



Editorial

N.Z. Founders Society is Marching On

With extensions of the Auckland Branch, the formation of branches for Taranaki and Manawatu, and bright prospects for establishment of branches for Marlborough and Nelson, the Founders Society is growing appreciably. Another important development is in representation on the National Historic Places Trust and on seven of its Regional Committees. In this way and in others the Society's prestige is increasing.

Members are again urged to exercise will power and other ability to bring relatives and friends into the fold. As the newly-elected Dominion President, Mr. Max Wall, remarked at the Society's annual meeting, membership is a distinct honour in itself. There are very few resignations in the course of a year; it is

hardly possible to see a justifiable reason for any withdrawal, especially as the adult subscription is only £1 a year, a shade over fourpence a week, the merest trifle in these days of inflated currency, the price of one ice-cream for a child.

A big increase of membership throughout the country has special importance in view of present trends. During recent years the number of immigrants from countries apart from the British group has grown greatly and this will continue. These strangers must learn the New Zealand way of life for which the founders set the example long ago. A national obligation is on their descendants to keep the standard true to pattern.

New Zealand Day Must Come

Readers will find plenty of interest in the full statement of the case for recognition of 6 February as New Zealand Day in this issue. The editor, in a long journalistic life, which has taken him front and back stage of various political tragedies and comedies, has to admit that one of his greatest surprises has been the failure of the National Government to seize the opportunity made by the Founders Society, backed by the great majority of New Zealand's people, for proclamation of 6 February as New Zealand Day.

This is a puzzle to baffle any intelligent student of politics and politicians. Usually, of course, a Government is very glad of a chance to win esteem by a decision sure of approval by a huge majority of electors, especially when its action calls for very little cost in time or money. Yet, in 1950, Cabinet decided that "the time was not really opportune for a step such as this to be taken." What real reasoning could be behind such a queer

declaration? The truth is that time has been opportune ever since the first Government was set up. What is the Government's meaning of the word "opportune"?

After another onset in 1955 the Society got this astonishing reply to a well-reasoned presentation of its case: "The Government has now considered the matter, but has decided not to take any further action at this stage." What was that "stage"? What will be the "stage" on which the Government will be willing to act? The real, solid stage is New Zealand, on which the Government is overdue for taking the leading part, especially as it has the name "National."

The Labour Government had similar unwillingness to act in 1947, 1948, and 1949. This is not an issue of party politics, but a matter for action on behalf of all the people, of all creeds, political, social and religious, pakeha and Maori.

Any member of the Founders Society who gets a new member helps New Zealand, because he or she is thus adding strength to a body actively concerned with high ideals for national welfare.

One should fear lest ambition may be a veil for conceit; one should fear lest modesty be a pretext for laziness.—Jules Simon.

Annual Meeting of Founders Society

National Aims Winning Public Esteem

A buoyant feeling of confidence in good growth of the New Zealand Founders Society was noticeable at the seventeenth annual meeting on 22 August in Wakefield House, Wellington.

At 31 March the Society's membership was made up thus:—

Honorary Life	....	....	....	26
Life	....	....	....	89
Senior	....	....	....	1246
Junior	....	....	....	97
Association	....	....	....	88
				<hr/>
				1546
				<hr/>
Wellington	....	....	....	930
Auckland	....	....	....	333
Wairarapa	....	....	....	161
Canterbury	....	....	....	69
Wanganui	....	....	....	53
				<hr/>
				1546

The Dominion President, Mr. R. D. Greenwood, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said that the outstanding activities of the year were extensions of Branches and formation of new ones. He specially mentioned the splendid services of the Women's Committee (reported in another column) and progress of the Younger Founders against great difficulties.

With representation on the National Historic Places Trust and some of its Regional Committees the Society was importantly widening its scope for help in the national field. Its prestige among the public was growing strongly.

Mr. Greenwood mentioned the Society's campaign for New Zealand Day (reported on another page).

Mr. Max Wall, who seconded the motion, spoke in hearty appreciation of Mr. Greenwood's presidential service. He had proved himself a loyal, efficient president, who had followed worthily in the footsteps of predecessors. He had helped appreciably in increasing the Society's prestige.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The income and expenditure accounts and the balance sheet were adopted.

Election of Officers

Mr. Greenwood moved the appointment of Mr. Max Wall as Dominion President. He said that Mr. Wall, as a member of the Dominion Council for some years, had well proved his qualifications for the highest office, especially in his leadership of the Entertainments Committee. He had brought around him a group of people willing to work hard, and their progressive efforts had met with general commendation. "Mr. Wall has been most co-operative with me during my presidency," continued Mr. Greenwood. "In many ways I am indebted to him."

Mr. J. W. Carr, who seconded the motion, remarked that Mr. Wall had not spared himself in any way. He had given much thought, effort and time to wide-ranging service for the Society. He felt sure that Mr. Wall would grace the presidential position and add lustre to it.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

In his expression of thanks Mr. Wall said he was fully conscious of the responsibilities of the presidential position which he was thrilled to hold. During his

term he would strive to achieve something distinctive, as other presidents had done. His main object would be increase of membership. In a terse comment on the excuse for resignation because of inability to attend meetings or functions, he declared that membership of the Founders Society, carrying on the ideals of the original builders of New Zealand, was sufficient honour and value in itself.

He would be pleased also to give much thought and time on behalf of the Younger Founders. He would do everything possible to help them. He highly praised Mr. Jack Bentley's activity for them.

In paying a tribute to Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Wall said he had enjoyed working under him.

Mr. R. G. Fitch (who had not returned from his tour overseas) was elected Dominion Deputy-President.

The following were elected vice-presidents: Mrs. A. Burnard, Mrs. E. R. Miller, Misses B. E. Bell, W. L. Helliwell, S. Tankersley and A. Woodhouse, Messrs. C. W. D. Bell, J. W. Carr, A. A. Cooper, Duff Daysh, D. Hope Johnston, D. H. S. Riddiford, D. J. Riddiford, A. J. Seed, L. O. H. Tripp and F. Jeffries.

The following were elected members of the Dominion Council: Mrs. L. Gledstone, Mrs. B. C. D. Pittendrigh, Miss A. D'Ath, Miss J. Sellar, Messrs. A. E. Mexted, A. B. Diamond, R. Richardson, E. S. Gale, A. J. Raymond, and A. H. Macandrew. Mr. R. D. Greenwood is also a member as immediate past president.

"We are grateful for his efficient work," said the President, when Mr. I. M. Fanselow had been re-elected honorary auditor.

It was resolved that Rule 20 be rescinded and that the following be substituted:—"20. SUBSCRIPTION: The annual subscription payable by all members of the Society shall be fixed from time to time by the Dominion Council."

It was decided to send appropriate messages to the Society's founder, Mr. D. Hope Johnston (London), and to the patron, Viscount Bledisloe.

It was mentioned that Mr. Johnston, despite his age, was still as enthusiastic as ever for the Society. He carried on a correspondence which showed his continuous interest.

Various matters mentioned in the annual report have appeared in previous issues of the "Bulletin."

The meeting merged into pleasant chats with supper given by the Women's Committee.

Thanks to Executive Officers

Here is a tribute from the Society's annual report:—"Much of the stimulating influence of Mr. Jeff M. Andrew, now Dominion Treasurer (and formerly Dominion Secretary as well), continues to be felt, as his advice is allied with the energetic activity of our enthusiastic Secretary, Miss S. Helliwell. A president can be sure of sound useful support if he can retain the co-operation of this combination of executive personnel. Our warm thanks are due to them both."

Epitaph of a Politician

Here lies Mr. Bunk who, on politics bent,
Was at first quite unable to say what he meant;
But, schooled by experience, he soon went ahead,
Once he saw that he never need mean what he said.

Operation "New Zealand Day"

Bright Prospects for Success This Year

The campaign for proper recognition of 6 February, anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, as New Zealand Day continues vigorously.

With the help of a summary of New Zealand's early history, written by Mr. A. Ashley Cooper nearly a decade ago, when the New Zealand Founders Society made its first approach to Ministers of the Crown on behalf of New Zealand Day, the Dominion Treasurer, Mr. Jeff Andrew, has prepared a good case for another effort in Parliament Building.

Summary of Onsets

The question was first taken up with Hon. W. E. Parry on 9 October, 1947, and with Rt. Hon. W. Nash on 18 October, 1948, and again in 1949. There was much letter writing, but nothing happened.

On 10 March, 1950, a deputation waited on Hon. W. A. Bodkin as Minister of Internal Affairs. The final reply received on 18 August, 1950, read as follows: "Whilst the motives behind your Society in desiring this day set aside for the purpose mentioned are fully appreciated, Cabinet came to the conclusion that the time was not really opportune for a step such as this to be taken."

On 30 May, 1955, a further deputation waited on Hon. S. W. Smith, and the result received on 18 August, 1955, read: "The Government has now considered the matter, but has decided not to take any further action at this stage."

Associated with this deputation were Hon. E. B. Corbett, Minister of Maori Affairs, Col. Charles Bennett, representing the Maori people, Mr. C. W. D. Bell, representing the Waitangi Trustees, and Professor Wilson, president of the Wellington Early Settlers and Historic Association.

Colonel Bennett made an eloquent plea for the recognition of this anniversary as New Zealand Day on the ground that it would be greatly appreciated by the Maori people, who attached unique importance to the Treaty.

Mr. Andrew mentions that official recognition of 6 February as New Zealand Day has been one of the Founders Society's aims and objects since its formation in 1939.

Such recognition envisages the flying of flags on all Government buildings; appropriate functions, particularly in schools, and references in "The School Journal" and other publications; the substitution of 6 February for Dominion Day.

It is not proposed that any form of public holiday should be arranged.

It is not suggested that the present provincial Anniversary Days should be altered in any way.

Reasons for National Day

Reasons for New Zealand Day are stated thus:—

Every other member of the British Commonwealth and Empire celebrates a National Day.

"New Zealand Day" is at present celebrated in London "officially" by the holding of a church service and a dinner.

Sixth February is the day on which the Treaty of Waitangi was signed by pakeha and Maori and was thus the day on which New Zealand began its nationhood.

Sixth February is annually honoured as New Zealand Day at the Treaty House, Waitangi, when the Governor-General, as head of the Waitangi Trust, is present at the special ceremonial celebrations.

The Waitangi Trust has already passed a resolution supporting the recognition of 6 February as "New Zealand Day."

Dominion Day has long ago lost its significance as a national day. "Dominion," which means lordship or sovereignty, is inappropriate in a Commonwealth of Nations. "Dominion Day" does not now promote any patriotic enthusiasm whatever: it is dead.

The Treaty of Waitangi forms the corner-stone of the harmonious relations between Maori and pakeha. Perhaps New Zealand's greatest claim to fame is the establishment of harmonious relations between the Maoris and the Europeans, and it will be found that the basic principles of these relations are contained in the preamble of the Treaty of Waitangi. Wherever principles have been observed, concord has resulted but, whenever they have been departed from, discord has followed.

In Volume 6 of the Consolidated Statutes, in the note on the Maori Affairs Act, 1931, there is a quotation from a memorandum written by Sir John Salmond which states that the Treaty of Waitangi is the foundation of all our legislation on behalf of the Maoris.

It would be of the greatest significance at this present date if special recognition were given to the anniversary of the Treaty of Waitangi, not only in New Zealand but throughout the Commonwealth and in foreign countries. The Treaty of Waitangi established our relations with the natives of New Zealand on a basis which is now the aim of people in Africa and elsewhere.

Historic Background

Readers will find plenty of interest in the summary of early history of New Zealand.

Prior to 1839 little official notice was taken by the British Government of New Zealand beyond the recording of the annexing of the country to the Crown by Captain James Cook in 1769.

Although visited by itinerant whalers since 1793, no attempt was made at colonisation until 1825, although the Rev. Samuel Marsden, accompanied by Messrs. Hall and Kendall, established a Methodist Mission at Kororareka, Bay of Islands, in 1814, and a number of European settlers found their way to the country.

In 1825 the first New Zealand Company was formed with the intention of beginning some form of colonisation in the land. A ship, the "Rosanna," commanded by Captain James Herd, was fitted out, and about 40 settlers, consisting of ship carpenters, blacksmiths, sawyers and flax workers, accompanied by a cutter, the "Lambton," set out. The expedition intended to engage in making ships' spars and in the flax industry. This venture failed, probably due in no small measure to fear of the Maoris, and the ships returned to Sydney. This company had been promised a Royal Charter, if successful, but the whole of the capital of £22,000 was lost.

The next attempt at colonisation was begun in 1837 when the organisation of a second New Zealand Company was begun by Edward Gibbon Wakefield. By 1839 it had been so far completed that the company was ready to send out its first ships.

The company, known as the New Zealand Land Company, chartered the "Tory," under Captain Chaffers, to bring out an official party of six under Colonel

Wm. Wakefield to go to Port Nicholson and purchase land from the Maoris for settlement. This ship arrived on 30 September, 1839.

British Government's Reluctance

During the period in which all these plans were proceeding, the British Government was still reluctant to take any active interest, as it was realised that both the Dutch and the French also had some claim to the country—the Dutch by virtue of discovery by the Dutch navigator Abel Tasman, and the French, since it was known that a company, known as the Nantes-Bordelaise Company, was very interested in establishing a French settlement at Akaroa and Banks Peninsula.

However, when it became evident that Edward Gibbon Wakefield's Company was proceeding in earnest, the British Government communicated with the Dutch Government and, having received an assurance that the Dutch did not intend to press any claim but would be glad to see the land opened up, Queen Victoria appointed Captain Wm. Hobson of the Royal Navy as Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand on 30 July, 1839, and a proclamation was authorised and issued by Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, proclaiming New Zealand as a dependency of New South Wales.

The next ship under the auspices of the New Zealand Land Company to arrive was the "Cuba," a survey ship bringing 30 persons, which arrived on 3 January, 1840, at Port Nicholson. This was followed by the "Aurora," which arrived on 22 January, 1840, bringing the first party of official settlers. From that date Wellington claims its anniversary, although at least two ships had arrived earlier.

Captain Hobson's Arrival

Captain Hobson, when he had received his instructions from Governor Gipps, had been furnished with a competent staff in Sydney. He arrived at Bay of Islands on 29 January, 1840, in H.M.S. "Herald."

Up to this date the destiny of New Zealand was still in the balance. Captain Hobson landed and summoned all the European residents, together with Maori chiefs, to a meeting or assembly on 6 February, 1840, at which he read a proclamation from Queen Victoria offering protection and undertaking to preserve the rights of the native population. This document, since known as the "Treaty of Waitangi," was signed on Her Majesty's behalf by Captain Hobson, by certain European residents and by 512 Paramount Chiefs claiming to hold sovereignty over all the principal Maori tribes. This document, by ceding the country to the Crown, was in fact the first official annexation of New Zealand to Great Britain.

Provincial Anniversaries

Now, coming to the settlement of the original six provinces, we find that Wellington claims 22 January, 1840, as a somewhat doubtful anniversary upon which a holiday is observed. Auckland celebrates 29 January from the arrival of Captain Hobson. Taranaki claims 30 March, the date in 1841 on which the first official settlers arrived in the "Wm. Bryan." The next province to be settled was Nelson, which claims 1 February, 1842, as its anniversary when the "Fifeshire" arrived with the main party of settlers. The ships "Whitby," "Will Watch" and "Arrow," of the New Zealand Land Company, had all arrived earlier. Then came the settlement of Otakou or Otago, as it is now known, which observes 23 March as the anniversary of the date in 1848 when the "John Wickliffe" arrived. Finally, Canterbury has 16 December, when, in 1850, the "Charlotte Jane" and "The Randolph" arrived with the first settlers for

Christchurch. Many other ships had arrived at Port Cooper earlier. Thus we have the picture of six anniversaries on varying dates, each representing only a portion of the country.

In addition, we have two other dates worthy of mention. They are 3 May, 1841, when Captain Hobson read a proclamation from Queen Victoria severing New Zealand from New South Wales and constituting New Zealand a separate Crown Colony, and 15 September, 1908, when the status of the colony was raised to that of a Dominion.

It would not seem politic or reasonable to intrude any one province upon another by imposing any one of the six anniversaries as a universal New Zealand anniversary. Then any claim that either 3 May or 15 September might have would seem to be ruled out by the fact that both of these dates are merely incidents in the progress of the country.

Therefore, it is only logical that 6 February should be the obvious date as the universal anniversary to be included in the official calendar, as it was the date in 1840 when the country was officially ceded to the Crown and accepted, and friendly relations were established between pakeha and Maori.

Furthermore, it is felt that this date would find universal favour with the Maoris of today who regard the "Treaty of Waitangi" as their Magna Carta.

Society's Links With Historic Places Trust

The New Zealand Founders Society has become a corporate associate member of the National Historic Places Trust. Mr. Duff Daysh is a member of the Trust and seven other members of the Society are on Regional Committees of the Trust, thus:—

Auckland: Mr. H. Duder, chairman of the Auckland Branch, and chairman of the Auckland Historic Places Society.

Bay of Plenty: Mr. Peter Densem, who belongs to an old Tauranga family.

Poverty Bay: Mr. A. E. Khull.

Wanganui: Mr. C. F. Scott-Mandrill.

Hawke's Bay: Miss A. Woodhouse, Napier Public Museum, formerly on the staff of the Alexander Turnbull Library.

Wairarapa: Mr. C. J. Wrigley.

Wellington: Mr. A. J. Raymond, a member of the Dominion Council and the Society's Research Officer.

Trust's Headquarters in Wakefield House

By conversion of a flat in Wakefield House the Trust will have its headquarters there, a very appropriate place for such a national body. The plan of furnishing and decorations is suitably distinctive.

The Way You Approach It

Here is a piece of verse, written long ago by grace E. Hall, which may help many members of the Founders Society in recruiting new members:—

It isn't the work that wearies you
As much as it is your mind,
The way you approach the thing you do,
Expecting a dreary grind.
If you would view it with eyes of cheer,
As a pleasant task begun,
Like a mist in the morn it would disappear
And you'd smile when it was done.

Not Too Late to Save St. Paul's

National Plea for Preservation

On 17 August "The Evening Post," Wellington, published a strong appeal of the Society for Preservation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. As this matter is of national interest and far-reaching importance, it is deemed desirable to reprint the article in the "N.Z.F.S. Bulletin," as preservation of historic buildings is one of the Founders Society's objects.

Archbishop Owen's refusal to give reasonable consideration to the plea for complete preservation of the historic Cathedral Church of St. Paul goes against the best judgment that New Zealand can produce. That judgment came from the National Historic Places Trust, which made a thorough investigation from all the important viewpoints. The result was the unanimous adoption of a resolution for preservation.

To emphasise the value of that decision it is necessary to repeat the names of the organisations represented on the Trust—the Government (through the Departments of Internal Affairs and Lands), the Senate of the University of New Zealand, the Royal Society, the New Zealand Institute of Architects, the Art Galleries and Museums Association, the New Zealand Libraries Association, the New Zealand Founders Society, Early Settlers Associations and historical societies and the Maori race.

The deputation from the Trust to Archbishop Owen included the Government Architect, Mr. G. Wilson, who strongly supports the opinions of other well-known architects that preservation of the old church is practicable from the structural viewpoint. The Archbishop declined to budge from his belief that embodiment of a part of the old church in the new cathedral would be enough.

The Trust was Rebuffed

After that rebuff the Trust fell from its high ground of hope. In view of the inability of the Trust to act without the Church authorities as owners, it was not considered that any purpose would be served by continuing to press for the preservation of St. Paul's as a separate building, the Trust resolved.

In that attitude the Trust showed a touch of escapism—precipitate flight from a difficult situation, a sudden withdrawal which surprised and grievously disappointed the bodies represented on the Trust. It should have remembered that "While there's life, there's hope." Old St. Paul's will have its historic, spiritual life for at least another year, unless the planned disruption is hastened.

Lord Bledisloe's Support

"More New Zealander than the New Zealanders" was a tribute paid to Viscount Bledisloe, who did wonderful service for this country during his term as Governor-General. From national viewpoints he was always keenly interested in New Zealand's welfare. A perpetual reminder of his generosity is the great gift of the Waitangi Estate.

When dismemberment of St. Paul's came into alarming prospect more than a year ago, a statement of the case was sent to Lord Bledisloe. "With its romantic history and traditions," he replied, "it would indeed be a thousand pities if this much-loved place of worship were destroyed. I shall rejoice to hear that it has been found possible to preserve it."

A recent letter to the society from Lord Bledisloe says: "I trust that your campaign may prove successful, but I fully realise the difficulties."

Encasing of Remnant

Archbishop Owen declared that "the greater part of the original church" would be encased in concrete and would form the Lady Chapel in the new cathedral. The proposed structure, as shown in the plans, would be a rectangular remnant, about 60ft. long and 22ft. wide. It would be without aisles or transepts, its roof trusses would be truncated—a poor apology for ghastly dismemberment.

Photographs in the Turnbull Library collection show that the church, consecrated on June 6, 1866, consisted of nave, chancel, sanctuary, and north and south aisles which extended to the apse of the sanctuary. The south transept was added by August, 1868, and the north transept and the outer north aisle in 1873. It is therefore clear that the "greater part of the original church" will not and cannot be preserved in the proposed Lady Chapel, which will have a seating capacity of only a little more than 100. The chapel also would be insignificantly hidden away.

An astonishing attitude of the Archbishop was concerned with the matter of consecration of St. Paul's. He held that the church could not be used for any purpose other than the original one of 1866. He seemed to have a notion that sacrilege would be inseparable from use of the building for the best of music, for cultural assemblies of various kinds, for inspirational uplift by gifted speakers, and other uses, all in accord with the highest principles of religion.

Recently, in "The Post," Group Captain A. B. Lindop made a good case for the use of St. Paul's as the mother church of the three armed services, following examples set overseas.

Altogether the Society for the Preservation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul has good cause to believe that the case has been won on its merits from the viewpoint of national welfare, in a manner which would be beneficial to the Church of England. Funds for this purpose could be raised without causing trouble to the diocesan authorities. Smashing of beautiful St. Paul's, with its wealth of memories and inspiration, would be a very shocking loss for New Zealand.

Projected Dominion Conference

The Dominion Council of the Society is arranging for a conference of representatives of all Branches with members of the Council at Wakefield House, Wellington. The subjects for discussion will be Branch territories, subscriptions, Branch capitulation and finance generally.

Whatever trouble Adam had,
No man in days of yore
Could say, when Adam cracked a joke,
"I've heard that one before."

Maori Mountain Mausoleum

Taupiri, Burial Place of Kings

(By Geo. M. Fowlds.)

Sixty miles south of Auckland on the main highway to Hamilton stands the bush-clad hill of Taupiri, overlooking a narrow gorge through which flows the mighty Waikato River, alongside the railway and the road. Few of the passing travellers know the unique purposes to which the prominent peak has been put by the chiefs and elders of the once powerful Waikato or Ngati Mahuta tribe. It has become no less than the Westminster Abbey of northern Maoridom, particularly since the inauguration of Maori kingship following on the appointment of their paramount chief, Te Wherowhero as King Potatau in 1857.

For nearly a century the summit of Taupiri, 600 feet high, has been the burial ground of the Maori kings and chiefs. By custom of the clan no elaborate monuments or headstones mark their last resting place, for the money which could be spent in this way is used for the general welfare of the tribe.

It is reported that the lesser chiefs of the hapus (sub-tribes) are buried on the slopes of the forested mountain at various heights, according to their tribal status.

In pre-pakeha days the bodies of chiefs were prepared for interment by the tohungas (priests) and other selected persons who afterwards placed the remains in caves or other secret places. In those days, of course, the awesome power of tapu would protect them from desecration by Maoris.

Ghoulish Traffic in Heads

In the two or three decades before the annexation to the British Crown in 1840 a ghoulish traffic had grown up of bartering the baked tattooed heads of chiefs (ordinary people were not usually tattooed) to the crews of whaling and sealing ships.

Tribal laws were declining to such an extent that many Maoris, keen to secure guns, ammunition and other imports, were willing to seek out and remove these particular remains of their departed chiefs. When the normal supply ran out, they were so eager to meet the demand that numbers of slaves and captured enemies were compulsorily tattooed and in due course their heads were lopped off to be baked before sale.

The Government of New South Wales, which had jurisdiction over New Zealand at that time (1831) published an ordinance prohibiting this traffic and imposing a fine of £40 for persons found in possession of such heads. This horrible trade accounts for many heads, sold as high as £20, in the museums of Europe and the United States.

Tradition Still Rules

It is now revealed that when the Maori King Tawhiao died in 1894 the coffin which was ostensibly taken up to the top of Taupiri did not contain his body. Because there was a fear that Europeans would like to obtain his fine tattooed face (which appears on New Zealand £1 notes) for some museum, his body was secretly interred temporarily on a hill near Morrinsville. Along with those of dozens of other chiefs his remains were finally placed in an unmarked plot on Taupiri.

Owing to the frequency of inter-tribal conflicts long ago few of the Maori chiefs would have died peacefully at home. Therefore steps are now being taken to collect their remains from former battlefields in various parts of Auckland Province for transfer to the ancestral valhalla of Taupiri.

A few years before the last war, when one of the Maori kings, Rata Mahuta, was being buried here, amongst those present was the late Mr. H. E. Holland, M.P. (Leader of the Opposition), who would have been the first Labour Prime Minister in the ordinary course. Half-way up the steep hillside he collapsed, and died. In appreciation of his attendance to pay tribute to their departed rangatira, the Maoris arranged an impressive tangi (funeral ceremony) for the Labour leader.

The most recent interment of a famous personage on this sacred hill was last year, when that famous Maori woman leader, Princess Te Puea, aunt of the present King Koroki, was laid beside her tribal ancestors.

The word Taupiri comes from Tau- (the ridge of a hill) and piri (to keep close). This mountain holds on one of its flanks the site of an old fortified pa which figures prominently in the traditional lore of the regal Waikato tribe, but because of its sacred associations its position has been revealed to few Europeans.

News of Branches

Whanganui

The Whanganui Branch continues to be distinctly active. At a social evening Mr. J. D. H. Buchanan, the Royal Society's representative on the National Historic Places Trust, gave a very interesting review of its evolution through various difficulties to the present stage of action in a very wide field, in co-operation with Regional Committees.

Taranaki

The new Taranaki Branch of the Founders Society is making a drive for membership.

An inaugural social club night was arranged for August. A report was not available when the "Bulletin" went to press.

Manawatu

A Manawatu Branch of the N.Z. Founders Society was formed at an enthusiastic meeting in Palmerston North on 19 August, after an address by the Dominion President, Mr. R. D. Greenwood, who emphasised the national importance of the Society's ideals. For this purpose, he said, he felt sure that the new Branch would have good action.

Another helpful speech was by Mr. G. Walker, secretary of the Whanganui Branch, who mentioned its historic background, organisation, and activities.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. L. M. Buick-Constable; secretary, Mr. M. H. Lovelock; executive committee, Mrs. B. A. Burke, Mrs. T. R. Furneaux, Mr. O. Whittaker and Mr. J. Gabbie.

Prospects for Marlborough and Nelson

The Dominion President, Mr. Max Wall, has stated that he will be pleased to visit Blenheim and Nelson as soon as sufficient prospective members are in sight for formation of Branches of the Founders Society.

It was mentioned at the Society's annual meeting that Nelson Province had a large number of founders' descendants eligible for membership. It should be possible to have a progressive Branch.

Progress of Younger Founders

Entertainments of the Wellington Younger Founders section of the Society in Wakefield House continue to be very attractive, well worthy of good attendance.

September brought a spectacular film evening, with views of three Springboks-All Blacks Test matches and highlights of Norway, by courtesy of the Caltex Oil Company.

A well-known florist, Mr. Maurice August, will give a chat and demonstration on 3 October.

A Hallowe'en party is fixed for 7 November.

The Merry Christmas cocktail party will be held on 14 December.

Officers elected for the current year are:—Chairman, Mr. J. Bentley; deputy-chairman, Mr. H. A. Macandrew; secretary, Mr. T. Dustin; treasurer, Mr. E. Hay-McKenzie; hostesses, Miss Natalie D'Ath and Miss Joan Cooper; committee, Misses C. D'Ath and L. Bonnett, Messrs. H. Hartung, M. Jesson, and R. L. McGee.

The committee will be pleased to have the best of co-operation from senior members.

Ladies Always Glad to Help

"Magnificently, quite unobtrusively, totally unselfishly, all members of the Women's Committee have another year of great service to their credit," remarked the retiring Dominion President at the Founders Society's annual meeting. "Perhaps men members don't always recognise the great amount of work done by the Women's Committee behind the scenes. I wonder how far we would have progressed if we had no Women's Committee."

Mr. Greenwood's tribute was warmly supported by Mr. Max Wall.

Latest of many gifts of the Women's Committee to the Society are handsome curtains for the new committee room of Wakefield House.

A free treat from the same committee was delightful supper at the close of the annual meeting.

Society's "Bulletin" Needs Writers

Special mention came in the Society's annual report for Mr. George Walker, very active secretary of the Whanganui Branch, for his regular supply of interesting articles for the "N.Z.F.S. Bulletin." His remarkable energy has kept that Branch in good view of the public in the district and has been helpful to the Society as a whole.

Many members throughout the country must have interesting incidents of their ancestors' lives, worthy of recording in the "Bulletin." With such help and with increase of the Society's income, the "Bulletin" would expand well beyond the present eight pages. That restricted size has to stay until conditions justify enlargement. The "Bulletin" can be eventually just what members wish it to be—but mere wishing will not be enough.

Good Souvenir of Historic Exhibition, 2/-

Members of the Founders Society have the opportunity to obtain a very interesting catalogue of the Centennial Historic Exhibition, "One Hundred Years of Commerce," which was held recently by the Wellington Chamber of Commerce as an important part of its celebration of a hundred years of remarkable progress. Copies are obtainable for 2/- each from the Chamber's office, Second Floor, "Dominion" Building (P.O. Box 1590).

Mr. J. K. Torbit Thanked

The Dominion Council, at its July meeting, expressed regret that Mr. K. J. Torbit, because his health was not up to normal, would not be available for re-election, and wished him a speedy return to full strength.

The president thanked him for his years of helpful service for the Council and for the Younger Founders.

Obituary

Sir R. Heaton Rhodes

A very public-spirited New Zealander, Sir R. Heaton Rhodes, whose many distinctions included honorary life membership of the Canterbury Branch of the New Zealand Founders Society, died in July in his 96th year.

He was member for Ellesmere in the House of Representatives from 1899 until 1925, when he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, from which he retired in 1941.

In 1912, when William Massey formed a Cabinet, Sir Heaton became Postmaster-General and Minister of the Public Health and Tourist Departments.

He did magnificent service for the Order of St. John, for which he was awarded the highest honours available in this country.

He set a splendid example in benefactions, which include the beautiful stone church in the township of Tai Tapu in memory of his wife, who died in 1929, and the Rhodes Park for the people of Tai Tapu.

Other Deaths

The Dominion Council also regretfully announces the deaths of Mr. W. M. Simcox (Otaki), Mr. N. W. Nelson (Wellington), Mrs. E. J. Bryan (Canterbury Branch), and Mrs. D. R. Foreman (Bay of Plenty Sub-Branch).

Attractive Call of Founders Ball

Very pleasant hours are assured for the folk at the Founders Ball in the Majestic Cabaret, Wellington, on 28 September. These annual balls have become social high-lights of the dancing season.

Twenty minutes of clever, bright vaudeville will be given by Mr. Henry Rudolph and party, with songs and instrumental music.

The Dominion Council is hopeful that representatives of the Society's Branches beyond Wellington will attend.

Correction

The article of Mr. E. O. Lightband in No. 10 issue of the "N.Z.F.S. Bulletin" is corrected by Mr. C. R. H. Taylor, Librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library, thus:—

"The reference to the Maori chiefs who went to England is incorrect at several points. This occurred in 1863, not 1867. There were thirteen Maoris, not thirty, and they were in charge of William Jenkins, not James Jenkin. The names of W. Brent and G. W. Lightband do not occur in the usual reports nor in Jenkins's diary, which is in the Library here."

New Address Wanted

The Dominion Secretary (P.O. Box 1775, Wellington) requires the present address of Mr. B. B. Scott, whose previous address was 1281 Great North Road, Pt. Chevalier, Auckland.

New Members of Founders Society

Name	Address	Ship	Date.	Ancestor.
Mrs. I. B. H. McKegg	Auckland	"Lord William Bentinck"	1841	Farmer
Mrs. T. H. C. Caughey	"	H.M.S. "Buffalo"	1840	Duder
Lady Finlay	"	H.M.S. "Buffalo"	1840	Duder
Mrs. E. Byrne	"	"	1840	Villers
Mr. C. N. Lethbridge	Te Awamutu	"Oriental"	1841	Lethbridge
Mr. N. R. Lethbridge	Auckland	"Oriental"	1841	Lethbridge
Mr. G. H. B. Walker	Huntermville	"Phoebe Dunbar"	1850	Walker
Mrs. E. M. Walker	"	"Bombay"	1842	Gell
Mr. A. J. Duthie	Wanganui	"Lady Nugent"	1841	Duthie
Mr. I. G. Sykes	Masterton	"Bolton"	1840	Sykes
Mrs. A. J. Fox	Okato	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	Shaw
Mrs. A. M. Clemance	"	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	Shaw
Mr. P. G. Hull	Hutt City	H.M.S. "Herald"	1840	Grimstone
Mrs. G. B. Carrington	"	"Olympus"	1842	Price
Mrs. J. M. Blundell	Wellington	"Duke of Roxburgh"	1840	Hunter
Mrs. P. M. Jessen	"	"Aurora"	1840	Houghton
Mr. H. S. Gibbs	"	"Arab"	1841	Gibbs
Mrs. J. M. Hare	"	"Martha Ridgway"	1840	Judd
		"Lady Nugent"	1841	Kilmister
Mrs. M. J. McDermott	"	"	"	"
Mrs. A. L. Sass	Wanganui	"London"	1840	Small
Mr. W. D. Ayson	"	"Royal Albert"	1853	Ayson
Miss B. J. Karl	Putaruru	"Ann"	1848	Fox
Mr. A. L. Low	New Plymouth	"Mooltan"	1849	Smith
Mr. N. F. Jupp	Waitara	"Essex"	1843	Batten
		"Blenheim"	1842	Julian
Mrs. D. B. Wagstaff	New Plymouth	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	Hamblyn
Mr. W. L. Faull	Waitara	"William Bryan"	1841	Faull
Mr. E. R. Andrews	"	"Timandra"	1842	Andrews
Miss M. I. Jessen	Wellington	"Aurora"	1840	Houghton
Miss J. M. Griffiths	"	"Bengal Merchant"	1840	Reid
Miss E. M. C. Dean	"	"Midlothian"	1851	Neal
Mr. G. J. C. Karl	Putaruru	"Ann"	1848	Fox
Mr. K. S. Ames	Otaki Beach	"Star of China"	1839	Ames
		"Philip Laing"	1848	Burns
Mr. M. J. McDonald	Tawa Flat	"Cuba"	1839	Mein-Smith
Mrs. E. J. Hunn	Lower Hutt	"Mariner"	"	Riddick
Mrs. A. Weeber	Wellington	"London"	1842	Dixon
Mrs. P. M. Wallace	"	"Thomas Harrison"	1842	Lightband
Mr. C. H. S. Gyles	Lower Hutt	"Fifeshire"	1842	(De) Berry
Mr. A. H. Oakes	Christchurch	"Bolina"	1840	Oakes
		"Arab"	1841	Richardson
Mr. B. Sinclair-Lockhart	New Plymouth	"Derwent"	1851	Lockhart
Miss M. F. Dunlop	" "	"Bernicia"	1848	Anderson
Mrs. W. E. Axbey	" "	"	1857	Aitchison
Rev. Dr. H. O. Bowman	Auckland	"Anna Watson"	1840	Harkin
Mrs. W. R. Hastie	Waikato	"Oriental"	1840	McKenzie
		"Blenheim"	1841	Fraser
Mr. V. G. Rockell	Wanganui	"Oriental"	1840	McKenzie
		"Blenheim"	1841	Fraser
Miss S. M. Berry	Eastbourne	"Birman"	1842	Harding
Miss R. L. McEwen	Lower Hutt	"Bernicia"	1848	Ellis
		"Bengal Merchant"	1840	McEwen
Miss P. J. Carr	Wellington	"Birman"	1842	Tonks
		"Sir Robert Peel"	1846	Spencer
		"Duke of Westminster"	1842	Thorne
		"Jane Gifford"	1842	Gollin
Miss J. D. Carr	"	"Aurora"	1840	Pudney
Mr. D. S. Loeber	"	"Sir George Pollock"	1851	Cotterilli
Miss S. R. Tyrer	"	"	1844	Davis
Mr. K. R. Moses	"	"	1844	Davis
Miss M. C. Moses	"	"	1840	Butler
Miss J. Cooper	Lower Hutt	"Diana"	1840	Butler
Master O. B. Stephens	Te Aroha	"Fifeshire"	1842	Moore
Miss E. J. Stephens	"	"	"	"
Mrs. G. M. Howell	Wellington	"London"	1842	Dixon
Mrs. Z. M. Journet	"	"	1842	Smith
Mrs. L. J. A. White	Napier	"Tomatin"	1842	Smith
Mrs. H. G. Jansen	Wellington	"London"	1842	Dixon
Mrs. M. R. C. Gill	Christchurch	"	"	Watson