

New Zealand

Founders

BULLETIN



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The Mayflower Complex . . .

You've all heard the story about the number of Americans who claim they had ancestors in the "Mayflower"—so many it is said that the "Mayflower" would have foundered before leaving the dockside in England.

Pride takes many forms, not the least of which is that which has New Zealanders allowing it to grate upon the nerves of those others, the majority of New Zealanders, whose forebears did not have the wisdom—surely "opportunity" would be a fairer word!—to pack up and leave the United Kingdom in time to have their descendants qualify for full Founders membership. The rules of the Society state:

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

*Auckland (including Bay of Plenty), 29th January, 1840.

Taranaki, 31st March, 1841.

Wellington (including Hawke's Bay), 22nd January, 1840.

Nelson and Marlborough, 1st February, 1842.

Canterbury and Westland, 16th December, 1850.

Otago and Southland, 23rd March, 1848.

[*More recently, the Dominion Council extended membership to descendants of those who came to Waipu, Northland, via Nova Scotia, Canada on stipulated ships. The actual ships in which the ex-Nova Scotia Waipu settlers arrived in were: "Margaret" (1853), "Highland Lass" (1853), "Gertrude" (1856), "Spray" (1857), "Bredelbane" (1858) and "Ellen Lass" (1860).]

Now this is not to say that anyone stemming from stock settling New Zealand after the first decade cannot claim descent from pioneers. After all, some kind of pioneering goes on TODAY in many places and fields of endeavour in New Zealand. (At least, allow us to hope so!)

What needs to be avoided is that "Mayflower (holier-than-thou) complex" which in any way unable to be proved, proclaims by manner or intonation that merely to be a Founder implies greatness. Such an attitude belies the meaning and makes a mockery of the intent behind the Founders' Creed, understandably irritating those (including members) who had no more say in selecting their lineage than the next generation.



The New Zealand
Founders Society
Inc.

THE FOUNDERS CREED

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

Dominion President: Mr. A. B. Diamond.

Dominion Deputy President: Mr. L. M. Buick-Constable.

Immediate Past President: Mr. L. H. Pollock.

Executive Committee: Mrs. R. Shannon, Mrs. E. Olsen, Mrs. R. Elliott, Mrs. M. Urlich, Mrs. N. Worgan, Miss J. Young, Mr. J. Hewland, Mr. E. Hay-McKenzie, Mr. R. J. Lawrence, Mr. L. Scaife, Mr. B. Trim, Rev. G. Yates.

SECRETARIES

Dominion: Mrs. D. Anderson, P.O. Box 2457, Wellington. Telephone 42-278 (Bus.), 77-184 (Home).

Auckland: Miss I. M. O'Connor, 13 Baddeley Avenue, Kohimarama, Auckland. Telephone 585-985 (Home).

Bay of Plenty: Mrs. E. McKee, 41 Oregon Drive, Murpara, Bay of Plenty.

Wanganui: Mrs. J. J. Nixon, "Sedgebrook," off Marshall Avenue, Wanganui West. Telephone 37-394.

Wairarapa: Mrs. M. G. Hamill, 79 Manuka Street, Masterton. Telephone 6206.

Taranaki: Mrs. I. Piper, 80 Paynter's Avenue, New Plymouth.

Canterbury: Mrs. M. Jones, 41 Flockton Street, Shirley, Christchurch. Telephone 82-564.

Editor: Lindsay Buick-Constable.

To the Editor

31 Bracken Avenue,
Takapuna, N.2,
Auckland.

Dear Sir,

As I have just completed writing a history of the firm of Henderson & Macfarlane, established in Auckland in 1842, who founded and ran the Circular Saw Shipping Line fleet of ships, I was interested in reading in Bulletin No. 36 under the heading of "Wellington Quiz" that the Hon. John Martin was one of the founders of the line.

I seem to have no reference to this gentleman in my wide search of the archives and I would be pleased if you could arrange to let me have some details of this claim so that it can be included in the history when it is published.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

L. D. HALLETT.

* * *

23 St. Georges Bay Road,
Parnell, Auckland.

Dear Sir,

Upon looking through the list of ships on pages 15 and 16 of July issue, I noted the omission of the ship "Olympus". My grandmother, Eleanor Woodward and her sister Mary travelled to New Zealand in this ship landing at Nelson. In the reply from the department of research—in October—no date—1841. In the letter of acceptance to the society they stated October 1842. So now I am not positive which year is correct but I would rather think the former would be. However it appears that "Olympus" is the name of the ship as on several occasions I have seen names of new members mentioned in the lists whose ancestors have come to New Zealand in a ship of that name.

Very Truly Yours,

Mrs. Wintrup Bartleet.

Ed. Note: The above interesting letters have been referred to our Historical Sub-Committee for research and reply. However, we would all appreciate hearing from members and readers of information which could clarify or add to our knowledge.

* * *

APPEAL FOR OLD DOCUMENTS

The Petone Borough Council invites the public to donate to it any literature it is thought could be of value in preserving the history of New Zealand.

THE MAUNGATAPU MURDERS

(Extract "Nelson Evening Mail," 17th October, 1923)

On Monday, 18th June, 1866, "The Nelson Evening Mail" said: "Much excitement was caused in Nelson this morning by the information, given by apparently accredited parties, that four persons were missing from Deep Creek, and that there was well-grounded fear that they had met with foul play. The names of the missing men are Felix Mathieu hotelkeeper; John Kempthorne, storekeeper; James Dudley, storekeeper; and James De Pontius, miner, all of Deep Creek. They left Canvastown on Tuesday last on their way to Nelson. They were preceded by four men, well armed, and were seen at a place about two miles this side of Franklin's. They have not been heard of since. It is stated by persons competent to form an opinion that the four armed men who preceded the travellers were highly suspicious characters, and that one of them is well known to the police. Constables Braddock, Martin and Flett were despatched to the spot this morning. It is feared the worst construction must be put upon the affairs, although . . . no means will be left unemployed by the Nelson police to discover the missing party should nothing but an ordinary accident have occurred in bush travelling."

THE FIRST ARREST

On 19th June "The Mail" stated that "a man named Levy had been brought before the Magistrate on suspicion of being one of the four men seen on the road from Deep Creek." In a leading article of the same date it said: "The presence of a number of prowling and marauding ruffians proclaims our proximity to a populous goldfield, and seems to threaten a departure from the peace and security we have so long enjoyed." On Wednesday, June 20th, three other men, said to be Levy's mates, were arrested on suspicion. They gave their names as Richard Henry Mullen (Burgess), Thomas Mason (Kelly), and Thomas Joseph McGee (Sullivan). The excitement grew apace, and on the Wednesday even the town crier called a public meeting at the Trafalgar Hotel. About three hundred persons attended, and it was held in the open air. The chairman, Mr. D. M. Luckie, stated it was evident a great crime had been committed, and the purpose of the meeting was to obtain volunteers to search the locality where the men were last seen alive, and to obtain subscriptions for provisions, tents, and other material. Mr. Martin Lightband suggested they should get the Maoris at Wakapuaka to help, and Mr. Thos. Dodson and Mr. W. Akersten also addressed the meeting.

A committee was formed, consisting of the following persons: Messrs Curtis, Bentley, R. Lucas, N. Edwards, Merrington, Lightband, Potter, Dodson, Luckie, Saxton, Younger, Hooper, Wilkie, Disher, Webb, Thornton, Atkin, Harley, Akersten and Hadfield.

THE SEARCH PARTY

The next morning, 21st June, shortly after 8 o'clock, a well-equipped party of 50 volunteers set out. Mr. Charles Saxton was appointed captain, and Mr. Jas Martin (Julia's husband), the Maori Chief at Wakapuaka, and another Maori joined the party, and all proceeded to the rendezvous at Franklin's Flat. "The Mail" on June 21st said, referring to the men arrested on suspicion, "that Sullivan was the most bounceable, but by no means the most dangerous criminal." On the same day a sensation was caused by the news of the discovery of Mr. Owens of the dead body of Mathieu's horse, lying covered with branches, about 50 feet below the bridle track on the side of the mountain, with the swags of the missing men still attached to the saddle. The horse had been shot through the head. The Maori Chief, James Martin, found a loaded gun, two shovels, and other articles near by. On June 27th, after six days' unavailing search

in the dense primeval forest which clothed the sides of the mountain, some of the search party returned and requested permission to get control of the prisoner Levy, and to compel him to return with them and point out where the bodies were secreted. The Court refused to consider the suggestion. Mr Kempthorne, brother of one of the missing men, offered £200 reward for the recovery of his brother's body. The provincial Government offered £400 for the recovery of the bodies, and the General Government offered £200 for information that could lead to the conviction of the murderers. A similar amount was offered for information about the murder of Mr. Dobson, surveyor at Greymouth, who was mistaken for Mr. Fox, gold-buyer, and murdered.

BRAVADO OF THE SUSPECTED MEN

"The Mail" on June 27th spoke of "the bravado in which the suspected men indulged," and also mentioned recently discovered crimes on the West Coast; the robbery of Mr. Walmsley of the Bank of New South Wales; the robbery of the escort and the Ross postman; the robbery of 600 ounces of gold from the Bank of New Zealand at Okarito; the robbery of police uniforms and revolvers from the police camp at Hokitika; and the murder of Mr. Dobson at Greymouth. It was suspected that no ordinary criminals were being held on suspicion in the Nelson Gaol, and the Courthouse was crowded when the four men were brought up and remanded. On June 29th, "the wildest excitement prevailed in town," said "The Mail," "on its being known that Sullivan had confessed to the Maungatapu and other murders. 'If reliance' can be placed on Sullivan's confession, Levy is one of the coolest, most diabolical and bloodthirsty of the lot. This contradicts the public opinion respecting him, as many consider him the victim of bad company." "At 3 o'clock this afternoon (June 30th) a man galloped into town with the information that the bodies had been found by Constable Flett." The bodies, most cruelly shot, strangled and stabbed, were found 11½ chains up the pretty sylvan stream known today as Murder Creek, and from that point, 3½ chains up the steep hillside. They were carried over the mountain track by relays of volunteers until the dray road in the Maitai Valley was reached. On Sunday, July 1st, the funeral of the victims was attended by a concourse of over three thousand persons. On the Tuesday following, the body of another victim was found, as indicated by Sullivan, James Battle, an old whaler, murdered for three pounds. Then on August 7th Burgess made a confession, implicating Sullivan, who asserted he was only the road watchman and not an actual murderer, this exonerating Levy. "The Mail" said: "Sullivan has not the powerful physique and desperate energy of Burgess and Kelly, but is one of the skulking type of criminals."

A SCENE THAT BAFFLED DESCRIPTION

On October 5th, 1866, "the last act of the appalling tragedy ended in a most painful scene that almost baffles description, and yet was a consistent and appropriate finale to this most extraordinary tragedy." Kelly, although heavily primed with brandy, made a most dreadful exhibition. His shrill and discordant voice was heard continually shrieking in the most heartrending accents, "I pray you give me liberty to speak for a moment. Will you allow me or not? I am innocent, so help me God! God bless all who are looking at me. I liked Nelson, indeed I did, and would have been glad to have lived in such a Christian community. I would have lived there and married had I been allowed, and conducted myself respectably," and so he raved till the bolt was drawn. "Burgess," said Mr. John Sharp, who was Registrar at the Court, and Sheriff at the trial, "was a wonderful man, but very vainglorious. He ran up the steps of the gallows while the other two had to be helped up."

CAREERS OF THE CRIMINALS

Burgess's father was an officer in the Guards, and his mother had lived in the household of Earl Grosvenor. His mother married a widower with a large family, and, finding things uncongenial, the strong-willed, fiery tempered boy took to the streets, and was transported to Tasmania for burglary at 15 years of age. His experiences in

From The Branches

WAIRARAPA

Perry Family Re-unites—125th Anniversary

In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. John Perry and their eight children from Penzance in Cornwall, England, landed at New Plymouth on the "Amelia Thompson".

125 years later, about 40 members of the Perry family gathered for a special luncheon at the Empire Hotel, Masterton. Family members came from as far north as Whakatane and as far south as Wellington.

Only two family branches from the original eight children remain.

The Bennett Perry family, in about 1858, came to the Wairarapa and settled on a farm on the Taratahi Plains. They called it Penrose. About 15 children were born to them and some of their descendants are represented today.

Walter Perry stayed in Taranaki and fought in the Maori wars. Then he came to live in the Wairarapa. He married Sarah Dixon, herself from an old Wairarapa family which had originally landed in Wellington in 1842 on the "Martha Ridgway".

Walter Perry was a prominent man in Masterton for many years. He was a member of the local governing body

which existed before 1877, when the first borough council was formed, and he was a member of the borough council until 1897.

He was also the Town Lands Trust, the Wairarapa Hospital Board and the Masterton Agricultural and Pastoral Association.

The oldest family member at the gathering today was probably Miss Alma Perry of Workshop Road, Masterton, and the youngest would be Megan Perry, aged one, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Perry of Masterton.

Members of the family are collecting details for a book about the earlier Perrys. They are hoping to hear from anyone with any information.

The book will remain within the family, though a copy will probably be presented to the Masterton Public Library.

Family members went out to the farm at Penrose to view the property and take photographs.

"And then we'll go on for another 125 years, when future generations might meet again," said Mr Pascoe Perry of Whakatane, himself a grandfather.

[CONTRIBUTED]

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

the environment described in Marcus Clark's "For the Term of His Natural Life," turned him into a criminal of the most dangerous class.

Sullivan stated in his evidence what Burgess said became law with the gang. Kelly was also an ex-convict, and was an associate of Gardiner, the notorious bushranger, and of other criminals. Levy, who protested his innocence with his last breath, had never been convicted of crime, but was well known to the police as a fence or receiver of stolen property. He joined the gang when they came from the Grey Westport to rob the bank. They found they were misinformed, as there was no bank yet established there, and came to Nelson, where they proposed to rob the Bank of New South Wales. "Sullivan, the informer," said Mr. Sharp, "was a remarkable man with a wonderful memory." He was an old convict who had been at Port Arthur. He was never tripped up in his cross-examination, although he talked freely, and the circumstantial evidence confirmed his story. The fact of his digging his foot in the clay bank opposite where Battle's body was hidden, to mark the spot, would lead anyone to imagine he was carefully preparing circumstantial evidence if it became necessary to turn informer. After being in gaol several years he received a free pardon from the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, and was shipped to England. He was recognised on the voyage, and led a dog's life. He returned to Australia, where, some years later, he died.

CANTERBURY

A full programme of activities has taken place of late, highlights of which have been the September afternoon function when Mrs. C. M. Oakes and Mr. A. H. Oakes entertained members with a series of slides. Early in October, members were treated to a stimulating talk by Mr. Malcolm Douglas, Traffic Engineer, Regional Planning Authority on the subject of Transportation, Past and Present. This was followed in November by a grand music evening led by Mr. Bernard Demicheli and his Musical Group. The final activity of the year turned out to be the always popular Annual Christmas Party at which the well-known CHTV3 Magician De Larno stole the show from Father Christmas.

WANGANUI

Recently three of our members, Mrs. Fitzwater, Mr. Smart and the Editor of the Whanganui Branch Newsletter, in company with Mr. Mawson, City Librarian, paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Horrocks, Makirikiri, to inspect the diaries of the Rev. William Woon and to make suggestions as to their preservation.

Mrs. Fitzwater had had conversations with Mrs. Horrocks in connection with the index of early settlers, in the course of which, Mrs. Horrocks mentioned the diaries in the possession of her husband and which were giving them some concern, the writing having faded in parts of the first volume. The family, she said, would welcome a discussion with members of our society.

As a result of the visit, Mr. Mawson was asked to submit the diaries to the Alexander Turnbull Library with a view to having them copied.

Mrs. Horrocks now advises that as a result of negotiations with the Chief Librarian, the diaries are to be given to the Turnbull Library but the family will receive in return two copies at the library's expense. In addition, in recognition of our own good offices in the matter, and of Mr. Mawson's also, a third copy will be given to the Alexander Library.

The diaries comprise two large leather-

bound volumes and cover the period from 1830, when Mr. Woon left England en route to the Friendly Islands, to the time of his last illness in Wanganui in 1858. The librarian of the Turnbull Library regards them of considerable historical importance and is very pleased to receive them.

* * *

The Rev. Mr. Woon, who was born in Truro, Cornwall, in 1803, was a Wesleyan missionary, one of the first in the south seas. He left London with the Revs. J. Watkin and Nathaniel Turner in August, 1830, and after staying a few weeks in New Zealand, went on with the others to the Friendly Islands. Mr. Woon laboured at Nukualofa until 1834, when Mrs. Woon's ill-health compelled him to return to New Zealand. Arriving again at the Bay of Islands, he crossed to the Hokianga, the headquarters of the Wesleyan mission, and was sent to Kawhia until 1836 and then returned to the Hokianga to be stationed at Mangungu for the next ten years.

Because of the war with Heke, numbers of the Hokianga settlers were removed to Auckland by order of the Governor and the Woons went with them. A few months later Mr. Woon was given the charge of the mission at Herettoa (near the present Manaia) in the Ngatiruanui country. Here he continued until 1853 when his health broke down and he was forced to resign. He acted as a supernumerary minister in New Plymouth for a year and then came to Wanganui to join two of his sons, Richard Watson and Edwin Turner Woon. He was able to perform supernumerary duties for his church occasionally, but then received the appointment of Postmaster of Wanganui, a position he held until a few months before his death. He died at the age of 54 in September, 1858.

THE DENTON COLLECTION

The Wanganui Herald has made good use of the Harding-Denton collection of early Wanganui photographs. For some months now, since the collection was presented to the city by Mesdames Powell and Marshall and Mr. H. M. Denton—the evening paper has regularly reproduced one of the photographs, with a short description of the subject matter.

N.Z. FOUNDING OR ANNIVERSARY DAY?

Trade union leaders, officials of the New Zealand Holiday and Travel Association, disgruntled campers, and mothers of school children, all have had their say about our changing the time of the long Christmas holiday break.

The only reason they can think of for bringing about such an unprecedented blow to tradition is the question of the future economy of the country, or the unsuitable weather experienced between December and January.

But there is a far more valid reason for our changing the date of Wellington's Anniversary day, apart from its untimeliness in coming so soon after the long break, when industry has just settled down again and no one has any money left to enjoy another holiday. On January 22, 1840, the first immigrant ship, the "Aurora" arrived in Port Nicholson, the people disembarking to set up their tents on Petone Beach.

It wasn't until months later, that what is now Wellington, actually became the township. So we are celebrating its anniversary on the wrong date!

History books say that Colonel Wakefield had always intended that the town should be at Lambton Beach, but while he was absent on business, a mistake was made in the locality, and plans started to build the new town, "Brittania" in the Hutt Valley.

It is said that he let the survey go ahead until the frequent flooding of the Hutt river and the general swampiness of the land caused distress to the settlers and difficulty in building. In March, he called for votes on the move to Wellington.

The New Italy, as some of the settlers called Wellington, won the vote and probably its motto, "Suprema a Situ," or the supreme position, as well.

The first newspaper, the "New Zealand Gazette," reported on September 19 that the mass move was under way. It seems significant that the following day, September 20 was the anniversary of the arrival of the Tory, first pioneer ship of the New Zealand Land Company.

HOISTED FLAG

Almost immediately on landing, official agents of the company began negotiations with the Maori chiefs for the purchase of land for settlement. On September 30, the transaction was sealed by the payment of goods, the hoisting of the New Zealand flag, chosen by the Maoris with the approval of the British Government, and a mighty banquet.

The 21 gun salute from the "Tory" was much enjoyed by the natives, and as Edward Jerningham Wakefield said in his journal: "A universal spirit of hilarity prevailed among the excited multitude."

Surely then, a date between September 19 and 30 would be a more significant one for the date of Wellington's anniversary. Not only does it come during the most barren time for holidays between Queen's Birthday weekend, and Labour Day, but its observance would be a truer commemoration of the beginnings of the colonisation of New Zealand.

Perhaps, instead of provincial anniversary day holidays at different times, we could have a national holiday on the nearest Monday to September 19 and call it New Zealand Founding Day.

—Reprinted from the "Evening Post"

Preservation Breakthrough

Thanks to the many organizations, including the Founders Society, but in particular the efforts of successive groups of people such as the present Friends of Old St. Paul's Society, the Prime Minister (himself a Founder by right) has announced the purchase by Government of the century-old Church pictured on this page.

Instead of the end of the struggle to have this preservation breakthrough come about, realistic supporters of the scheme realise that this is really only the beginning of continual campaigning to raise a sum, provisionally set at £20,000, to maintain the dignity and grandeur of this grand building.

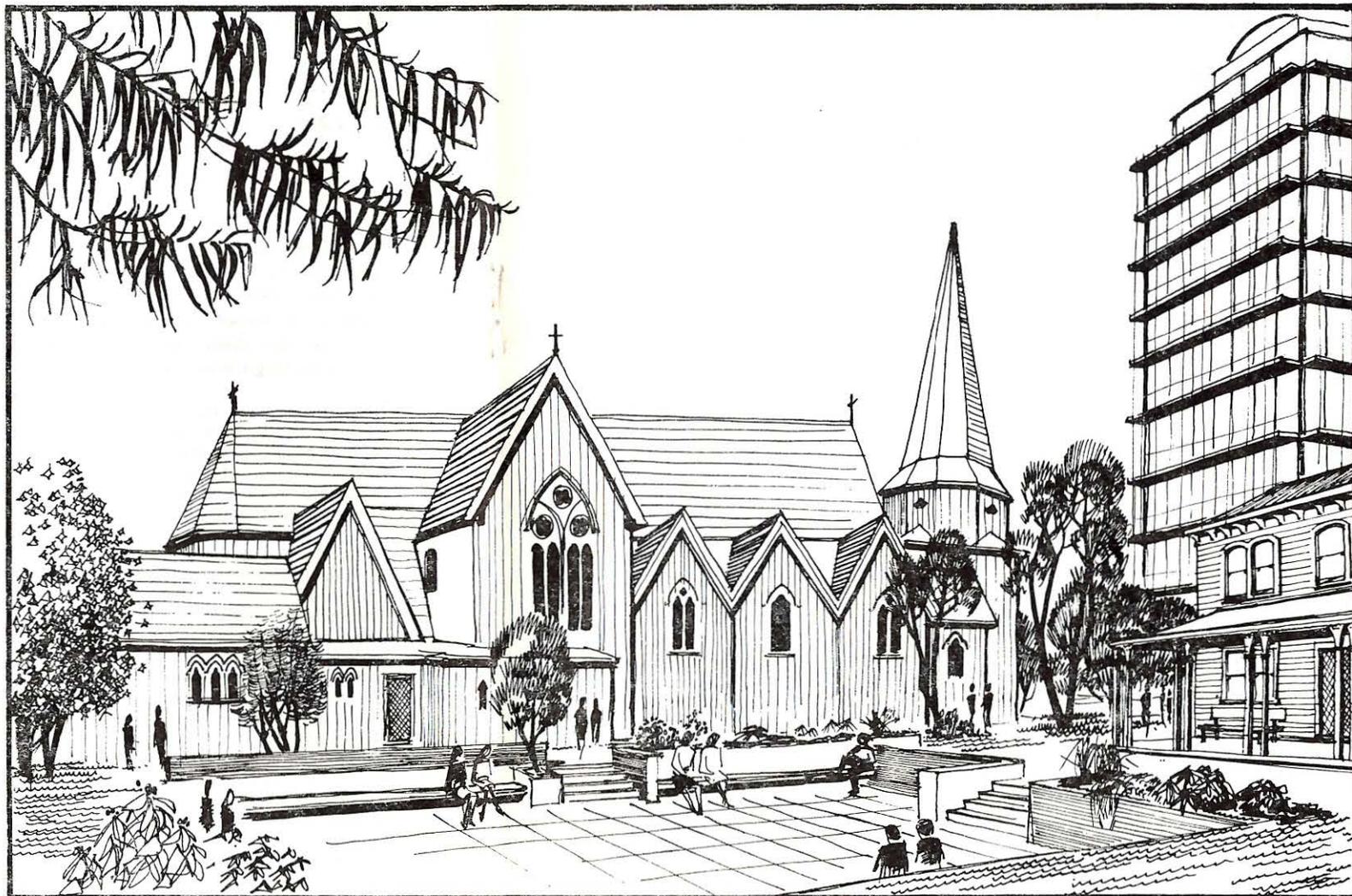
Contributions toward this Fund may now be forwarded to:

The Friends of Old St. Paul's,
P.O. Box 2336,
Wellington.

"For Dignified Occasions"

Old St. Paul's is to be used for inter-denominational purposes in this fine-sounding way and when it ultimately assumes its place among the many fine buildings already rising within the Government Centre complex, it will need more ground space to make up for its lack of height. Architect Hill who weekly produces excellent glimpses of Wellington's facade in the "Dominion" has come up with the sketch shown on this page and adds the following text for our consideration: If this building is to retain fully its dignity as a national monument then it should have more space. At the moment it is closely crowded in by houses that prevent one seeing the north side.

The present church grounds are also too small to provide a quiet resort for



—Block supplied by courtesy of "The Dominion"

even a few of those Government servants already working in the district and their number will probably double in the next five years.

On this basis it was suggested in the Gabites and Beard plan for Wellington that this area should be reserved for a

small park and building museum.

The north side of St. Paul's cannot be seen today but this illustration shows how it might look when opened up. A house has been brought in as part of the museum and the Vogel building towers above.

There are many timber buildings in Wellington that are well designed and illustrate our past history but are difficult or inconvenient to preserve on their present sites. A selected few could find a home here among the trees and public gardens.

OBITUARY

ARTHUR SEED:

Fisherman, Philosopher, Fighter . . .

Dominion Headquarters and the "Bulletin" records with regret the passing of one of the Society's well-loved Dominion Presidents, Mr. Arthur Seed, of Wellington. Until a few months ago Mr. Seed was a frequent visitor to Wakefield House functions. His lively spirit will be sorely missed.

¶ **Tribute to a grand fighter**

Mr. Seed has always been an active fighter for the rights of pioneer families and during the recent efforts to save historical Bolton Street Cemetery from the bulldozers, the following extract from a letter published last year in "Evening Post", shows how ardently he campaigned:

"By reason that my father (with parents and a sister) arrived at the age of 14 at Port Nicholson on July 8, 1840, by the ship Martha Ridgway, and my mother was born at Pipitea Point three months after her parents' arrival by the ship Catherine Stuart Forbes in May 1841, I happen to be a first generation Wellingtonian," writes Mr. Seed. "As such, and by reason that both my parents (and sisters) as well as maternal grandparents (and aunts) are buried in adjoining plots in Bolton Street Cemetery directly in the path of the proposed motorway, I have a lively and intimate concern and cause for indignation and distress at the mere thought of the havoc and mechanical despoliation proposed to be perpetrated within that hallowed scrap of old Wellington. If ever there were 'holy' ground anywhere in New Zealand which should be kept or regarded as inviolate from ordinary use it should be Bolton Street Cemetery."

Go-getter types or callous State or municipal bureaucrats would consider that as mere sentiment which must not be allowed to stand in the path of so-called "progress". He agreed with the Wanganui branch of the New Zealand Founders' Society that if the cemetery had been a Maori burial ground the

mere thought of its conversion to a motorway would have been rejected out-of-hand.

Perimeter lines

"I suggest that for the better enlightenment of citizens," Mr. Seed continues, "it should be the duty of the National Roads Board, now that it has approved the modified despoliation scheme, or of the Director of Roading, to plainly mark out with white painted solid stakes the perimeter lines of the requisite excavations so that the growing community of objectors to the whole scheme (and any waverers) may be made fully aware of the magnitude of the required despoliation. It is kind of the members of the National Roads Board to agree to the provision of £320,000 to restore damage done to the cemetery and beautify the area, but palpably this is merely a gesture or 'sop' in an attempt to mollify the Bolton Street Cemetery Preservation Society and its fast increasing volume of supporters. They include (especially) the descendants of the pioneers whose remains lies in peace (at present) in the 700 graves which 'must be removed,' but with no suggestion where to, or how.

"Do not we direct descendants merit some slight measure of consideration? It strikes me forcibly that we do not measure very high in relation to the blasted motor car!"

67 YEARS LATER £1 = \$2

"I could quote the opinion of J. D. Hathaway, the Canadian thinker and philosopher who had stated that there were no millionaires and no paupers in New Zealand, while the average earnings amount to £1 per week, a state of matters unparalleled in the world.

If I am a fraud I am a big one for last week I turned the scales at 19 stone 6 pound."

—From a speech by Richard John Seddon, November, 1899.

quarters and rambling attics, while on the ground floor on each side of a long corridor are a series of rooms suitable for a large family and guests. The largest room on the east side facing the lawn is the former drawing room with bookcases etc., and at the western end is the dining room with connecting doors to a sitting room containing valuable furniture of the colonial age. Mr. Buckland was married twice and had nine children by his first wife and eleven by his second. It is of interest to know that a daughter, Mrs. H. Ferguson is still living in Wellington.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Dr. Schofield's National Biography published in 1940 contained no reference to Mr. A. Buckland. Neither is there any reference in the Auckland edition of the famous Cyclopaedia of N.Z. (1902), which contains interesting details of numerous people in business, professions and politics, with their pictures supplemented by most amusing and laudatory write-ups. In Schofield's Biography there are accounts of two Buckland gentlemen, sons of a Mr. W. T. Buckland, a brother of Mr. Alfred Buckland. Mr. John Channing Buckland born in Auckland in 1844 and who died in 1909, after being educated at St. John's College, served during the Waikato Wars in Nixon's Cavalry and took up the Tumai estate near Waikouaiti in Otago. He represented the latter district in Parliament (1884-1897) and in 1867 married a daughter of Mr. W. Fairburn. A brother Mr. William Francis Buckland, also born in Auckland and educated at St. John's College, represented the southern Provincial Council (1855-61) and was on the executive for the same period.

Later he sat in Parliament for Raglan (1865-1866) and for Franklin (1871-1875). He entered the provincial engineer's department (1865) and two years later joined the Colonial survey but in 1868 resigned to become manager of the Una battery and mine at Thames. Between 1873 and 1880 he was a member of the Remuera Road Board Licensing committee, school committee and domain board. In 1883 he was elected to the Auckland Education Board and in 1884 was called to the bar. Buckland represented Franklin North in Parliament (1884-1887) and Manukau (1890-93). In 1885 he was elected to the Auckland Hospital and Charitable Aid Board. He practised law for many years in Cambridge and was mayor of the borough (1898-1902) and 1905-07. Much to the annoyance of the Speaker of the House, Buckland having become bored with the inept speeches of some of his colleagues, introduced the satirical Washer's and Mangler's Bill, which while causing some levity, did not reach the statute book.

AUCKLAND HISTORIC PLACES TRUST

The Buckland mansion, "Highmic" is now jointly owned by grandchildren of the original proprietor, Mr. Waller and his sister, Mrs. Bruce Roy who with her children, reside in the old home. It is encouraging to know that in line with the growing interest in historic matters, this building has been listed by the Auckland City Council on the historic register of its district plan, under the Town and Country Planning Act 1953. The effect of thus being scheduled (with the consent of the owners), is that no substantial alteration or demolition can be carried out by the owners without the consent of the local body.

Considerable information about this and 75 other buildings having age architectural merit or historic associations, has been recorded in a high category by the Auckland Regional Committee of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

FOUNDERS' PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

With the advent of the summer vacation no doubt members of the Society will be planning tours and dusting off their cameras! The Executive of the Founders Society have decided to offer small prizes for the best colour slides and black and white photographs taken by members, of places of historical interest anywhere in New Zealand. This is a

preliminary notice only, further details will be given in the next bulletin. Meanwhile if you have planned an early vacation do remember to look for historical places and record them on your camera.

Please keep a full record of the subject of your photograph, as the story accompanying the slide or photograph will form part of the competition.

ALFRED BUCKLAND

. . . THE MAN AND HIS MANSION

One of the few century-old homes still in the possession of the descendants of the original builder, stands on a tongue of lava from Mt. Eden, overlooking Broadway and Manukau Road, Newmarket, Auckland. This is the 21 acre estate of "Highwic", 40 Gillies Avenue, erected by one of the leading pioneers of the province, Mr. Alfred Buckland.

He had arrived in New Zealand in 1849 and a few years later founded a business which expanded into many trading avenues and is still in the forefront of the of the city's commercial establishments. In an article in the N.Z. Herald of July 31st, 1929, the editor stated that "he was the largest agriculturist of his day in the province and a man of many parts". He had properties at One Tree Hill, Buckland's Beach, Three Kings, the Waikato and at the South Kaipara Head, where his holding once extended to 14,000 acres. Now as a result of various sales after two world wars, this estate has dwindled to two fertile 1,000 acre farms, owned and worked by a grandson and a granddaughter and her husband.

Mr. Buckland was for many years president of the Auckland Racing Club and a promoter of the original Kaipara Steamship Co., as well as one of a group of men who founded the Pakuranga Hunt in 1872. Associated with him in some of his later undertakings, was his son Malcolm Buckland and a son-in-law and near neighbour at Gillies Avenue, Colonel Morrow a prominent figure in the volunteer movement of the late 19th century. As with many other well known contemporaries like Sir John Logan Campbell, J. C. Firth, James Dilworth, Thomas Russell and Samuel Morrin, it is likely that due to the periodical depressions which assailed the Colony in the early days, not all of his investments would be profitable. But his name is written large around the city and other suburbs at Buckland's Beach, Buckland Road, Epsom, and Buckland, a station on the southern railway line near Drury. Mr. Buckland died on June 12th, 1903 at the age of 78, and is buried in the grounds of St. Mark's Church, Remuera Road, Remuera.

ARCHITECTURAL GEM

Just before he built his house in 1862, Mr. Buckland had bought two lots of five acres each which originally had been a Crown Grant to William Swainson of Tararua or Judge's Bay, Parnell. There, after he became the first Attorney-General of the colony he lived as a neighbour of the first Chief Justice, Sir William Martin. But now after subsequent sales, the property is reduced to 2½ acres of lovely garden between tall trees, giving an outstanding view of the harbour with Rangitoto Island in the background and the cathedral of the Holy Trinity prominently on the Parnell skyline.

Unsuspected from the busy highway of Gillies Avenue and hidden by a high level fence with a screening of trees and shrubs, facing a wide lawn, is the gracious rambling wooden home still maintained in immaculate condition. With its vertical weatherboarding and battens, steep roofs, it is typical of the buildings of the time, not unlike the famous series of "Selwyn" chapels. In actual fact, detached from the main building is a unique structure of somewhat cruciform design like the house, with small diamond-shaped panes used for a long time as a billiard room, but which rumour has claimed that it might have been erected as a private chapel though members of the family are not sure about this. As revealed by early photographs in the family album, it would appear that the house has been added to on a number of occasions and one result of this can be seen inside the entrance hall, which has the old type of sash window giving light to an inner room. In addition to an extensive series of out-buildings, there is a large two-storied brick annexe at the south-west corner, now used as a commodious kitchen with domestic accommodation above. Also upstairs the chief rooms are two large bedrooms, big servant's

DON'T BURN GRANDPA'S DIARY

Having a good cleanout? Making a satisfying bonfire with all those old letters and notebooks? Well, be careful; remember that what is burnt can never be recovered.

It is the untidy people; the hoarders; those who push things to the backs of drawers and cupboards who have most benefited the historian and biographer. The inveterate clearers-out have all too often thrown on the fire diaries and manuscripts of great worth.

It is tantalising to imagine what might have been saved to illuminate the background of some of the world's greatest men and women if someone had been by to snatch up a love-letter, for example, before it got as far as the flames.

Wrapping paper

On one occasion a butcher, short of something to wrap the meat in, shouted to his wife to bring down some of those old papers in the attic. She produced a stack of music manuscript. Menselssohn, by some providential accident, standing by, snatched up the first sheet of Bach's wonderful passion music.

Of Gerard Manley Hopkins, poet and priest, it was said that his family never really approved of his writings. An old man, a friend of the poet, recalled that after Hopkins' death he passed the open door of his study, and to his surprise, for it was a hot day, saw a great fire burning. A man was heaping papers on the flames. We would give a good deal to know what was destroyed that day.

Even Kipling's famous Recessional was rescued by a discerning friend from the wastepaper basket where he had thrown it in the absence of a fire. It is a sobering thought to wonder what has been consigned to the flames by people who had, maybe, produced a masterpiece and then take an unaccountable dislike to it.

Family vanity

Motives of family, of course, have been responsible for the heaviest losses. "Our family doesn't behave like that," was the excuse. Even King George V ordered the destruction of a mass of material relating to the earlier Georges which would have been of enormous his-

torical fascination today. And all Queen Victoria's private letters about her family were similarly destroyed.

The letters and papers of famous people have been reduced to a fraction of their original volume, but what of the genius that was never recognised at all?

* * *

Descendants Recall Carterton Pioneer's Death A Century Ago

Recently, descendants gathered at the graveside of the late Thomas and Mary Reid in the Clareville Cemetery.

The cemetery is in its centennial year and the grave, also 100 years old, is the oldest known grave there.

Devotions were conducted by the Rev. J. M. Ker, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Carterton. In a short address he spoke of the early arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reid, the hardships they endured, and the need for the later generations to follow the example of their forbears to do something worthwhile for others.

The family wreath laid by Brigadier-General Sir Herbert Hart, the oldest grandson.

Other grandsons living in the Wairarapa are: Messrs A. E. Reid, chairman of the Wairarapa South County Council; Keith Reid, who farms the Thomas Reid farm, Chester Road; H. D. Reid, Masterton; M. Reid, Masterton; S. Reid, Featherston; D. Reid, Featherston.

Mr and Mrs Thomas Reid sailed from Glasgow on October 31, 1839, on the sailing ship "Bengal Merchant." They land at Port Nicholson in March, 1840.

In 1858, Mr. Reid took possession of a property on the Taratahi, which was later known as Willow Bank Farm and which had been acquired in 1854.

In 1866, he was killed by a falling tree when clearing bush off the farm and was buried in Clareville Cemetery.

—Contributed by I. Ball.

THE UNFOLDING CENTURY . . .

1866

First Methodist Church building built in Waimate.

Wanganui Vol. Fire Brigade formed.

Jan. 4—Defeat of Maoris at Okotuku Pa, West Coast, North Island, by a force under Major-General Chute.

Jan. 4-6—Departure of troops for England.

Jan. 7—Assault on and capture of Putahi Pa by Chute's Forces.

Jan. 10—Auckland has its first water on tap from the Domain Springs.

Jan. 13—First meeting of Synod of Otago and Southland.
Assault upon Otapaua Pa by Chute's Forces.

Jan. 17-25—Period of Major-General Chute's famous march through the bush to New Plymouth.

Escape of a large number of Maori prisoners from the hulk at Wellington. Unfortunately, many were drowned in trying to swim ashore.

Feb. 2—Serious flooding at Nelson.

Feb. 5—Chute's Forces pass through Hawera area.

Invercargill Town Board dissolves, following a ruling by the Supreme Court that it had not sufficient authority to levy rates.

Feb. 16—Foundation Stones laid of Episcopal Church, Tokomairo and of the Presbyterian Church, Otepopo.

Feb. 21—First Chinese arrive at Dunedin.

March 2—First Show staged by the Otago A. & P. Association, North Recreation Ground.

March 23—West Coast Road from Christchurch to Hokitika opened.

March 29—Submission of chiefs Te Heuheu and Herekikie of Taupo district.

A detachment of Maori prisoners sent to the Chatham Islands.

April 18—Tour of the goldfields by Bishop Selwyn.

April 21—"Marlborough Express" founded.

May 2—Cromwell becomes a Township.

May 7—Opening of Presbyterian Church at Otepopo.

May 21—First issue of "Tuapeka Press".

June 19—Initiation of the Panama service.

Arrest of Levy of suspicion of being concerned in the murder of four men at Maungatapu, Nelson.

June 20—Burgess, Kelly and Sullivan arrested.

June 30—The bodies of four murdered men discovered.

July 1—Funeral of the four victims attended by over 3,000 people.

July 20—Lawrence proclaimed a municipality.

Aug. 16—Cook Strait cable laid.
Confession at Nelson of Sullivan and Burgess, highwaymen and murderers.

Aug. 18—Tender of £13,580 6s. 8d. accepted for constructing a bridge over the Clutha River.

Aug. 22—Cook Strait telegraphic cable successfully laid at third attempt.
Round Bush redoubt built where Hawera now stands.

Aug. 28—Damage amounting to £20,000 caused by a fire in Queen Street, Auckland.

First cable message sent from Wellington to Dunedin.

Sept.—Waihi redoubt built.

Oct. 2—Engagement against rebel Maoris at Pungarehu by Colonial Forces under Major McDonnell.

Oct. 5—First Stamp Duties Act passed. Tariff increased.

Oct. 6—Execution at Nelson of Burgess, Levy and Kelly on a site where the Nelson Girl's College now stands.

Oct. 12—Defeat of rebel Maoris at Omaramu and at Petone, H.B. by Colonial Forces.

Oct. 13—Southern railway opened from Christchurch to Rolleston.

Dec. 15—Dunedin City Council advanced £20,000 to the Provincial Council for deepening the harbour.

Dec. 20—Schooner "Prince Consort", 35 tons, wrecked at Timaru.

Dec. 21—All Saint's Church, Ponsonby, opened.

Dec. 28—Wool sold in Auckland at 20½d. per lb.

(To be continued.)

More New Members . . .

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mr. B. S. D'Ath	Wellington	Duke of Roxburgh	1840	Phillipa Jane Poad
Mrs. M. J. Roberts	Culverden	S.S. Clifford	1842	George Ratt
Mrs. E. D. Christie	Christchurch	Randolph	1850	William Derisley Wood
Mr. A. H. Whittington	Manurewa		1841	Robert Johnston
Mrs. M. L. Power	Auckland	St. Pauli	1843	Jacob Frank
Mr. P. J. A. Power	Auckland	Diana	1838	Mrs. George Otto
Mrs. C. E. Laws	Wellington	Essex	1843	William Old
Miss M. G. Chetwin	Lower Hutt		1848	William Davis
Miss M. L. Hutchinson	Napier	Bombay	1842	Charles & Sarah Astle
Mrs. K. M. Johnston	Whangarei			Anne Currin
Mr. J. Marshall	Rotorua	Jane Gifford	1842	Henry Andrew
Miss C. S. Bell	Titahi Bay	Lady Lilford of Dundee	1840	William Gordon Bell
Mrs. P. F. Topp	Masterton	Olympus	1841	Thomas Mason
Master G. F. Hulston (Jnr.)	Christchurch	Sir George Seymour		James & Mary Eaton
Master D. R. Hulston (Jnr.)	Christchurch	Sir George Seymour		James & Mary Eaton
Mr. I. J. Berghan	Ahipara			Mr. Berghan
Mrs. E. C. Escourt	Auckland	Lady Nugent	1841	John & Frances
Mrs. I. J. Barton-Ginger	Wellington	Oriental	1841	John & Elizabeth Kilmister Hancock
Mrs. E. F. Olsen	Wellington	London	1841	George & Priscilla Curtis
Mrs. M. West	Auckland	Randolph	1850	Emma Chaney
Miss A. E. McHechie	Rotorua	Bengal Merchant	1840	John & Esther McHechie
Mrs. A. E. M. Moffat	Rotorua	Bengal Merchant	1840	John & Esther McHechie
Mrs. D. A. Johnston	Hastings	Amelia Thompson	1841	Lleyson H. Davy
Miss V. J. Houston	Christchurch	Indiana	1858	Nathaniel & Eliza Sellars
Mrs. J. A. Bremner	Wellington		1841	Charles Suisted
Mrs. A. M. Wiren	Wellington	John Wickckcliffe	1848	William Alfred Mosley
Miss B. McInnes	Wellington	John Wickckcliffe	1848	William Alfred Mosley
Mr. G. O. Adams	Auckland	Westminister	1843	Henry Hopper Adams
Mrs. V. S. Adams (Ass.)				
Mrs. D. Franks	Wellington	William Hyde	1852	Richard & Agnes Brunsdan
Mr. M. T. Franks (Ass.)				
Mrs. B. Wills	Wellington	Adelaide	1840	William Hogg Watt
Miss R. J. Worgan (Jnr.)	Wellington	London	1841	Joseph & Mary Dixon
Mrs. L. M. Gault	Mt. Maunganui			Edward Howell
Mrs. J. F. Withers	Wanganui	Sir George Seymour	1850	Dr. Henry Slater Richards
Mrs. M. E. M. Rayner	Carterton	Adelaide	1840	Thomas Kempton
Mr. E. A. Cameron (L.M.)	Mauriceville	Blenheim	1840	Donald Cameron

The Ships They Came On . . .

The Editor would be obliged if those checking the listing could provide evidence of ships above about 20 tons being eligible for consideration through having made a New Zealand landfall prior to 1862.

UK—ABERCROMBIE - ACHERON - ACHILLES - ACQUILLA - ACTIVE - ADAH - ADELAIDE—NZ
 UK—ADMIRAL GRENFALL - ADVENTURE - AFRACAINE - AGRA - AIREDALE - AJAX—NZ
 UK—ALBION - ALFRED - ALLIGATOR - ALMA - ALPINE - AMAZON - AMBROSINE—NZ
 UK—AMELIA THOMPSON - ANN - ANNABELLA - ANNADALE - ANNE LANGTON—NZ
 UK—ANNA WATSON - ANN OF ARBROTH - ANN WILSON - ANTARCTIC - ANTELOPE—NZ
 UK—ANTILLA - AQUILLA - ARAB - ASHBURTON - ASP - ARIEL - ARMENIAN - ARROW—NZ
 UK—ARTEMISIA - ASHMORE - ATLAS - AURORA - AVON - BALLEY - BALNAQUITH—NZ
 UK—BANGALORE - BANK OF ENGLAND - BALTASARA - BARBARA GORDON - BARKLEY—NZ
 UK—BEAGLE - BEE - BELLA MARINA - BELLENA - BENGAL MERCHANT - BEN NEVIS—NZ
 UK—BERHAMPORE - BERMAN - BERNIAN - BERNICA - BERWICK CASTLE - BIRKSHIRE—NZ
 UK—BIRMAN - BLACKBIRD - BLACK JOKE - BLENHEIM - BOANERGES - BLUNDELL—NZ
 UK—BOLLINA - BOLTON - BOMBAY - BON ACCORD - BORDER MAID - BOSWORTH—NZ
 UK—BRAMPTON - BRAZIL PACKET - BREDALBANE - BRIGHTMAN - BRILLIANT - BROMPTON—NZ
 UK—BRONAN - BROUGHAM - BRITANNIA - BRISTOLIAN - BRITISH SOVEREIGN—NZ
 UK—BRITOMARK - BUFFALO - BUSEPHALUS - BYRON - CACCHELOT - CAERNARVON—NZ
 UK—CALEDONIA - CALLIOPE - CAMEO - CAMILLA - CANTERBURY - CANTON - CARBON—NZ
 UK—CARNARVON - CARNATIC - CAROLINE AGNES - CASHMERE - CASTLE EDEN—NZ

UK-CATHERINE PEMBERTON - CATHERINE STUART FORBES - CHAPMAN-NZ
 UK-CHARIOT OF FAME - CHARLOTTE JANE - CHATHAM - CHEERFUL - CHELYDRA-NZ
 UK-CHEVIOT - CHIEFTAN - CHRISTIAN KAY - CHRISTIAN McAUSSAND - CHRISTINA-NZ
 UK-CHUSAN - CITY OF LONDON - CLARA - CLIFFORD - CLIFTON - CLONTARF - CLYDE-NZ
 UK-CLYDERSEE - CLYDESIDE - COLONIAL - COLUMBINE - COLUMBUS - COMET-NZ
 UK-COMTE DE PARIS - CONFERENCE - CONTEST - COQUETTE - COUILLE - CORDELIA-NZ
 UK-CORNELIA - CORNWALL - CORNUBIA - COROMANDEL - COSMOPOLITE - COSSIPORE-NZ
 UK-COUNTRESS OF FIFE - COUNTRESS OF MINTO - CRESSWELL CRESSY - CUBA-NZ
 UK-DAVID MALCOLM - DEBORAH - DELHI - DEVONSHIRE - DIANA - DINAPORE-NZ
 UK-DISCOVERY - DOLPHIN - DOMINION - DRACO - DRIVER - DRUID-NZ
 UK-DUCHESS OF ARGYLE - DUKE OF BRONTE - DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH-NZ
 UK-DUKE OF PORTLAND - DUKE OF ROXBURGH - DUBLIN PACKET - DUNEDIN-NZ
 UK-EAGLE - EARL OF DURHAM - EARL OF HARDWICKE - EARL STANHOPE - EASTFIELD-NZ
 UK-ECLIPSE - EDEN - EGMONT - ELBE - ELEANOR - ELIZA - ELIZABETH-NZ
 UK-ELIZABETH MASON - ELLEN - ELLEN LEWIS - ELPHINSTONE - ELORA-NZ
 UK-EMIGRANT AMERICA - EMMA - EMU - ENDEAVOUR - ENDORA - ENTERPRISE-NZ
 UK-EQUATOR - ERIN - ESPERANZA - ESSEX - ESSINGTON - ESTHER - EUPHRATES-NZ
 UK-EUMPHEMUS - EXPLORER - EXPORTER - FAIR BARBADIAN - FAIR TASMANIAN-NZ
 UK-FAIRY QUEEN - FALCON - FANNY - FANTOME - FATHER OF THE THAMES - FATIMA-NZ
 UK-FAVOURITE - FIDO - FIFESHIRE - FIREFLY - FLORA - FLY - FORTITUDE - FORTUNA-NZ
 UK-FRANCIS SPEIGHT - FRENCHMAN - FRIENDSHIP - GANANOQUE - GANGES-NZ
 UK-GEELONG - GENERAL GATES - GENERAL GRANT - GENERAL PIKE - GENII-NZ
 UK-GEORGE CANNING - GEORGE FIFE - GERTRUDE - GIL BLAS - GLENBERVIE-NZ
 UK-GLENSWILLY - GLENTANNER - GLOUCESTER - GOSHAWK - GOVERNOR-NZ
 UK-GOVERNOR KING - GOVERNOR McQUARRIE - GUIDE - GRAMPUS - GWALIOR - GYPSY-NZ
 UK-HALCIONE - HARKAWAY - HARWOOD - HARLEQUIN - HARRIETT - HARRINGTON-NZ
 UK-HAMILLA MITCHELL - HAMPSHIRE - HANNAH - HANNAH WATSON - HASTINGS-NZ
 UK-HAWEIS - HENBURY - HELENA - HENRIETTA - HERALD - HERD - HERON-NZ
 UK-HIGHLAND LASS - HIMALAYA - HINEMOA - HOKIANGA - HOPE - HUNTRESS-NZ
 UK-HYDRUS - ILIO-MAMA - IMOGENE - INCONSTANT - INCHINNEN - INDIAN-NZ
 UK-INDIANA - INDIA QUEEN - INDUS - INKERMEN - INTEGRITY - ISABELLA - JAMES-NZ
 UK-ISABELLA HAMILTON - ISABELLA HERCUS - ISABELLA WATSON - JAMES-NZ
 UK-JAMES STEWART - JANE - JANE GIFFORD - JAVA - JESSIE - JEWESS - JOHN BULL-NZ
 UK-JOHN DUNCAN - JOHN FALSTAFF - JOHN LAWSON - JOHN LORD - JOHN McVICAR-NZ
 UK-JOHN TAYLOR - JOHN WESLEY - JOHN WICKLIFFE - JOSEPH FLETCHER-NZ
 UK-JOSEPH WELLER - JOSEPH WHEELER - JULIA - JUSTINE - KATE - KATE KEARNEY-NZ
 UK-KATHERINE JOHNSON - KARERE - KELSO - KENILWORTH - KENSINGTON - KINGSTON-NZ
 UK-LABUAN - LADY CLARK - LADY FRANKLIN - LADY JAVA - LADY LEE - LADY LEIGH-NZ
 UK-LADY LEITH - LADY LILFORD - LADY NUGENT - LALLAH ROOKH - LAMBTON-NZ
 UK-LAP WING - LARKINS - L'AUBE - L'AUKE - LEVANT - LITTLE ARIEL - LLOYDS-NZ
 UK-LONDON - LORD ASHLEY - LORD AUCKLAND - LORD BURLEIGH - LORD HARDINGE-NZ
 UK-LORD SIDMOUTH - LORD WM. BENTINCK - LORD WORSLEY - LOUISA CAMPBELL-NZ
 UK-LUCY ANN - LUNAR - LYNX - MADRAS - MAGNET - MAHTOREE - MAITLAND-NZ
 UK-MANDARIN - MAORI - MAQUARIE - MARIA - MARIA TERESA - MARINER-NZ
 UK-MARION - MARGARET - MARGARETHA ROESNER - MARATBAN - MARTHA-NZ
 UK-MARTHA RIDGWAY - MARY - MARY ANNE - MARY CATHERINE - MARY CLARKE-NZ
 UK-MARY TAYLOR - MARY THOMPSON - MATILDA - MATOAKA - MERCHANTMAN-NZ
 UK-MERCURY - MERMAID - MERSEY - MICMAC - MIDDLESEX - MIDLOTHIAN - MINERVA-NZ
 UK-MISSISSIPPI - MONARCH - MONTMORENCY - MOOLTAN - MORLEY - MOUNTAIN MAID-NZ
 UK-MYSTERY - NANKIN - NARVARINO - NIMROD - NELSON - NEREUS - NEW ERA-NZ
 UK-NEW YORK PACKET - NEW ZEALAND - NEW ZEALANDER - NORTH FLEET-NZ
 UK-NORFOLK - NORMAN MORRISON - NORTHERN BRIDGE - NORTH STAR - NOURMAHAL-NZ
 UK-NORAYA - NOVELTY - NYMPH - OBERON - OLIVER LAING - OMEO - OLYMPUS-NZ
 UK-OLYMPIA - ORANTES - ORIENTAL - ORIENTAL QUEEN - OSCAR - OSPREY - OTAGO-NZ
 UK-PALMER - PALMYRA - PANDORA - PATRIOT - PAULINE - PEKIN - PERSEVERANCE-NZ
 UK-PERSIA - PERSIAN LOVE - PESTOJEE BOMANJEE - PHILIPS LAING - PHOEBE-NZ
 UK-PHOEBE DUNBAR - PHOENIX - PILGRIM - PIONEER - PIRATE - PLANTER - PLATINA-NZ
 UK-POCTIERS - PORCUPINE - PORTENIA - PORTENTIA - PORTER - PORTINA-NZ
 UK-POST NICHOLSON - POSTUMOUS - PRIDE OF YARRA - PRINCE OF WALES-NZ
 UK-PRIMA DONNA - PRINCE REGENT - PROTECTOR - PROTEUS - PROVIDENCE-NZ
 UK-PUDSEY DAWSON - PUMUNGA - PUSSY HALL - QUEEN - QUEEN OF THE ISLES-NZ
 UK-RAIATEA - RAINBOW - RANGOON - RAVEN - RATTLESNAKE - RAYMOND - RECTUS-NZ
 UK-REGENT - REGIA - REGINA - RELIANCE - RESOLUTION - RICHARD DART-NZ
 UK-ROBERT SMALL - ROCK CITY - ROCKHAMPTON - ROEHAMPTON - ROMAN EMPEROR-NZ
 UK-ROSANNA - ROSETTA JOSEPH - ROULTON - ROVER - ROVER'S BRIDE-NZ
 UK-ROYAL ALBERT - ROYAL BRIDE - ROYAL GEORGE - ROYAL MAIL-NZ
 UK-ROYAL MERCHANT - ROYAL SOVEREIGN - ROYAL STUART - ROYAL WILLIAM-NZ
 UK-SAGHALIEN - ST. GEORGE - ST. LOUIS - ST. MARIA - ST. MARTON - ST. MICHAEL-NZ
 UK-ST. PAULI - SALLY ANNE - SALOPIAN - SAMARANG - SANCTA MARIA - SANDFORD-NZ
 UK-SARAH - SCORPION - SCOTIA - SEA BIRD - SEA SNAKE - SEA SERPENT - SEBASTIOPOL-NZ
 UK-SEBASTON - SHAMROCK - SHEPHERDESS - SHOOTING STAR - SIMLAH - SISTERS-NZ
 UK-SIR CHARLES FORBES - SIR EDWARD PAGET - SIR GEORGE OSBORNE-NZ
 UK-SIR GEORGE POLLOCK - SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR - SIR ROBERT PEEL-NZ
 UK-SIR ROBERT SALE - SKIOLD - SLAINS CASTLE - SNAPPER - SNARESBOOK-NZ
 UK-SOBRAON - SOLENT - SOPHIA - SOPHIA PATE - SORCERER - SOUTHERN CROSS-NZ
 UK-SPECTACULAR - SPEEDWELL - SPIRIT OF TRADE - SPORTING LASS - SPRAY-NZ
 UK-STAR OF DUNEDIN - STAR OF CHINA - STATELEY - STEADFAST - STRATHALLAN-NZ
 UK-STRATHFIELD SAYE - STRATHMORE - SUCCESS - SUPPLY - SURPRISE - SURREY-NZ
 UK-SUSAN - SUSANNAH ANNE - SWIFTSURE - SWORDFISH - SYDNEY - SYDNEY PACKET-NZ
 UK-TARMAR - TASMANIA - TEMORA - TENEDOS - THE BRIDE - THE BROTHERS-NZ
 UK-THERESA - THAMES - THOMAS AND HENRY - THOMAS HARRISON - THOMAS LORD-NZ
 UK-THOMAS LOWRY - THOMAS SPARKS - THREE BELLS - THREE BROTHERS-NZ
 UK-TRUE - BRITON - TIMANDRA - TIMBO - TITAN - TOBAGO - TOMATIN - TORNADO-NZ
 UK-TORY - TRANMORE - TRAVELLER - TRAVENCORE - TRITON - TRIUMPH - TRYPHENA-NZ
 UK-TUSCAN - TWINS - TYNE - TYRIAN - UNDIS - UNION - UNITY - URSULA-NZ
 UK-VALISNERA - VISCOUNT SANDON - VIXON - VELOCIPEDE - VANGUARD-NZ
 UK-VENTURESS - VENUS - VICTORIA - VICTORY - WARSPITE - WAVE - WELLINGTON-NZ
 UK-WESTMINSTER - WHICOWHITA - WHITBY - WHITE SWAN - WILLIAM ALFRED-NZ
 UK-WILLIAM & JAMES - WILLIAM & JANE - WILLIAM BRYAN - WILLIAM HYDE-NZ
 UK-WILLIAM MILES - WILLIAM STOVELD - WILLIAM TELL - WILL WATCH-NZ
 UK-WILLIAM WATSON - WINWICK - WONGA WONGA - ZEALANDIA - ZINGARI-NZ

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