay of Plenty delegates provided an interesting display of some of their members' historical items,

and a selection of books and other pieces were also brought up from the National Office for AGM participants to view.

This was a great chance to hear what other branches have been doing over the preceding year, and to go through the usual AGM business. Important changes were put in place too including the motion to make it possible to hold the National AGM through a video link if necessary in years to come. With Paddy Bayley stepping down as National President it was good to elect Alan De La Mare, Wairarapa President, to this role.

Because of Covid restrictions and another event at The Elms historic building we were unable to visit this on the Saturday but a very informative video about it was shown instead.

The AGM will be held in Wanganui in 2022 and hopefully delegates and observers from all branches, including Auckland who were still in lockdown this year, will be able to attend.

Introducing our new National President

Alan De La Mare's paternal ancestors arrived in Lyttleton on the *Cashmere* in October 1859, while his maternal ancestors arrived in Wellington on the *Ajax* in March 1849.

Alan is a Christchurch 'native' who travelled to Wellington as a late teenager and eventually found his way to Masterton/Wairarapa when he retired after 51 years as a Registered Nurse.

Most of his career has been in Emergency Nursing, with a spell in Health and Safety along the way. Alan continues to work in his retirement.

He spent 14 years as a Territorial Army Medic and a bit of time driving B-trains, Coaches, Taxis and private tour hires.

Alan's interests include Community Theatre where he does theatre lighting design and operation, and he has something like 40 years' experience



doing this. He also reads extensively with an eclectic choice of genre. At home he digs holes, on command, in the garden and mows the lawns.

He is likely to make visits to Branches astride his Goldwing Motorbike and probably with his partner, Sally, on the pillion seat.

Alan is Branch President of Wairarapa Founders and is keen to see the Society move forward and become

even more relevant in the 21st Century, being a more active partner with other groups and organisations with an interest in New Zealand's Heritage and the influence of the Founders of the country. He believes the Society needs to look to enrolling younger people into its membership and to provide activities and interests at appropriate times and places, to retain them.

NB. Alan's story about tracking down some family graves was in the 2020 *Bulletin*.

From the Editor

Once again the world has faced a difficult year with the ongoing effects of Covid on communities. We are definitely not alone as a country, or as an organisation, in having to find ways to deal with this.

I have been fortunate to have been able to spend some time over the past few months looking back over earlier issues of the Bulletin. They have provided some fascinating reading and also some insights into how New Zealand Founders Society has changed with the times.

That in the past year we have seen the closure of two branches and the launch of the new 'remote members' branch is definitely in keeping with membership shifts that have happened in the past.

Another change that has occurred with this issue of the Bulletin is an amendment to the wording of our Founders Pledge. This change was voted on and approved at the 2021 National AGM.

Over this and the next few issues of the Bulletin I will be repeating some of the articles that I have come across in the old Bulletins that I believe will also be of interest to all of our members.

These will be in addition to the very interesting articles that members have already sent through to me. It is wonderful to read the information that has been gathered about family members and events that shaped their lives. Please keep them coming!

I hope that many Founders members took the opportunity to play the board game that was included in last year's Bulletin. It was put in to provide a talking point with younger generations and to get them thinking about how the first family members arrived in New Zealand. In this issue there is a new challenge, the opportunity to develop your own 'Family Heritage Trail' that can take people to see some of the places that are important in your own family's history.

It is very true that in looking back we find new ways to look forward, so I hope that all Founders members keep doing both these things in order to keep all aspects of New Zealand's history, both Maori and all other immigrants', alive and relevant.

Stephanie Drew, Editor

The Changing Face of the Founders Society badge

Information adapted and updated from the 2000 'Bulletin'

As early as May 1939 it was decided to have a badge made for members to wear. The die was donated but it took a long time to decide on the design and colour. Once the war started the badge makers were too busy with work for the armed forces to do civilian work. In July 1940 final details were settled with the badge makers. It depicted the head of E.G. Wakefield and the words, "The First Ten Years". The badges were finally received in December 1940 and cost members 2/6 each. Badge No 1 was given to Mr Hope-Johnston [the man responsible for starting the New Zealand Founders Society] and Badge No 2 to the first President, Mr Bell. Subsequent Presidents were also given a gold badge at



the end of their term, but from 1951 it was presented when they were elected at the beginning.

In 1950 there was a ruling that badges could be worn only by Members, not by Associate Members. This has since been rescinded. A new badge, similar but with the words "The New Zealand Founders Society" instead of N.Z.F.S. was introduced in 1982 after five years discussion. When the date for eligibility was extended to 1865 instead of the first ten years of settlement, a new badge was needed. It was slightly larger with the words "The Founding Years". It then cost \$5.



The decision to make a change to the current badge and image that was representative of all Founders was made in 2018. A 'generic sailing ship' replaced the images of Wakefield.



The top badge shown here was the first badge design but the second image started appearing on the front of the Bulletin in the 1960s.

Branch President's Reports

Introducing our newest branch of New Zealand Founders:

Remote Branch

From Carolyn Adams, National Secretary

At the Executive meeting held on 10 May it was decided to form a Remote Branch to cater for those members who did not live close to a branch meeting venue.

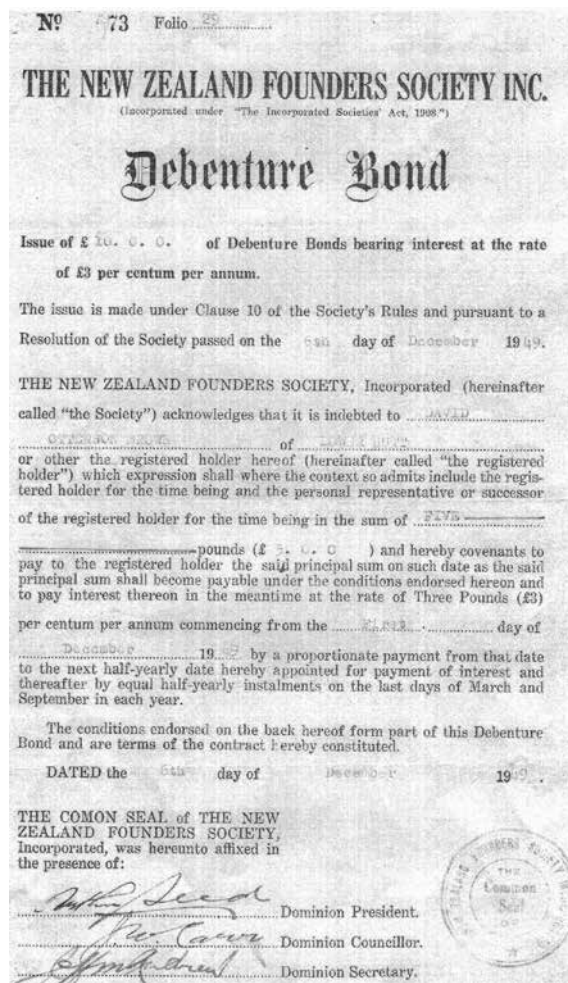
We now have 20 members. Three new members, six members registered since Wellington Branch closed, three reinstated resigned members, six transferred from Wellington and two transferred from the closed Canterbury/Westland Branch.

It has been great to welcome David Brown back to our Founders Membership. David first joined New Zealand Founders as a Junior in March 1940, Certificate Number 258. David was a Wellington Member until 1954 when his employer sent him to work in New Plymouth for three years. David then formed the Taranaki Branch on behalf of the Dominion Council. David has been a member of Wellington, Taranaki and Auckland Branches.

In 1949 David purchased New Zealand Founders Debenture Bonds. The owners of these Bonds were granted Life Membership.

Remote members are sent a newsletter after each Executive Meeting including an Executive Meeting report and all Branch Meetings and activities to be held before the next Executive meeting.

All remote members are invited to attend any Branch Meeting if they are in that area at the time. We all need to make them very welcome at our meetings.



David Brown's Debenture Bond from 1940

Auckland Branch 2021

From John Webster, Branch President

The perceived, and very real, shortness of this report is due to the difficult year we have had as we stood against the invading Covid Delta. Fortress Auckland was our new name.

We thought the disruptions of 2020 were bad but nothing prepared us for 2021. This has been the worse year we have had for membership attendance and meetings delivered that I remember (and I joined in 1965) – and at the date of writing this we have not finished the year completely. The few meetings (three) we had were well attended considering all the circumstances. Complying with the restrictions of the lockdown(s) our venue was also closed as it is an Auckland Council facility.

Latterly we have struck out the last three months before they came around, and lucky we did as boundaries and restrictions were created. Possibly we have little hope until early next year, perhaps as late as March or April.

However we will carry on with the hope that 2022 will see us return to our monthly meeting schedule, knowing that all that has gone on cannot be blamed on us individually, or as a Branch. Fortunately Founders are understanding people unlike two or three in another group to which I belong who have repeatedly asked why we were always shifting meetings!

Bay of Plenty Branch 2021

From Maree Lewis, Secretary/Treasurer

Our small branch began the year in February by remembering three members – Jocelyn Hicks, Jack Ingram and Dora Wickham, all of whom had died since our last meeting.

Jocelyn Hicks (nee Francis) spent her childhood, and much of her adult life on her beloved Omokoroa Peninsula. She was, at the time of her death, working with a group preparing a history of the area, and this was launched in November 2021. A true historian at heart, Jocelyn was a long-serving guide at The Elms, and was post-humously awarded the “Tauranga Historical Society & Tauranga City Council Citizen-of-the-Year Award”. The award consisted of an album of historical photographs of the area, and was presented to her husband Robin at an old-fashioned Afternoon Tea Party, held most fittingly at The Elms.

Jack Ingram was a WWII serviceman, seconded from the NZ Navy to the British Fleet Air Arm, which required his special talents. The War ended before he saw service, so he came home and did a Dip of Ag at Massey before going farming in the Waikato. He served with NZ Federated Farmers, South Auckland Education Board, Tauranga Harbour Board and the Kiwifruit Marketing Authority (among others), and was appointed by Sir Walter Nash to the Board of the Reserve Bank. He was president of Tauranga Historical Society for six years, and member No. 7699 of NZ Founders Society. Scottish kilts and bagpipes featured at his large funeral, reflecting his Scots blood and his love of music and dancing. When Jack’s wife Winnie (nee McLaren) died unexpectedly, he brought up their four children single-handedly. Some years later he married Joyce Allen, another NZ Founders Society member, and we watched him care tenderly for Joyce, as she became ever more fragile with passing time.

Theodora (Dora) Wickham (nee Sutherland) came from Wanganui for nursing training at Tauranga Hospital, and married a local dairy farmer. In later life (and then on her own) she bred cattle, studied theology and divinity, roamed the world, and was a useful and reliable NZFS member. Another true historian, Dora could be relied upon to fill any ‘gap’, whether selling tickets, counting cash, or filling in for that interesting Speaker who forgot to arrive! She was the ideal club member, and an extra useful parishioner who could marry and bury and preach!

Each of these members gave their time and their special talents to Bay of Plenty Branch of Founders, and are remembered affectionately for the part they played.

The February AGM saw President Rob Hicks returned to the chair, and our membership is 23. Once again our Branch has considered asking that the years of membership be raised from 1865 to 1875, or even 1900 – we are asking this in an effort to gain more members. Various ideas have been floated, but National Secretary Carolyn Adams spoke against any such consideration, saying we need to persevere with promoting our group.



Sonia Edwards displayed her work towards her second book of *Soldiers of East Cape* – this one for WWII. This is the book for which she received the New Zealand Founders book award in 2019, and we were pleased to see her progress on this impressive project.

In May 15 members met at Tauranga RSA, and observed a moment of silence for Ynys Fraser, who had died recently aged 103. Member No. 6776, Ynys was the oldest living member of NZ Founders, and a resume of her long and busy life featured in the *Bulletin* after we celebrated her 100th birthday. She too will remain kindly in our thoughts; well done, you tiny little lady!

Greg Brownlees spoke about his life as a tour guide through Europe, and his humorous reminiscences and lovely accordion music reminded us of our various OEs.

Susan Anderson gave a two-minute talk about her Irish great-grandmother Teresa Bro, who wed a Fencible in Dublin and sailed with him to Australia, then on to NZ to deal with the Maori Wars. Life back in Dublin was tough, but as babies came and living became ever more precarious, poor Teresa must have wondered at the wisdom of coming to the ends of the earth. The pioneering life of a military wife was tough, and there was no ‘going back’; she would never again see her homeland. Susan mentioned that the unusual surname ‘Bro’ is recorded variously as ‘Brow’, and ‘Brough’, making research difficult.

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By the time we met in August, members were becoming COVID-weary, and sick to death of cancellations etc. The National AGM is to be held in Tauranga, and there is an expectation that (this time) it will go ahead on 24 and 25 September, with BOP Branch 'hosting'. Members put together introductory 'goodie' bags for the visitors, with brochures of local interest, and some local produce. These were packed (and unpacked) several times, as some of the products needed to be stored carefully. Likewise, our President and Secretary put together a small display showing the size of our group, and the distances between Opotiki in the east, and Whangamata in the nor-west – about a three-hour journey! We also exhibited articles showing genealogy and history, and the importance of knowing our 'whakapapa'. This display was put together for the third time in the Hotel on 24 September.

2021 has been a distressing year for us all, and it concluded with the demise of our pre-Christmas

get-together! Only thirteen members were able to attend, so cancellation was the only call. We had planned to make this a celebration of Sonia Edwards receiving the Q.S.M., one of the few bright spots in 2021! However even her visit to Government House has been postponed, and Sonia still awaits her medal! Everyone is so unsettled – we don't know what we'll be doing from one week to the next, so this result is probably not surprising.

As 2021 began, President Rob and I had both struggled through that first Christmas and New Year without our beloved partners. It was very tough. We have both put our best foot forward for the group, and are hoping to arrange a casual afternoon tea in January – no fuss, no raffles, no minutes and maybe no masks! – just a happy get-together. It will be a minor miracle if we manage to put it all together. Meanwhile, enjoy your Christmas with your loved ones.

Hawke's Bay Branch 2021

From Paddy Bayley, Branch President

2021 activities commenced with our annual New Year lunch in the Havelock North Function Centre. Our special Founders Grace was read by Andy Duncan prior to the meal.

The 80 members attending were completely unaware that this was not only a very special day but also a special year for their Branch President. 40 years ago, in February 1981, Paddy joined NZ Founders Society as a member of the Wairarapa Branch. She had arranged a special anniversary cake, and decided the best way to acknowledge this milestone, was (quoting Paddy) "to share my celebration with you all ... my good friends in our Hawke's Bay Founders Branch".

Our speaker – Professor Kay Morris Matthews spoke on her recent book titled *Lifting Horizons* a biography on Anna Elizabeth Jerome Spencer (1872-1955). Hundred of young women knew her as their headmistress at Napier Girls' High School. Tens of thousands of New Zealand women came to know her as Jerome Spencer, founder and leader of the New Zealand Women's Institute.

The branch Annual General Meeting in March was attended by 75 branch members. Developments



Paddy Bayley and Kath la Rooy with Paddy's cake celebrating 40 years with Founders

successfully adopted by the branch included the building of links with other historical and heritage groups in Hawke's Bay. Paddy and Richard Bayley

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were warmly thanked from the floor for their dedicated and outstanding leadership of the branch.

Guest speaker and author, Cristina Sanders, described some of the 'pull' factors advertised by the New Zealand Company to entice prospective British settlers to New Zealand shores and establish the first of their settlements at Petone in 1840. This preceded the development of Wellington. Cristina also had copies to hand and discussed with members, her recently published book *Jerningham*, a fiction based on the life of Edward Jerningham Wakefield in this period.

Due to Covid restrictions in May 2020, the annual Mystery Trip organized by Branch Secretary Richard Bayley, was postponed until May this year. We had a full 57 seated coach. To quote a member: "Anticipation mounted as we set off from Havelock North, we really had no idea what was in store".

A commentary on historic places of interest was given by Branch President Paddy Bayley.

Our first stop was the Lemmon Trust Museum, on a hill in Esk Valley. What a 'hidden gem' this Museum is. Beautifully set out with items from the Lemmon family displayed in small alcoves. Vintage cars made an impressive sight down the centre of this huge building.

Then it was on to the historic 'Puketapu', for lunch. This hotel was established in 1885 by Mr Frederick Thomas Bradley. It has been the hub of this small country community since it was built.

Final visit was to the Napier Operatic Society in Coronation Street, Ahuriri, Napier. The earliest known theatre company in Napier was the Napier Theatre Co., which in 1883, along with the Napier Musical Society and the Napier Amateur Drama Club combined to create the Theatre Royal. The Theatre Royal made its debut with the musical *Trial by Jury*, and out of this the Napier Operatic Society was born. Established in 1887, this Society is the second oldest-existing theatrical society in New Zealand. Volunteers showed our members around the Theatre, explaining "what goes on behind back stage".

Early July, Hawke's Bay President Paddy Bayley, along with Branch Vice President Kath La Rooy attended the end of Term Assembly at Hereworth Boys School in Havelock North. Participating in the Awards section of this Assembly, they announced the winning entries in the essay competition this

Branch held at Hereworth School, and presented the winners with their certificates and prizes.

The boys in years 7 and 8 were invited to write an essay entitled 'My Family – A new life in New Zealand'. Participants were encouraged to research family records and discuss the new life in New Zealand with parents and relatives. Twenty three essays were submitted as finalists. This year the first prize went to Liam Spence, his essay will appear in this publication. (See page 19.) As a "thank you" to the 23 participants, they were given a copy of the 'Round the Dominion of New Zealand' board game from our 2020 issue of the New Zealand Founders *Bulletin*. This is the third time Hereworth boys have participated in this competition since 2017.

77 members of the Hawke's Bay Branch met in early July for their winter lunch, held at the historic Cheval Room at the Hastings Racecourse. Branch President Paddy Bayley welcomed guests, including National Secretary Carolyn Adams. She announced it was an honour for our Branch to have three of the four New Zealand Founders Society Executive members present — Secretary Carolyn Adams, Vice President Kath La Rooy, and herself, National President. Paddy also mentioned, that, after 4 years as National President, she would not be seeking re-election at the New Zealand Founders forthcoming Annual General Meeting in Tauranga.



National Executive members Kath La Rooy, Carolyn Adams and Paddy Bayley

The announcement of the formation of a new Branch 'Remote Branch' by National Executive was received with great interest. Six new members received their Membership certificates from National Secretary Carolyn Adams. Our Branch acknowledged another centurion – Audrey Densham, who was celebrating her 100th birthday in a few days time.



Audrey Densham

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Following an excellent buffet luncheon, members watched a film made by TW Productions — “Packets to Puketitiri”. This was a commemorative run from Ahuriri, Napier to the site of the former timber mill at Puketitiri by seven traction engines. Over a hundred years ago they plied their wares from Puketitiri to the Napier Port. Among these, the largest was the Dixie Flyer and The Mistress. The film followed these engines, from dawn to dusk each day, through good and bad moments, drizzle and rain, up hill and down dale, until they reached their destination on day two in beautiful sunshine. It certainly brought back memories of a ‘bygone era’.

As soon as we were able ‘to socialize in groups’ President Paddy and Secretary Richard organised small ‘social lunches’ within Hastings, Napier, Taradale and the country area of Tikokino for our members.

The New Zealand Founders Society Annual General Meeting postponed from August, was held at the Armitage Hotel and Conference Centre in Tauranga on the 24th & 25th September. Hawke’s Bay Branch won the Henderson Trophy for the most new members in 2020. Hawke’s Bay Branch President, Paddy Bayley retired after four years as National President. Kath La Rooy, Hawke’s Bay Vice President and Branch delegate was elected unopposed as National Vice-President.



Harley Davidson motorbikes parked at Black Dog Tavern



Ormondville Railway Station

and two Dannevirke Members met us at our lunch venue – the unique and rustic ‘Black Dog Tavern’ in nearby Makotuku. As we finished lunch, the rumble of Harley Davidson motorcycles was heard. The Black Dog Tavern is a popular place for them to gather, and to the delight of our members, they parked their machines on the lawn.

To commence our tour of Ormondville, it was first to their very unique Railway station. Built in 1880 in the midst of the Seventy Mile Bush, is now a working museum. Railway enthusiasts can stay overnight in the restored accommodation. We were



National Secretary Carolyn Adams with Richard Bayley with the Henderson Trophy

At the suggestion of our Dannevirke members, our Branch went on a coach trip to the historical area of Ormondville in Central Hawke’s Bay early October. We were delighted to welcome New Zealand Founders Society new National President Alan De La Mare. 65 members travelled by coach,



Branch members enjoying afternoon tea

then very privileged to have access to the Church of the Epiphany, consecrated in 1884, and Masonic Lodge built in 1898. This area is famous for Railway Viaducts, and we were fortunate to detour around the township and view their famous curved viaduct.

Concluding our visit to “a hidden gem in the country” afternoon tea was served on the grounds of a lovely historic home built in 1907. National President Alan presented Elizabeth Mooney with her new membership certificate and badge.

Sixty-two members, including NZ Founders National President Alan De La Mare, went on our annual ‘Christmas Coach trip’ at the end of November. This year we ventured into the beautiful Hawke’s Bay countryside between Hastings and Ruahine Ranges. Our lunch at Hawke’s Ridge Olive Grove and Winery, Maraekakaho, was served with indoor and alfresco dining in a most relaxing and picturesque setting.

Tuna Nui Homestead on the Taihape Road at Sherenden was our next visit. Members were privileged to tour this magnificent homestead once owned by Major General Sir Andrew Hamilton Russell, and view a striking portrait hanging above



The new National President Alan De La Mare with Elizabeth Mooney and Paddy Bayley at our afternoon tea location

the lounge fireplace of the Russell family’s famous ancestor. Sir Andrew, known as “The Forgotten General”, was highly decorated for his outstanding service and command roles in the Gallipoli and Somme campaigns of WWI. Christmas cake, juice and wine prior to our departure was enjoyed outside in the garden. Our members reminisced over how fortunate our Branch was in 2021 to hold all planned outings and meetings.

Hawke’s Bay Founders Centurion’s Lunches

The first two Branch centurions were celebrated in 2019. How many branches can proudly honour two more of their members attaining that awesome age of 100 within the same year?

Another milestone was celebrated by the Hawke’s Bay Branch — two more members celebrated their birthdays in 2021. Audrey Densham’s birthday was in July, and Isa Anderton’s was in October.

Branch Committee members and their spouses took both these wonderful ladies out for their complimentary lunch at The Thirsty Whale Restaurant in Ahuriri Napier.

Audrey’s lunch was at the end of July, and Isa’s at the end of October. Both ladies were presented with a special birthday card and small birthday cake.



Left to right: Paddy Bayley, (Branch President), Isa’s son in law & daughter Don & Judy McDonald, Isa Anderton, and Richard Bayley, (Branch Secretary/Treasurer)



Audrey Densham with Hawke’s Bay President Paddy Bayley

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Hawke's Bay Founders Members Meeting welcomes families

There was a slightly smaller attendance of 56 members at our recent Hawke's Bay Founders Branch 'Members meeting' due to Covid restrictions. The meeting, postponed from August, was hosted by Paddy Bayley, Hawke's Bay Founders president, and National and Branch Vice President Kath La Rooy. The afternoon meeting held at St John's Church Hall, Hastings provided new members with an ideal opportunity to be warmly welcomed and to meet with existing members.



Liam Spence, the Hereworth School Essay Competition winner, with his parents, sisters and grandparents

Members attending were delighted to welcome two family groups and more importantly two new younger members. Presentation of membership certificates to six new members, included four adults and two teenagers Florence and Christian Porcer. Their uncle and aunt, already members of our branch, were there to support them.

Once again, young history talent was highlighted, with the attendance of the winner of the Essay Competition our Branch held in conjunction with Hereworth School. Year 7 student Liam Spence attended with his parents, three younger sisters, and two grandparents. Members made the whole family very welcome, and were most impressed with the confident way in which Liam presented his Essay.



Porcer family: Christian, Florence, & their father Gregory following the presentation of their certificates



Kim Stewart receiving her membership certificate from President Paddy Bayley



Terry & Margaret Jamieson with their certificates



Taranaki Branch 2021

From Ormand Greensill, Branch President

After no activity in 2020 due to Covid-19 and various members personal circumstances, we reconvened with an AGM in April.

Activities throughout the year have been as follows:

- Commemorative lunch and blessing in March in memory of the original immigrants. This is an annual event with the blessing being held on our coastal walkway by the commemorative plaque.
- AGM in April
- Special Meeting in May to elect Office Bearers and combined with a visit to Tawhiti Museum.
- August – members meeting to focus on customising the group, revitalisation, and recruitment of members.
- Puke Ariki Research Centre 24 September. There is a wealth of history held by the centre and received a very informative talk from one of the attending volunteer staff who has been working there for over 15 years.
- Christmas Lunch at the Devon Hotel booked for 26 November. – Guest Speaker Glen Bennett, Labour MP.

Membership sits at 29 as at mid November 2021.

Possible events early next year include:

- Hurangi Cemetery and local area outing
- History of NZ curriculum in schools
- Guest speaker on Bernard Aris paintings
- Guest speaker for next AGM in April 2022 – Guest Speaker Nigel Ogle from Tawhiti Museum



Resting on our visit to the Tawhiti Museum

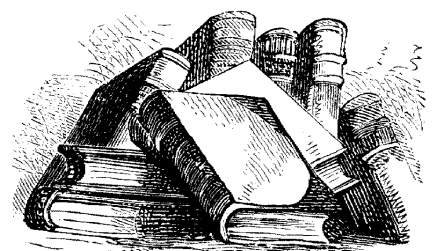


Branch members at Puke Ariki during a talk given there

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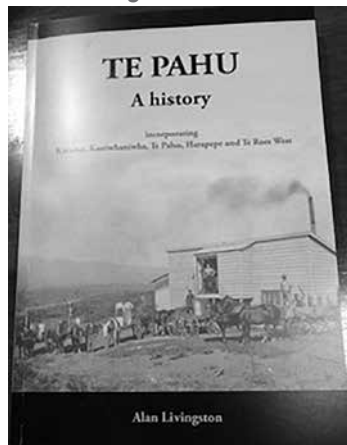
Waikato Branch 2021

From Carolyn Adams, Branch President

2021 started very well for our Branch, at the February meeting we welcomed National President Paddy Bayley and her husband Richard. After a delicious luncheon we were entertained by Alan Livingston, the 2020 winner of the Founders Book Grant Award. Alan, a former Mayor of Waipa District gave a great display of his book *Te Pahu A History*, Alan has spent over twenty years collecting information and photographs to make up his book. Kay Forster-Hill gave a short talk on her Father, former Headmaster of several Hamilton Schools, who would have been celebrating his birthday that day.



Alan Livingston



For the first time in many years we held a Sunday afternoon meeting in March at Woodland's Historical Homestead and gardens. The tour was



Woodland's Homestead

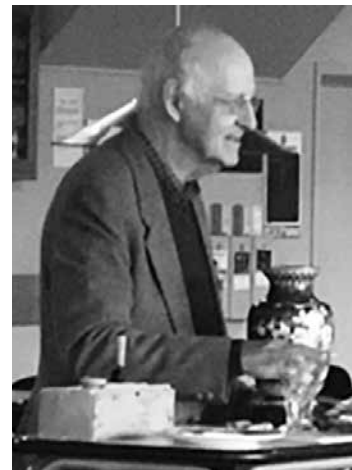


Afternoon tea at Woodlands Cafe

followed with afternoon tea at the Woodlands Café. This function was very popular and we decided to hold two Sunday functions each year.

Our AGM was held in April and was followed by a short talk from Patrick Cummings on his family history. Our member Roger McGirr, an antiques enthusiast, gave an "Antiques Roadshow" type entertainment, with members bringing along their family heirlooms. Roger was able to explain their age and origins and we all went home very enlightened.

In June, Josie Gordon, our new committee member, and I were invited to attend the book launch of the 2020 Founders Book Award recipient,



Roger McGirr talking about antiques

Alan Livingston. There were over 200 people packed into the Te Pahu District Hall. Helen Clarke, whose family had farmed at Te Pahu launched the book and was a very interesting and humorous speaker. Steve Gordon, ex All Black told us some very funny stories of his antics as a schoolboy in Te Pahu. Alan thanked

the New Zealand Founders for their financial help with the book, during his speech.

Our June meeting was held at the "Classic Cars Museum" in Frankton, Hamilton. After the tour we enjoyed our lunch in the attached café, with many returning to have a further investigation of the many displays.

Our year then came to a screeching halt with COVID locking us down. We needed to cancel our August meeting, then our September Sunday outing had to be cancelled. Fortunately we were out of Lockdown for ten days at the end of September and this allowed five of



Helen Clark launching the 'Te Pahu' book

CONTINUES ON PAGE 16

our Branch Members to attend the National AGM in Tauranga, We were back into lock-down for the October meeting.

Our year then came to a screeching halt with COVID locking us down. We needed to cancel our August meeting, then our September Sunday outing had to be cancelled. Fortunately we were out of Lockdown for ten days at the end of September and this allowed five of our Branch Members to attend the National AGM in Tauranga, We were back into lock-down for the October meeting. Early November we were still locked down so the decision to postpone our final meeting for the year until December 2nd proved to be a success.

At our December meeting we enjoyed all getting back together, the first time since our June meeting. After a lovely luncheon we all shared a short story

about our favourite times at Christmas when we were children, with some bringing toys that had been kept for all these years. Roger McGirr showed the cover of the inaugural edition of the *Clutha Leader*, the Balclutha newspaper published in 1874. Roger's Great Grandfather was founding Editor. This newspaper is still published today.



Steve Gordon talking about being a schoolboy at Te Pahu

No singing was allowed so Miriam recited a Christmas Carol to end a very enjoyable day.

Wairarapa Branch 2021

From Alan De La Mare, Branch President

As with a great many organisations, groups and businesses in New Zealand, and worldwide, Covid-19 is proving the veracity of the old adage "The best-laid schemes of mice and men Gang aft a-gley" (often go astray).

New Zealand Founders is no different.

The Wairarapa Branch had an interesting, informative programme planned for 2021. And then, Covid-19 (D) arrived with a vengeance.

We had to cancel a visit to the Tikaro Gardens due to some real bad weather in February.

At our AGM in March, we honoured five women with Branch Life Membership.

April saw us visit the Heritage Museum with a talk by a local historian on the Military Camp in WWI,



Wairarapa's five new Life Members

and it's use as a POW Camp in WWII, followed by a visit to the Anzac Hall in Featherston.

We went to the Centenary Exhibition of the Masterton Art Club in May where a Founders Member, Mavis Newlands took us on a tour of the exhibition.

June saw us visit the Deerstalkers Hall at Parkvale where we were astonished by the trophy heads on display, and a talk by members of the Search and Rescue Team whose area includes the Tararua Range.

The Robert Miller Memorial Luncheon in July was well attended by Members, where we heard all about Robert Miller as most members knew nothing about him. Our thanks to our Enrolment Officer for researching the past member so well. (See page 31.)

The planned August visit to the Woodville Pioneer Museum was postponed on the Monday because of the forecast for an extreme weather event. This decision was reinforced when New Zealand moved into Level 4 Lockdown on the Tuesday.

September's visit to the Church of the Epiphany was postponed when the Vicar advised that social distancing would not be possible in the Church.

Our October visit to 'Operatunity' in Carterton has been called off due to the cancellation of the event by the organisers.

CONTINUES ON PAGE 17

We remain hopeful that our November visit to the Pioneer Cemetery with a guided tour, by local historian and retired Archivist Gareth Winter, will go ahead as planned, as will our Christmas function. The venue is to be the Wairarapa Service and Citizens Club, aka The Wairarapa Club and aka RSA.!

2022 cannot be any worse than 2021 has been, so, fingers crossed!

The end of year/Christmas Function was held in the Wairarapa Club/RSA and attended by National Past President, and ex Wairarapa branch member, Paddy Bayley, her husband Richard and the National Vice President, Kath la Rooy.

Paddy spoke on her joy in returning to her 'Founders birthplace about 40 years ago', and touched briefly on ways to make the Society more relevant to modern New Zealand.

Kath and Richard both gave us pearls of wisdom for members to take away and think about.

A dramatic reading entitled 'Making the Voyage', created by the Bulletin editor Stephanie Drew, was presented by four branch members. This reading has been created from a variety of reports, diaries, newspaper articles and the like and brings together the stories of immigrants and immigration in an interesting and meaningful way. The Reading was greatly received by the members and generated interesting discussions between them.

This ends our year's programme, and we look forward to creating another interesting programme, which will be inclusive for all members, for 2022.

Five new Life Members for Wairarapa Branch

Contributed by Jenny Doring, Wairarapa Founders

At the Wairarapa branch AGM held in July one of our members moved that Anne Woodley, Lesley Keil, Joan Dickens, Jean Gray and Rosemary Christensen be made life members of the NZ Founders Society because of all the sterling work they had all done over the last several years. The motion was carried unanimously and at our Robert Miller mid-year lunch our President Alan De La Mare presented the five ladies with their life member certificates.



Anne had been Secretary from 2004-2010 and then President from 2011 to 2021 when she handed the position over to Alan. Anne joined NZ Founders in 2000 and can trace her ancestors to Charles and Mary Cottle arriving in 1841 on the

Katherine Stewart Forbes at Wellington.



Lesley held several positions which include Scrapbook from 1989-1998, Treasurer from 1993 to 2000 and Enrollment officer from 2001 to 2020 when the position was taken over by Jenny Doring.

Lesley joined NZ Founders in 1989 and can trace her ancestors to John and Ameria Gill arriving in 1841 on the *Gertrude* in Port Nicholson.



Joan held several senior positions in the branch, being Secretary from 2002 to 2004, President from 2006 to 2011 and Dominion Councillor from 2007. Joan joined the branch in 1995 and her ancestors were James and Mary Marshall who arrived at Nelson in 1842 onboard the *Thomas Harrison*.



Jean was our long serving Treasurer from 2000 to 2021 when she retired from the position. She has been a member of the branch since 1996 and can trace her ancestors to James and Amy Smith who arrived in Wellington onboard *Lady Nugent*.



Rosemary Christensen has been our Almoner since 2005. She became a member in 1998 and can trace her ancestors back to John Groves and Ann nee Russell Peach who arrived in 1855 at Castlepoint onboard *New Era*.

We thank all of these ladies for their tireless contribution to our Branch and a Life membership well deserved.

Whanganui Branch 2021

From Lynley Fowler, Chairman

After the upheavals of 2020 we started the year with the best of intentions. We were at last going to visit the new Upokongaro Cycle Bridge. This remakes the link between Upokongaro and the farms above Papaiti on the other side of the Whanganui River. We had planned this visit three times before but there were many hold-ups with building the structure on land and levering it across the River onto plinths well above flood level. This was our fourth try but the day before our meeting we were back at level 2 restrictions and the place we had planned for afternoon tea had to cancel our arrangement. We were not going to change it again so after our walk across the bridge we had a picnic under the trees with home cooking and orange juice.

The original link was a ferry consisting of a punt and a rowboat which had served the settlement of Upokongaro from the late 1860s to 1936. They transported everything from horses and riders, sheep and cattle, carts and gigs, and it was the only way some children could get to school each day. There was an overhead wire used to pull the punt across but this created problems for the riverboats travelling up and down the river. The wire had to be



The original punt

hastily lowered into the water so they could pass over it. Both the ferry and the riverboats felt they should have right of way and there was some animosity between them, even causing several accidents and a couple of deaths. When the ferry washed away in a flood in 1940 it was not replaced until this walking and cycling bridge opened in 2020.

Our AGM in March was followed by a talk by Jim Parnell who edits the *Whanganui River Annual*. He shared some discoveries and misconceptions that have crept into our understanding of our history.

Anne Flutey spoke about Pura McGregor who was the daughter of Te Rangihiwini Te Keepa, and Granddaughter of Rere o Maki who was one of the Whanganui signatories of the Treaty of Waitangi.

She was a leading light of the Wanganui Beautifying Society and had a great influence in the layout and plantings around Virginia Lake. Her waka memorial has recently been replaced by a modern replica overlooking the lake.

People enjoy nostalgia and a very happy time was had when we brought toys we remember from our childhood or passed down from our forebears. There were assorted teddies and dolls, spinning tops and Meccano, a miniature donkey engine or steam crane, and a stereoscope complete with pictures.

Local historian and author Laraine Sole shared with us how she got in to writing the suburban histories of Wanganui and some of the many amusing anecdotes along the way. She endeavours to tell the stories of the people that bring the facts to life and make them more readable.

Another very happy meeting was spent enjoying samples from Grandmother's recipe books. Scottish ancestry showed up in oatcakes, backyard chooks gave us a nine egg Christmas cake, and home-made cream crackers. Also an assortment of jams, relishes and chutneys. We were entertained with a recipe for potato wine and grandpa's wine cellar carved out of a bank, to say nothing of Grandma's shopping list as she only went to town every three to six months. (See Parsnip Wine recipe on page 30.) Our ancestors were certainly inventive and stoical.



'Mable', Wanganui's No. 12 Tram

A visit to The Tram Shed in September included a ride on 'Mable', Wanganui's No.12 Tram which has been wonderfully restored. There were photos and other memorabilia to view and a talk about the history of trams in New Zealand but Wanganui in particular.

We finished the year with a visit to the home of Henry and Ellen Sarjeant who endowed the city with the Sarjeant Art Gallery, definitely one of the most iconic buildings in Wanganui. This once derelict house is full of interesting architectural features and when fully restored will be an example of what can be done to other of our early notable houses.

Hawke's Bay branch – Hereworth School Essay Competition winner
'A new life in New Zealand' by Liam Spence

From Scotland to New Zealand



In April 1863, my ancestors George and Christina (Kirsty) Spence arrived in Auckland, New Zealand on a ship called the *Nimroud*, from Inverurie near Aberdeen in Scotland. According to my grandfather, Digby Spence, they left because Kirsty was an educated young woman and the man she married was a less educated person, he was a blacksmith, which was frowned upon. Their family was upset so they headed for New Zealand to start a new life.



The 'Nimroud'



George and Kirsty Spence

On arrival they went to Napier because they heard land was available for purchase.

They started their new life in New Zealand at Port Ahuriri in a boarding house and built their first house/hut in Meeanee. It was swampy land with lots of creeks and the land was often flooded by the Tutaekuri River. It was not a popular place to live because of the flooding.

Their first daughter was born in a raupo hut. In 1867 there was a really big flood that washed

down lots of slash and driftwood washed on to the beaches. There were some arguments with the Maori and English over who owned the wood. They both wanted to use it for buildings. Three years later in 1870 George and Kirsty moved to Puketapu and bought land and 300 sheep.

The family built a house at 'Seafield' near Petane. The Petane domain still exists and that's where I have played cricket in the Riverbend tournament. The house had two rooms with earth floors. Later they built a wooden house with two bedrooms upstairs, a dining room downstairs and a maid's room, the kitchen and pantry were separate. Many years later in 1931, the Napier earthquake destroyed this house in Seafield.

In the mid 1880s George sold his farm and moved to Tolaga Bay, George and his sons drove the cattle from Hawke's Bay, while Kirsty and her daughters sailed on the ship *Southern Cross* to 'Cook's Cove' it was a rough trip but they made it. Kirsty went to Gisborne pregnant with her last child and her daughters walked to Tolaga Bay. They were very hungry and only had briar berries along the way in a place called Hauiti.

Some Maori people gave them a big dish of potatoes and watermelon. When they got there they had to cook in camp ovens outside. Life was really difficult then.

George bought a hotel in Tolaga Bay but because his wife Kirsty was really religious she refused to live there. In 1904 George and Kirsty went to live in Te Aroha for health reasons. Kirsty died five years later. She lived in New Zealand for 46 years and was an amazing pioneer mother. George lived on for seven more years and had been in New Zealand for 53 years.

One of George and Kirsty's children was my great great grandfather, Thomas Bruce (TB). He went farming and managed Te Hau station (20,000 acre farm) for Captain Read, one of the first traders in the Gisborne area. TB and his brother John purchased Ruakituri station. The partnership was soon

CONTINUES ON PAGE 20

dissolved with TB keeping Ruakaka station (6,400 acres). He had a lot of staff to do his farming work for him.

One of TB's sons, Warwick was born on 1st February 1922 at Te Hau station and went to Whatatutu school and then on to Hereworth. He was head prefect in 1935 and won the Salvia Cup. One of the interesting things he did every year was to ride his horse from Whatatutu to Ruatahuna through Rua's track to organise shearers to shear the sheep at Te Hau station.

After Hereworth he went to Gisborne High School and left school at 15. When he was 17 he joined the NZ Army Mounted Rifles. Just before he was about to go to WWII, it was discovered that he was only 17. His mother told the authorities his proper age so they wouldn't let him go. When he was old enough he went to war in the Pacific Islands. In 1943 he was sent back home because of Malaria.

He got married in 1946, and three children followed. He was a farmer until he retired at 64. One of Warwick's children, Digby Spence is my Grandfather.



The Spence family

In conclusion I think my ancestors lived a hard life especially Kirsty and George. They left everything and everyone they knew in Scotland, were on the Nimroud for 100 days, and were true pioneers who raised thirteen children, "that's a lot".

References:

- Spence's history booklet
- Digby Spence (Grandfather)
- Ruth Spence (Grandmother)
- Guy Spence (Father)
- Family Tree.

Research Award Book Launch

27th November 2021



Rose Chapman

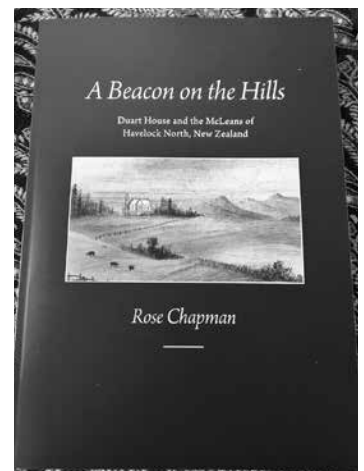
On a balmy Hawke's Bay afternoon, in the beautiful gardens at historic Duart House, Michael Fowler, Hawke's Bay historian, launched *A Beacon on the Hills*.

"When Duart was new, it stood out like a beacon on the bare hills of Havelock."

It is a new social history of Duart House and the McLeans of Havelock North

Author, Rose Chapman, recipient of the 2018 New Zealand Founders Research Book Award, was a former resident kaitaiki (caretaker and guardian) at Duart House from 2008 to 2013. Rose now lives in Waipawa, Central Hawke's Bay, and has been researching this book for over ten years.

Hawke's Bay Branch President Paddy Bayley and her husband Richard, Branch Secretary were honoured to represent New Zealand Founders Society at this launch.



The 1855 Wairarapa Earthquake

Contributed by Liz Gunn, Hawke's Bay Founders

The 23rd January is a day of significance in our New Zealand history because it was on this day in 1840 that the first of The New Zealand Company's immigrants from Scotland and England landed on the Petone foreshore thus founding Wellington. This date is still recognized and observed as the Wellington Provincial Holiday.

In January 1855 the 23rd, or Anniversary Day as it was called then, was a day of picnics, festivities and fun with a regatta on the harbour, It was a lovely fine day and no hint of the momentous event that was to occur that evening.

At 9:32pm that evening a powerful earthquake struck. It measured 8.2 on the Richter Scale at a depth of 33 kilometres. Geological evidence now suggests a higher magnitude. Here is a comparison with other notable New Zealand earthquakes.

Kaikoura 14th November 2016 was 7.8 at a depth of 15 kilometres.

Hawke's Bay February 3rd 1931 was 7.8 at a depth of 20 kilometres.

Inangahua 24th May 1968 was 7.4 at a depth of 12 kilometres.

Murchison 17th June 1929 was 7.3 at a depth of 12 kilometres.

Returning now to the 1855 Wairarapa event as it is referred to. It originated along the Wairarapa Fault Line in Palliser Bay. Part of the Cook Strait seabed was thrust upwards as was the lower North Island east of the Remutaka Ranges.

The rupture is estimated to be over 100 kilometres long. Some areas in Wellington uplifted were the Basin Reserve Sports Ground and where the Wellington to Hutt motorway now runs along the coast.

This caused huge destruction of the Wellington buildings as most were brick and mortar and fell down. Weatherboard was favoured for rebuilding.

In 1840 on 23rd January amongst those who landed at Petone was my Great-Grandfather, Thomas Urquhart Mckenzie, aged 20 years. He had left his home of Arbol, Tarbat, Ross shire, Scotland and joined The New Zealand Company's New Zealand venture. He had sailed from London on a voyage of 132 days aboard the *Oriental*. By December 1840 he had established a carrying business and was

at Petone on December 27th when the passengers from the *Blenheim* landed. A voyage of 121 days. Margaret Fraser, 14 years, in the company of her parents Duncan and Marjorie Fraser as were eight of her siblings. The youngest, Thomas, was born on the voyage. They had lived in Carran in Ardgour, Argyllshire, Scotland where Duncan was the local blacksmith.

Thomas Mckenzie and Margaret Fraser were married in Wellington in 1842. Their eldest child Eliza was born in 1843. By 1855 the family were living 150 kilometres from Wellington in their home of six rooms on their 800 acre property 'Poyntzfield' on Parewanui Road which takes you from Bulls to Scotts Ferry and the mouth of the Rangitikei River. Their house was built of part clay and totara slab walls with toetoe thatch roof which was lined with the inner bark of totara.

On the night of the 23rd January 1855 their eight children were tucked up in bed asleep. Eliza the eldest was nearly 12 years, and Daniel the youngest at six months. The family would increase to 19 (9 daughters and 10 sons) over the next 16 years with all reaching adulthood. My grandmother Johan (Joan) was the 14th child.

The following is an account written years later by Eliza of her memories of the earthquake and its aftermath.

"About 9pm Mother was aware of sounds of excitement and distress among the animals, the calves bleated and ran about, while their sedate but anxious mothers crowded to the fence which was near the house, wishing to comfort their young, though feeling in themselves as it seemed that something was wrong. The fowls called out, and more so the turkeys sitting on the calves' fence. Then the rumble and the first jerk, that seemed to lift the earth beneath her feet and throw her forward. She (Mother) caught up the candle lest it might be knocked over and leave us in darkness or set fire – Mother never lost her head – Father sat up startled, and at once began to call on his God, as seems to be the instinct of all human beings in their extremity. For though they had known two heavy earthquakes, neither was nearly so severe as this. Mother woke such of the

CONTINUES ON PAGE 22

children as were asleep, to be ready for anything that might happen, all but John (9 years), who had proudly accompanied his father for part of the afternoon's boundary ride and was so dead asleep that he could not be awakened, and wondered in the morning what had happened. My own feeling was, that on the bed was a little safer than standing on the bare earth; Oh dear! How good it seemed for those who had boarded floors. So I stayed strictly on the bed, and there endured all the shocks of the night. They were numerous and of varying strength. After a time Mother gave each of us 'a piece' (a sandwich) and advised us to go to sleep. She did not think there would be another as the first big shock. Nor was there but for weeks shocks occurred, some of which would almost have been considered big at another time.

"As soon as it was light, our nearest neighbours about a mile away, came to us still shaking after their night's experiences, and carrying their baby and what food was in their house ready cooked. Our neighbours stayed with us all day, during which they got from their home some necessities, including bedding, which was spread on our floor, and where they slept regularly for a good many nights, though going back for part of every day. It seemed easier to bear the nervous strain of the recurring shocks among one's own kind.

"When we looked that morning the first thing we noticed was that the slabs of the wall seemed to stand in a ditch with sloping sides, from the working backwards and forwards of the same by the force of the earthquake, and the earth at the tall centre support of the ridge pole looked as, we children thought 'as if the house had stuck one heel in the ground and twisted round on it'.

"Our water supply was the clear end of the swamp that stretched along the 'Bank'. From there we carried it in buckets and were glad to have such good clear water so near. But the first

to go for water that morning found before getting to the bottom of the bank, a step over a foot deep and a strip of mud on the side of our water hole which was no longer clear but yellow and horrid looking and nearly choked with raupo roots. We could never use that water again for cooking or drinking. Father took buckets and went to the river for a load. Of course the bigger boys went to see what it was like and came back with round eyes to tell of all the cracks they saw while crossing the flat to the river. Large pieces of the river bank had been thrown in and you had to walk across more beach than the day before to get to the water. Besides in some places on the river bed there were what looked like the tops of tumblers, deep as a house they thought and it looked as if the grey wet stuff on the ground had been ejected from these holes. After all this the ordinary substantial breakfast helped us to feel more like ourselves. That day, the 24th January 1855 was to us a strange, weird day, when regular meals seemed the only thing not out of joint. Father not at work and it was a week day! (of course Mother sewed when she could.) The visitors stayed all day and had not really come to see us. No one seemed to like being alone in case of what might happen with all the frequent tremors of the earth, some of them amounting to shocks and sometimes accompanied by rumbles. But like all longest days it came to an end and I for one was glad to have the width of the bed between me and any possible earthquake crack in the floor; where I hoped the neighbours would be safe."

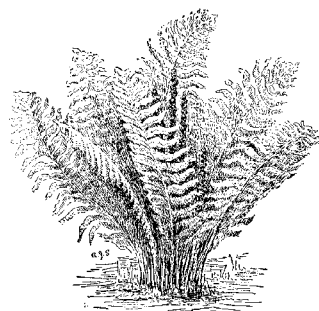
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The Websters at Kuaotunu

Contributed by John Webster, Auckland Founders

The WEBSTER family outside their home at Kuaotunu, Coromandel, about 1901-2. This probable date is based on the fact that the baby in this photo was born in 1900 at Kuaotunu, and looks at least one year old.

The parents are easily seen seated: (left) George Webster, (1865-1951) and (right) Maria Webster, (nee Joiner) (1869-1950). George is listed on available records as being a miner, carpenter and shipwright.

The children from the left are: May Charlotte (1891-1929); Ethel (1887-1976); Frederick Ernest (in large van dyke collar) (1895-1917); Rosey (1889-1980); Laura Ada (1893-1978). The baby on Maria's lap is George Baden Daniel (1900-1980) who was born at Kuaotunu.

Not seen here are two children who were born at Kuaotunu and died there — William Osborne (1898-1899) and Richard James (1902-1902)

George Webster, was born in Auckland, the youngest of six children, four of whom were born in England. His parents were Richard and Charlotte Webster who arrived in Auckland on the *John Scott* in 1859.

Maria Webster (nee Joiner) was born in Auckland and was one of at least eight children of William Joiner and Ellen (nee Meehan) Her father's arrival

date in New Zealand, has been given as 1840 while Ellen definitely arrived in Auckland on the *Jane Gifford* in 1842.

Two of the children in this photo did not marry – Frederick, who died in France during the First World War, and George, who had a lifelong career as a seaman on scows.

The site of this house was still visible in 1960s in the area marked on a local map as 'Webster's Paddock'. Apple trees planted by George shortly before they moved away about 1906, were still flourishing and bearing fruit, although they were poor in size and tasted awful at the time I tasted them. I well remember my grandparents, George and Maria. Of the children seen here the only ones I never met are May and Frederick. The others I visited dozens of times with my father taking us to see them. My father, born in 1911, was the youngest child of the Webster family, although three aunts told me there was another baby after him in 1913 that was stillborn.

Kuaotunu is one of the ghost towns of the North Island. Typically it grew from a 'gold rush' in the early 1880s and flourished for about sixty years before declining. The roads and buildings have all but vanished, and now occasionally advertised as a holiday destination prime for housing development.

A Rose by any other name?

Contributed by John Webster, Auckland Founders

While researching my family tree and its many branches I naturally wanted to get the answers to several puzzles. Many were solved, but now, some years later, I am still not entirely satisfied with the results in some areas.

One object of interest was questioning how parents arrived at giving their children a particular name. I did find the common trait of naming after their father or mother, or an aunt or uncle. Sometimes these would stretch back in time. I always understood my name – John – came from my uncle John, then found that he was named for his Grandfather who in turn received the name from an uncle. That line stretches back almost 150 years.

I was fortunate that my maternal grandmother lived until 1972 and that we spoke a lot. She lived with my family for the last year and a half of her life, passing away at our home. From her I learned that my seven aunts and two uncles, on this side, had names selected because Grandma and Granddad liked the name – because they were familiar with it or some other reason – or that it was inspired by the two main ancestry elements of them – Irish for Grandma and Norwegian for granddad. His second name was Christian and the reflection of this is that I had two aunts with the second name of Christina and Christabel. The latter aunt survives, aged in her 90s. Another, Olga probably came from his mother's sister, Olga, while I am reasonably sure that Anita comes from his side but my Aunt Opal, always known as Molly, is different because (so Granny said) it came about from an admiration of the precious Australian gem.

My father was the youngest of his family being number thirteen. Of his twelve siblings I knew only eight as the other five had died long before I was born. Two regarded that their names were 'childish', being abbreviations of their real name. I was the one to disappoint them both when I received their birth certificates and informed Rosie (aka Rosey) was the name at birth and not Rose as she thought and had used on all manner of official documents, including her wedding and her children's birth registrations. Similarly I told Lily that she was not Lillian, as she believed, and also had used on documents. Aunt Number one had her mother's name as her second and Number three, May Charlotte, had her maternal

Grandmothers as her second, and May, because she was born on May 1st. Number 7 received his third name, Daniel, from his uncle and number 11 had his second from another uncle, Arthur.

All these seem normal until I learnt that some names considered by Grandma were often altered by Grandpa at the registration so the children would not be picked on by others for having a 'strange' name.

The names chosen by Grandma Webster resulted from having a great fondness for reading books of fiction believing they were true. I have been told that when visiting her you would be told stories about the 'goings-on' by certain people, either in the country or locally. It always turned out these characters were from the latest novel. Likewise her interest in movies during the 1900s convinced her to name a child after the star or the character of a film. Her brother-in-law built a movie theatre in 1913 after which she had a great delight in attending – and, apparently often, called out to the people on screen – and a famous incident, repeated to me by several aunts, has her hitting the screen with her umbrella to warn the 'hussy' that the 'crook' was behind her.

Location also had a hand. Living in Dargaville during 1893, with Grandpa employed as a shipwright, urged her to name my Aunt Laura after the vessel then being built. So the first request was that she was to be Huia Aratapu. The first name being the vessel and the second the place it was built and where they lived. Grandpa wanted a proper name although her second name Ada was, apparently, a bow to Aratapu.

Two unchanged names came from actors – Mabel after Mabel Normand of silent movie fame and Lily was for Lily Langtry, mainly on stage and was mistress to Edward VII. Grandma had followed the scandal newspapers' I think as she could never have seen them in person. Aunt Lily's second name Adeline was reputed to have been taken from a favourite song 'Sweet Adeline'.

Uncle George received his second 'Baden' from an admiration of Scout Baden Powell and his abilities during the South African War. George's older brother Frederick was in one of the first packs formed in Warkworth, but I don't think it helped as it was

CONTINUES ON PAGE 25

after George was born. Also I don't actually believe that Fred's second name Ernest came from having watched the play *The Importance of being Earnest*, but who knows, and now Granny cannot tell me.

My father was initially to be named Nelson Victory. At the time Granny was reading about Horatio Nelson and as both sides of the family have seafaring traditions it was appropriate, but Grandpa supplied another choice to the registrar. As a means to an end Granny conceded that the second name

became Victor – so she probably considered it a victory anyway.

I never worked out why my Aunt Mabel was called by some of her siblings 'Sarah' so I remain seeking knowledge. Granny Webster died when I was five years old, but I do remember her at her home and in the hospital before her departure. Because of my age I could not query her, or grandpa, who died a year later.

Records held by branches

Contributed by Jenny Doring, Wairarapa Founders

As the newly appointed enrolment officer for New Zealand Founders Society Inc Wairarapa branch I have been looking through our membership forms – mainly those of deceased members. What a treasure trove these are of interesting information.

We have people descended from the first waka that came to New Zealand in 750 AD, those who had relatives born in a raupo hut on Petone beach not long after their parents arrived in New Zealand in 1840, those who descended from whalers, as well as many interesting 'firsts' in different parts of the country.

One of the remarks on an early member of our branch, long dead, is that he had both his arms blown off and in their places had hooks. He was the only white man that Te Rauparaha was afraid of. Further investigation via *Papers Past* told of how he had lost his arms. He had arrived on the *Cuba* in 1840 aged 18. A few weeks after the *Cuba* arrived she was ordered down to the Chathams with the company's attorney, Mr R.D.Hanson to negotiate the purchase of the group from the Maori owners. Before leaving she fired a salute of a few guns. Our man was serving one of the guns and had almost finished loading when it went off, mangling both his arms. He was taken to the company's store, and attended by Dr Stokes, who told him both arms would have

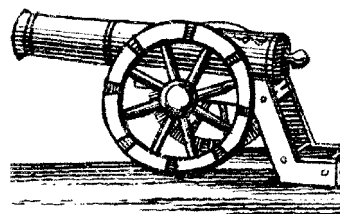
to be taken off. "All right, doctor" was the cheerful reply, "but be quick about it". He was out of bed in a fortnight. Equipped with wooden arms he was able to enter into the activities of life. He married and he and his wife had 13 children. He died aged 84 in the Manawatu.

Other records give places where some of the early settlers lived and in some cases bears their name. Others tell of 'firsts' in the area such as the first person to farm in the area.

The records have the date of birth and also have, when found, the death notice which also gives information of the family and where the person was buried. As stated earlier, a real treasure trove of interesting information. Some were born just 50 years after the first settlers arrived in New Zealand.

Another source of great information is the name of the ship the settler arrived on, which port it arrived at, and the date. Also recorded is the line of descent. In some cases, the early settler married another settler who had arrived on a different ship. Their descendants can be seen in the electoral rolls available and quite a few are members of New Zealand Founders.

Similar records are probably repeated in all our branches. It would be interesting to see and share the valuable information we all hold.



Lancaster of Karori

Contributed by Marjorie Harris, Hawke's Bay Founders

Stephen Lancaster, was the fifth son of John Lancaster, a blacksmith at Dunsop Bridge. Born in Blackburn, Lancashire, Stephen was baptised on 20 July 1833 at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Blackburn.

The details of Stephen's schooling are unknown but both his father and siblings were literate.

At the time of the 1851 census Stephen, then aged eighteen, was employed as a farm servant by a widower in Slaidburn. His parents, John and Jane Lancaster, had moved to Blackburn where John was employed by the Lancashire Gas Works.

By 1856 Stephen, then a quarryman had left Yorkshire for employment at Field House in Accrington, Lancashire. It was at this time that he applied for assisted passage to New Zealand. That document is dated 26 August 1856 and witnessed by his then employers. The Minister of the Christ Church where Stephen taught Sunday School also signed the document.

On 1 November 1856 Stephen took passage on the Blackball packet *Indian Queen* departing Liverpool. After landing at Wellington on 30 January 1857 a dispute arose among passengers and shipping company. This related to the remuneration the Provincial Government had agreed upon. Police were called and one person arrested. Stephen was not



Stephen Lancaster.
Photographer Connolly and Herman.
Given by Jean Cathie

involved in this trouble but instead was employed under contract to supervise work on the Hutt and Ngauranga road building.

When he had completed 24 months under contract Stephen took up land in Karori developing a dairy farm. During the following years he carried milk cans, using a yoke on his shoulders, to his Wellington customers. The milk was largely from the rich Jersey animals he had imported from the Channel Islands.

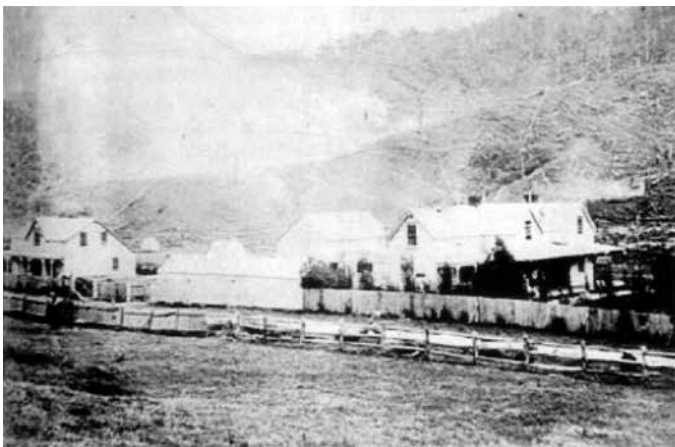
On 5 November 1859 at St Peters Church Willis Street in Wellington Stephen married Sarah Eagle, the elder daughter of Robert and Hannah Eagle, a carrier, in Wellington.

Over the following years Stephen and Sarah had six daughters and five sons. All married into local families. They became well known in the district although Stephen was the most prominent in public affairs, becoming the first Mayor of Karori.

With a broad interest in land development he built houses in the district. Three of the family homes are still resident in the suburb including the best known one, Chesney Wold.

When Stephen become seriously ill he handed the running of the farm over to his youngest son, Harry. On 29 October 1899 Stephen died.

His widow Sarah lived for a another seven years until in 27 April 1906. She was buried beside her husband in the Karori Church cemetery that the family had supported over the years.



The Lanaster homes at 378 and 372 Karori Road (Chesney Wold) in 1870.

Alexander Turnbull Library



Stephen Lancaster.
Karori Historical Society



Sarah Lancaster.
Lent by Julia Lancaster

My Great Great Grandad William Bramley

born in Westlerk Nottingham 1819

Contributed by Marlene Wallace, Wanganui Founders

William Bramley was born in Westlerk in Nottingham in 1819 and in his early life was engaged as a professional gardener in the service of Lord Fitzmaurice in Yorkshire.

In 1863 he married Miss Ann Marie Glover in a runaway marriage at Gretna Green, a son was born and they then embarked on a sea voyage taking them initially to Melbourne then onto Port Chalmers in Dunedin where the couple settled on Green Island for three to four years where a second son was born.

How these two met is a mystery and may remain one. It is supposed there was parental objections to this match as she was 14 years his junior, quite possible with child as their first son was born in England December 1863.

Once in Wellington they had their first daughter before William returned to his previous occupation of gardener and in September 1870 he was appointed as first custodian/curator at Wellington Botanic Garden on a salary of £80 p.a., the family could reside in the Keeper's Cottage with the right to cut grass for one cow provided the cow did not 'go at large' (roam).

He took this position in 1870 joined by his wife Ann and their three children and the family grew as over the next six years three more children were born. The Keepers Cottage still stands today although larger than it was back in their day.

In 1872 his salary was raised to £100 p.a. which would have been welcome I am sure.

There is no way of knowing if the Keepers Cottage went with the job or there was rent to pay.

During his term of nearly twenty years William transformed what had been a wilderness of land. He superintended the laying out of various walks and planted with his own hands the greater part of the shrubs and trees. Many of these still exist today. He was responsible for raising seed not only for the Gardens but with imported variants of Pine ultimately to be distributed out to become our forest all over New Zealand. He was well known for his work in the nurseries on this account.

On a map of the gardens you will find Annie's seat situated near the children's playground. This was evidently built for William's wife Annie as it was the

regular lunch spot for them with the nurseries close by back then.

William Bramley Way leads you into the gardens from the main entrance off Tinakori Road.

There is an extraordinary book put together by Winsome Shepherd & Walter Cook called *The Botanic Garden Wellington a New Zealand history 1840-1987*. In this wonderful historical book Great Great Grandad Bramley features with a record of his work and all that it involved in those very early days of the gardens being established.

The photo shows me holding this book and a small bronze called "Roots of the Heart". I made this bronze as a tribute to William Bramley and his wife Ann.



Marlene Wallace with the book about the Wellington Botanical Gardens that her great great grandfather helped to develop and a bronze sculpture she made as a tribute to William Bramley.

Perils of the Voyage

Contributed by Stephanie Drew, Hawke's Bay Founders

Setting sail for New Zealand must have been daunting for many of our forebears, and for a number the worst did happen with storms at sea causing untold damage to some ships and others to be lost without trace. For those ships that survived their passengers' stories were harrowing.

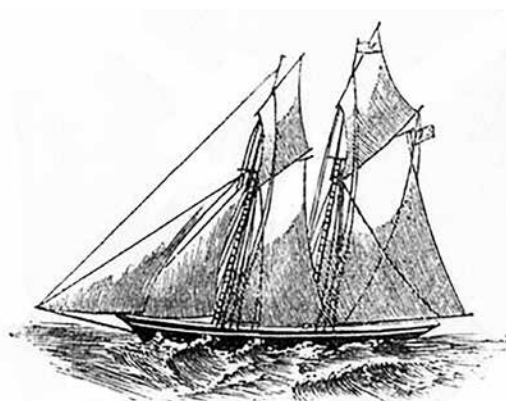
The *Sea Gull*, the schooner that brought some of my forebears to New Zealand, was one that survived despite the damage it suffered.

Built in Carleton, New Brunswick in 1859, she was 81½ feet in length, 24⅔ feet in width and 8⅔ feet in depth and had a fore and aft rig. Unladen she weighed 126 tons. Her cargo, when she finally set sail from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in late 1861, included three steam engines to be used for kauri milling, twenty grindstones, two log carriages, two cases of tools and fifteen tons of coal, a scarce commodity at this stage in New Zealand. Included in the passengers' luggage was a 'new-fangled' sewing machine and all their household effects. In total there were thirty people on board.

The first trouble for the *Sea Gull* was when, soon after leaving Pictou in Nova Scotia, two jib-booms were lost in rough weather. They managed to reach Recife in South America and spent a month ashore there while these were repaired. With fresh provisions on board they left in early 1862 and continued round the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean.

By late February they had neared Tasmania but then they were overtaken by a storm and all sight of land was lost for over a month. At the start of the storm the captain ordered most of the passengers into the hold which was then battened down. These passengers endured six days of darkness, noise and constant lurching, not knowing where they were or whether they would survive to reach New Zealand.

Despite the pleading of the first mate and the passengers-cum-crew the captain refused to reduce the amount of sail being used during the storm and as a result the foremast came down across the galley, wrecking the stove, causing more problems for all



on board. Soon after this the bowsprit, a jib-boom and the main top gallant mast also broke and fell overboard, but these were still attached to the schooner by the sails and tangled rigging. At this stage the captain retired to his cabin and left the mate and some of the young men to sort out the ship. They managed to

retrieve some of the sails along with a few jibs and chopped away the mast. The remaining wreckage of the masts, rigging and sails were still attached to the ship, but held close so enabling the *Sea Gull* to stay in the troughs during the storm and this offered some protection.

Once the weather cleared the women and children were released from the hold. With the finer weather and calmer seas the men managed to create jury masts from two small spars that were strapped to ring bolts in the deck. By this time it was early March and it was calculated that the *Sea Gull* had been blown hundreds of miles back the way they had come. The only death on the journey, the son of two of the passengers, happened as the ship was making its way back towards Tasmania a second time. Apparently his health had never been robust.

Landfall didn't come soon enough for one of the women on board and on 27 March she gave birth to a daughter as they passed through Bass Strait. The baby was subsequently given the name Basselena, which was shortened to Bassie.

After a month in Tasmania the *Sea Gull* was repaired and able to sail on towards New Zealand. Contrary winds still caused problems and they were held off the northern coast of the North Island for a week before yet another storm blew them into the Firth of Thames, again with the loss of the topgallant mast. The tired passengers and schooner finally arrived in Auckland on 24 May 1862.

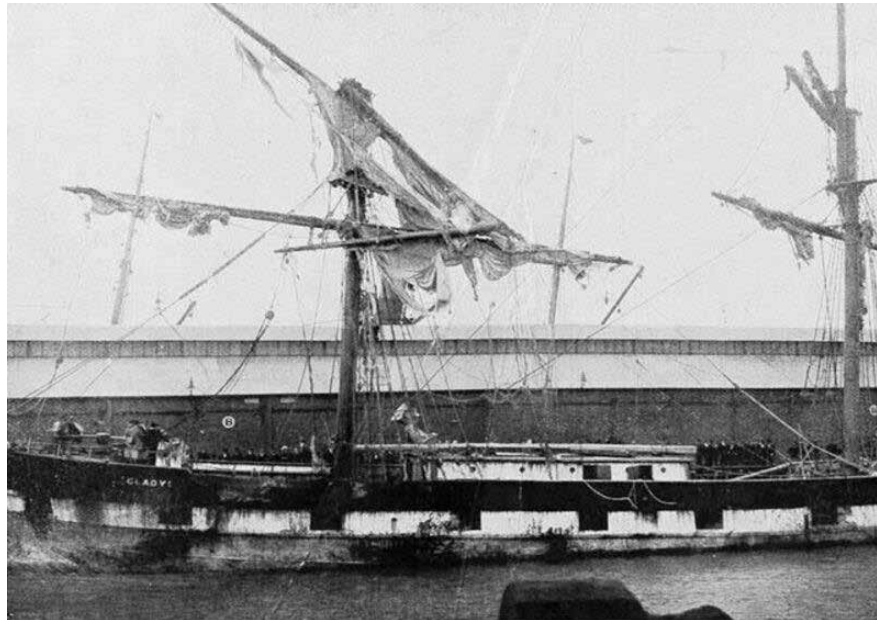
There are no photographs of the state of the *Sea Gull* after suffering damage in the storms but the following excerpt from 1902 demonstrates what conditions could have been like.

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Newspaper report on the arrival of the 'Gladys' in Wellington Harbour

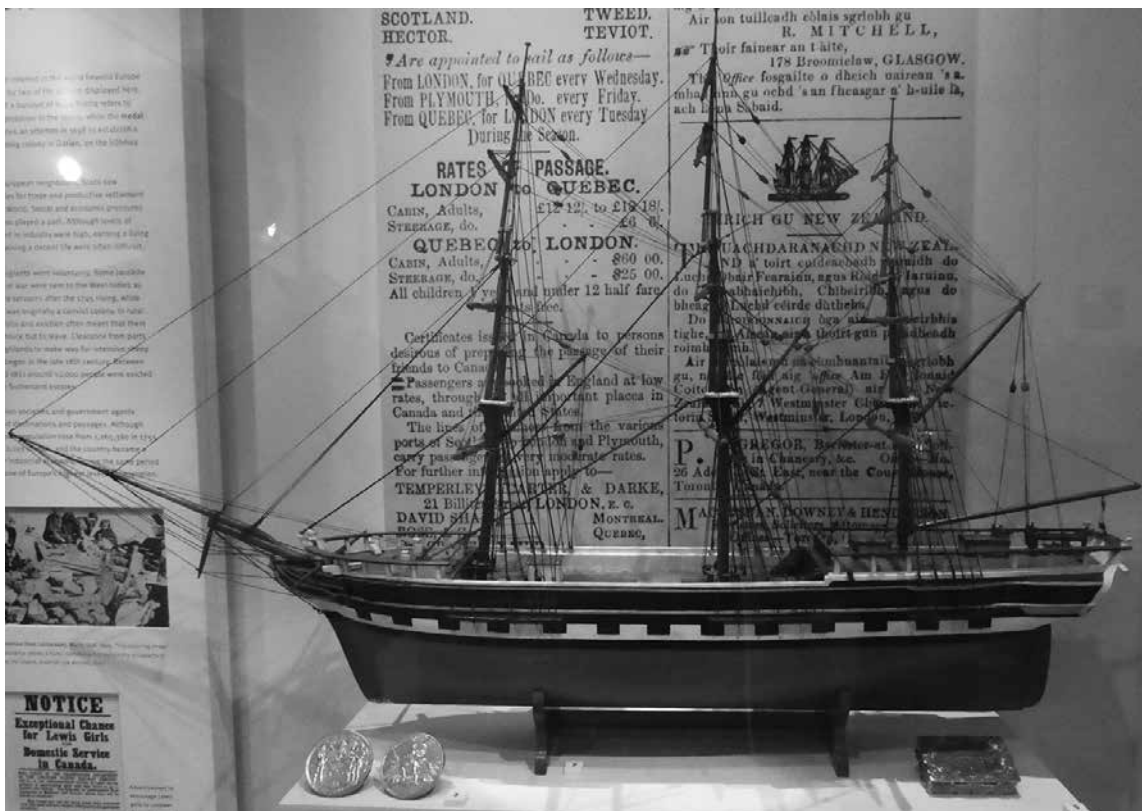
In May 1902 the 1345 ton barque *Gladys*, limped into Wellington Harbour. Captain Foote said "From the time we cleared the English Channel until we passed Tasmania the weather was remarkably favourable, but on the 4th of May a severe westerly gale dropped down on us and for fourteen days gave us no rest ... The sea was fearful to look at but the barque behaved splendidly until 7 o'clock in the morning. Then a tremendous wave struck her and she could fight no more ..."

The Skipper said "I have never seen such disastrous results from one wave before. It took away the starboard bulwarks, the fore topmast, the main top-gallant mast, the mizzen topmast and two of the boats; it gutted and damaged the deck-house and all the deck fittings were damaged or lost. From the time of the mishap



The 'Gladys' in Wellington Harbour.
Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections AWNS-19020529-10-4

until arrival in port the crew have been living in the after-part of the ship on biscuits and tinned meat and the captain has paid every attention in his power to the injured. He speaks in praise of the way those who were well did their work and says it is marvelous the ship reached safety, considering there were only enough sailors on deck to set the main topsails ..."



Immigration display in the Edinburgh Museum 2019.

Famous New Zealander

Contributed by Richard Bayley, Hawke's Bay Founders

Sir Ian Axford was an eminent New Zealand astrophysicist and cosmologist.

Sir Ian Axford was a fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand. He was named New Zealander of the Year in 1995 and was knighted in 1996. Asteroid '5097 Axford' is also named in his honour.

Recently an unnamed mountain in the Kepler Mountains has been named 'Mount Axford' to recognise Sir Ian's distinguished international career as a researcher and leader of science organisations,

notably former director of the Max Planck Institute for Aeronomy.

The Kepler Mountains, which overlook Lake Te Anau and Lake Manapouri, were named by an early surveyor, James McKerrow, to recognise the 17th century German astronomer and mathematician Johannes Kepler.

Sir Ian died in 2010. Lady Joy Axford is a member of Hawke's Bay Founders Branch. She joined in 2001. Both Ian and Joy grew up in Napier and retired here. Joy published "Our Lowry Family in New Zealand" in 2015 and maintains her interest in local history.

Annie's recipe for Parsnip Wine

Contributed by Lynley Fowler, Whanganui Founders

15 (fifteen) pounds of sliced parsnips. Boil until quite soft in five gallons of water-strain and add 3 pounds of coarse lump sugar to every gallon of liquor. Boil the whole $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. When nearly cold add a little yeast on toast. Let it remain in open barrel or tub for ten days stirring it from the bottom every day. Then

put into cask as it works over fill up ever day. When the sound of working quite ceases, bung it up and leave in cask a year. Annie's wine was known for being very potent.

From a branch meeting in Whanganui when branch members' Grandmothers' recipes were discussed.

A couple of snippets originally printed in the 'Bulletin' 1999

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.

Mice in New Zealand

A letter to the 'Dominion' newspaper

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 names 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 they are still known among the small native population there.

Robert Mitchell Miller

Contributed by Jenny Doring, Wairarapa Founders

*Wairarapa Founders celebrates the Robert Miller Mitchell Memorial Luncheon each June.
The following is some information about him.*

Robert's ancestors arrived on the *Blenheim* in December 1840.

James Mitchell (weaver) and his wife Jane came from Paisley, Scotland and after they had lived in Molesworth Street Wellington for a short while, then purchased land in Porirua which they named 'Burnside'. Jane died in 1883 aged 70 and James died in 1890 aged 79. The Burnside property was eventually sold to the government to become part of the Porirua mental asylum.

James brother John arrived in Wellington on the *Mariner* in 1850 and built a home next to 'Burnside'. He married Helen Brown who had also come out with her parents on the *Mariner*. John died three months after the marriage, however their son John succeeded to his uncle's farm in 1873. He had the farm in Porirua, another at Longburn in the Manawatu and promoted two butchery businesses. He married Nancy Allen in 1876 whose father farmed in Tawa Flat.

Their daughter Jane was born in 1837 in Paisley, Scotland and travelled with her parents onboard the *Blenheim*. She married Robert Miller in 1859 who was a successful baker and businessman and also served as a City Councillor.

They appear to have had at least five children, the youngest being Robert Alexander Mitchell Miller.

Robert Alexander Mitchell Miller married Evelyn Rose Aitchison in 1925 and had a sheep farm at Kopuaranga, near Miki Miki with his brother from the early 1900s.

Robert Mitchell Miller was born on 24th July 1926 to Evelyn Rose and Robert Alexander Mitchell.

Robert was signed up as a college student to the New Zealand Founders by his mother in 1940 and became a life member at that time when he was only 14. Life Membership could be purchased for £200 when the parent body issued debentures and made life membership available as well, to enable the purchase of Wakefield House in Wellington in 1940. His mother Evelyn Rose Miller was a past president of the Wairarapa branch of New Zealand Founders.

His father Robert died in 1940 and his mother had two young sons to look after — Robert and William Hugh, known as Hughie. Robert attended Koparanga School in his early years. Neither son married. Robert was a member of the Mauriceville smallbore rifle shooting club and from all accounts was an excellent shot. He took over the running of the farm from his uncle once he was able. He died on 30 August 2008 in Greytown. The family plot is in Archer Street Cemetery, Masterton.

He left money to the Wairarapa Founders in his will and we celebrate that legacy with our luncheon each June.



Early Masterton postcard

Scottish-Nova Scotian Pioneer Settlement in Northland

Adapted by Stephanie Drew from a leaflet issued in 1951 by the Waipu Settlers' Committee

On 28th October, 1851, the small barque *Margaret*, of 236 tons, sailed from St. Ann's, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, carrying 130 passengers under the leadership of the Rev. Norman Macleod. The ship was bound for a new land in the South Pacific. Five more ships at intervals up to 1859 followed, and a total of 870 men, women and children, practically all of Scottish Highland blood and Gaelic speaking, arrived at the young town of Auckland, New Zealand.

This was no ordinary case of immigration assisted and planned by a Government. The ships were Nova Scotian built and manned, each family paid their passage and found their own provisions for the voyage, and on arrival it was only after protracted negotiation with the authorities that they were permitted to select and purchase land from the Crown suitable to their needs.

The blocks selected were in North Auckland. They were all forest-clad, virgin country, and with the nearest sea as the only means of communication. Waipu block of 66,000 acres became the main settlement, while the now flourishing districts of Leigh (then Omaha), Mangawai-Kaiwaka, Whangarei Heads, Kauri-Hikurangi and Okaihau were pioneered by those dauntless colonists.

Notwithstanding the difficulties and hardships encountered by scarcity of materials, limited markets and poor transport, etc., those self-reliant folk, without loss of time, set to work clearing, planting and building their homesteads, and in these tasks neighbours helped each other without disputes, wages, masters or servants. Soon each family were comfortably and independently established and with their freehold title in the "box".

Additional pursuits were followed with outstanding success, including the most necessary professions, particularly education, navigation and law. Some became ship-builders, ship-owners and traders, while others were foremost as kauri bush timber contractors and owners, and the country's leading contractors in bridge, tunnel, railway and harbour works construction. In short, they contributed largely in founding the structure upon which the prosperity of our people depends today.

Reunions

A reunion of those living members of the old migration was held at Waipu in 1903, when the numbers recorded in respect of each of the six sailing ships were:

<i>Margaret</i>	22
<i>Highland Lass</i>	31
<i>Ellen Lewis</i>	45
<i>Spray</i>	18
<i>Breadalbane</i>	36
<i>Gertrude</i>	37
Total	189

FIRST SCOTTISH COLONY for New Zealand

That Fine **FAST SAILING**  **TEAK-BUILT SHIP**

BENCAL MERCHANT,
301 Tons Register—JOHN HEMERY, COMMANDER,
WILL POSITIVELY
SAIL FROM PORT-GLASGOW
For NEW ZEALAND,
With the first Body of Settlers
FROM SCOTLAND.
On FRIDAY, Oct. 25.

SINGLE WOMEN, going out as Servants to Cabin Passengers, or in charge of Married Emigrants, will receive a *Free Passage* on board of this Ship.
All Goods and Luggage must be forwarded by the 20th instant at latest, on which day the Ship will clear out.
For Freight (having room for dead Weight and Measurement Goods) and Passage, apply to
JOHN CRAWFORD,
24, QUEEN STREET.

NEW ZEALAND LAND CO.'S OFFICE,
GLASGOW, 21a Oct. 1851.

© Copyright, People's Palace Museum, Glasgow 1951.

As well as the settlers who came from Nova Scotia there were also direct immigration schemes from Scotland.

Back in St. Ann's, Nova Scotia the 100th Anniversary of the "Sailing of the *Margaret*" with the first Waipu settlers on board was celebrated in August 1951.

A further Reunion / Big Gathering of Descendants and the Celebrations was held at Waipu for three days over New Year, 1953.

Footnote from the 1965

Bulletin:

"Under certain conditions descendants of the Waipu settlers of North Auckland will be admitted as associate members of the Founders Society."

[This criteria has been updated since this date and all eligible descendants can be full members of New Zealand Founders Society].

A background to New Zealand Heritage Trails

Heritage Trails groups were set up over 30 years ago around New Zealand as a way to promote the cultural, scenic and historical aspects of the country. These groups were initially established with local council support and were managed by volunteers who spent a considerable amount of time planning and researching possible routes.

Trails would take visitors and locals around areas within the urban areas and the outlying rural region. Signs were put up to mark sites of interest and brochures produced as guides.

Although begun over 30 years ago these trails are well worth exploring to get to know your own region and when visiting other places around New Zealand. Brochures are generally available from i-site offices and some are also available online.

Hastings is one of the few areas in New Zealand still to have an active group managing and updating their trails and creating new ones.

Create your own family's Heritage Trail

Contributed by Stephanie Drew, Hawke's Bay Founders

We can create our own heritage trails that our children, grandchildren or future generations can drive or walk around to see the places that have been important to earlier generations of our families. This could include the location of houses or businesses that people were connected with, where they were buried, or other locations that you know were important.

It is easiest to begin by plotting locations of interest on a map; give each location a number and then put this number on a list that records the actual address (or close to it) and the reason that it is an important site. The sequence of numbers as they appear on the map at this stage is not important since these can be changed when all the locations of interest have been finalised. If you have any photographs of places that are relevant then these could be noted on this list too.

There may be a number of locations that are quite close to each other while other places are spread out around the country. Any trail you complete should be 'doable' in a specified amount of time. This way you might end up with a series of smaller 'mini trails' that can be explored on their own or one after another.

It may be easier to concentrate a trail on one branch of your family at the time, unless they all lived very close to each other.

The numbering of locations on your trail can then be adjusted to be in a sequence that you can walk or drive around easily. Once this is done you can start

adding more detail to your list with information about when a member of your family might have lived or worked at the location, and any other history you know about it. Photographs can be included here. All of this information can be put together in a scrapbook or as a computer file, depending on your abilities.

In some cases a family home may have been demolished or moved off the site and new homes built there but even being able to provide a 'sense of place' to let people appreciate the location of a significant address is helpful. Make sure you respect the privacy of the new owners of the site.

As an example of creating a trail I had the opportunity in January this year to spend a bit of time travelling around the Northland area. Knowing that my grandparents had taught in a number of the schools in this region I made a list of the places they had taught in and tried to visit some of these places. Although I didn't know where they had lived at the time while they were teaching there I was able to find a number of the schools. Many no longer existed due to the merging of many rural schools but I was still able to see what the land was like around the area.

By creating our own heritage trails for family members and for future generations we are able to preserve a lot of social and environmental history that may not be recorded in a straightforward family tree or genealogy. It can also be a very interesting project to undertake.

Early housing options in New Zealand

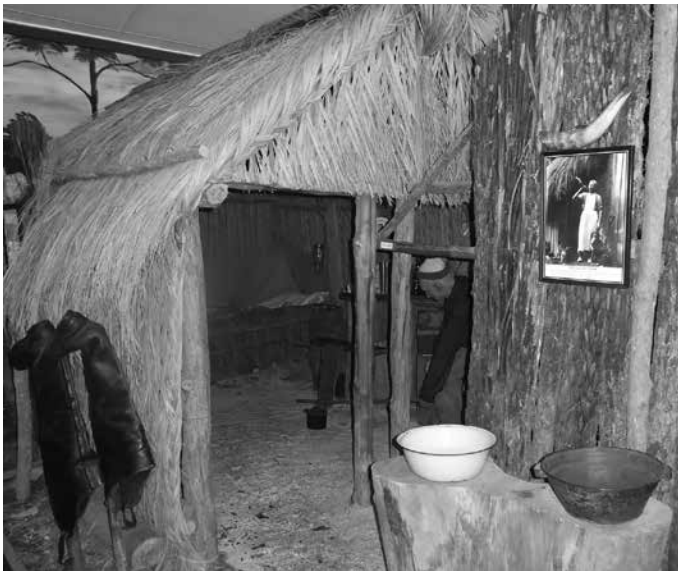
Contributed by Stephanie Drew, Hawke's Bay Founders

Early European arrivals to New Zealand included whalers, sealers and traders as well as missionaries. Their requirements for housing were varied as some were still able to live aboard their ships while others used canvas tents or very simple whares. These tended to be adapted from the style of whare the Māori built combined with simplified European styles of cottages.

The materials used commonly for these early whares were raupo,



Te Waimate Mission House near Kerikeri.



Example of a nikau whare recreated at the Matakoho Kauri Museum.

flax, punga and manuka, or where available nikau. Shelter from the weather was their most important function. In some areas, if suitable materials were found, sod cottages were built. Sawn timber planks were not available until saw mills had been established.

Te Waimate Mission House

New Zealand's second oldest building, Te Waimate Mission, preserves missionary, farming and architectural history, as well as stories of important early encounters between Māori and Europeans.

The once-extensive mission station was established by the London-based Church Missionary Society to instruct Māori in European farming techniques

while promoting the Christian way of life. As well as preserving stories of great endeavour, conflict and perseverance, it is a notable early attempt to recreate an English pastoral landscape. It is reached from Kerikeri via one of New Zealand's first roads.

Built in 1832 under the direction of the Reverend Samuel Marsden and using local Māori labour, the Mission House was erected as a single-storey dwelling of Georgian design. Through its appearance, and genteel features such as a dining room and parlour, the house promoted the idea of Pākehā 'civilization'. Subsequent additions were removed after Te Waimate was purchased by the New Zealand government in 1961.

Very well preserved and featuring period furniture, the house today is fascinating to visit; interpretive displays and artefacts relay a wealth of stories. Te Waimate's role in fostering Māori-Pākehā relations is particularly significant. In February 1840, the Mission House hosted the second signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, New Zealand's founding document, after it was taken around the country for consideration by different Māori groups.

Another display commemorates the 1835 visit of Charles Darwin who waxed lyrical over Te Waimate's "English farm house and its well-dressed fields, placed there as if by an enchanter's wand".

Reference: Heritage New Zealand

From Winkles to Wealth on the Isle of Wight

Contributed by John Warwick Kellaway, Waikato Founders

Born in 1791 at St Helens on the Isle of Wight, Sophia (Sophie) Daw was one of the children of Richard Daw (known as Dickie Dawes), a well known local smuggler, and Jane, the daughter of Edward and Ann Calloway, of St Helens, formerly of Wickham Hampshire. Edward and Ann Wilkins had married at Bishops Waltham Hampshire in 1740. Although there were probably earlier children, Jane 1753, and their next four recorded, were born on the island between 1753-63. Another four were born to his second wife Mary between 1766-74.

Richard and Jane married in 1775, and produced a number of children over the succeeding years. About 1796 Dickie died, leaving Jane and their family destitute. After trying to survive by winkle picking on the foreshore, the youngest children were taken to the Isle of Wight House of Industry, or Workhouse. Sophie was only six. Her brother William was four, while baby sister Charlotte joined them two years later at three.

The Workhouse was regarded as progressive for the time, and young Sophie was later placed, at 13, with a local farmer. She walked out after a few years with him, to work as a Chambermaid in Portsmouth. The next step was as a Milliner's Assistant in London. Forced to leave after an affair with a young watercarrier, she resorted to selling oranges at Covent Garden. Possibly appearing on the stage, it was not long before she was "noticed", and set up by a rich Army Officer in an elegant villa at Turnham Green. Falling from favour with that particular patron, another gentleman settled her, with £50 a year, non-professionally, in a Piccadilly brothel. There, she was noticed by a M. Guy, servant to the exiled French Duc de Bourbon.

In 1812, the elderly Duke, last of the Bourbon royal line, installed her in a splendid house off Queens Square, Bloomsbury. 20 year old Sophie was now given £800 a year pin money, together with tutoring in languages, music, dancing and deportment.

However, finding herself destitute and deserted again when, with the restoration of the French Monarchy under Louis XVIII, the middle aged Duke returned to France in 1814, and she crossed the Channel to be near him in Paris. But the Duke had by now inherited the vast estates of his father, and it was socially impossible for her to be taken into

the Palais de Bourbon. The solution was a return to London, and an arranged marriage there to an available, perhaps gullible, M. Feucheres. Created le Baron de Feucheres, he received a dowry of 140,000 francs.

Now socially acceptable, the Feucheres moved into the Chantilly household of the Duke, the Palais de Bourbon. Sophie's meat porter nephew James followed, as le Baron de Flassans. Her elder sister Mary Ann was supplied with a large dowry, and a suitable husband, while Grandmamma Jane was given comfortable lodgings in Paris.

Sophie's new husband however discovered the situation, and divorced her. Meantime, the ageing Duke was becoming a concern. He was in poor health, and had no direct heirs. Sophie contrived for him to make a will in favour of the son of Louis Philippe, le Duc d'Orleans, later to become King of France, with a suitable contribution for her.

Now acceptable at the French Court, her personal situation was starting to worsen. The relationship with the Duke deteriorated badly, and he was also said to fear for his life. The 1830 Revolution sent King Charles X into exile, and le Duc de Bourbon made plans to follow.

On the eve of leaving however, the Duke was found hanging in his bedroom.

Suicide or murder? In the scandal that followed, Sophie bore the brunt of the accusations and blame. Her position, her "toadies", her violent treatment of the Duke, and the inheritance, now however only two million francs, rather than an anticipated 12 million, were serious grounds for suspicion.

Louis Philippe was implicated, and did his best to suppress the matter, but it was taken to Court. And Sophie moved close to the guillotine. Conveniently however the judge was retired early, and the new judge strangely could find no case to answer.

Soon afterwards, her young nephew was to die mysteriously in some agony, and Sophie, now known as la Baronne de Feucheres, brought his body back home to St Helens. Public opinion in Paris was by now heavily against her and, after realising her French assets, in 1837 she returned to England, building a mansion on the estate of Bure Homage,

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near Christchurch, and a fine house in Hyde Park Square London.

Her mother Jane was brought back to a Hammersmith Convent, where she was to die aged nearly 90.

Sophie, now grossly overweight, developed dropsy. After giving away most of her fortune to charity, she died in December 1840, highly regarded on the Isle of Wight as a benefactor.

A poor workhouse girl, who had risen from winkle picking to the wealth and position of French royal society.

It was many years later that documents were found proving that Sophie Dawes had planned the murder of le Duc de Bourbon, and that her Sergeant lover of the time, secreted away by her after the event, had suffocated the old man in his bed.

Murder at the Manor: A Domestic Outrage in Gloucestershire

An early recorded English legal case concerning the death of Richard Butler

Contributed by John Warwick Kellaway, Waikato Founders

Matilda Butler, the wife of Richard Butler, was the daughter of Elias de Caillewey/Kaillewey of Brimpsfield, Gloucestershire, and Tuderinton/Kaylewent Wiltshire. Elias would have been born about 1160-65, and married Bertha Giffard, sister of Elias Giffard, of the Baronial Giffard family. Descended from Rollo, the leader of the Vikings who settled in France. he was the forebear of John le Calewe, who was temporarily to inherit the Giffard estates of the executed John Giffard in 1322, through that marriage. And of the Kellaway, Callaway, and other related families today. Elias's marriage would have been about 1190, perhaps earlier, and Matilda could have been born around 1190. Matilda married Richard Butler of Acton, Gloucestershire, and they had at least one child, Amice (Hawisa).

Richard Butler had been "wounded in his own house". It was unknown by whom, however Matilda claimed it was by his former servant William Rous.

In the Presentment of the (Grand) Jury at the Agmead Hundred, she had stated she had gone for a walk in the garden at night with her maid, whilst her husband was having his feet washed by her daughter Amice. She heard a noise, and on going to the house door, saw William and another man with swords drawn near her husband. They ran after her, but she escaped, and hid herself until they went away. Her maid however was caught and bound.

The jurors disbelieved her story, denying that Richard ever had such a servant, and alleging that she and her husband were continually in strife, and

that he sometimes beat her, accusing her of light behaviour. She often went off to the house of her father Elyas, or to the house of Robert Wayfer, who had married her aunt. Furthermore the said Robert and William Wayfer, and John of Fuestone, often went to the house of Richard Butler, taking her back with them, and threatening Richard.

The Agmead jurors firmly believed that William and John slew him by the counsel and wish of Matilda herself, and bribed by her thereto. The jurors of Grumboldsash Hundred concurred in that opinion.

Matilda had flatly refused to be tried by a jury of her neighbours, on the plea that many of them were probably prejudiced against her, and had judgement deferred until one month after Michaelmas, when the King's Court sat at Westminster. Bail was exacted for Amice, possibly because she may have given false evidence for her mother.

On 27 December 1221 a mandate was given to the Sheriff of Gloucestershire to deliver his prisoner, the relict/widow Matilda, to Elyas and Osbert Giffard of Brimpsfield who, with others, had bound themselves to ensure that before the forthcoming Easter, "she would assume the habit of a black nun, or that of the Convent of Seperingham".

The others were, William Earl Marshall (son of the former Regent of England), William Earl of Salisbury (William Longsword, son of King Henry II and "Fair Rosamund"), Osbert Giffard of Norfolk, Gilbert Giffard, and her father Elyas de Caillou/Caillewey.

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Apart from her father, and Giffard cousins, they included two of the principal nobles in England.

Matilda presumably spent the rest of her days in the Convent, but what became of the perpetrators of the outrage we do not know. Probably they were suffered to "abjure the realm", and perchance sought to expiate their crime by a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Considering the coarse and brutal times, the punishment could be considered lenient, no doubt because of the high family rank and connections.

The case is regarded as an early example of the administration of Justice, providing an insight into the manners and customs of the English Aristocracy of the time.

Matilda's father Elias is among the earliest forebears we have some certainty about, with direct descent from Rollo to John le Calewe of Dunes Weston in Dorset, William of Sherborne, the Knights

of Rockbourne, and the Pedigreed families of the Tudor period. And other families in Devon and elsewhere in England.

It is probable that he was a son of the second Philip, the son of Philip and Hawisa de Chailleway, who was referred to in the Gloucester Pipe Rolls as having property in Wiltshire in 1165, and with property in Worcestershire. With earlier descent from Osbern de Cailly, who was born about 1015-1020 in Normandy, the cousin of Duke William, King of England, and back to Rollo, the Viking leader in Normandy..

The original account is taken from an extract from the Journal of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Vol. XI p 331-335, (1886) by Sir Henry Barkly KCB GCMG.

The information was researched by Brian Kelway Willoughby of Cheltenham.



Millennium predictions from the 1999 *Bulletin*

In 1999 there was great speculation as to what the 21st century would bring. Now 21 years on it is interesting to see what has already happened. We can only wonder what settlers in 1899 might have imagined would happen in the next century. They would certainly not have predicted that during the first 21 years of the century they would experience a World War and a pandemic!

Predictions in 1999 included:

- Doctors will have a chemical prevention or cure for most forms of cancer.
- An artificial heart will be available.
- Man will be seeding clouds on a large scale, taking the punch out of hurricanes, summoning snow for skiers and scheduling rain to coincide with farmer's needs.
- People will travel to and from the moon on reuseable shuttlecraft.
- Moon colonies will be established and plans for a manned flight to Mars will be well advanced.

- The motorist will drive a smaller, plainer, safer and virtually pollution-free car.
- TV sets will have wall-sized screens and attendant print-out materials providing almost any TV programme, movie or printed material desired.
- Leisure time pursuits will boom as automation and technological advance will cut the average working week to only three or four days.
- Youth will be maturing earlier and taking a broader role in national affairs.
- The sea will hum with large scale operations in mining, food extraction, fuel processing and water desalination.
- Artificial suns will orbit the earth, capturing solar energy and relaying it by laser beams for use below.

Some of these have eventuated but others we might have to wait for.

The History of Pandemics and Surviving Them

Contributed by Alan De La Mare, Wairarapa Founders

Pandemics¹ and severe epidemics² have occurred throughout the history of mankind. They have also occurred in the recent history of our ancestors. They are still occurring around the world.

Over the centuries, there have been at least four Epidemics and fourteen pandemics which have killed in excess of one million people each. The worst one was the Black Death which resulted in somewhere between 75 and 200 million deaths from a population of 375 million.

Bubonic Plague is the term used to encompass three similar variants which differ slightly in symptoms and which each have a different route of infection into the body. The overall effect is that the range of symptoms all fall within a similar pattern, hence they are clumped together as Bubonic.

Viral haemorrhagic fevers (VHF) are a group of viral illnesses in which the dominant symptoms are Fever and Haemorrhage. The haemorrhage can be either under the skin, resulting in rashes, splotches, swelling and bruising and bleeding, or internal haemorrhage. This can be severe and often results in death from loss of circulating blood volume, low blood pressure and severe shock. Ebola, Dengue Fever and Yellow Fever are but three among many VHF's.

Novel Coronavirus

Novel is the term, or provisional name, given to coronaviruses (CV) before a name is given to them.

CV's are endemic in the population and frequently give rise to normally mild symptoms, such as the common cold.

The unusually virulent CV, which has the ability to cause severe symptoms, is typically the result of cross-species transmission, the crossing of a virus from an animal species to humans. These can cause severe illnesses such as viral pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome and death.

1 A **pandemic** is defined as 'an epidemic occurring world-wide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people'. The classical definition includes nothing about population immunity, virology or disease severity."

Another term frequently come across is **endemic**. An infection is said to be **endemic** in a population when that infection exists at a baseline level in a geographic area without continuing reinfection from outside that area. Diseases such as Measles, Chicken Pox exist in New Zealand but in a steady state which seldom rises in numbers of cases to become a significant concern.

2 An **epidemic** is defined as 'a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time'.

Different CV's mutate at different rates, some very slowly, some rapidly i.e. 'Flu'. Hence the development of vaccines.

Circa 3000 B.C.

About 5,000 years ago, an epidemic wiped out the Neolithic hamlet of Hamin Mangha, a prehistoric village in Inner Mongolia, Northeastern China.

The tiny little prehistoric village of just 29 homes had 100 charred skeletons found stuffed inside a 200 square feet hut. Researchers do not know what the disease could have been – but most suggest that a disease that would have killed so many so quickly and led to such a ghastly mass cremation – would only have been a virulent infection.

How did these people die? Anthropologists say, they seemed to have died of a lethal infection that spread so much fear that to stop the spread of the epidemic the villagers did not even care to bury their dead as was the practice. They incinerated the dead and left in a hurry never to return. And the village was buried in the sands of time – forsaken, isolated and uninhabited for eternity.

A couple of other Neolithic sites in the region – but from different time-bands also indicate similar footprints of epidemics, mass burials and abandoned sites. The only thing common to all however is the Holocene Climate Optimum (a time of Global Warming between 9000 and 5000 years ago) – the Hamin Mangha epidemic seems to have taken place around the end of this warm climatic period on earth that lasted for over four millenniums.

Plague of Athens: 430 B.C.

Around 430 B.C., not long after a war between Athens and Sparta began, an epidemic ravaged the people of Athens and lasted for five years. Some estimates put the death toll as high as 100,000 people.

Antonine Plague: A.D. 165-180

When soldiers returned to the Roman Empire from campaigning beyond it, they brought back more than the spoils of victory. The Antonine Plague, which may have been smallpox, laid waste to the army and may have killed over five million people across the Roman empire.

Plague of Cyprian: A.D. 250-271

The Plague of Cyprian is estimated to have killed 5,000 people a day in Rome alone.

Plague of Justinian: A.D. 541-542

The Byzantine Empire was ravaged by the Bubonic Plague, which marked the start of its decline. The

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plague reoccurred periodically afterward. Some estimates suggest that up to 10% of the world's population died.

The Black Death: 1331-1353

The Black Death, caused by the Bubonic Plague, travelled from Asia to Europe. Some estimates suggest that it wiped out over half of Europe's population.

Estimates of deaths range from 75 – 200 million.

It originated in Asia, and was called the Black Death because it was carried on 12 ships which sailed from the Black Sea to the Sicilian port of Messina, from where it rapidly spread throughout Europe

The plague changed the course of Europe's history. With so many dead, labour became harder to find, bringing about better pay for workers and the end of Europe's system of serfdom. The lack of cheap labour may also have contributed to technological innovation.

- Scales for weighing were invented in 1366;
- Golf-balls invented, first piano, 1400;
- (gun) trigger invented, 1411;
- Oil painting invented, 1420;
- Hoisting gear invented, 1421;
- The Guttenberg Printing Press, 1455;
- Drypoint engravings, 1465;
- Muzzle-loading rifles invented, 1475;
- The first Parachute, 1485;
- Bell chimes invented, 1487;
- Theory of flying machines, 1492;
- The Map Globe invented, 1492;
- Whiskey invented (Scotland), 1494;

The Bubonic Plague continued to strike Europe, the Middle East and beyond for the next four centuries, returning every 10 to 20 years.

Cocoliztli epidemic: 1545-1548

Either a form of Salmonella, or a form of viral haemorrhagic fever the epidemic killed 15 million inhabitants of Mexico and Central America.

American Plagues: 16th century

The American Plagues are a cluster of Eurasian diseases brought to the Americas by European explorers. These illnesses, including smallpox, contributed to the collapse of the Inca and Aztec civilizations. Some estimates suggest that 90% of the indigenous population in the Western Hemisphere was killed off.

Great Plague of London: 1665-1666

The plague started in April 1665 and spread rapidly through the hot summer months. Fleas from plague-infected rodents were one of the main causes of

transmission. By the time the plague ended, about 100,000 people, including 15% of the population of London, had died.

It is thought that the Great Fire which started at the end of the Black Plague, helped put a stop to the Plague by reducing the rat and flea populations, to a level that reduced the vector population enough to stop the continuing spread.

Plague still is endemic in many countries, including in Madagascar, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Peru

In 2013, there were 783 cases reported worldwide, causing 126 deaths.

Great Plague of Marseille: 1720-1723

The Great Plague of Marseille started when a ship docked in Marseille, France, carrying goods from the eastern Mediterranean. Although the ship was quarantined, plague still got into the city, likely through fleas on plague-infected rodents.

Plague spread quickly, and over the next three years, as many as 100,000 people died in Marseille and surrounding areas. It's estimated that up to 30% of the population of Marseille may have perished.

Russian Plague: 1770-1772

The empress of Russia, Catherine II (also called Catherine the Great), was so desperate to contain the plague and restore public order that she issued a hasty decree ordering that all factories be moved from Moscow. By the time the plague ended, as many as 100,000 people may have died.

Philadelphia Yellow Fever Epidemic: 1793

Yellow Fever is carried and transmitted by mosquitoes, which experienced a population boom during the particularly hot and humid summer weather in Philadelphia that year. It wasn't until winter arrived — and the mosquitoes died out — that the epidemic finally stopped. By then, more than 5,000 people had died.

Flu Pandemic: 1889-1890

In just a few months, the disease spanned the globe, killing one million people. It took just five weeks for the epidemic to reach peak mortality.

The earliest cases were reported in Russia. The virus spread rapidly throughout St. Petersburg before it quickly made its way throughout Europe and the rest of the world.

American Polio Epidemic: 1916

A polio epidemic that started in New York City caused 27,000 cases and 6,000 deaths in the United States.

Polio epidemics occurred sporadically in the United States until the Salk vaccine was developed in 1954. New Zealand was also hit by a number of Polio epidemics with 400 deaths in the early half of the 20th century.

Spanish Flu: 1918-1920

The 1918-1920 Spanish flu infected half a billion people – around the world, including Pacific islands and in the Arctic – killing 20 to 100 million.

Most influenza outbreaks disproportionately kill the very young and the very old, but the 1918 pandemic had an unusually high mortality rate for young adults. It killed more people in 25 weeks than AIDS did in its first 25 years.

Mass troop movements and close quarters during World War I caused it to spread and mutate faster, and the susceptibility of soldiers to the flu may have been increased by stress, malnourishment and chemical attacks. Improved transportation systems made it easier for soldiers, sailors and civilian travellers to spread the disease.

Despite the name Spanish Flu, the disease likely did not start in Spain. Spain was a neutral nation during the war and did not enforce strict censorship of its press, which could therefore freely publish early accounts of the illness. As a result, people falsely believed the illness originated in Spain, and the name Spanish Flu stuck.

Asian Flu: 1957-1958

The Asian Flu pandemic was global showing for influenza. With its roots in China, the virus that caused the pandemic was a blend of avian flu viruses. The total death toll was more than 1.1 million worldwide.

AIDS Pandemic and Epidemic: 1981-present day

AIDS has claimed an estimated 35 million lives since it was first identified.

The virus made its way around the world, and AIDS was a pandemic by the late 20th century. Now, about 64% of the estimated 40 million living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) live in sub-Saharan Africa.

H1N1 Swine Flu Pandemic: 2009-2010

The 2009 swine flu pandemic was caused by a new strain of H1N1 that originated in Mexico in the spring of 2009 before spreading to the rest of the world.

In one year, the virus infected as many as 1.4 billion people across the globe and killed between 151,700 and 575,400 people.

West African Ebola Epidemic: 2014-2016

Ebola ravaged West Africa between 2014 and 2016, with 28,600 reported cases and 11,325 deaths. There is no cure for Ebola, although efforts at finding a vaccine are ongoing. The first known cases of Ebola occurred in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1976, and the virus may have originated in bats.

Zika Virus Epidemic: 2015-present day

The impact of the current Zika epidemic in South America and Central America won't be known for several years. In the meantime, scientists face a race against time to bring the virus under control. The Zika virus is usually spread through mosquitoes of the *Aedes* genus, although it can also be sexually transmitted in humans.

While Zika is usually not harmful to adults or children, it can attack infants who are still in the womb and cause birth defects. The type of mosquitoes that carry Zika flourish best in warm, humid climates, making South America, Central America and parts of the southern United States prime areas for the virus to flourish.

Here in New Zealand, we are doing so well because of the advances of modern science and modern medicine.

Vaccinations are being developed for a number of these diseases and these are effective.

But think, for a moment, how our ancestors tried to deal with these pandemics.

No vaccinations.

No idea what the cause was,

No idea how to counter it,

Just, in some cases, a gut feeling.

Those who came to New Zealand aboard ships travelled in very close quarters for anything from three to nine months to reach our shores. There were births on these voyages but there were also deaths, not only from accidents but from diseases as well. And these were very easily spread in these conditions. There was no luxury of quarantine.

With the Covid lockdowns we have experienced we have still had the ability to exercise in the open air; we know to keep ourselves and others safe by sanitising our hands and wearing face masks; and we have a great testing regime and vaccinations. We can survive this.

A mere 160 years ago – December 22, 1814 at Oihi

By L. M. Street

Soon there will be the annual 'pilgrimage' to the North as New Zealanders seek the sun and evidence of their earliest times of settlement in the place where the first Christian message was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Marsden on the eve of the eve of Christmas Eve, some 160 years ago.

There are so many historic places in the Auckland Province that it is difficult to single out the spot from which has come the greatest good and honour to the province and New Zealand.

Waitangi, in the Bay of Islands, is recognised historically for the signing of the famous treaty, but the people most responsible for laying the foundation of this treaty had landed 26 years previously, on 22nd December, 1814, at pretty little Rangihoua Bay.

These intrepid men were the Rev. Samuel Marsden, Thomas Kendall, John King and William Hall. Marsden conducted the first Christian service in that part of the Bay of Islands called Oihi.

First Non-Maori Child

The first white child, Thomas Holloway King, was born on 20th February, 1815, but died at the age of three years and nine months. In May, 1815, the first white girl, Dinah, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

At the age of seven years Dinah Hall was sent to be educated in Sydney. Her father, William Hall, suffered badly from asthma, so he and his family finally left Rangihoua in 1822 to live near Parramatta, New South Wales, where, at the age of 16, Dinah was teaching a small class of infants.

The missionaries in the district soon learned to speak the Maori language, but it was hard at first, after the death of Marsden's friend Ruatara, for some to understand the workings of the Maori mind and the reasons for certain acts.

For instance, when Hehi, a young Maori chief whom Mrs. Hall had nursed for several weeks, died, the relatives came and tomahawked Rangi, her housemaid, while she was at the washtub at the back door. They needed a servant to minister

to the chief's spirit in the land of the departed. Greatly upset, the family was ill with shock for days.

This first mission station of the Church Missionary Society in the Auckland Province has few traces left of its part in bringing civilisation to the country. John King, his wife Hannah and several of their 12 children lie in the little cemetery near the Marsden Cross.

The pa that flanks the beach has clearly marked terraces where the hillside was once crowded with the whares of Ruatara's people. Now the trees look as if they have fought a losing battle with the scrub and second growth.

The trials and tribulations of those first years in this historic and lovely spot are hard to visualise in the hustle and bustle of today, but to the courageous lives lived by the first mother and her two women companions much is owed, for they sowed, by faith and trust, the solid foundation of mutual respect between two races-true helpmates to their husbands.

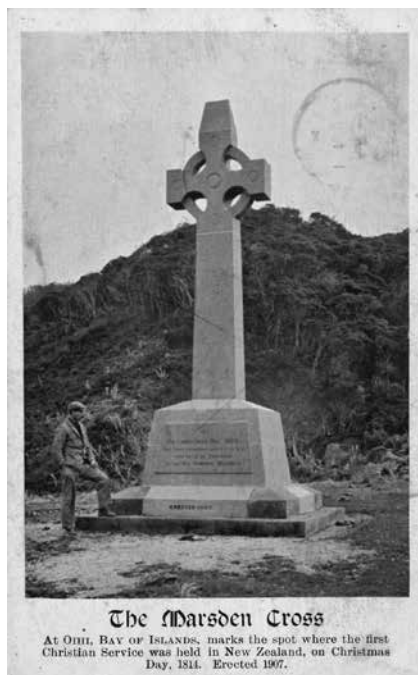
At the first centenary gathering conducted at Oihi by the late Archbishop Averill, in 1914, a temporary altar was erected in front of the Marsden Cross and hundreds of Maoris and pakehas celebrated in a great service of thanksgiving.

How these women would rejoice could they but return to see how the work they began 150 years ago in a tiny, isolated bay, surrounded by fear and suspicion, is carried on by thousands of women, through countless organisations, in harmony and unity of purpose.

Should a tourist visit the once vigorous and thriving settlement he would find only a cathedral silence, broken by the softly lapping waves, the sigh of the wind in the trees and the cry of seagulls.

Standing in the shadow of the Cross surely would come the thought: "Put off your shoes. The place whereon you stand is holy ground."

Postcard of the Marsden Cross at Oihi.



'Chasing Ships'

By National Executive Member & Professional Librarian Sandra Clarke

Report on Membership Criteria and Relevant Research for New Zealand Founders Society

The adjustment to the membership criteria made by the NZ Founders' Society at the 1987 AGM has made the task of the membership committee a lot more complex, even if rather more interesting.

The period from 1858 to 1865 saw a rapid increase in the number of people coming to settle in New Zealand and unlike the period from 1870 on there were no central government records. Each province had the right to establish its own immigration committee and the records of these committees are not all stored in the National Archives in Wellington. The gold rushes also brought thousands of people to the South Island, whose arrival was sometimes recorded in the newspapers of the day. During the later period there were also up to 8000 British military personnel in the country.

Unlike the first ten years of the first six provinces there has been little attempt to publish lists of people who arrived during the later period, particularly at Napier, Hokitika, Oamaru and the Auckland Islands. Some work is being done by the NZ Genealogical Society but it is usually in a period later than 1865 except in Wellington and Dunedin. The first 12 ships to Invercargill are listed in books but not their passengers, and Marlborough appears to have had no direct immigration in the period concerned. The following: *Cyclopedia of New Zealand*, 5 volumes; Roll of early settlers and descendants in the Auckland province prior to the end of 1852; *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, 1940 (2 volumes) are all most helpful but not comprehensive. It is unfortunate that the Founders library in Wellington does not hold all these volumes.

As a first step to making the task of the membership committee possible under the new criteria a list of ships already mentioned in the Founders' records was started about 12 months ago. It was based on a list compiled by Mr Buick-Constable over many years. A date and place of arrival was added to the names in his list. The date and place is necessary so that a search for a list of passengers can start in the right province.

In June 1989 the 5th edition (40 pages) of that list covering compilation to the end of April 1989 was

sent to members of the executive and all branches. In September 1989 the next edition consisting of about 60 pages will be complete. The 6th edition will cover a majority of the commercial ships coming to New Zealand from Great Britain between 1840 and 1865. It will include only a few of the ships that brought people to New Zealand before 1840, a token list of Maori canoes and a few of the ships that brought people from Australia in a period. Some troop ships are included.

Because of constraints of time and finance, future editions will be produced once a year as ships are identified from new membership applications. At a rough estimate about 40 Maori canoes possibly 150 troop ships, perhaps 200 ships from Australia, 300 whalers and 150 private ships should be added to the list. These figures are only estimates.

I have produced two small booklets as guides to secretaries in the branches who try to verify applications in their own areas, but these are only a beginning.

An example of an outstanding enquiry for this year is the membership of someone descended from Mr John Farrell who arrived in the whaling ship *Dundee Castle* in 1828 in the Hawke's Bay and subsequently went to Invercargill. My enquiries in the usual shipping records of the period at Turnbull Library can find no trace of a ship called *Dundee Castle* or an early settler John Farrell. Letters to the Napier Museum and the Invercargill Public Library have produced no reply. I have found a ship called *Dunvegan Castle* which called at Hobart in 1830 but this may not be relevant.

I have attached to this report a list of figures showing population growth in New Zealand for the relevant period. In this report I have only dealt with the problem of listing ships, and not in great detail, with that of locating lists of passengers in those ships.

I would like to suggest that in the next 12 months the following aspects of the project are commenced.

1. The checking and adding of categories of ships mentioned below.
2. The establishment of a file of passenger lists in the Wellington office against which member applications can be quickly checked.

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3. The acquisition of two or three key volumes for the library that would help the membership committee in their job of checking applications.
4. If Founders finances allow it, the employment of a librarian for the maximum of three hours per week for 12 months to check information on applications that require checking at Turnbull Library or further afield.

Growth of European Population in New Zealand from 1840-1865

1840	2,050
1841	5,000
1842	10,992
1843	11,848
1844	12,447
1845	12,774
1846	13,274
1847	14,477
1848	17,166
1849	19,543
1850	22,102
1851	26,707
1852	27,633
1853	plus 1,091
1854	32,554
1855	37,192
1856	45,940
1857	49,802
1858	59,413
1859	71,593
1860	79,711
1861	99,021
1862	125,812
1863	164,048
1864	172,158
1865	190,607
1870	248,400

Note 1: In 1853 Maori population was estimated at 56,400

Note 2: From 1853 figures include military personnel

Source: NZ Official Yearbook 1895

Postscript from Carolyn Adams 2021, National Secretary

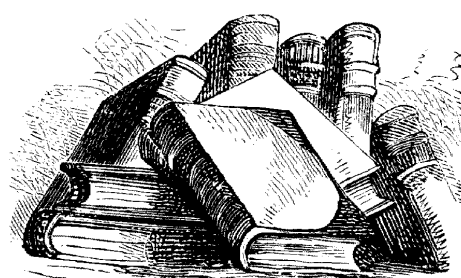
In 1939 when the New Zealand Founders was formed, the constitution stated that to be eligible to join Members must be Direct Descendants of ancestors had arrived before or during the first ten years of each province opening. This meant Wellington Province was before January 1850, Taranaki March and Auckland October 1842, Nelson, February 1852, and Otago March 1858. Napier was declared a port in 1855 with many ships travelling there from other provincial ports.

The mixture of dates proved to be very confusing, and it was decided during the 1980s, with a great deal of consultation over several years, to make the whole of New Zealand a uniform date ‘before 31 December 1865’.

The Founders had a committee formed to grant Membership. There were no personal computers or internet to help the committee in these days, so searching through books in the libraries and museums was a very time-consuming task. Birth certificates and property ownership records were not freely available.

Many of the ships bringing gold miners from Australia to Otago did not have passenger lists and merely stated ‘250 Gold Miners and 30 Wives and Children’. Soldiers, mostly old, ill, or retired infantrymen from the British Isles, were listed as the number of Captains, Sergeants and Privates. Once again this was not a great deal of help for the committee seeking ancestor arrival dates. Waka’s, sealers and whalers and most missionaries did not have shipping lists at all.

It is quite different today when I can find all the information on the internet – shipping lists, Papers Past and Google are freely available, along with scanned information from all of our past and present members is on the laptop computer. What a different world we live in.



Branch activities over the years

Contributed by Stephanie Drew, Hawke's Bay Founders

Revisiting early editions of the Founders *Bulletin* has provided not only some interesting reading with the wide variety of articles but also the Branch reports that give wonderful information on the activities have taken place over the years. Branches were very active and social within their own communities and with meeting members from other branches.

Bus trips

These have been very popular with most branches. Some were day trips to places of interest within the region; others were weekend, or longer, trips to another province or district where historic events had taken place. These trips often provided opportunities for branch members to meet with members from the branch area they were visiting. At least one branch took a group of Founders members to Norfolk Island for a week to explore the history there.

Guided walking tours

These were often walks around the local city centre with the opportunity to find out information about significant buildings and landmarks. These were obviously not long or arduous treks since many involved an afternoon tea as well. A well-informed historian or person with architectural knowledge would usually lead these.

Balls and dances

"A gay time was had by all" was often in the reports about these events. "Founders Ball" was always prominent wording in the publicity for these and it seems that they were definitely a social event to include in the general public's calendars as well as branch members'.

Wine and cheese evenings

Another very social event, especially in the 1960s and 70s. These must have been rather glamorous occasions with women in their cocktail frocks and men in their suits!

Picnics and Pot Luck meals

These were sometimes combined with a bus trip or else members arrived by car at a suitable destination. This may have been a park or scenic reserve, a historic homestead or even a member's own garden!

Other activities

There were also progressive dinners, car rallies, and even treasure hunts as well as the more sedate luncheons or dinners with a guest speaker.

Waitangi Day functions

For many decades following the establishment of New Zealand Founders Society the main Dominion office and branches made the celebration of Waitangi Day a significant event on their calendars.

In 1965 the 125th anniversary of Waitangi Day was a two day celebration in Wellington organised by New Zealand Founders. Nearly 1000 invitations were sent out to members and to Maori and pakeha community leaders. A cocktail party and then a formal dinner were held on the Saturday and then on Sunday a special service was held at St Paul's Cathedral, followed by a supper at Wakefield House.

Founders Society members also organised special displays at the Dominion Museum, the Alexander Turnbull Library and the Public Library.

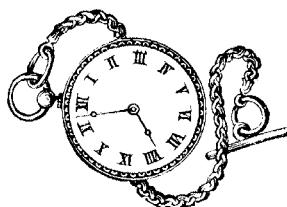
Other years a special Waitangi Day address would be given at a special dinner to commemorate the day.

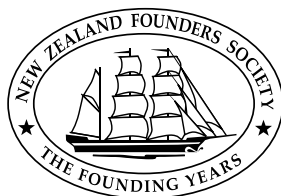
Combined events with other historic groups

There were many occasions when branches either hosted or attended social functions with Early Settler groups, Historic Places branch members or other similar groups. Some of these resulted in joint community projects while others were purely social events. Either way both organisations benefitted from the contact.



This is just a small selection from past activities branches have undertaken over the years. Hopefully this list will spark some ideas for branch committees to plan some different activities in the future..





NZ FOUNDERS SOCIETY NEW MEMBERS 2021

Surname	Ship	Port of Arrival	Date of Arrival	Ancestor
Auckland Branch				
Matthew John KIRKBRIDGE	<i>Portland</i>	Auckland	1847	Faith (nee MIDDLEWOOD) KIRKWOOD
	<i>Jane Gifford</i>	Auckland	1842	Thomas WYLLIE
	<i>Duchess of Argyle</i>	Auckland	1842	James & Abigail (nee GULLEN) GOLLAN
Hawke's Bay Branch				
Maree Anne BEVAN	<i>Timandra</i>	New Plymouth	1842	Richard Whiting & Mary Ann (nee MARTIN) POPE
Stephen William BEVAN Associate - Husband of #8359 Maree Anne BEVAN				
Dorothy Ann DALLIMORE	<i>Accrington</i>	Lyttelton	1863	Richard MEREDITH
	<i>William Hyde</i>	Lyttelton	1852	James Elizabeth (nee HODDINTON) WILLIS
Margaret Jean JAMIESON	<i>Cresswell</i>	Nelson	1856	Charles & MaryAnn (nee NEWTON) NALDER
Terence Leslie JAMIESON Associate Spouse of #8373 Margaret Jean JAMIESON				
Sarie Jennifer KEEHAN	Sister to #5159, #7747 & #7588			
	<i>Alma</i>	Wellington	1857	Sarah (formerly FLETCHER) PEERS
	<i>Alma</i>	Wellington	1857	Joseph & Elizabeth (nee FORRESTER) LOMAS
	<i>Birman</i>	Wellington	1842	Andrew Hoggerty & Christian GILLESPIE
	<i>Lady Nugent</i>	Wellington	1841	Richard & Ann (nee COLLIER) ROBINSON
	<i>Lady Nugent</i>	Wellington	1841	George John & Elizabeth (BISHOP) COLLIER
Christine Marie (nee YOUNG) KING	<i>Magnet</i>	Dunedin	1840	William & Maria (nee BAKER) KENNARD
Peter MARSHALL	<i>William Watson</i>	Auckland	1859	Mary (nee GORDON) MARSHALL
			Before 1861	Mary Ann (nee McBRIDE) MARSHALL
			Before 13 December 1864	James & Agnes (nee LOCHEAD) MARSHALL
Frederick George Dillon MARTIN-CHAN	Junior Member			
	<i>Bolton</i>	Wellington	1840	Isaac & Elizabeth LOVELOCK
	<i>Birman</i>	Wellington	1842	William & Jane TONKS
Elizabeth Anne MOONEY	<i>City of Melbourne 11</i>	Port Chalmers	1863	Henry Smith FISH Snr
Barbara Joyce MOORE	<i>Blenheim</i>	Port Nicholson	1840	John & Janet (nee McGREGOR) CAMERON
Bettina MYATT	<i>Phoebe</i>	Nelson	1843	Francis & Sarah (nee STAPLETON) GROOBY
Florence Bay PORCER	Junior			
	<i>John McVicar</i>	Wellington	1857	Dr Augustus Florence
Christian PORCER	Junior			
	<i>John McVicar</i>	Wellington	1857	Dr Augustus Florence
Gregory PORCER	Associate	Father of #8367 & 8368		

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Martin Allan Risetto-Chan Junior Member

Bolton Wellington 1840 Isaac & Elizabeth LOVELOCK
Birman Wellington 1842 William & Jane TONKS

Gail Scully *Coquille* Bay of Islands 1824 George & Martha Elibeth (nee BLOMFIELD) CLARKE

Pamela Jean Slay Wellington Before October 1863 Johann F August & Maria L FRIEDRICH
Duke of Portland Wellington 1854 William & Sarah (nee PEARCE) WHALE

Nancy Smith Daughter of #6441, Sister of #6708, Maternal Cousin of #8216

Amelia Thompson New Plymouth 1841 James & Ruth OLIVER
Olympus Port Nicholson 1841 Thomas Alexander & Ann Mary HIGGIE
Mercy Lyttelton 1862 Dr Augustus & Mary Angel FLORENCE
Joseph Fletcher Lyttelton 1856 David Wilson & Martha HAMILTON

Kim Louise Stewart Granddaughter of #7908

Bolton Wellington 1840 George PLICHER
Slains Castle Wellington 1841 Eleanor HARRIS

Remote Branch

Richard John Clark

Marriage 1850 Nelson NZ, Daughter Birth 4 December 1860 Elizabeth BARTLETT
 Marriage 1850 Nelson NZ, Daughter Birth 4 December 1860 Robert Kelly WILLIAMS
Bolton Wellington 1840 Samuel MADDEN
Gertrude Wellington 1841 Charles & Ellen (nee COOK) CONNELL
 Before 1863 Alfred John & Mary Anne (nee GAFFNEY) BURLING

Maarten Lightband Son of #7807, Grandson of #4472

Thomas Harrison Nelson 1842 George Wales & Mary Anne LIGHTBAND
Lady Grey Nelson 1855 William & Elizabeth (GILES) BRENT
 Lyttelton Before 1865 Mary BELL
 Lyttelton Before 1865 John Cross & Harriet (HENSEMAN) STRAKER

Ashley James Lovatt

Kirkwood Auckland 1855 Robert LOVATT
Spray of the Ocean Auckland 1859 Job & Lydia Mersey HEATH
Cairngorm Auckland 1863 Wright & Ann Eliza BABE
Tornado Auckland 1859 William & Mary GUNSON
Matoaka Canterbury 1862 Henry Edward & Ellen HOLLOWAY

Ciaran Peter Grabham-Madden

Andrina Joy Reid *Bengal Merchant* Port Nicholson 1849 Thomas & Mary Ann REID

Taranaki Branch

Peter Charles Rankin *Essex* New Plymouth 1843 William BATTEN

Waikato Branch

Jill CHARLTON	<i>Duchess of Argyle</i>	Auckland	1842	William Lang & Mary Roberston (Spiers) THORBURN
	<i>Sir Charles Forbes</i>	Nelson	1842	Thomas & Ann SMITH

Wairarapa Branch

Margaret Mary BURT Daughter of #2952 J B Burt Sister #8364 J S O'Connell

<i>Lady Nugent</i>	Wellington	1841	Elizabeth(nee JOHNSTONE) WILKIE
<i>Olympus</i>	Wellington	1841	George & Ann (nee TAYLOR) WILKIE
<i>Antilla</i>	Wellington	1841	Thomas BURT
		by 1865	Burnett W & Mary Ann (nee LOUDEN) McWHINNEY

Jennifer Sandra O'CONNELL Daughter of #2952 J B Burt Sister #8363 M M Burt

<i>Lady Nugent</i>	Wellington	1841	Elizabeth(nee JOHNSTONE) WILKIE
<i>Olympus</i>	Wellington	1841	George & Ann (nee TAYLOR) WILKIE
<i>Antilla</i>	Wellington	1841	Thomas BURT
		by 1865	Burnett W & Mary Ann (nee LOUDEN) McWHINNEY

Wanganui Branch

Sandra BAILEY Sister of #8351

<i>Martha Ridgeway</i>	Wellington	1840	William & Ann (nee MAY) TAYLOR
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Katherine Elsie CORRY Sister to #7741, Maternal Aunt to #8260

<i>Slains Castle</i>	Wellington	1852	Rev. David & Margaret McDonald (nee MUNN) HOGG
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Heather Kathleen MORGAN Sister of #8350

<i>Martha Ridgeway</i>	Wellington	1840	William & Ann (nee MAY) TAYLOR
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Elizabeth Eleanor STEWART *Martha Ridgeway* Wellington 1840 William & Mary Anne HUGHEY

Marlene June WALLACE *Alhambra* Port Chalmers 1863 William BRAMLEY



New Zealand Founders Society Inc. Financial Statement

To year ended 31 March 2021

The New Zealand Founders Society made a surplus of \$5,121 for the year ended 31 March 2021. Our financial statements can be viewed in full on the Charities Services website www.charities.govt.nz by searching the Register for NZ Founders or our Charity number, 39182, and clicking on the Annual Returns tab. They appear in full under the Financial Statements column.

About Founders

From the New Zealand Founders Society website

Services we offer:

A Wellington-based reference library is available for members' use by appointment only. Material includes a small collection of books and pamphlets mainly dealing with early history of New Zealand and also family trees, histories, paper cuttings and photographs.

What do we do?

- ✿ Collect passenger lists and have available accurate lists of early settlers prior to 1865.
- ✿ Provide activities for members.
- ✿ Hold regular branch gatherings with speakers.
- ✿ Foster links among members.
- ✿ Promote recognition of the early settlers through erection and maintaining of plaques, memorials etc.
- ✿ Provide research and book grants.

Who can belong:

Those who are descendants of persons who arrived in New Zealand before 31 December 1865. We also accept Associate Members (partner of an eligible member). There is a Friend category for those not eligible for full membership. Junior membership is available for any persons under 18 years of age.

Do you want to join us?

We have branches around New Zealand. For more information visit our website www.nzfounders.org.nz

Or contact the National Secretary
New Zealand Founders Society
Email: nzfounders@gmail.com

Annual Research/Book Award

Conditions

1. The Award will be of an amount to be determined by the National Executive of the NZ Founders Society from time to time, but will not be less than \$1,500 or more than \$3,000. There is one award per year available and applications should be received by 31 August of the coming year.
2. The method of payment will be one-third forwarded to the candidate on confirmation of their success, a further one-third after a period of approximately six months when the Society has received confirmation of satisfactory progress and a final payment of one-third after receipt of satisfactory evidence showing completion of the research.
3. The Award is made for research in the areas of national or local history but not for research into personal family backgrounds, family trees or pure genealogy. However, a full length account or biography of a founding family or family member could be accepted provided the topic has general appeal.
4. Research must be completed within one year following notification of winning the Award, or within a time limit agreed to by the National Executive of the Society prior to the payment of the first instalment of the Award or subsequently.
5. The research can be a finite part of a larger piece of research, but must be able to be published alone.
6. Following completion and the work being made public, the NZ Founders Society Inc. reserves the right to use or to publish in part or in any way it thinks appropriate, the research of an Award winner. This condition does not contravene the rights of the author, and any such publication will be with the prior agreement of the author and will not in any way be to the detriment of the publication of the completed research.
7. All research reports and/or publications must contain a printed acknowledgement to the NZ Founders Society Inc. A waiver of this requirement can only be granted by the National Executive of the Society.
8. The work is to be published in printed form and at least one complimentary copy of the final report or publication must be presented to the Society. The Society does not support publications that are solely in electronic form. In the event of the project not being completed within the agreed time limit, any progress payments not made and the final payment, could be forfeited.
9. The acceptance of these conditions is to be acknowledged by the applicant on their application form.