



Bulletin

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.

EDITORIAL

The Society's "Bulletin" Again Appears

The Dominion Conference of February 9, 1957, decided that each branch should appoint a publicity officer whose duties would include the sending of reports of all social functions, and other matters of interest, to the Dominion Secretary.

The results of this appeal have, unfortunately, fallen far below expectations.

It has been unfortunate, too, that the publication of "The Bulletin" has been postponed for a little more than a year. That is far too long an interval if "The Bulletin" is to perform its most useful purpose of maintaining contact between all of the Society's branches. However, there have been reasons for that delay. From this issue it is hoped "The Bulletin" will appear at regular quarterly intervals.

"Looking back on my editing run of three and a half years," writes Mr. Leo Fanning who, with much reluctance, in his 79th year, relinquished the editorship of "The Bulletin", "I can state frankly that the results of appeals to branches for suitable matter (for publication) were usually disappointing, except Whanganui, whose secretary is a zealous worker for the Society's objects. I strove in difficult circumstances to make "The Bulletin" readable, but I was far from satisfied with the result."

Mr. Fanning also states that an effort to obtain

from members historical notes concerning their founder ancestors was likewise a failure. Only about four notes of sufficient interest for publication were received. Such material, as he says, must be of interest to a wide circle of readers. There is such a factor as "news interest" to be considered in the production of a quarterly publication just as with a daily one.

The Society is deeply grateful to Mr. Fanning, a veteran journalist with a wide experience of his craft, for what he has accomplished, and we regret that the burden has become somewhat heavy for him.

At the same time we must again impress upon members the importance of assisting the editor if "The Bulletin" is to become all it should be. It is easy enough to criticise. What we need is the genuine interest of each and every member of the Society. If you have something you consider of interest for publication, by all means let us see it. We will not guarantee to publish everything we receive, but each communication will receive very careful consideration.

Let us all combine to make the next issue a really splendid one!

—THE EDITOR.

Society's Secretaries' Addresses

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

Auckland: Miss I. M. O'Connor, P.O. Box 387, Auckland.
Telephone 45-950 (Bus.), 585-985 (Home).

Wanganui: Mr. George Walker, C/o Maori Affairs Dept.,
Campbell Place, Wanganui. Telephone 4073.

Bay of Plenty: Mrs. K. P. Wilson, 57 Bent St., Putaruru.

Manawatu: Awaiting appointment.

Wairarapa: Mrs. I. Ball, 5 Johnston Street, Masterton.

Taranaki: Mr. R. G. Jamieson, Oakura, Taranaki.

Canterbury: Mrs. M. Jones, 41 Flockton Street, Shirley,
Christchurch. Telephone 58-564.

New Fox Material Acquired By The Turnbull Library

The fact that the Turnbull Library in Wellington has of late obtained an accession of material belonging to the late Sir William Fox, a one-time Prime Minister, makes the following reference to the statesman in the Whanganui branch's "Newsletter" of particular interest. It appeared in the first issue of March, 1958:—

One day, we hope, there will be a full length biography of Sir William Fox, Whanganui's second representative in the General Assembly. He is entitled to it, for there have been few New Zealand Premiers of his stature, even though his four terms as leader of the Government were short ones. He played a big part in the colonisation and development of the country, the shaping of its institutions, and in bringing reconciliation with the Maori, whose cause he advocated during and after the wars.

In his early years in the Colony, Fox did much exploration, first visiting the Wairarapa in 1843, a few months after his arrival, in search for lands for settlement. Following the death of Colonel Wakefield at Wairau in 1843, he became Resident Agent in Nelson. In company with Brunner and Heaphy, he set out in 1846 in search for Rotorua which they heard existed not far from Rotoiti. Long after, Sir Julius von Haast wrote, "We found the letters B, H and F cut on a tree, which satisfied us that this also had been one of the camping places of Messrs. Brunner, Heaphy and Fox, on their visit to the lake many years ago." To assist Brunner in his journey to the West Coast, that memorable expedition of 560 days, Fox allowed him to draw on his account for equipment and supplies.

In 1849, Fox, who was then the New Zealand Company's Chief Agent in Wellington, joined Joseph Thomas, Thomas Cass and Charles Torlesse in the exploration and mapping of Canterbury. He saw the beginnings of settlement in that province, and has given us several sketches of the scene. Charlotte Godley wrote that: "Mr. Fox made a capital sketch of the Plains from the top of the Bridle Path, exactly like it—he made another of the Jetty, another of the encampment of Charlotte Jane, and one more including our house."

In 1872, in his third term as Premier, Fox visited South Westland, and, during his stay, the Albert Glacier was renamed the Fox after him. Foxton also takes its name from him; he lived there for a time.

It is unfortunate that in Whanganui (so far as is known) there are none of his sketches. He often made a gift of his watercolours to the town to be raffled for worthy causes. The Hocken Library has a collection of his early pieces. He was a competent sketcher, and engravings of some of his drawings appeared in the "Illustrated London News," including a very fine one of Franz Josef Glacier, 1872.

Fox was one of the framers of the New Zealand Constitution, collaborating with Adderley, Sewell, and Edward Gibbon Wakefield. Wakefield, writing to Godley, said: "Fox's presence has been our chief power of

strength. Our work could not have been done without him—by dint of intelligence, assiduity, modesty, prudence, and courage." It was Fox who insisted on Taranaki being a separate province from Auckland.

Fox, too, was one of the principal architects of our national education system. He had an intimate knowledge of the attempts by the Nelson colonists to provide schools for their children. As a member of the education committee of the Wellington Provincial Council he drafted the Common Schools Act of 1855, under which the common schools Whanganui (1855), Kaitoke and Turakina, in this district, were established. The 1871 General Assembly's Education Bill was introduced by him. When the Whanganui Education Board was established in 1878, he became a member.

Fox is regarded as the father of the Prohibition Movement in New Zealand. At times he preferred to take the temperance rather than the political, platform. On the occasion of the opening of one of Whanganui's schools he offered to deliver the oration, but the chairman of the Board declared: "They would first have to have an understanding, for Sir William might give one of his temperance lectures and the people hated them."

In 1871 he introduced a local option bill, which was not carried, however, until after his retirement, and, in 1886, he founded the New Zealand Alliance.

He represented Whanganui or Rangitikei in the Wellington Provincial Council and in the General Assembly off and on between 1855 and 1881. It was his resolution in 1879 which brought the downfall of the Grey Administration but, at the ensuing election he was beaten for the Whanganui seat by John Bryce and John Ballance.

As a leader he was one of the most self-effacing, and that was his weakness. He was never ambitious for himself, and at times gave place to others less capable. Events forced him into the House and into the leadership of his party or of government when he would have preferred to give his time and energy to social questions.

He was one of the greatest founders of New Zealand. At the age of 80 he climbed Mount Egmont.

Wakefield Way To Win

Now is the opportunity for all members of the New Zealand Founders Society to make the best of the past and present in the campaign for new members to strengthen the Society.

Now comes the call to all to go the Wakefield Way to Win. It is every member's duty to help the Society onward.

Dominion President Appeals to Preserve St. Paul's, Wellington

"The Church of the Province of New Zealand will be guilty of a crime against society if it deliberately destroys the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in Wellington, our only worthwhile relic of early Colonial days, and does so in the face of expert opinion such as that given by Dr. Pevsner, a world authority on art and architecture," said Mr. Max Wall, Dominion president of the New Zealand Founders Society, in a statement issued recently.

The Anglican Church authorities have, hitherto, refused to abandon a plan to demolish Wellington's most beautiful church.

"The Church would fulfil that intention," stated Mr. Wall, "only against the fervent wishes of those true New Zealanders who value their ancestry and early history, and in spite of the distress caused in the minds and hearts of those whose family roots are entwined around this House of God."

"Surely the Anglican community which, in England, has set up its own trust to ensure the preservation of its lovely and historic church, is not going down in the history of New Zealand as a cold, callous organisation deaf and blind to our entreaties?" asked the president.

"Is the Church of the Province of New Zealand not also founded upon love and truth?" Mr. Wall demanded. "The impending destruction of this building for which we have so much affection smacks more of expediency than of necessity."

EXPEDIENCY?

"We of the New Zealand Founders Society appeal to the Church authorities to present St. Paul's and the land upon which it rests to the nation," he continued, "and to launch a monetary appeal for whatever funds are necessary for the maintenance of its fabric. We suggest that this church be declared a memorial church to the founders and pioneers of this country. Lord Bledisloe gave us Waitangi. Is it not time that we, the people of New Zealand, provided our own memorials?"

Two years after the settlement of Wellington, Mr. Wall recalled, Frederick Thatcher had landed at the embryo village of New Plymouth; also that 30 years later he came to Wellington as the first vicar of St. Paul's. An architect before he left England, the vicar drew up plans for the present cathedral church, which was consecrated by Bishop Abraham in 1866.

There were still members of his congregation then living who had landed on Petone beach from the first five ships.

Others, declared Mr. Wall, as the inscription below the western window testified, died in action against Titokowaru in the Te Ngutu o te Manu action in Taranaki in 1868. "It can be said, therefore," Mr. Wall observed, "that St. Paul's is not only part of the history of Wellington, but of New Zealand."

Built of kauri, rimu, matai, and totara, the glory of that simple timber building was in the roof structure, the fashioning of which had appealed to so eminent an authority as Dr. Pevsner.

The Church authorities proposed to place a 60ft. length of nave and sanctuary into the concrete surround of the Lady Chapel of the new Cathedral, believing that that small portion "all that is best and most loved will enshrine for ever the transplanted spirit of the old church."

NONSENSICAL ARGUMENT

"This figure of speech, and it is no more than that, has convinced the parishioners that, by transplanting this fragment, they will have performed their duty to posterity," stated Mr. Wall. "But Dr. Pevsner has demonstrated that that argument is nonsense. The little roof that will span the 22 feet of Lady Chapel will be without any architectural significance whatsoever, and will

Hawke's Bay Investigates Historic Places

The Hawke's Bay Regional Committee of the National Historic Places Trust, on which Miss Alice Woodhouse represents The Founders Society, has met regularly every two months since its foundation.

The main work, Miss Woodhouse has reported to the Dominion Council, has been consideration of a list of buildings, sites, etc., which might be recommended to the Trust as worthy of preservation or marking. A great many items on the list, she states, are of more local than national importance, and some are monuments which do not come under the scope of the Trust at all as they are already the responsibility of some such body as the City Council.

In some cases there has been difficulty in identifying the precise spot for a memorial. One such case was the site of the mission station established by William Colenso at Waitangi, near Napier (and not to be confused with the Waitangi of the Bay of Islands area). Frequent floods in early days, and then drainage works and road-making, have completely altered the face of the land. But the approximate site is known on the seaward side of the main road between Napier and Hastings. It is proposed to place a notice stating that the mission was established near by.

The house in which Alfred Domett lived when, as Commissioner of Crown Lands, he named Napier, has long since vanished, and the Committee is of opinion that the best memorial to him would be a Trust marker in the Botanical Gardens. This area was reserved by him for Gardens in his first plan of Napier. A memorial in the upper part would look out over the town at whose birth he assisted, and of which he was the god-father.

There are, of course, cases where the suggested sites for markers are on private property. One instance is the monument commemorating the engagement at Omaranui between the Militia and the Hauhaus in 1866, and another the grave of Alexander Alexander, the first European to settle in what is now Napier, on a hillside overlooking the old Inner Harbour. No one appears to be responsible for looking after the Omaranui memorial, and its railing is in need of repair.

Alexander's grave is on private property on land that was once part of his own farm. He married a Maori woman of rank, and their only daughter married William Burnett, who settled in Otago and became Mayor of Dunedin. Lady Statham, wife of Sir Charles Statham, once Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a daughter of William Burnett.

The whole question of historic graves is one of some difficulty, says Miss Woodhouse. In the Waikaremoana district are graves of men killed in engagements with Te Kooti Rikirangi, and at least one of them is well cared for on private property, but that might not last for ever. It appeared to Miss Woodhouse that the responsibility of looking after the graves of those who fell in the Maori wars should be a matter for the War Graves Commission—not for the Historic Places Trust.

The Committee had a "field day" to the site of an old whaling station at Rangaike, just south of Cape Kidnappers, where the old try-pots are still visible, though half buried in the earth.

The problem of Maori pa sites and earthworks is one, she wrote, that would require investigation by members of the committee, and expert guidance.

bear no relation to the soaring trusses and splendid vistas in the present church."

"Remember that Britain has preserved H.M.S. Victory over the centuries," concluded Mr. Wall. "Neither should it be forgotten that this church lies within the proposed Government Centre in Thorndon where it can rest within a planned civic development. After all, it is our only worthwhile relic of our pioneer days."

Branch Reports

Auckland:

With membership at 267 this is lower than at the beginning of last year. But is due to the fact that our sub-branch was promoted to become a separate Bay of Plenty branch. This lost us some 90 members at the beginning of the previous year. Since then the Auckland branch has remained almost static. There is a need for new members.

Attendances were well maintained at gatherings in the first half of the year, but there was a falling off later, in part through illness and inclement weather. As the branch has moved to more comfortable rooms, it is hoped that members will come and enjoy the gatherings.

The Society was represented at the gathering at Waitangi on February 6, 1957, by the deputy chairman, Mr. T. A. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop. It is noted that recent statement suggests Waitangi Day will soon become a national holiday.

The annual ceremony at the graveside of Governor Hobson in Symonds Street cemetery took place on Sunday, September 22. Mr. R. L. Wynyard, a great-grandson of Colonel R. H. Wynyard (one-time acting-Governor), placed a wreath on the grave.

The branch was represented at the first Dominion Conference by Miss I. M. O'Connor and Mr. R. H. Duder.

During the year the branch gave active support to such local matters as the restoration of the Old Colonists' Museum, and the preservation of Judge's Bay as an historical beauty spot.

Canterbury:

The branch now has 56 members: 43 ordinary, nine life members, one associate, and three juniors. Three members resigned during the year, and three were received on transfer.

The year produced its trials and tribulations, but the branch has done fairly well. It is unfortunate perhaps that it has not more male members on its committee. Mr. Oakes had to resign the chairmanship, owing to the illness of his wife. Four committee meetings were held during the year, also two enjoyable social nights. The Christmas party at Dean's Bush attracted an attendance of 81 persons. Mrs. Genn and Miss Jackson, two of the oldest life members, cut the cake.

The new branch chairman is Mr. Bruce Cleary, of Heathcote Valley; Mr. L. F. Haylock is deputy chairman; and Mr. D. Cattell is vice-chairman. Committee members elected were: Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Carr, Misses Haylock, Slater, McManaway, Mr. Jones and Mr. P. Hames.

Wairarapa:

The membership of this branch remains static. The total is still 151 (128 senior, ten junior, one honorary life member, and two associates).

Five social gatherings were held during the year, the most outstanding being at Featherston over which

Mr. D. H. S. Riddiford presided. The attendance numbered 42, members being present from Martinborough in the south and Kopuaranga in the north. Mrs. Edge was hostess, and the speaker was Mr. Cheviot Bell. The 1957 Christmas party was another successful function no fewer than 80 people being present.

Three foundation members died during the year: Mrs. Edith Pither, Mrs. Celia Drummond, and Miss Sarah Tankersley, and the branch has paid tribute to their services.

Whanganui:

Membership during 1957 was almost static with two deaths, one resignation, and four new members.

A survey of the records of the Whanganui district has begun. A questionnaire has been prepared to be sent to all local schools. It is hoped to ascertain where local records are kept, and, if possible, have them deposited for safe keeping in the Turnbull Library in Wellington.

The death is recorded of Miss Mita Harrison, and of Mr. N. A. Parkes. The latter was the branch's secretary from 1948 until 1953, and at the time of his death he was the local chairman. Mrs. F. R. Spurdle, who was secretary from 1946 until 1948, was elected chairman.

The branch has shown its willingness to co-operate with kindred organisations by becoming a corporate member of the Historic Places Trust.

The chief speaker of the year was Mr. G. C. Petersen, who spoke on William Colenso (of whose life he was co-author). Mr. Arthur Bates on another occasion showed slides of mountain scenery, and Mr. H. Smart informed members of the work of the local committee of the Historic Places Trust.

Wellington Women's Committee

Speaking at the 18th annual meeting of the Women's Committee of New Zealand Founders Society in Wellington, the president, Mrs. K. Edwards, expressed appreciation of the work of the honorary secretary, Miss W. Helliwell, and thanked her for her supervision of the Tuesday afternoon teas, which had proved such a successful part of the committee's activities.

The president also thanked Mrs. Healey, who had organised the catering for all functions, also all other members who had given the committee their support during the year.

The election of officers resulted: President, Mrs. K. Edwards; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. Brown, and the Misses B. Parker and J. Sellar; secretary-treasurer, Miss W. Helliwell; committee, Mesdames W. Brown, A. Burnard, A. D. Beattie, K. Edwards, E. Coates, H. Healey, V. Dalglish, J. Sangster, and the Misses G. and N. Hamerton, W. Helliwell, B. Parker, J. Sellar, and N. B. Wratt. The following new members were also appointed to the committee: Mrs. Logie, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Townsend, and Miss I. Turnbull. Mrs. Edwards and Miss N. Hamerton were appointed delegates to meetings of the Council. The linen committee will comprise: Mrs. Sangster, and the Misses N. Hamerton and Parker. Mrs. Sangster was appointed auditor.

Pioneer's Descendant Recalls Historic Links With Past

Extracts have been taken in the following article from reminiscences compiled by Mr. E. O. Lightband, of Mission Bay, Auckland, son of William Lightband, who arrived with his father, George Wales Lightband, in 1842. Readers will note the link with Stephen Brent, who gave his name to the well-known hostelry of "Brent's" at Rotorua.

"In the year 1842 G. W. Lightband and family landed at Nelson, and built a home on the banks of the river Maitai. This family sailed from England in the 'Thomas Harrison'. They landed in a wilderness. The (New Zealand) Company soon went into liquidation, and the settlers suffered great privations. Later things improved, and rapid progress was made . . . William Lightband built a comfortable mud and daub house, which was neatly whitewashed. In it they lived for almost 30 years.

"My father had been an overseer in Dents' glove factory, Worcester, and was under oath not to reveal secrets of the trade. He established one of the first tanneries and boot shops in the colony. Later, his eldest son, Martin Lightband founded, along with Robert Allen, the leather business in Christchurch with its own tannery at Woolston.

"About one and a half centuries ago one William Brent sailed from Devonshire to Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia; also departed one Elizabeth Giles to the same island. There they met, and married, and raised a large family. Hearing stirring reports of New Zealand under Sir George Grey the Brents, in company with another family, built a schooner of 40 tons, and came to this country. G. W. Lightband, my father, married Rebecca, one of the Brent daughters.

"Stephen Brent, the brother who established Bathgate House (now known as 'Brent's') at Rotorua, with his long, flowing white beard, and commanding nose, looked like one of the Biblical prophets.

"C. W. Lightband, when a young man, got the gold fever badly and went to the diggings in Bendigo. Though he had encounters with bushrangers, little in the way of gold came his way, and he returned to Nelson richer in experience if not in wealth. My father later spent a year in the wild country around Collingwood seeking gold, and suffered many privations. He at last in 1857 struck rich alluvial gold, and soon afterwards there were 2,000 diggers on the field. Following this, payable gold was struck on the West Coast of the South Island, and he was appointed a mining magistrate.

"Stephen Brent found his way to Ohinemutu when the fame of the Pink and White Terraces, and the thermal wonders of Rotorua had become known abroad, and attracted many visitors from overseas. There was no accommodation, however, and he, a builder by trade, founded Bathgate House. The need was great, but the labour was heavy. As a young lad I remember him coming to our home at Brightwater, Nelson. He said to his sister Rebecca, 'I must have help!' and he looked at Laura Rutherford, who was living with us. Laura was a first cousin of Professor (later Lord) Rutherford. A few months later he came to claim his bride. I was acquainted with the Rutherford family, and went to Nelson College about the same time as Ernest Rutherford.

"Our pioneers were Empire builders—bold, hardy, loving, simple, and plain living folk. Love of God, of their country, of their neighbours, and of their families, as well as loyalty to the Crown, were their distinguishing characteristics, also the secret of their great achievements."

(Mr. E. O. Lightband was 86 years old when he compiled these reminiscences.)

WAITANGI DAY —

On The Air, And In The Schools

The Dominion Council appointed a sub-committee to consider ways of ensuring that proper significance was given to Waitangi Day now that it has been officially recognised by the Government.

The sub-committee wrote to both the Director of Broadcasting and the Director of Education seeking information as to what steps were being taken by these Departments to emphasise the real significance of Waitangi to the public and, in particular, to children.

The Supervisor of Talks advised that while the broadcasts to schools did not commence until March, nevertheless, children's organisers at various stations were reminded of the new status given to Waitangi Day by the Government, so that reference could be made to it in the Children's Sessions. Reference will also be made in the news bulletins.

The Education Department advised they were preparing a primary school bulletin, which would describe the Treaty and its significance from the point of view of the Maori people. A second bulletin would deal with the signing of the Treaty and related events as seen through Pakeha eyes. Both bulletins would be distributed to every primary and intermediate school.

Further, all teachers were being asked to include Waitangi Day and its significance in the social studies programme for the week in which it was observed.

The Council suggests that all members who are parents of school children should take a note to discuss with their children at the appropriate time what they have learnt at school of Waitangi Day.

N.Z. Founders Society: Guest Speakers at Functions

September 11, 1957: Luncheon. Mr. F. W. Vosseler, "Old Times and Identities."

October 9, 1957: Luncheon. Mr. L. J. Cronin, Editor and publisher of "The Students Digest."

November 13, 1957: Luncheon. Mr. D. M. Cleary, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

February 6, 1958: Evening function. "Waitangi Day," Mr. T. C. A. Hislop, former High Commissioner to Canada.

February 12, 1958: Luncheon. Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, High Commissioner for Australia.

March 12, 1958: Luncheon. Mr. A. G. Feslier, Public Relations Officer for the City of Wellington.

April 9, 1958: Luncheon. Mr. I. MacEwan, "Alcoholism as a Public Health Problem."

April 16, 1958: Evening function. Mr. Cheviot Bell, "The Birth and History of the Royal Air Force."

May 14, 1958: Luncheon. Mr. J. B. Darnell, Assistant Director-General of the Post and Telegraph Department.

June 11, 1958: Luncheon. Dr. O. C. Mazengarb, Q.C., on Problems of Population.

July 9, 1958: Luncheon. Dr. S. W. Mirams, deputy Director-General of Mental Hygiene, Department of Health.

August 13, 1958: Luncheon. Mr. H. B. Smith, Commissioner of Traffic, and deputy-chairman of the N.Z. Road Safety Council.

The Old Coach Route Along the West Coast

(By "Poneke" in Wellington's "The Evening Post")

The whitebait are beginning to enter the Waikanae River—not in any great numbers, to be sure, but sufficient to cause some excitement locally. Beyond, grim Kapiti, scene of massacre and slaughter over the centuries, broods across the intervening water.

It was on the sands at Waikanae in 1818 that Te Rauparaha, destined to be lord and master of this area, stood and watched a vessel entering Cook Strait, and made a decision that was to cost literally hundreds of lives, for he then determined to capture Kapiti and use the island as a base.

Te Rauparaha was then the companion of Tamati Waaka Nene, Patuone, and other Nga Puhi chiefs, men who had, so to speak, already won their spurs, on a foraging expedition along the West Coast.

Along this beach, too, at a later period, trudged the gaunt figure of Octavius Hadfield who came, in 1839, as the first missionary in the district. Hadfield's success with the Maoris was little short of miraculous. Such was the character, the burning intensity of the man that despite ill-health, he eventually made that section of the coast safe for travellers.

While abiding temporarily within the shadow of Kapiti, I have been re-reading Rod McDonald's "Te Hekenga," the story of early Horowhenua. A McDonald of the Isles, his father had drifted to New Zealand by way of Tasmania, and landed on Kapiti in 1832—within a decade of old 'Raha's capture of the island. McDonald was a whaler, and settled with a shore party for a time on Kapiti. His son's book is important, because he not only knew many of the men and women who had appeared on that early colonial stage, but he has recorded history.

KAPITI IN 1832

McDonald had often heard his father describe his arrival at the island: "... the lumbering old whaler anchored in the lee of Kapiti, the boats rushing towards the shore, and marshalled there, the ranks of Maori warriors, stripped naked for action, each man armed with a flintlock, cartridge boxes on breasts and back, with a third fastened on the belt behind the left hip, gleaming tomahawk tucked into the belt, ready to flash out at a word, and on their fierce, tattooed faces, the consciousness of sustained victory. The finest body of men, my father used to state, that he had ever seen. New Zealand held no finer, nor more ruthless."

Rod McDonald was born on the mainland opposite, after his father had taken a sheep run there. The accommodation house at Te Hokio was the McDonald's for years. When a boy he saw the red-coats marching along the beach to fight in the second Taranaki war, also the departure of the Muaupokos (the people once dealt with so savagely by Te Rauparaha), assembling under Major Kemp to participate in the same campaign.

But not the least interesting section of "Te Hekenga" deals with the coaching days. From Foxton to Wellington in one of Cobb and Coy's coaches, he says, was a long day's journey. It left the Company's stable on the southern bank of the Manawatu River at 6 a.m. Passengers from the north had been rowed across the river the previous night.

By 8 a.m. the coach was at McDonald's accommodation house at Te Hokio, and was off again, with a fresh team of horses a few minutes later for Otaki. Mile after mile, along the firm sand, six horses swung the heavy leathern-sprung coach effortlessly. To the right the sea sparkled in the morning sunshine to the bold peak of Kapiti, on the left were grassed sandhills, with bush beyond to the Tararua's.

At Ohau the guard would fling out a mail bag to a boy from Kebbells' run, then cross the river at its shallow mouth, and on, non-stop to Otaki.

ALONG THE BEACH

Down the beach it would speed at 10 miles an hour. Here and there would be encountered mobs of wild-eyed station steers for the Wellington market, accompanied by mounted stockmen, with 14ft. whips in hand.

Half a mile north of the Otaki River the route left the beach and proceeded inland. Otaki's total population, mostly Maoris, is said to have waited in the yard at Martin's Hotel, opposite Rangiatea church, under the shade of elderberries.

Horses were changed again at Waikanae, where Tom Wilson, an ex-Kapiti whaler, and his Maori wife, kept the hotel, and then made for Paekakariki. There, beneath Pai te Rangi, the passengers would be welcomed by "Black Harry" Elkins, the negro proprietor of the hotel, or later, "Curly" Bright. A pair of stout draught horses, slow but solid, would pull the coach up the hill. Once across Paekakariki hill, and into the Horokiwi Valley, the full team would be harnessed again. Then on, through Porirua, where the horses were changed for the last time, the day's journey ending at the "Settlers' Arms" in Courtenay Place.

'BEAUTY OF THE SKIES'

One can readily agree with McDonald when he says that a history of the old road would fill a volume. From Wanganui to Paekakariki it followed the beach, with only slight detours inland at what is now Foxton, and, of course, Otaki. He also states that the proper name of Paekakariki hill was Pai a te Rangi, which he translated as "the beauty of the skies." Paekakariki was merely the name of a small pa that once stood at the foot of the hill.

The service was at first tri-weekly. Later it became a daily run. The coaches were of the heavy American type, also popular at that period in Australia, capable of carrying 24 passengers. Each passenger was permitted 20lb. of luggage.

The McDonald's accommodation house at Te Hokio was the largest on the route, a low rambling building of 15 rooms, its roof of toetoe thatch, and its timbers pit-sawn from bush at Horowhenua lake, and carted out to the beach on bullock drays.

Such was the route, also the method of travel from Wellington along the coast until 1886, when the railway line to Longburn was finished. Though pleasant in summer, says McDonald, it was a fiendish trip in winter.

Only Direct Descendants of E. G. Wakefield

Miss Irma O'Connor has made the situation quite clear in the following letter as to the direct descendants of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, whose former home on The Terrace, Wellington, is now the headquarters of the Society:—

"Since the only direct descendants of Edward Gibbon Wakefield now living in any part of the world are his two great granddaughters, my sister, Miss B. E. O'Connor, and myself, I was rather startled to read in our annual report that Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, now the Society's representative in London, was also a "direct descendant". As no fewer than five of the Wakefield brothers and two sons played a part in the history of New Zealand, it is natural that there should be confusion about them and their descendants, and we are well used to the most varied mis-statements about them in the press. Since Mrs. Williams is in England, may I put matters straight?

"Our London representative is the direct descendant (a great granddaughter) not of 'E.G.W.', as he is always known in the family, but of his brother, Daniel Wakefield, the first Attorney-General in Wellington. When Daniel retired in 1875, Edward Gibbon suggested that he and his wife and two children, Charles Marcus and Alice, should make their home with him, which they did. On Daniel's death a year later, the family continued to live with him. On his removal to the house on The Terrace in which he eventually died (now Wakefield House), they accompanied him.

"For several years E.G.W. was a complete invalid, living in strict seclusion in his own apartments in the house and cared for by his faithful man-servant, Wilhelm Schmidt. But he was always very kind to his brother's

widow and children, who remained with him till his own death in 1862.

Just before he died he gave Mrs. Wakefield the half acre on The Terrace, the remainder of his property—a very small amount—passing to his only son Jerningham, who at that time owned a good deal of land of his own and was unmarried. Mrs. Wakefield returned to England with her children, and in due course E.G.W.'s gift to her passed to her son, Charles Marcus, and so eventually to the latter's grand-daughter, Mrs. Williams, now the Society's "landlord".

Introducing—

"The Bulletin's" New Editor

Mr. Eric Ramsden, well-known Wellington journalist and author, has assumed the editorship of "The Bulletin" at the invitation of the Dominion Council.

A New Zealander whose maternal forbears arrived in Port Nicholson on the "Bolton" in 1840, Mr. Ramsden has published studies of the Rev. Samuel Marsden, James Busby, and Sir Apirana Ngata. He is now engaged on a biography of the late Sir Peter Buck (Te Rangihiroa), and when that is finished hopes to expand his book on Sir Apirana into a full-length biography.

Mr. Ramsden has visited the North American continent as the guest of the State Department (or Foreign Office) of the United States, and last year was in France on a semi-official mission.

His last published book was a history of the Maori church known as Rangiatea in Otaki.

New Members of Founders Society

Name	Ship	Address	Date	Ancestor
Mr. G. W. Nairn		Auckland	1842	A. Bruce
Mr. J. I. Stichbury	"Cuba"	Auckland	1840	C. Stichbury
Mr. C. H. Levy	"Oriental"	Auckland	1840	S. Levy
Miss N. McGrath	"George Fyffe"	Wellington	1842	H. Redwood
Mr. J. M. Walmsley	"Larkius"	Wellington	1849	B. Walmsley
Miss B. A. Burch	"Lady Nugent"	Wellington	1841	W. Milne
Mrs. D. J. Morriss	"Lady Nugent"	Wellington	1841	W. Milne
Mrs. E. E. Mundy	"Oriental"	Wellington	1840	S. Levy
Mr. S. R. M. Jenkins	"Olympus"	Wellington	1841	T. Mason
Mr. K. H. Holloway	"Jane Gifford"	Auckland	1842	I. Barr
Mr. A. Hawke	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Bay of Plenty	1840	Wm. Hawke
Mr. D. A. Hawke	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Bay of Plenty	1840	Wm. Hawke
Miss J. K. Hawke	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Bay of Plenty	1840	Wm. Hawke
Mr. J. R. Hawke (Junior)	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Bay of Plenty	1840	Wm. Hawke
Mr. G. P. Genn	"Indiana"	Taranaki	1858	N. Sellars
Mrs. D. M. Redshaw	"Jane Gifford"	Taranaki	1842	J. Morison
Mrs. M. S. Gillies		Wanganui	1837	A. Bruce
Miss D. Collier	"Aurora"	Wanganui	1840	E. Parkes
Mr. J. E. Hay	"London"	Wanganui	1840	W. Hay
Mrs. E. A. M. Thomas	"Amelia Thompson"	Wairarapa	1841	J. Perry
Mr. C. Meachen	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Wellington	1840	T. Poat
Mrs. S. E. Carter	"Bengal Merchant"	Wellington	1840	G. Burnett
Mrs. R. E. Johnson	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Wellington	1840	J. Bryant
Mrs. G. L. Watts	"Lady Nugent"	Wellington	1841	J. Martin
Mr. A. M. Hart	"Mary"	Auckland	1841	G. Hart
Mrs. C. J. M. Pitcarthy	"Blenheim"	Auckland	1840	A. Grant
Mrs. H. J. Burkett	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Wellington	1940	J. Bryant
Mr. D. S. McFarlane	"Catherine"	Wellington	1842	J. S. Smith
Mr. Cameron Kay	"The Brothers"	Wellington	1819	E. Puckey

Name	Ship	Address	Date	Ancestor
Mrs. D. McKenzie	—	Wellington	1860	F. A. Wise
Mrs. D. A. Bonner	"Kororareka"	Wellington	1832	W. Corbett
Miss N. K. Quin	"Kororareka"	Wellington	1832	W. Corbett
Mr. J. R. Davidson	"Carbon"	Taranaki	1846	G. H. Ryan
Miss I. E. Ingles	"Strathallan"	Canterbury	1858	T. Inglis
Mr. D. E. W. McKenzie	"Adelaide"	Wellington	1840	T. McKenzie
Mr. C. E. Bentley	"John Wycliffe"	Wellington	1848	Charles Bentley
Mr. W. S. Fell	"Lord Auckland"	Palmerston North	1842	H. Seymour
Mrs. I. A. Mildon	"Lord Auckland"	Palmerston North	1842	H. Seymour
Mrs. P. M. Bodle	"Phoebe"	Palmerston North	1843	W. Corbett
Mr. F. F. Simmons	"Phoebe"	Wellington	1843	W. Hildreth
Miss J. D. Bruce	—	Wanganui	1837	Agnes Bruce
Mrs. R. C. B. Pitcaithly	"Blenheim"	Auckland	1840	A. Grant
Miss J. MacDonald	"Blenheim"	Wanganui	1841	D. & M. Cameron
Mr. H. D. Reid	"Bengal Merchant"	Wairarapa	1840	T. & M. Reid
Mrs. C. M. Condon	"William Bryan"	Bay of Plenty	1841	E. Lye
Mr. N. J. Waring Taylor	"Martha Ridgeway"	Bay of Plenty	1840	W. Waring Taylor
Mrs. Ruth Burgess	"Bolton"	Bay of Plenty	1840	J. T. Wicksteed
Mrs. J. McPherson	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Wellington	1840	J. Bryant
Mrs. C. M. Childs	"Ann"	Wellington	1848	W. McGonagle
Miss A. C. Bellett	"Ann"	Wellington	1848	J. A. Hickson
Mr. R. R. Roberts	"Slain's Castle"	Wellington	1841	J. Moore
Mrs. I. Brice	—	Wellington	—	W. Bell
Mrs. C. A. McLeod	"Caernarirn"	Wellington	1834	J. Irving
Mr. N. A. McLeod	"Blenheim"	Wellington	1841	D. Fraser
Mr. N. A. Stewart	—	Wellington	1840	W. G. Bell
Miss E. J. Nicol	"Poictiers"	Wellington	1850	C. Pettit
Mrs. D. M. Forbes	—	Wellington	1847	N. Golding
Mrs. A. E. Drummond	"Berkshire"	Auckland	1850	T. Gudgeon
Mr. M. W. H. Johns	"Indus"	Wanganui	1843	T. Blick
Mr. H. B. Fitzherbert	—	Wanganui	1846	J. Marshall
Mrs. C. E. Whittington	"Blenheim"	Wanganui	1841	A. Grant
Mr. E. D. Grant	"Blenheim"	Wanganui	1841	A. Grant
Miss M. S. Grant	"Blenheim"	Wanganui	1841	A. Grant
Mr. E. A. Brocket	"Aurora"	Christchurch	1840	R. R. Davis
Mrs. H. P. Shelton	"Cuba"	Wellington	1840	C. Webb
Mrs. K. D. Gardiner	"John Wycliffe"	Wellington	1848	T. Ferens
Mrs. V. Paterson	"Success"	Wellington	1839	H. Sinclair
Miss J. L. Paterson	"Success"	Wellington	1839	H. Sinclair
Miss L. C. Giles	"Timandra"	Wellington	1842	J. Groves
Miss C. A. Giles	"Timandra"	Wellington	1842	J. Groves
Mrs. E. H. Roache	"Berkshire"	Wanganui	1850	J. Morgan
Mr. D. W. M. Cromey	"Grasmere"	Wellington	1855	M. Wyatt
Mr. J. G. Cromey	"Grasmere"	Wellington	1855	M. Wyatt
Mrs. P. E. L. Whyte	"Ursula"	Wellington	1843	Sir Francis Bell
Mrs. A. M. Brownlie	"Stag"	Wanganui	1852	G. C. Bartruf
Mr. S. B. Gillies	"Slain's Castle"	Wanganui	1851	J. Gillies
Mrs. F. G. Sedcole	"Martha Ridgeway"	Auckland	1842	E. Cropper
Mrs. B. W. McLeod	"Martha Ridgeway"	Auckland	1842	E. Cropper
Mr. G. I. Horne	"Chelydra"	Auckland	1841	C. Ring
Master C. P. Tattersfield (Jr.)	"Diana"	Auckland	1831	J. McLeod
Mrs D. M. Bell	—	Wairarapa	1851	R. Chapman
Mr. F. M. D. Bell	"Ursula"	Wairarapa	1843	Sir Francis Bell
Miss L. P. D'Ath	"Duke of Roxburgh"	Wellington	1840	T. Poad
Miss M. M. Mason	"London"	Wellington	1842	W. Mason
Mrs. B. M. Jarvie	"Cuba"	Wellington	1840	J. Stratford
Mr. A. J. Thornton	"Charlotte Jane"	Wellington	1851	J. Thornton
Mr. H. L. J. May, M.P.	"Lord William Bentinck"	Wellington	1841	S. & J. Relter
Mrs. C. Taylor	"Active"	Auckland	1814	H. Hansen
Mrs. W. G. Kenny	"Adelaide"	Auckland	1840	D. S. Duprie

Appeal for Membership—

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

—The Editor.