



We pledge ourselves to foster, promote and inculcate in rising generations that hardy will and spirit of enterprise, responsibility, work and faith so abundantly possessed by the actual founders, which has been so important a factor in the life and progress of New Zealand.

SUCCESSFUL OCCASION

Wakefield House Is Ideal Venue For Antique Fair

The Antiques Fair organised by the Founders Society and held at Wakefield House, The Terrace, from Monday, July 8, until Friday, July 12, was an outstanding success and attracted enthusiastic crowds during each of the five days.

The many and varied exhibits were arranged by members of the New Zealand Antique Dealers' Association and were on sale throughout the week.

The Fair, with its many valuable exhibits, afforded the public a rare opportunity to study in detail craftsmanship of another era. It was a most rewarding experience and one which was thoroughly appreciated by all.

The many complimentary remarks made to those in charge of the Fair made the many preparatory hours well worthwhile.

One important feature of the Fair was that it showed just how well suited the Society is to staging such an exhibition, and just what an ideal venue is historic Wakefield House. It is likely that the Fair will be repeated next year in view of this year's success.

N.Z. MUSEUMS

In opening the Fair, Dr. Morvyn Williams said there was great scope for improvement in New Zealand museums.

There was a very good porcelain collection in Auckland museum, but a great deal of what was on view was not very worthy, Dr. Williams added. He expressed the hope that the position would improve as years went by.

Dr. Williams spoke of the growth of public interest in antique collection in America, Britain, Australia and New Zealand. It had grown between the world wars in Britain and America, and there had been a distinct quickening of interest during the postwar years, he said.

The great collectors of Britain in the 18th century were largely the "swells" of that century, but U.S. tycoons, aided by dealers, had done a lot in this way. We in New Zealand had to be more modest.

Speaking of the grades of collectors, Dr. Williams said some specialised in one type of article, while the pure "maggie" collected anything and everything, "stuffed his house full" and was "artistically impossible."

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Fair Exhibits Valued At Some £20,000

Have You Any Books For Society Library?

Tired of the sameness of what is produced today people in New Zealand are following a world trend in the interest they are showing in antiques.

Mr. D. Cook, president of the New Zealand Antique Dealers' Association, said this when showing visitors around the antiques fair at Wakefield House. This interest was pronounced among younger people. "There is craftsmanship in everything," said Mr. Cook.

Perhaps £15,000 to £20,000 of silver, glass, porcelain, paintings, rugs and furniture was on display.

What was described as a magnificent water colour of Wellington about 1860 to 1870, artist unknown, was among some interesting N.Z. articles.

An outstanding collection of English 18th century blue and white porcelain included Worcester, Lowestoft, Liverpool and Caughley. Collectors sought this porcelain avidly and it was exceptional to find such a collection, said Mr. Cook.

Just on 200 years old was a complete Warwick cruet of 1776 containing three silver castors and two glass bottles. It was priced at £215. A splendid Missen group of seven figures was for sale at £135.

English silversmithing of the highest quality was illustrated in a Newcastle silver tankard of 1747.

Outstanding amid a rich display of elegance of past eras was a pair of plain Sheffield plate candlebra of 1790. A silver gilt banquet serving dish made in London in 1886 and weighing 230 ounces was used at a banquet given for Queen Victoria. The dish formerly belonged to Baron Rothschild.

A piece of Victorian nonsense was a Rockingham gin bottle of 1845 which was a caricature of Queen Victoria.

Oldest among three Siamese bronze heads of Buddha was one dating back to the 16th century.

A perfect pair of Derby figures of 1760 could be had for £235 and a Georgian diamond brooch lying nearby was priced at £323.

Members Told Of New Zealand House

At a Society luncheon at Wakefield House, 90 The Terrace, Wellington, on Wednesday, April 10, the guest speaker was Mr. Victor Thomas who spoke on "New Zealand House".

Mr. Thomas was administrative secretary at the New Zealand High Commissioner's Office in London while New Zealand House was being built. The new building was occupied on March 23 last and officially opened by the Queen on May 9.

It is hoped over the coming year to enlarge the Society's already valuable collection of New Zealand books. Therefore, if any members have suitable books which they would be prepared to donate, the Society would be very grateful to receive them.

Any books so presented would be acknowledged as a donation from the family through whom you claim membership, and so last as a memorial to them.

Books could be left at the Society's office, Wakefield House, Wellington, or ring 42-278 and arrange to have them collected.

Successful Fair

(Continued from Page 1)

Taste and knowledge were needed. Taste was an inborn characteristic which developed in people throughout their lives and dovetailed with their developing knowledge. Literature was available for all who wanted to learn, said Dr. Williams.

SIMPLE DECOR

The purpose of buying antiques was surely to beautify one's house. People of modest means, for a small outlay, could, with a simple decor, and a few nice objects, transform a house for themselves, their children and friends.

The more young people see good antiques the better. When they reached adult life they would have the incentive to collect, and a love of beauty.

In the main, antiques had to be imported to New Zealand as the local market from the early days was a steadily contracting one. Everyone liked to find a bargain in an old second-hand shop, but as far as the antique dealers' trade was concerned it needed an adequate flow coming into New Zealand.

Dr. Williams was introduced by Mr. E. L. Benseman, the Dominion president of the New Zealand Founders' Society.

The exhibits at the fair arranged by members of the New Zealand Antique Dealers' Association were on show daily from 10.30 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. and from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Admission to the Fair was 2/6. All exhibits were for sale.

Grave Of Joseph Masters Has Now Been Restored

The grave in the Masterton Cemetery of Joseph Masters, the acknowledged founder of the Wairarapa Small Farm Settlements and towns of Masterton and Greytown has now been restored to a substantial and creditable condition.

The existing marble block containing the inscriptions has been moved to the centre, and a reinforced surround now slopes from this all around, covering all the plot.

Besides giving an appearance of quiet dignity, this makes it self-cleaning. Originally, there was a tall, ornate marble column on the present block, but this was broken in the 1942 earthquake, and the Borough Council wisely put a height limit to re-erections and future work.

The historical interest of this grave is enhanced by the fact that it was the first grave in any public cemetery in the Wairarapa.

THE "CORPSE"

There is a story that, some time in 1855, it was reported that a man was drowned in a flooded stream and that only his feet were sticking out of the mud.

While some went to bring in the body, Richard Iorns, who was building Masterton's first store, dug a grave in the

He Was The Founder Of Masterton

brand new cemetery. However, the "corpse" turned out to be only an old pair of discarded boots.

When Richard Iorns himself died shortly afterwards, he was buried in this grave.

In 1859 Mrs. Masters was buried in the same plot, followed by Mrs. Richard Iorns in 1870, Joseph Masters in 1875 and Masters' second wife in 1880.

This grave is also of some interest to Greytown, as Masters, as well as being responsible for its foundation also gave it its original name of Grey Town, after Sir George Grey. The name of Masterton was chosen by the combined settlers of both towns at the time of the ballot.

THE ORIGINS

There is some misconception about the foundation of these two towns, it often being stated that Greytown was founded before Masterton.

Joseph Masters, in a letter to the "Greytown Mercury" of December 29, 1869, said: "The first land offered for sale was Masterton land, paid for to the Government by myself. The next was Greytown land, paid for by Mr. William Allen and myself from the proceeds of the Masterton block,

and my money was refunded to me by Mr. Allen, who acted as chairman and treasurer."

When the ballot for the sections of both towns was held simultaneously in Wellington in March, 1854, the sections

*By Ben Iorns,
in the May 11 issue of the
"Wairarapa Times-Age".*

were ready and paid for. It was only then and not before, that any could go on the land. That was the real date of foundation of both towns.

The fact that Masterton was 15 miles farther on than Greytown, with no road of any sort, two more large rivers,

numerous creeks and swamps to cross, meant that Greytown settlers got on to their sections ahead of Masterton.

It is well to remember that in all the difficult negotiations and work before the settlers could get on their sections Masters was ably assisted by H. H. (Stonestead) Jackson, who took up his land in the Greytown block.

All the arrangements and expenses of the restoration of the grave were met by the Iorns, Perry and Bannister families, direct descendants of Masters, and they are very grateful for the help and co-operation of Mr. F. Hoar in the project.

**Annual Ball,
September 21**
Members are advised that the Society's Annual Ball will be held at the Majestic Cabaret, Wellington, on Saturday, September 21st next.

HISTORIC PLACES TRUST

WORK OF REGIONAL COMMITTEES INVALUABLE

The conference of regional committees, which is held every three years, is invaluable as an opportunity for delegates from the different committees to get together and discuss their problems with each other and with members of the Historic Places Trust, writes Miss Alice Woodhouse, reporting on the work of the Hawke's Bay Regional Committee of the Trust to the president of the Founders Society.

Mrs. Woodhouse writes:

"Herewith my report on the work of the Hawke's Bay Regional Committee of the Historic Places Trust for 1962-63, which I have delayed a little so that I might say something of the Conference of Regional Committees which was held at the end of May. This Conference is held every three years, and is invaluable as an opportunity for delegates from the different committees to get together and discuss their problems with each other and with members of the Trust.

"This year's Conference was held in Christchurch, in the old Provincial Council Buildings—a very suitable setting for a Conference on historical matters. There were sessions morning, afternoon and evening for two days, and on the third day there was a trip to Akaroa to see what is known as the 'Etevenaux house', one of the old French houses—probably the oldest still existing—for the purchase of which the Trust gave a considerable grant.

"The main topics of the Conference were the preservation of old buildings and the progress of Maori archaeology. In the South Island there are numerous 'cob' houses, and in each province a small number of these have been restored and renovated where necessary, and will be preserved as long as possible. Replacing, say, part of the wall of a cob house without disturbing the rest is a very difficult job, as may be imagined. The Auckland delegates submitted a list of old buildings in their area classified according to priority—'preservation vital', 'preservation important', 'preservation desirable', and so on. Of course the Trust cannot possibly finance all this work, but it does assist with grants when funds have been raised locally, and with professional advice.

"The discussions on Maori Archaeology showed that it is only within the last decade that really scientific study of Maori sites has been made. Previously, the main idea seemed to be to find artifacts, but now very careful excavations are made so that successive layers of occupation may be disturbed as little as possible, and in this way considerable light is being thrown on Maori history, and the possible date of the earliest human occupation of New Zealand is being pushed further and further back. Most of the work is being done by the New Zealand Archaeological Association, but the Trust is interested in the work, and would like to see as many sites as possible recorded before they are destroyed, and where possible excavated, and in the case of the most interesting ones, preserved.

EXHIBITS

"An interesting feature of the Conference was the display of 'Exhibits' from the Regional Committees. These were

pin panels, a uniform 8 x 4 feet, on which each Committee showed something of its work, mostly in the form of photographs and plans, though each panel had also some dominating feature.

"Northland had an attractive colour print of Russell, South Canterbury showed facsimiles of Maori rock drawings, Auckland concentrated on the site of the Prince Albert barracks, now Albert Park, Canterbury showed mostly photographs of cob houses, and so on. The Hawke's Bay exhibit had the large map prepared by the chairman, Mr. H. E. Phillips, with historic sites marked on it, and a corresponding list of names, and also showed architectural drawings of an old Victorian type of stable which is soon to be demolished, as well as photographs of sites, monuments, etc.

"There has been slight change in the composition of the Hawke's Bay Regional Committee. In the set of suggested By-laws sent by the Trust to the Committees when they were formed, there was a provision that chairman and vice-chairman should not hold office for more than four years, though on retiring each would be eligible for the other office.

"Ever since the formation of the Hawke's Bay Committee Mr. H. E. Phillips has been chairman, and I have been vice-chairman, which worked very well and we did not follow the four-year term idea, as the 'By-laws' were only suggested, and did not have the force of rules, but the Trust have indicated that it would prefer the office of chairman to rotate, and as on our small Committee, composed mostly of busy people, it was difficult to find a completely new chairman, Mr. Phillips and I have changed places, and I am now chairman, and he is vice-chairman. It will make very little difference to the working of the Committee, but it complies with the wishes of the Trust.

"There have been no large works undertaken by the Committee this year. The main work is to keep up interest in historical matters, and work in co-operation with historical societies and others by collecting material and recording historical facts. The map referred to in my last report has been prepared, and formed part of the Hawke's Bay exhibit at the Conference, and different members of the Committee are collecting information on each place marked on the map, and this will be summarised on a card index or filed so as to make the information readily accessible.

"The faulty plaque on the baptismal rock on the Mahia Peninsula has been replaced by a correct one, and arrangements are being made with the Hawke's Bay Catchment Board to put a temporary fence round the marker indicating the site of Colenso's mission station at Waitangi to protect it from stock."

Captain Joseph Price

An Enterprising Pioneer

The name of Captain Joseph Price was a familiar one to me, right through my childhood, because I spent many holidays at Birdling's Flat, where my uncle had a fascinating holiday place—a cave, set high in a hillside, where the only water to be had was obtained from the ceiling of a constantly dripping smaller cave.

The larger cave had been boarded in, having windows and a door, and contained a stove, table and chairs, and beds. It was not until many years later that I learned that this place was rich in old Maori history, and to the Maoris a tapu place.

By passing down a narrow path to the shore of Lake Forsyth and crossing a paddock, my cousin and I used to come to a farm-house, hidden by tall pine and macrocarpa trees. This was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Price, who had seven daughters, all with long thick plaits of hair. The windows of the big house were without curtains because of the danger of fire from lighted candles, there being no electricity there at that time. I remember talking through an open window to Mr. Price, as he lay in bed during his last illness, but I did not know then that this man was one of the six sons of Captain Joseph Price.

My uncle often alluded to Captain Joseph Price. He said that Captain Price had told him in the early days, he knew the lake as Maori Harbour. It was then permanently open to the sea. For many years it has been necessary to open Lake Forsyth to the sea by artificial means. Captain Price attributed the change to the cutting out of the luxuriant bush that once clothed the surrounding hills, with a subsequent loss of moisture lowering the level of the lake.

Joseph Price was a man of many parts. A man of daring and great endurance, he was in turn a trader, explorer, navigator, whaler, and farmer, and for many years took a part in local administration, being for a considerable time a member of the Little River Road Board.

Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1810, he ran away to sea at the age of 13, serving on a trading vessel plying between England and France. He sailed for the colonies five or six years later, trading along the coast of New South Wales.

TRADE IN DRESSED FLAX

Early in 1828, he arrived at Port Cooper (Lyttelton Harbour) as trading master of the barque Victoria, employed by a Mr. Marsham, a rope-maker of Sydney. During this period there existed a large trade in dressed flax, which was bringing £30 a ton in Sydney. The beautiful hand-dressed flax was taken in big canoes up the Waimakiriri River, and then by sea to Port Cooper. Trading vessels came to New Zealand with enough goods to barter with the natives, who were content to receive muskets, powder, blankets and tobacco. Because of tribal war, they were most anxious to obtain powder and muskets.

Journeying overland, Price and a companion became lost while looking for the entrance to the Waimakiriri River. They were received most hospitably by the Maoris, sleeping in the great fortified pa at Kaiapoi before its destruction by Te Rauparaha. Price has recorded that the Maoris provided them with fish, potatoes and shelter.

A man of enterprise, Price persuaded one of the Kaiapoi Maoris to act as his pilot, and sailed the Victoria as far up

By Gladys Comber
in "The Press",
Christchurch.

the Waimakiriri as it was safe to go. The Maoris gave him presents of pigs and dressed flax, and he in exchange gave them muskets, powder, blankets and tobacco. It is stated that at this early date, 1828, he went through the ceremony of hoisting the British flag, thus anticipating by 12 years the official declaration at Cloudy Bay of Queen Victoria's sovereignty over the South Island in 1840.

From Kaiapoi, Price went to Akaroa, where he found there were only two white men in residence. One was a sailor, who later sailed on the Victoria for Sydney, the other an escaped convict with a tattooed face. Here the Maoris again extended to him great hospitality.

For some time Price traded between Sydney and New Zealand, taking whale oil to Sydney, and returning with stores, whaling plant, and ready-made clothes, bedding, etc.

By the end of 1830 there were a number of Sydney firms engaged in the sperm-whale trade. The whalers noted the many bays on the New Zealand coast, which the whales visited to calve. Observing the period when this took place, the whalers gradually forsook the open sea, and commenced

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Take pride in your founder . . .

Having read "The Bulletin" pass it on to another member of your family, or to some friend. Interest them in the activities of The Founders Society. Unity is strength. The more members we possess greater will be the significance of this movement. Take pride in your founder forbears, help those who would keep their memory green, and remember—if you have something to communicate, get in touch with us.

Captain Joseph Price

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shore whaling in these bays. About this time, Price found himself aboard the Roslyn Castle, carrying 140 women convicts to Sydney. He left this ship in June, 1830, and in the same year came to New Zealand as chief mate of a whaling ship called the Harriet.

During 1831 he went sperm whaling in the islands of the South Pacific, spending 20 months in this area, and going ashore on almost every island. After this venture, he went to Otago.

In 1839, he sailed for Ikirangi in the Luciana, taking his Maori housekeeper and their child. Ikirangi is the third bay east of the Lake Forsyth outlet, and is the site of the third oldest whaling station on Banks Peninsula. Price obtained timber from Waiwera (Little River), in order that his men might build houses. The timber was towed up the river to Lake Forsyth and from there to the beach at the outlet. Bluegums planted by Price still flourish at Ikirangi, and one of the original houses was still being used at the beginning of the century by a shepherd at Ikirangi.

At Oahau, the first bay past the outlet, Price found a camp of surveyors, along with four farmers, two women and some children, who were supposed to have been landed at Timaru. This group made an overland trip with a dray and six bullocks across the plains to Riccarton, returning each fortnight to obtain provisions from Price. At this time flour was bringing £80 a ton in Sydney.

Of the whalers, one of the most famous was Hempleman, who along with Billy Simpson, was looked upon as the first settler in Canterbury arriving in 1835. Price was here as early as 1828, but did not settle until much later.

During his first season at Ikirangi, Price took 70 tons of whale oil, valued at £980, and 3½ tons of whalebone valued at £60 a ton. This was sent to Sydney to Messrs. Weller, but unfortunately for Price, they failed, and his proceeds for the entire consignment were lost, totalling almost £1,200. With dogged determination, he paid his men by I.O.U. and borrowed sufficient supplies to start again. His hands were mostly runaway sailors from American ships.

His second consignment, valued at £1,600 was also sent to a purchaser in Sydney. This man had recently lost two ships, which went ashore at Oahau, and were wrecked. He too failed, and once more Price lost the entire proceeds.

Not to be beaten, he obtained credit in Wellington for flour and meat, and began his third season. This time he sold his cargo in Wellington for cash, realising £1,460. He managed to get rid of his money at a fantastic rate, often spending £600 to £900 in a month in Sydney. The whalers were a wild lot, though they were honest. On receipt of their pay, they hastened to discharge any debts, and spent the rest on rum, which they drank neat.

PURCHASE OF WHALING RIGHTS

During 1841, Price worked in conjunction with Paddy Woods, of Oahau. In 1843, by order of the court, the whaling rights of Captain Hempleman were sold to Captain Price for £52, but Hempleman is believed to have stayed on in Peraki, working for Price for some years.

While Price was at Ikirangi, he records that Captain Bruce, commanding the ship Brothers, sailed for Akaroa from Waikouaiti. About two miles off Akaroa Heads, his vessel capsized, and a woman and a child were drowned.

GAY FAMILY PARTY IN WAIRARAPA

The Secretary of the Wairarapa branch of the Society (Mrs. Irene Ball) reports as follows on branch activities:

"In spite of freezing temperatures outside there was no lack of warmth at the Family Party held by the Wairarapa Branch of the N.Z. Founders Society. The colourful fancy dresses worn by some of the children lent extra gaiety to the animated scene.

"The evening, packed with novelty games and dancing to the music of Mr. J. Barnes' Orchestra passed all too quickly. The children greatly enjoyed the entertainment provided by Mr. Henry McLachlan but doubtless the highlight of the evening for them was Mr. F. Newmarch's magician's act.

"Supper and the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem concluded a very happy evening.

"It may interest other branches to know that for this function we charge 2/6. For Junior members and intending members this constitutes their subscription, and the idea works successfully."

A Maori was sent to obtain help from Price, who sent a boat, saving Captain Bruce and two passengers.

Some of the early settlers claimed to have bought huge areas of land from the natives in exchange for firearms and clothing. Price claimed to have bought six square miles behind his whaling station at Ikirangi, but he was finally granted only a few acres.

In 1948, he married Miss Jane Scott, of Sydney. Their family comprised 11 children—six sons, and five daughters.

In 1852, after several years of whaling, Price purchased 2,550 acres and took up farming. His farm was known as Kelvin Grove, but it is today known as Price's Valley. This beautiful little valley is a favourite picnic spot, with its babbling stream, ferns, and clumps of native bush, the haunt of native birds.

Price engaged mainly in dairy farming, but he also carried stocks of cattle and sheep. Frequently, he took cheese up Lake Ellesmere on a whaling boat, from Price's Valley to Gebbie's Valley. From there, he took it by sledge over the hill to Teddington, and by boat to Lyttelton. In those days Lake Ellesmere was controlled by the Maoris, who, wishing to ensure good supplies of eels, used to let it out to sea only once in three years. At times, when the lake was high, and with a strong north-west wind blowing, the lake would burst itself into the sea.

Price farmed his land until his death in 1901. What adventure was crammed into his long life. Few can claim to have followed such contrasting callings. From battling the open sea in a small boat, chasing the sperm whale, enduring hardships and privation at the shore whaling stations, daring a voyage up a wild, uncharted river, to the contrast of working a farm in a quiet valley, he knew both adventure and peace.

MAORI NOMENCLATURE

Address By Judge Smith At Auckland In 1892

When cleaning out some papers of her late aunt, Miss E. Farquhar Smith, Mrs. F. J. A. Smith, of Colenso Avenue, Napier, came across a report of a lecture by her great-uncle, Judge T. H. Smith, of Auckland. Mrs. Smith has kindly sent in a copy of the report which we publish here:—

A meeting of the Auckland Institute was held at the Museum Buildings, Princes Street, last night, when Judge T. H. Smith gave a popular lecture on "Maori Nomenclature." Professor Brown occupied the chair, there being a fairly good audience present. The lecturer stated that in dealing with the subject of Maori names, it was rather difficult to make his lecture interesting to a general audience. His subject naturally divided itself into three parts, that is, names of persons, names of places, and names of things. There were no family names amongst the Maoris, but the names of ancestors sometimes became associated with the hapus or tribes. One peculiar ancient custom was, that when a chief changed his name, and took in its place a word in common use having any connection with food, some other word became forthwith substituted for the word so adopted by the chief. Several illustrations were given of this custom. The lecturer stated that the colonists of New Zealand, having adopted Maoriland as their home, and having expressed their wish to occupy it, upon equal terms with the original owners, ought not to allow the native names of places to fall into disuse, and finally be lost and forgotten. The Europeans had a right to give their own names to the cities, roads, etc., which they had brought into existence; but the mountains, lakes, bays, and the grand natural features of the country, had names before the colonists came, and these might well be left alone. Far too much had been made of the difficulty of pronouncing Maori words. The lecturer then proceeded to go into the formation of the Maori language, and the pronunciation of the vowel sounds. He said that on some points he could not agree with the definitions laid down by such eminent Maori scholars as the late Bishop Williams and Dr. H. Maunsell. In murdering the Queen's English, the Maori had not been so great an offender as the Englishman in murdering Maori, and of this Mr. Smith gave several amusing illustrations. Such names as Otago, Wai-komiti, and Takapuna were specimens of the murders which have been perpetrated upon the Maori language. As to the significance of Maori names, by some ingenuity, and a great

deal of imagination, very striking results had been strived at, results which only wanted the element of certainty to make them valuable. Onehunga, Otahuhu, and other well-known places were examples of this. The lecturer went on to refer to the names of different places in New Zealand and their significations. Before the meeting separated a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Judge Smith for his able and interesting lecture.

Active Year For Whanganui Branch Detailed

The Whanganui Branch of the Society, in reporting its 1962 activities, states that its roll now comprises 93 members.

During the year we lost three valued members, Messrs. Cyril Greaves, Norman Russell and V. G. Rockel, also two elderly women resigned, Mrs. Sass and Mrs. Arkwright, of Marton.

At a special committee meeting held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. Scoular on April 24 we discussed a letter received by Mr. Scott Maundrell (representative of the Whanganui branch of the Founders Society) excluding him from the Regional Committee of Historic Places Trust. It was decided to write to the Founders representative at Wellington asking for the reason of the exclusion. This led to correspondence with Sir Leon Gotz, Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. R. Jack, M.P. for Patea, Mr. G. Spooner, M.P. for Wanganui, and Mr. Shelton, M.P. for Rangitikei. From Sir Leon Gotz we were informed that the dissolution was of a temporary nature and our representative would be reinstated later.

At a later committee meeting it was decided to resign as a corporate body from the Trust, and to forward £1 donation.

For some weeks after Dr. O. C. Mazengarb had opened "Library Week" in Wanganui, and had said that the Public Library was the place for archives, a continual flow of letters on the subject appeared in the papers, most of which favoured the Founders' view that the Library and not the Museum was the proper place for books, documents and historical records.

Mrs. Spurdle, Mr. Barrett and Mrs. Fitzwater have all contributed interesting articles in the Newsletter.

Highlight of our social gatherings was the visit of Mrs. Pricilla Williams. During the year Mrs. N. M. Fitzherbert resigned as Secretary and Miss D. Bruce was appointed in her place.

Founders Society Holds Buffet Tea

A large number of members and friends attended a recent buffet tea and film evening arranged by the executive committee of the Founders' Society.

After a light buffet meal, in the Society's rooms in Wakefield House, those present adjourned to the Shell Theatre where films lent by the British High Commission and the Shell company were shown.

New Members of Founders Society

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mr. M. G. Easton	Wanganui	Creswell	1851	William Boulton
Mrs. E. F. Wilkie	Wanganui	Louisa Campbell	1845	Capt. Thomas Good
Mr. J. M. Allison	Wellington		1840	Dr. James Allison
Miss I. E. Rochel	Wellington	Oriental	1840	T. U. McKenzie
Mrs. J. H. Hunter	Christchurch	Slains Castle	1841	George Blake
Miss D. J. A. Madeley	Wairarapa	Duke of Roxborough	1840	Josias & Elizabeth Tocker
Mrs. D. Dawson	Bay of Plenty			James Williams
Mrs. H. A. Cameron	Taranaki	Slains Castle	1840	Octavuis Carrington
Mrs. A. E. Scott	Masterton	Louisa Campbell	1845	Capt. Thomas Good
Mr. L. B. Prendeville	Christchurch			William Baucke
Mr. S. T. Houston (J.M.)	Christchurch	Indiana	1858	Nathaniel & Eliza Sellars
Miss P. R. Moorhead (J.M.)	Christchurch		1854	Charles James Norton
Miss K. M. Hall (J.M.)	Christchurch	Bolina	1840	John & Honora Oakes
Mrs. M. D. Cairns	Auckland	Olympus	1841	Sarah & Sam Tolhurst
Mr. F. A. Burt	Bay of Plenty	London	1840	Wellington Henry Burt
Mr. G. K. Magon	Christchurch	Isabella Hercus	1856	Karl Magon
Mr. J. St. J. Parson	Wellington	Jane Clifford	1842	Nathaniel Wilson
Mrs. R. A. Benney	Wellington	Duke of Roxborough	1840	James & Mary Ann Bryant
Mr. H. D. M. Barton	Wairarapa	General Gates	1819	Rev. John Gare Butler
Mrs. E. C. McKenzie	Christchurch	Bangalore	1851	Joseph Loader
Mrs. C. R. Varley	Christchurch	Maori	1858	Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Furby
Miss E. Varley	Christchurch	Maori	1858	Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Furby
Miss R. F. Ray	Christchurch	Mary Ann		Robert Thomas
Mrs. I. M. Walker	Auckland	Bengal	1840	William Lonsdale
Dr. M. Williams	Wellington	Brampton	1823	Archdeacon Henry Williams
Mrs. P. Williams	Wellington	Adelaide	1840	Daniel Riddiford
Miss V. Nelson (J.M.)	Wellington			Richard & Louisa Lethbridge
Mrs. E. A. Wood	Wellington	Whitby	1841	James Smith Cross
Mr. R. J. McGee	Wellington	H.M.S. Rattlesnake		Richard McGee
Mr. N. L. Dixon	Wellington			George Dixon
Mr. C. J. McSweeney (J.M.)	Christchurch			William Baucke
Miss M. M. McSweeney (J.M.)	Christchurch			William Baucke
Miss S. M. McSweeney (J.M.)	Christchurch			William Baucke
Mrs. A. V. McSweeney	Christchurch			William Baucke
Mr. J. G. McSweeney (J.M.)	Christchurch			William Baucke
Miss J. T. McSweeney (J.M.)	Christchurch			William Baucke
Mr. W. M. McSweeney (J.M.)	Christchurch			William Baucke
Miss M. V. McSweeney (J.M.)	Christchurch			William Baucke
Mrs. M. E. Columbus	Christchurch			William Baucke
Mrs. D. Newton	Christchurch	Caroline Agnes	1855	Henry & Sarah Nicholls
Mr. C. D. Newton	Christchurch	Roman Emperor	1860	Robert Newton
Mrs. E. A. Morrison	Bay of Plenty	William Bryan	1841	Edward Tucker
Mr. J. W. Ackroyd-Kelly	Wellington	Olympus	1841	Richard Douglas Benge
Mr. J. L. Henry	Wellington	Sir George Seymour	1850	Henry & Emily Rose Jacobs

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