

New Zealand

*founders*



## BULLETIN

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**Maoris and the earliest of N.Z Company settlers alike had their land-holding expectations affected by the 1840 signing of the Treaty but in any event all reasonable New Zealanders should agree that . . . . .**

### **“WAITANGI DAY IS NOT A DAY FOR LOOKING BACK IN ANGER”**

As Head of the Government it is my privilege to join with Mr Pomare in welcoming those who are on this Marae tonight — and the many more who are with us in thought and spirit. This is our Turangawaewae, the Marae of all New Zealanders. Haere mai, nau mai, haere mai.

I have read a good deal lately about Waitangi Day; of questionings about whether its significance is properly appreciated; indeed, that instead of it being a day for joyful gatherings according to the custom of our public holidays, it should be a day of breast-beating and soul-searching. The Treaty will continue to be questioned even beyond the lifetime of most of us but progress towards redress, where it is practicable to make it, is being made — even if the pace of it does not please those Maori people with strong feelings in the matter — and progress will continue to be made.

Waitangi Day is not a day for looking back in anger, for recriminations, for ill-will. Instead, it is a day for looking forward, for getting a balanced appreciation of the challenges that face us all — Maori and Pakeha — and deciding how we are going to meet those challenges. I commend this approach to those who are critical of Waitangi Day and the way it is generally observed. I say further to them that they should invoke the spirit of the Treaty in their relationships with the Maori people; that they should be doers of the word.

If anything, Waitangi Day should be dedicated to harmony between the people of New Zealand — a day when conflicts and rancour are set aside, and all people demonstrate that they have a common interest in a just and equitable society of citizens of many races and persuasions, tolerant of different aspirations and attitudes to life. If we cannot remind ourselves from time to time that we are such people, the goal will seem to many to be more distant.

We enjoy a common humanity. Almost all people share good points and faults in common.

If Waitangi Day is to be a worthwhile festival it will be a day on which we share as a national family a feeling of good will.

There will continue to be patches of dark cloud but when I see young Pakehas, Maori, other Polynesian and Asian children walking happily together to school, hand in hand, or playing in the fields, I know that the future is bright.

— The Right Hon. Robert Muldoon, Prime Minister of New Zealand. (Waitangi Day address 1981 on the lawn at Treaty House.)

## 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.

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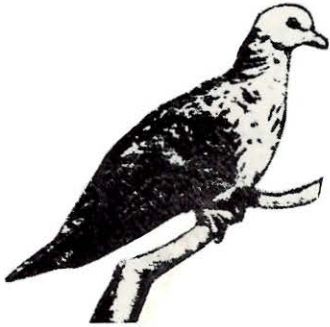
Auckland (including Bay of Plenty), 29th January, 1840.  
Taranaki, 31st March, 1841.  
Wellington, (including Hawke's Bay), 22nd January, 1840.  
Nelson (and Marlborough), 1st February, 1842.  
Canterbury (and Westland), 16th December, 1850.  
Otago (and Southland), 23rd March, 1848.

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## Some Early Mememories of Wellington – Part II:

### THERE WAS ONLY ONE DOVE IN PLIMMER'S ARK.



Mother used to tell us about Plimmer's Ark. A tale that always fascinated us. I think that she saw it when she was a child, but it might have been hearsay. She was born in 1877 & I do not know when it was pulled down. She would describe the Ark & tell us of the marble dove that Mr. Plimmer had had carved to put on top of it. It was housed in a little dove cote on the top of the Ark with a verse below it which Mother frequently quoted. It was,

*That the Ark existed,  
There is nothing left to prove  
But here is mine attested  
By the presence of the dove.*

When we were children that same dove lived on top of a glass house in it's little dove-cote quite near to us. The son of old Mr. Plimmer had his home near to us & he had that dove. We used to pass it frequently on our walks & always looked out for it.

It is now in the care of his great- great- grandson in Auckland.

#### A Shopping Expedition.....

When we paid visits to town we children sometimes had money to spend & our own shopping to do. Most of the larger shops had good toy departments & that is where we went. Two of our favourite purchases were "snake's eggs" & Japanese water flowers.

The snake's eggs were little round things not quite the size of a pea. They came, two or three in tiny round boxes, wooden I think. When we got home an egg would be placed in the middle of a large dinner plate & a match applied to it ( by a grown up! ). It fizzled & smoked, sending out a queer sulperous smell. In some curious way it would become a long wriggly curl of ash, arching up, wriggling about till it reached about 9 to 12 inches. Most fascinating.

The Japanese water flowers were in packets of 5 or 6, quite small, about the size of a 5 cent piece. They would be dropped, one by one into a bowl of water &

More than 70 years have gone by but local historian Miss G.M. Crompton-Smith, continues to recall her early youth in the Capital like it was but yesterday.

quite quickly they would open out into lovely little flowers with green leaves and stalks.

In those days we could get tiny little wooden Dutch dolls & Japanese ones also, quite cheaply. There were larger ones too; the Japanese ones always dressed in bright Kimonos & with their straight black hair.

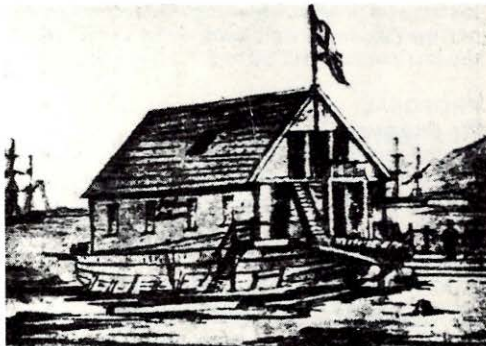
For the boys there were numerous little trucks, toy soldiers & so on. Most of them made in Germany.

#### What has happened to the Cave ?

At Christmas time there was always Father Xmas. One year, Kirkcaldies I think, had a Mother Xmas as well. We were outraged, she was a fake, she did not belong to tradition at all!

Later for many years, the D.I.C. had the most exciting cave with Father Xmas right inside. There was a small entrance fee & we were given tickets. In we went, winding round numerous corners in a rather dim light. Finally there was Father Xmas on his throne with two fairies in attendance. Each one was in charge of a large bin of presents. Our tickets had to be handed over & then we were given a wrapped gift. That was a really exciting visit to Father Xmas.

Now it always seems to me rather dull to see poor old Father Xmas sitting just anywhere & children going up to him all in the public eye. A pity a cave or some such thing could not be arranged.



—Noah's, or Plimmer's Ark, Lambton Quay, site of the Bank of New Zealand, was constructed by Mr. Plimmer from the hulk of the "Inconstant," which was wrecked in 1851.

**"In New Zealand's particular case an oral history archive would preserve for all time the sound of one of the most important generations the country will ever have, that of its pioneers."**

## **An Oral History Archive for New Zealand**

*A Proposal from JUDITH FYFE, HUGO MANSON*

The concept of oral history is both very old and very new. From Man's beginnings up until the time when the written word became the predominant form of record, the spoken word and the picture were the means of transmitting the culture and traditions of a people from one generation to the next. The effect of the printed word, especially in the last century, for both Maori and Pakeha New Zealanders, has been to push spoken or oral history very much into the background.

Now, however, in countries throughout the world, it has been realised that the technology exists to preserve alongside the printed word and the visual image, the whole sound of each generation. Oral history archives have been established throughout Europe, in Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea. But not in New Zealand. This is extraordinary because unlike any of these other countries, New Zealand, through those of its people who were born before the turn of the century, still has a living link with its very beginnings. The grandparents and in some cases even the parents of these people lived in New Zealand at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The British can never know the sound of the people who came across the Channel in 1066 to set up what was to become the state of Britain. The Americans can never know from hearing their voices what it felt like to be one of the first citizens of the United States. But future New Zealanders **could** have a first hand knowledge of what it felt like to be one of the original New Zealanders — if we act now. If we delay — the irreplaceable sound of New Zealand's Victorians — the living link with the last century will be lost.

### **PROPOSAL**

#### **We propose**

- (1) the establishment of a New Zealand Oral History Archive at the earliest opportunity to record and preserve in a methodical manner the voices of New Zealanders, particularly those born before or near the turn of the century.
- (2) That this Oral History Archive be run by an independent foundation employing suitably qualified personnel to research and record material which will be placed in the care of the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington.

### **PURPOSE OF THE ARCHIVE:**

It will provide: a) a factual historical resource; b) unique study of New Zealand's early society, its attitudes and development; c) a linguistic record and resource; d) a centre through which material already recorded can be assessed and passed on to the Turnbull Library.

### **The Grassroots sound of our past**

As an historical resource the Archive will serve as a complement to written history. Oral history provides what written history cannot provide. **It fleshes out the facts and events.** Its authority is not only the leaders and decision-makers but those who were affected by the decisions and events, the ordinary people. Oral history is first-hand history preserved at the point of utterance, unedited, uninterpreted. It tells how events were seen by those affected.

In New Zealand's particular case an oral history archive would preserve for all time the sound of one of the most important generations the country will ever have, that of its pioneers.

That there are gaps in our history, we know well enough, but we are not so sure as to why events and historical omissions took place. It is certain that the answer to these questions lies partly in the day to day feelings, thoughts and reactions of the ordinary people. This oral depth is something that history books cannot adequately convey, not in the way the voices of the people who have lived through the events can. It is not just what people say — it is as important to know **how** to say it.

### **How did "Lyn of Tawa" speech evolve?**

Oral history also serves as a linguistic resource. The geographic movements and patterns of whole societies can be followed through the dialect. Even in the last twenty years, New Zealand forms of speech have changed radically with the traces of the countries of origin rapidly disappearing as a conglomerate accent is forming. In this area in particular a National Oral History Archive will be internationally very important. That New Zealand is one of the few countries in the world without such an Archive has left an irretrievable and unnecessary gap in this part of the world's study of language and linguistics.

### **THE CO-PROPOSERS:**

**JUDITH FYFE** was born in Martinborough in 1944 and became a broadcaster at the age of 16, first in

her home town and later in other parts of New Zealand. After ten years of all-round radio work, she joined television where she worked as a researcher, front person, actor and writer. She was a founder member of the very successful "FAIR GO" programme and has credits as actor or writer for such productions as "CLOSE TO HOME" and "LYNN OF TAWA". She has attended the National Conference of the Oral History Association of Australia which as a membership of nearly 300, and has visited major programmes in Southern California, USA, and England.

**HUGO MANSON**, 39, is a son of well-known New Zealand historian writers and broadcasters Cecil

and Celia Manson. He has an MA Honours degree in French and a Diploma of Education from Victoria University of Wellington. He was a secondary and primary school teacher in New Zealand and Britain. Since 1970 he has worked in various fields of television and radio, mainly as an on-camera journalist. He has worked on television current affairs programmes: "DATELINE MONDAY", "GOOD DAY" and "FAIR GO". With his brother Bill, Hugo Manson has been an active campaigner for South East Asian refugees and is also a co-author of proposals under consideration by the BCNZ for additional Maori presence on television. He has been a frequent guest speaker for clubs and organisations including the NZ Founder's Society.

**Speaking of placing oral history on record the account which follows was contributed by Eric Huffam, Wellington, who wrote " ... when reading please remember the words were dictated as long ago as 1939 and by an old, old lady. For the record, John Gower's son Benjamin, (Page 21) had a married daughter living at Roseneath. That was my mother. I was born at our Roseneath home which was the custom in those days ....."**

## THE GOWER FAMILY NEW ZEALAND

John Gower, the head of the family was the third son and fourth child of Samuel and Sarah Gower, was born at Hollingbourne, Kent. He was one of a very large family, his father was a Corn Factor or Merchant.

John embarked in the ship "Bolton", the third ship to come with passengers to Port Nicholson. The "Bolton" set sail from London in June, 1839 and arrived in New Zealand in January, 1840.

In the same ship came Mary Ann Aitkinson, the daughter of John Aitkinson and his wife, Ann, from Stanley near Wakefield in Yorkshire, travelling with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr and Mrs Duffield. The landing in New Zealand was made on the open beach, the passengers being rowed from the ship in boats and then carried on men's backs to the shore, just as described by Nelle Scanlan in her book "PENCARROW"; in fact so much alike are the accounts that it might have been told by Mrs Gower. John Gower and Mary Ann Aitkinson married, theirs being the first wedding there, and the ring was made from the case of a gold watch. They lived somewhere about where Petone now is.

Mrs Gower was very proud that her house had the first board floor made out of timber from the packing cases. There was a swamp on the land where they started life together, as when the eldest boy Jack came home from school, it was his job to find the cow to milk, He had trained a magpie to talk, so it said "up swamp Jack", a sentence the bird had picked up from Mrs Gower.

Schools were started early in New Zealand. The Gowers had ten children; eight boys and two girls.

When the first settlers came, ovens were all they had to bake in and very good bread was made in them too. Then came the colonial ovens, but they had the same fault as the camp ovens. Embers of hot charcoal had to be placed on top of the oven-slids of the camp ovens, and under the oven of the colonial ones. In both cases, as I once told a man, waste of wood, time and temper. No hot embers could be made unless the wood was quite dry.

When the Gowers had not long been married, Mrs Gower, after cooking, put the camp oven out to cool, and unfortunately fell over it, her nose striking the edge of the oven. When her husband came in, she hid behind the door, having a swollen face, and could hardly see out of two black eyes, her nose badly damaged, so told him he could see her, in case he thought the Maoris had been to the house.

Now, with the the new kinds of cooking ranges, electric and otherwise, it should be better understood what has been done for us by the early settlers who came in 1840. Then there was the lighting to see to. Candles to be made. Mrs Gower has two sets of candle moulds. Sheep tallow fat, made the best and hardest candles, the fat had to be refined first, the wicks bought and threaded through the moulds, and the melted fat poured in. Cold weather was the best time to make them. They were used sparingly, as the tallow was not

very plentiful. If out of candles, slush lights were used, made by fixing a piece of cotton or linen cloth, in a tin vessel, with a bit held up above the fat in the tin. When darkness came, this was warmed at the fire to melt the fat, and so make it ready to light, a poor light but better than none. When the fat got low in the tin, more was added. The perfume was rather offensive when either candles or slush lights were put out.

Not even kerosene lamps were to be had in those days. Soap had to be made at home, but that could be made from the pork fat.

Both cattle and sheep were few in numbers in the early days of New Zealand.

They had been in New Zealand eleven years when Mr Gower and Mr Duffield started out from Petone with their two older boys, (they had a pony), walking north to a place called One Tree Hill, near Wanganui. Driving the cattle, crossing rivers, travelling by the coast, was a long journey then. When two nights out the younger boy, George, was ill and as it was a case of going back alone or going on he went on. They caught shell fish and ate them. The mother followed with the new baby boy six weeks old, in the little ship "The Tyne", the only vessel that could enter the Wanganui River in those days. Captain Watt could not take any more than could be packed in boxes, so a small chest of drawers, and two small cupboards were brought up with the bedding in. They arrived in Wanganui after a rather long and rough passage, being met by Mr Gower with a bullock dray. The house, of a sort, was erected for them before they arrived and a stock-yard made after the men came. The mother heard her two boys calling her long before she saw them. They were seated on top of the stock-yard posts; she thought the welcome was great. She had with her the four younger children, one girl and three boys. Aunt Duffield as she was called, travelled up with her. The Duffields had one daughter who died at Fordell, or near there. They went back to England.

Mrs Gower, having to go to Wanganui and leave the children, told the elder ones to look after the younger ones, they found later little Ben was not as he should be, so they thinking he may be hungry, fed him on "Hu-Hus" like the Maoris eat; also to save themselves work made a large pot of porridge, but before it was all eaten they tired of it and thinking to give it a new flavour added gin, and found they could not eat it at all, so finished with it by feeding it to the pigs and fowls, these were found behaving in a most extraordinary manner, in fact they were DRUNK! How much gin was used has not come down to us.

Not seeing many strangers about in these times they saw two young ladies, John, about eleven years old, told one he wanted to marry her, and would she wait for him. The older one he said

could have his brother George. George used to amuse his children by telling them about these old times, with much laughter.

They had many scares from the Maori risings, a sentinel would arrive on horseback with the news that the Maoris were coming, so they had to pack up bedding and all necessary things and be taken by bullock wagons, cross county to Wanganui to the Block Houses and Barracks, where they had to stay till all was quiet again. The Block Houses as they were called, were on the hill where now stands the Wanganui Museum and Library. In 1880 the Block Houses were used as the STATE PRISON, but now all are removed.

About 1853 the Gowers sent for a brother William, with a large family of boys, but "that" Gower had not the wanderlust; so another brother came. This was George, he was a Chemist and was one of the first Chemists in Wanganui and also the Manufacturer of aerated waters there. George came with a wife and four daughters and two baby sons. Another son was born later. George Gower was very much afraid of the Maoris and that did not mend matters. Three of the daughters are dead now, the youngest son died a few years ago, but Alfred Alexander is still alive in Wellington and Mrs Agatha A. Watson, nee Gower. The John Gowers were very disappointed as men, and boys were what were wanted in New Zealand.

John Gower sold the farm in the Warren Gate called "Puketauke", to Mr H.S. Harrison and took up land at Bonny Glen, calling the farm "Stanley Farm" after his wife's birth place, but it was always called Bonny Glen by most people and the family. Mrs Gower had to move again, with a baby girl this time, that would in 1856. Another baby boy was born in 1859. When Mr Gower went for the doctor he got lost in the dark. It was very rough country, and those were hard times for sufferers. A doctor was subscribed for by most of the settlers. Dr Curl lived near what is called Curls Bridge now, and he had a large district to cover.

After the Gowers left Petone as it is called now, they had to have tutors for the children. Later when the school was started at Turakina, the children had to go about four miles or more to reach it. The girls went to a finishing school later in Wanganui, and two boys, the younger ones to the Collegiate School there. Three generations of Gowers attended the Turakina school.

After the Bruces arrived at Glencairn, Sunday school was taught at Bonny Glen by George Bruce, teaching the Gowers and other children. Mr and Mrs Gower also helped towards the building of three churches and they all attended at Turakina as weather permitted nearly a congregation in themselves...

When they took up the Bonny Glen land it was covered in TOI-TOI and MANUKA, and very little bush, the country was rough, with some flax. For many years travelling had to be done on foot, horseback, or bullock wagon. On one of the few occasions Mrs Gower went visiting to see her friends, near the farm they had left, nearer Wanganui, she had to cross both the Turakina and Whangaehou rivers, she had to pay Maoris to take her over in a canoe, and another payment to hand the baby up to her on horseback. Mr and Mrs Gower also rode to what was York Farm, held by the Hammonds, then riding through rough country, on part of which are farms and the town of Marton, Rangitikei; the town was called Tutaenuiat first, after the stream running through.

The house that was built first at Bonny Glen was a clay whare made with the materials at hand, of clay and manuka, and have always heard was very comfortable, with a huge fireplace making a charming home with white-washed walls, beautifully kept. Mrs Gower was very proud about her house, which was cool in summer and so warm in winter; there the youngest son was born. Mr Gower had a pit and saw and moved and sawed the timber used for the house from the bush, and also made a table, a gigantic one, the top being fully two inches thick and over twelve feet long and wide in proportion. No chance of playing "FEET" under it. Many a side of beef, and many pigs were cut up on it and many folks had meals from it too. It was always kept beautifully white and was in use for over fifty years. It was left when the Gowers came away. The family has lots of fun with dances and singing, all being fond of music. A big dance was held for the coming of age of the eldest son, who married soon afterwards.

Mr Gower was a great believer in fruit and there are still fruit trees at Bonny Glen planted by him. In the peach season he always carried the stones to drop in likely places and there were great crops, till the peach blight came there in 1881.

The Father died in June, 1864 aged 45 and was buried in Turakina.

Mrs Gower was a wonderful manager, very capable and brought her children up well and after her husband's death she was able to carry on with the help of her boys, and I expect the girls did their share too.

Near where the first clay whare was built, was a waterfall and near there the pigs were killed for meat, as pigs were kept for killing for meat and the sheep were kept for their wool and lambs. When the sheep were very old they were killed and fed to the pigs, only very few sheep were killed for change of diet. As the waterfall was below the house, Mrs Gower noticed smoke coming from there and she went to investigate she found the three youngest boys, aged between four and ten,

had five small pigs killed and dressed and hung up. The fire was for the scalding of the pigs and all utensils being there were used in a workmanlike manner. The pork was not wasted as what could not be eaten fresh was put into the usual pickle tub.

When the road was made through the farm, from Wanganui and Turakina to Marton and onward, the coach was a great convenience as the mail was carried. When the Railway was started the big cutting was put through and is still known as Gower Cuttings. Men worked at Gowers Cutting for about three years and they had quite a small town to live in there. The coach road had a big hill and is still "Gowers Hill". A few years ago, a cutting was put through to make the grade better. It was very steep and many accidents happened on it, even before the time of the motor cars — help then was called for by the Gowers.

Some years after Mr Gower died and after the three elder ones were married, a wooden house was built and is quite a good house yet.

The eldest son, John, married at 21 to Mary Ann Green, she was about 16 years old, and had six sons and four daughters, two of the sons and two of the daughters are now dead. This John Gower went to the Otago gold diggings soon after he was married and had a very hard time; coming back with enough gold to make a ring each for his wife and mother. He never stayed long in one place and one of the family jokes was "that's the house that Jack built". He married first at twenty-one and then in his seventy-second year to Alice Topp.

The second son George married Agnes Newmann. He had a farm called Gowrie Glen nearer Marton. He lived there many years and there were three boys and three girls born there. They could walk to the Marton old school from their home. George later had to leave his wife and family to manage the Gowrie Glen Farm and go to Whenuakura to take over his place there, his brother partner having left. George was living by himself at that time and there was a man, whether mad or a criminal was never found out, but he went out and around the different farms, skins of sheep were found, as sheep were killed, a gun and ammunition was missed, food and his burrow were found in the hillside and the police were called on to help, but they were too scarce or too busy to stay long enough to catch the "Black Man", or another. It gave George a fright and he could never leave her again. Later when the family joined him before the house was finished, the two elder girls were awake early, before it was quite light, they heard someone, so called out, "Is that you Father?", but it was a man in their room, silently threatening them with a knife, the younger called out: "look at it, look at it" but Clara in her terror pulled her down into the bed again. The father made light of it at the time. One of the men working there never came for

HAZEL SNOW, (H.B. Branch) writes  
about her distinguished great grand-  
father . . . . .

## Wi Tako Ngatata of Port Nicholson

One of Wellington's earliest citizens was Wi Tako Ngatata. He assisted the ancestors of members of the Founder's Society in many ways.

One of his more notable deeds was saving the entire European population of Wellington from death and destruction by the formidable Te Rauparaha and his nephew, Te Rangihāeta.

Wi Tako was the young chief of Kumutoto Pa when the first settlers arrived in 1840. He was a far-seeing man, and envisaged a fair future for his people, when they had assimilated many of the Pakeha customs. Before the first settlers came to New Zealand, his only European contact was with John Agar (Jacky) Love and Richard (Dicky) Barrett who were traders in what is now the city of New Plymouth. These two traded between Sydney and New Zealand in 1826, and after two years finally settled here. The future years were to see Wi Tako's daughter married to the grandson of Jacky Love.

The first deed of sale for the land of Wellington was signed in 1839 by Wi Tako and fifteen other chiefs for the New Zealand Land Company, and 27 September 1840, the same document was used, after the abolition of the New Zealand Land Company, in favour of the new land purchases by the New Zealand Government.

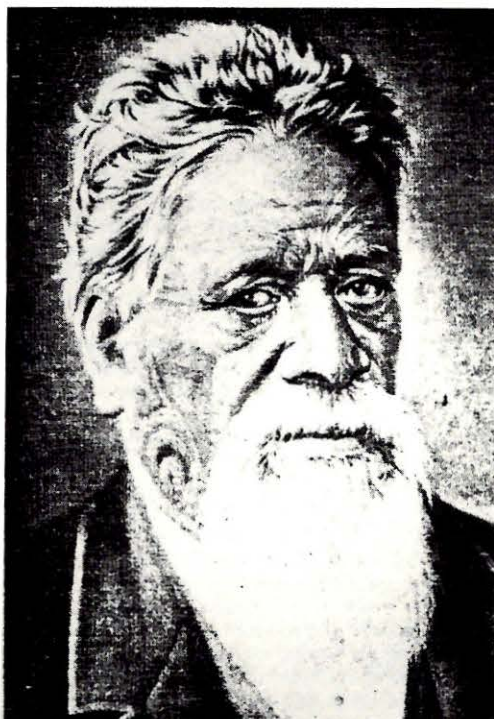
The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by Wi Tako on behalf of his father Ngatata who was the chief of Pipitea Pa.

A few years later Wi Tako was appointed Native Assessor. One of his tasks was to accompany Donald McLean when he was purchasing land in Hawke's Bay from the chiefs in that area. Wi Tako was in care of £500 by McLean for that transaction.

In the 1850's Wi Tako remained aloof from the Kingite movement, but the dealings of the Government over the Taranaki land disputes gained some of his sympathy towards the Kingites. He told his good friend Sir George Grey in no uncertain terms that he resented "the crookedness of the Pakeha".

In the 1860's Wi Tako became a staunch Roman Catholic.

On 11 October 1872, he was called to the



Hon. Wi Tako Ngatata, M.L.C.

Legislative Council and became one of the first Maori members in the House of Representatives. He was a member of the then called Native Trustee and continued in these two posts until he died on 8 November 1887.

Many of his European contemporaries considered Wi Tako to be one of the most astute and wise chiefs of his generation. He was given a full State funeral, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery which is opposite Petone Railway Station. This cemetery is now laid in lawn, but his headstone, still stands in a corner near the hill.

The name of Wi Tako Ngatata is now perpetuated in Witako Street, Lower Hutt, and in Wi Tako prison, Trentham.

When his kinsman Te Puni was on his death-bed, he conferred all his "mana" and powers of chieftainship on Wi Tako, who in time passed it on to his son-in-law, Daniel Mana Love.

Wi Tako's only living child was a daughter — Te Amo Hohepina. She was well educated and refined in the European social attributes. Te Amo married Daniel Mana Love.

One of their many grandchildren was Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Te Whiti-o-Rongomai Love, Commander of the 28th Maori Battalion, who died in action in the Middle East during the second World War.



# BRANCH ACTIVITIES

## AUCKLAND BRANCH REPORTS:

### Attendances continue to swell

Our March 1980 luncheon was attended by 67 members who heard a talk of 'Old Roses'. While our September Coffee Morning drew 33 members the October luncheon drew 116, when we heard about the preservation of the Auckland Custom House building given by local personality Les Andrews. In November our end-of-the-year dinner was enjoyed by 108 members who gathered at 'Annabelles' theatre restaurant for an evening a la Las Vegas — dancing girls and all. A radical departure from the normal Founders fare perhaps but an undoubted success. Another great success was the Christmas Luncheon with 111 members ending the year cheerfully with laughter and song.

A special event during the year was the part played by the President and Secretary in the entertainment following the annual AGM of Founders during August in Wellington. Another special event for Auckland was the visit in October by our National President, Mr Bridge and Mrs Bridge, and the National Secretary, Mrs Anderson. At a gathering held at Ewelme Cottage, Parnell, approximately 20 members met and talked in a casual way making this a most enjoyable occasion as was a picnic held on the lawn at Ewelme Cottage and the Branch's annual Waitangi Day dinner.

J.P. Webster, Auckland President.

## BAY OF PLENTY BRANCH

Our most scattered group leads an active life....

A well attended and most interesting day at Tauranga late October. Lunch was at the St Amand Hotel and afterwards a talk was given on the early development of Tauranga by Miss Joan Mirrielees, noted local historian.

Early March we met again for a picnic gathering at Ohope, where there was once more a very encouraging attendance of members. The school facilities were ours for the day but we lunched outside and used their library to hear all about Maori tales of war and love from Mr Kingsley-Smith, an historian of note in the area. Mrs Catherine Haslock, one of our members, a descendant of Gilbert Mair, who arrived at Kororareka in 1821, was present and Mr Kingsley-Smith delighted Mrs Haslock and all present with an account of Gilbert Mair's activities in the Whakatane district. A launch trip from Tauranga down the harbour to Omokoroa, noting historic spots on the journey is next on our activity list.

D. Newberry.

## CANTERBURY BRANCH

Since the meeting in August our branch has had many and varied activities. In September we chartered a bus for the first time and took our members to Hororata township about fifty miles from Christchurch. We visited two Museums, the Hororata and Glentunnel, then we were shown through the St. John's Anglican Church with its Lych gate (roofed gateway of churchyard where the coffin awaits clergyman's arrival) and cemetery. We were privileged to see the Icon display in October at the Robert McDougall Art Gallery. We also held a very successful housie afternoon where a guest speaker told us of his family tree. As a result some members have started on their tree and have found it a very interesting hobby.

Our Christmas Party was held at the Clarendon Hotel and the Early Settlers President and his wife Mr & Mrs Hewland were our guests. (Ed's note: Mr Len Hewland will be well remembered as a former Deputy National President). Our younger members led the music and carol singing which ended a very happy evening. The Founders Members were guests at the Early Settlers Garden Party which was held at Christ's College and we enjoyed a guided tour of the college and grounds, ending the day with afternoon tea in the Assembly Hall.

The Annual Waitangi Day Dinner was well attended with members of all ages. Mr & Mrs Alex Struthers were our guests as they had recently celebrated their Golden Wedding. Miss Margaret Prebble spoke of some interesting people, places and happenings on her ten months trip overseas. Our Branch President, Mr Leith Hayman extends an invitation to any member visiting Christchurch to attend any of our future functions.

## MANAWATU BRANCH

Perhaps our most enjoyable meeting was when the Branch went to Pohangina and to Ashhurst — two of our many nearby districts which have much to offer the amateur historian. At a luncheon meeting held in the Pohangina Hall, members were joined by some of the ladies of the Valley, who entertained us by telling us of the early days of the Valley, and the life in the Valley when the population was much bigger than in present times.

One of the ladies, Miss Maude Klink, had herself come to the Valley when three weeks old, and her reminiscences gave us a wonderful account of what life in the Valley had been like at the turn of the century.

After lunch we retraced our steps to Ashhurst, where members of the Women's Institute shared with us memories of the early days of Ashhurst when life was hard but happy.

In November we visited Wanganui; our December meeting was a Christmas Luncheon at the Esplanade, where Mr Bolton spoke of the early history of the Gardens.

We are hoping to acquire rooms of our own in the old Council Building, giving the Branch a place to call "home" and we are already proceeding with our Project for the Year — the Secretary's Brainchild but something that has long been wanted — a Directory of Street-names of Palmerston North — giving a short note of the history of each street — all 550 of them! This project is quaranteed to keep our members busy for months, but will ultimately fill a gap in the history of the city.

Marian A. Sullivan, Branch Secretary.

### WANGANUI BRANCH

Following our policy of having outings to interesting old homes and places of historic interest during the summer, we visited "Brandon Hall", Bulls as our first venture of 1980. Built of totara in 1855, the house still has its gabled roof, narrow, steep staircase and bedrooms with sloping ceilings. It belongs to Mr & Mrs Trevor Allen. Our next outing was to "Dunard", the home of Mr & Mrs Duncan Melville of Okirae.

The Branch's Christmas Party was held at "Craigielea", the home of Mr A. McD. McIntyre at Fordell. Over a hundred years old, the fine old home now houses an excellent collection of New Zealand art. Speakers at meetings included Mr N. Hubbard of the Wanganui River Scenic Board who illustrated his talk with slides covering the course of the river to the sea.

#### Making use of members' knowledge

Branch President, Mr W.H. Ross, spoke on the Origin of the Maori People detailing the different theories that have been presented on this most controversial of subjects. Four members who had recently been overseas spoke of their experiences which were widely different. One had been to Greece, another to Singapore and Oberammagau, one to her daughter's graduation from Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, while another spoke on the fourteen different methods of travel she had used.

Other places visited were the Harbour Board Buildings, the garden of Mr & Mrs J.B. Nixon, the museum of the Rutland Lodge and the site of the Alexander Farm Redoubt at Mowhanau. We like to believe that somewhere in that array of varying activities the majority of our almost one hundred

members found at least one to capture their interest!

C.D. Marks (Hon. Secretary)

### SNIPPETS FROM THE ACTIVE DIARY OF WAIKATO BRANCH

**11th September** — A Luncheon was held at the Methodist Hall, London Street. Two members of the Waikato Valley Authority, Mr Esler and Miss Caroline Strachan, showed slides and told us what is being done generally in the Waikato Valley for the environment and for the enforcement of pollution controls. **5th October** — A small contingent of members visited Oparau, had lunch at Te Kauri Lodge, the Headquarters of the Junior Naturalists Club. A walk through native bush was followed by a visit to the Oparau Museum. **29th October** — An evening function at Hockin House, (The Headquarters of the Historical Society) to welcome our Dominion President Mr G.H. Bridge and Mrs Bridge to Hamilton. The Mayor and Mayoress of Hamilton, Mr & Mrs Ross Jansen were present to honour Mr & Mrs Bridges visit. **4th December** — Our Christmas Dinner held at "Cardrona". The attendance was not as good as previous years but it was a very happy event, and we were well entertained by the de Buisson Choir, who also led us in Carol singing.

P.H. Mowbray (President)

### WAIRARAPA BRANCH

There was practical interest in the Vietnamese families in our midst after a short talk by Mr T. Clark at a 'Finger' luncheon in **August**.

**September** was a tour of a cigarette factory, N.Z. Knitting Mills and Hansells, with lunch eaten picnic fashion in beautiful Queen Elizabeth Park. **October 10th**, as you know, was our coach tour to Wakefield House where Wellington members welcomed us and gave us lunch. The trip was almost embarrassingly popular as was the conducted historical tour which followed.

**November 28th**. It seemed expedient to hold the Christmas dinner earlier than usual to avoid so many other functions, such as school break-ups etc. We were pleased the Rev. R. Tankerzley was able to attend representing Headquarters, about 116 members attending.

We endeavour to keep touch with our neighbours Hawke's Bay and Manawatu, to keep alive the idea of all belonging to one big family. Some Manawatu members attended on Waitangi Day which we spent at Hastwell in the middle of the pioneer Norwegian Settlement and two real Norwegians Mr & Mrs Seymour told us about Norway. A service in the little old Methodist church built on a hill top.

(Cont'd on page 20)

**No one will deny that there is a growing interest in compiling Family Trees. Verna Moisson, a much respected member of our Auckland Branch, has written this timely and practical article which will save you hours of effort . . .**

## FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH IN NEW ZEALAND.....

The methods for undertaking family history research are those used for any educational progress....movement from the known facts and reaching into the unknown. Therefore for family history, one must begin with yourself and gather the information about parents, grandparents and past forebears in each generation.

The aim of the research may be limited in any aspect such as to work on the male surname line only or may expand to bring into the record all possible information about the descent of the women who have married into the family. In New Zealand there are many family historians who seek only to trace the descendants of a pioneer couple. They may satisfy family curiosity about overseas origins by establishing only the overseas domicile or birthplace prior to emigration and the name of vessel and date of arrival in New Zealand.

A great deal more can be done by personal application to the research and from information available in New Zealand than most people believe at the outset.

The first information sought will probably be found close to home, probably in the care of a maiden aunt or in the home of the youngest daughter of the youngest daughter. Items to be sighted will be Family Bibles, letters, diaries, journals, news clippings of family events which are most likely to be news reports of births, marriages, deaths, engagements, silver wedding celebrations, and In Memoriam notices. They may also include award of honours or the record of crimes. Any such papers should be checked carefully for the 'hidden' clues to dates and events.... a postcard which includes the phrase 'we have of course been very busy with the wedding'. A letter written to 'dear Aunt' — 'from Errol' with another from the same man but which gives his surname — proves to be a World War 1 soldier whose details may now be followed up first from Expeditionary Force Rolls to identify his Regimental number and subsequently through the Army's Historical section. Be alert for clues in Birthday and Autograph Books and from ephemeral sources such as In Remembrance cards. These latter, in an earlier era frequently included a photograph of deceased and added details of where interment took place. Watch for concert and dance programmes, birthday and Christmas cards. Check the fly-leaf of old books and prizes and check inscriptions. With the information gained it may now be possible to visit relevant cemeteries and check inscriptions on tombstones or get this done on your behalf. For

the pioneer settlers the inscription often tells their birthplace or vessel of arrival.

The New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc. have a national project to record from the stones in New Zealand cemeteries. There are over seven hundred such transcripts completed. A filmed record was made from these some three years ago and a copy of work to that date is available as film at Alexander Turnbull Library. Members of NZ Soc. Genealogists Inc. are able to borrow a specific transcript by postal borrowing system. The compilers of the records have in most cases given copies to the cemetery authority or to a local library or museum in the area.

The local authority controlling a cemetery may have a card index or burial book still extant from which additional useful information may sometimes be available. If the cemetery is controlled by Church trustees then location of the records is often more complicated.

When a date of death has been established it is possible to check for the original entry at a local Registry where upon payment of a fee the entry may be sighted. The address for any local registry of Birth, Death and Marriage should be able to be found in telephone books under the Government Department's Justice Department section. In larger towns the Registrar is usually an official of the District Court — in smaller places is often the postmaster. The Registers of Birth and Death will be in the local office from opening date or 1876 whichever is the latest. When legislation changed in 1875 the then outmoded registers were sent to District Offices. Marriages have never been recorded at local offices except when actually conducted by the Registrar himself, however some local registries do retain extant copies of the documents from Intention to Marry. The Central Registry for New Zealand is that of Registrar General, Private Bag, Lower Hutt to whom application should be made for copies of Marriage entries (always asking for these on RG Form No. 118 if wanted for genealogical studies) and for entries of Birth and Death where a full search is necessary to identify person, place or date.

The Registrar General publishes a booklet FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH available only from the Lower Hutt office at 50 cents per copy. Anyone intending to do a prolonged or wide New Zealand research project should purchase this booklet as a reference to the methods by which entries were made, how now made available and the current fees for copies of entries or services

Civil Registration of Births and Deaths commenced in New Zealand in 1848. Marriage Registration began from 1880. Prior to these dates the evidences must be sought in the records made by the church authorities at baptism, marriage or burial. There are sometimes other documents associated with confirmation, and other rites which are recorded by the churches. In some districts there are diocesan archival repositories but in each denomination the position is different and no general advice can be given in this article.

Most members of FOUNDERS SOCIETY who will be reading this will already have established the ship/passenger arrival of their Founder-fathers but may well have other segment families for which such information is still desired. Again, gathering the oral tradition is advised but beware of the phonetic transmission — 'Gay Girl' was actually 'Gazelle'. Find out answers to such questions as — when does the forebear first appear in published records as being in New Zealand? When does the name first appear in Jury Lists; Electoral Rolls; Post Office Directories. What is the first recorded NZ event? — a birth, marriage, death — even the date of death of a child who died in early infancy could be relevant. Where did the ancestor settle and own land? Did he immediately set up in business? Are there any entries for the family in Cyclopedia of New Zealand volumes; in Freeholders of New Zealand (1882); or in Naturalization records? Did any of the children have unusual forenames such as those of George **May Queen** Edwards; Frederick **Berhampore** Lamb; Annie **Broughton** Hutchinson or Emily **Hurunui** Smith?

These will all assist a librarian or advisor to assess the likely place to search for a passenger arrival record. Only in comparatively few cases will the passenger listing help to identify the home domicile before emigration or the birthplace but it may well offer some clues as to the county of origins. Passenger lists do however offer some evidence as to family groupings and ages and because NZ Census schedules were not retained and lists are the next best we have as records of these family groups.

The shipping/passenger archivist of NZ Soc. Genealogists Inc. is also a member of Founders Society and beside the Society records has a private index of whereabouts of many passenger lists. Address and conditions governing enquiry may be found at the end of this article.

It should be appreciated however that the vessel of arrival may never be found. Contemporary newspapers may list some passengers and then add the words 'and twenty in steerage'. The problem of identification may be understood when it is realised that in January 1863 from

MELBOURNE OUTWARD 'to New Zealand' came over 3000 persons in that one month.

Those commencing research projects in family history are advised against writing too early in their project to libraries and repositories. This does not mean that visits to such places should not be made, for wide reading over a range of topics is an essential element of the study. For most districts of New Zealand there have now been competent local histories as well as many jubilee and centenary publications. Note further titles for reading from the bibliography pages and borrow from your local library or use Interloan services for books.

Copies of NEW ZEALAND GENEALOGIST magazine of the NZ Soc. Genealogists Inc. will be found in many libraries. Note that there is an annual indexing in Nov/Dec. issue each year which provides a useful reference. In most New Zealand libraries the Dewey Section No. 928 will catalogue or shelve the genealogical texts. Niel T. Hansen's (1962) Guide to Genealogical Sources, Australia and New Zealand could be available. L.G. Pine's Heraldry and Genealogy is on sale as a paperback in the Teach Yourself Books series of the English Universities Press. There are several booklets of specifically New Zealand advice available from the NZ Soc. Genealogists Inc.

Lucy Marshall — How to Compile a NZ Pedigree, non-members 60 cents.

Colleen Main — First Steps in Genealogy, \$1.

Judith Hornabrook — National Archives of NZ Genealogical Sources, \$1.

Order booklets from Miss B.M. Burrows, P.O. Box 33364, Takapuna, Auckland, 9. Cash with order to include postage at 25 cents.

For information and Membership Application to NZ Soc. Genealogists Inc. write Box 8795, AUCKLAND, 3.

For Passenger Lists location advice write enclosing \$2 and s.a.e. to Mrs V.E. Mossong, 1 Bruce Rd., Glenfield, Auckland 10.

Descendants of the Albertlanders  
are eligible to join our Society —

WHO WERE THEY ?

# THE ALBERTLANDERS

by K Standish

When it was announced that descendants of the Albertlanders were eligible for membership of the Founders Society, there must have been many who had never heard of these people who formed the third and last church sponsored New Zealand settlement. For the beginning of their story, one must look back to England in 1861. In the following year the Bi-centenary of the expulsion of the non-conformist ministers from the Church of England was to take place, and to commemorate this event Mr W.R. Brame announced in a Birmingham newspaper his intention of forming a non-conformist settlement in New Zealand, to be named Albertland. Hundreds of enquiries came in from all over England, from labourers, tradesmen, servants, professional men, etc., and soon an association was formed.

The Auckland Provincial Government was offering grants of land north of Auckland — 40 acres for each man and woman, 20 for each child. Two agents were sent out to select the land. They chose blocks bordering the Kaipara Harbour — Oruawharo, Paparoa and Matakoho — 70,000 acres in all.

On 29th May, 1862, the first party of over 700 left England on the "Hanover" and "Matilda Wattenbach", arriving in Auckland on 8th September and expecting to be able to proceed to their land by the Great North Road. To their dismay, they found this was still only a line on a map and other routes had to be found. Various routes were used, but many people crossed by boat to Riverhead, walked to Helensville, where they camped, and then found boats to take them up the Kaipara. Others travelled in tiny boats, sleeping on deck in the rain, to Mangawhai, and thence tramped overland to the Kaipara. Heavy luggage had to be shipped via the North Cape. Their difficulties in coping with little children and their possessions as they struggled through the bush over rough clay tracks in North Auckland rain can only be imagined. And when the Kaipara was reached, sometimes after weeks, it was to find the land survey only partly done. Months more spent in tents, a planting season lost, before gradually they could move onto the land and begin clearing the bush and erecting rough slab and nikau houses. For many, this was the first manual work they had ever done, but they struggled on in spite of ignorance and inexperience. In the following months they coped with lack of



communications, no roads, the Kaipara with its uncharted sandbanks and treacherous bar, and near starvation through loss of ships bringing supplies from Auckland.

In the period 1862-65 eight ships brought immigrants under this scheme. Many never reached Albertland, but stayed on in Auckland where well paid employment could be found. And in Albertland there were those who, finding the difficulties too great, had to abandon their land. For those who stayed on, conditions gradually improved — road-making provided some money, as did the development of the kauri timber and gum industries, and dairying also.

Some might think the scheme was a failure since the planned model society and self-contained community based on a large town, Port Albert, never eventuated; but those who stayed on did acquire their freehold land, freedom from traditional social and class distinctions and better opportunities for their children. Today the area is a prosperous farming district. In addition, the scheme brought to New Zealand many people of very high calibre who rose to prominent positions in the Colony. These included a Judge of the Supreme Court, an Under-Secretary of Native Affairs, the Editor and proprietor of the "Auckland Star" and many successful business men.

Looking back, one must have the deepest admiration for these people who, with courage, resourcefulness and perseverance, helped to make our New Zealand.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

14 Waipuna Place  
Tokoroa

Dear Sir,

In my grandmother's collection I found the following recipes while packing as we are leaving to live in Brisbane Australia. I think a few were recipes of my greatgrandmother, Chili Beer and Maize Beer as her family, after her father had built the first St Paul's Anglican Church at Auckland went to Chile where he built a cathedral. He was John Proud. Greatgrandmother, his eldest daughter, Maria, came to New Zealand twice; in 1841 aged 2½ with her parents, then in 1864 on the "Swiftsure" as the wife of a Fencible soldier Henry

Bickers. Their cottage in which I grew up now stands at The Elms Mission Station at Tauranga as my father sold the property in 1960. The recipes are enclosed and I hope that they may be of some use. I have submitted the names of the women who used the recipes and the years that they lived in the particular area. I wish the book every success and would like to purchase a copy when it is completed.

Thanking you,  
Yours sincerely,  
Colleen Sullivan

I was recently made a member of the Founder's Society.

## HINTS

### BAKING POWDER

1¼ lbs cream of tartar  
½ lb carbonate soda  
½ lb cornflour

Mix together.

Mrs McMiken, (1898-1900), Komata Reefs, Paeroa.

★ ★ ★ ★

### JAMS AND JELLIES: PIEMELON JAM

12lbs of cooking melons skinned and cut into squares with all the seeds removed and 1 pound of best sugar to each pound of melon. Spread half the sugar over and allow the melon to stand all night.

Next day add to it 3 lemons and 1 pound of preserved ginger. Cut fine, 1 small teaspoon cayenne and the remainder of sugar.

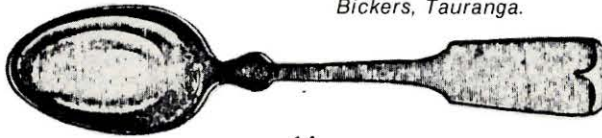
Boil the whole until clear, which will be in about 2 hours or more.

Just before bottling add 1 level dessertspoonful of tartaric acid.

Let it cool and next day cover with paper and put away in a dry place.

Mrs Emma Simpson, (1900-1931), Komata Reefs, Paeroa.

★ ★ ★ ★



### WASHING FLUID

1 lb shell lime  
1 lb washing soda

Pour 2 quarts boiling water over and let stand 24 hours. Stir well and strain and bottle. To 10 gallons boiling water put 1 pint fluid (shake the bottle first). Put clothes in dry and boil fast 20 minutes. Rinse in 2 waters and blue.

Any serious stains should be rubbed out first.

Mrs Emma Simpson, (1900-31), Komata Reefs, Paeroa.

★ ★ ★ ★

## BEVERAGES

### LEMONADE

8 lemons  
6 cups of water

Let stand 24 hours. Next day boil until is tender, about 1½ hours. Let stand. Next day measure every pint of fruit. Add 1¼ lbs of sugar.

### SODA WATER

Dissolve in a gallon of water 1 ounce carbonate of soda. Put into bottles, half a pint to each; having the cork ready drop into each bottle half a drachm of tartaric or citric acid, or crystals. Cork and wire immediately, and will be ready to use at any time.

Mrs Emma Simpson, (1900-1931), Komata Reefs, Paeroa. Recipe from her mother, Mrs Maria Bickers, Tauranga.

## HOMEMADE YEAST

Six large potatoes sliced, a handful of hops.

Put into a muslin, cover with 6 cups of water and when well cooked take a cupful of flour and mix with cold water into a smooth paste and pour the boiling liquor of the hops and potatoes on to the flour.

Stir well and set on the stove and cook well then mash the potatoes and put in with the mixture, with a cupful of sugar and a cupful of salt and a dessertspoonful of ground ginger and stand till lukewarm, then add a tablespoon of old yeast.

Stir together and set in a warm place to work 3 days, then bottle, and keep in a cool place. Will keep for months.

*Mrs Emma Simpson, (1900-1931) — Komata Reefs, Paeroa.*

★ ★ ★ ★

## MAIZE BEER

6lbs maize  
12 lbs brown sugar  
¼ ginger well bruised.

Boil for 6 hours. It will be necessary to boil about 12 or 14 gallons of water so as to fill the cask up as it works after boiling 6 hours.

Strain through collander into open tubs and when lukewarm stir in a quarter pint of brewer's yeast.

Let it stand 12 hours then skim and strain into cask leaving the bung out and keep barrel filled up so that it works for 2 days, then beat up the whites of 2 eggs and shells then cork to draw in a week.

*Mrs Maria Bickers, (1864-1900), Panmure Barracks and Tauranga.*

★ ★ ★ ★

## CHILI BEER

36 small chillies  
1 small piece of whole ginger  
Boil these in 1 pint of water for 10 minutes.

Next pour two quarts of boiling water on 2 lbs of sugar and 1 ounce of cream of tartar.

Add 6 quarts of cold water, 2 teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon, 1 tablespoonful of yeast.

Strain and bottle. Will be ready for use in 3 days.

*Mrs Marie Bickers (1864-1900), Panmure Barracks and Tauranga, N.Z.*

## BUTTERED APPLES

Peel your apples and take out the core, without cutting them through, taking care not to break them. Cut slices of bread the circumference of the apples. Well butter a dish, put in your bread, and place an apple on each slice. Fill the hole made by the removal of the core with white sugar.

Place a piece of butter, the size of a walnut on each hole.

Put them into a gentle oven and renew the sugar and butter several times.

Half an hour will cook them. Be careful not to let them burn.

*Mrs Frances Simpson, (1862-1900), Pakuranga, Auckland.*

★ ★ ★ ★

## PUDDINGS

### APPLE TRIFLE

Pare, core and stew with sugar and lemon. Peel 2 lbs of apples, and cook till quite soft. Cut some sponge cakes in slices and arrange them in a pie dish then spread a layer of the apple mixture, more sponge cake and so on till all is used up. Make a pint of thick custard and pour over the trifle.

Beat up the white of an egg till stiff and pile on to the custard and lightly brown in the oven on to the custard, and lightly brown in the oven. This sweet is equally good hot or cold.

### CANARY PUDDING

3 eggs, their weight in sugar and butter and the weight of 2 in flour.

Mode: Rub butter and sugar together. Add flour and last eggs. Steam 2 hours and serve with sauce.

*Mrs Emma Simpson, (1900-1931), Komata Reefs, Paeroa.*

★ ★ ★ ★

## MEAT RECIPES

### BICONDELLE

¼ lb mincemeat  
1 cup breadcrumbs  
A little pepper, salt, a few drops of browning, a little chopped onion, parsley, one egg, little milk. Stew into a mould for 2 hours.

### FRIED CURRY (of cold meat)

Cut up onions and meat small. Fry onions in fat till a nice brown then add the meat and then the curry. Add little water and thicken with flour. Serve with rice.

*Mrs Emma Simpson, (1900-1931), Komata Reefs, Paeroa.*

# Battle of Waireka

**The Battle of Waireka, the first engagement of a founder unit of the Fifth Battalion, Wellington West Coast, and Taranaki Regiment, took place on the Waireka Stream, some three miles west of New Plymouth, on March 28, 1860.**

The Pakeha-Maori wars of the 1860s began in New Plymouth over the Waitara Land Purchase, which is no part of this article, other than that it was the final bursting into flame of a Maori discontent that reached right through the tribes.

The first action had been fought at Te Kohia 11 days previously.

New Plymouth was practically under siege on the east and south, and all settlers on those sides had abandoned their holdings and come into the town which was completely enclosed inside a defensive ditch. Colonel Gold was in command of an Imperial garrison of 1200 men, while in addition the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers had been called out for active service, under their own elected officers.

The Volunteers were well armed with the accurate Enfield rifle which, although a muzzle-loader, was well capable of hitting a man at 400 yards, but the Militia was still only equipped with the old Brown Bess musket almost of Waterloo vintage, except that it had been converted to percussion or cap-lock. This is very important because it was actually an inferior weapon to most of those carried by the Maoris.

## WAR DECLARED

A few days before the action the Maoris west of New Plymouth had joined those on the east and had declared war by the killing of two young boys and three men who had unwittingly strayed beyond the defensive range of the Omata Redoubt.

Consequently it was decided to send out an expedition to bring in several settlers still bravely holding on, out beyond the redoubt.

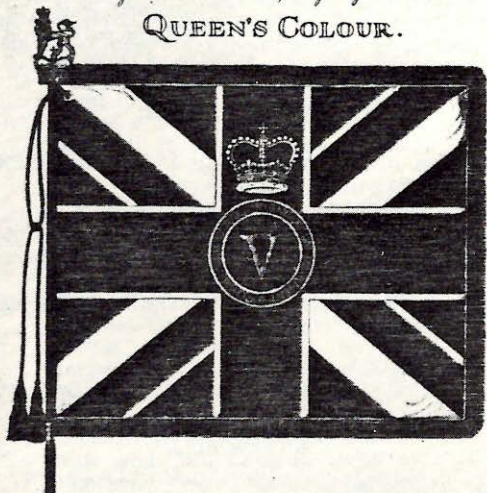
The force detailed consisted of three officers and 29 men of the Royal Navy from HMS "Niger" anchored in the bay, four officers and 84 rank and file of the 65th regiment, with 103 officers and men of the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers and 56 Taranaki Militia.

The party did not leave New Plymouth till after 1pm, and the orders were that the colonials should march along the beach, and go on directly to rescue the settlers living beyond Omata, as well as the Rev. H.H. Brown, a missionary.

Approved  
Elizabeth

Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment

QUEEN'S COLOUR.



College of Arms  
30 January 1967

Anthony R. Wagner  
Inspector of Regimental Colours



The Imperials were to proceed past Omata along the road and provide a covering party for the colonials bringing in the refugees.

No one seems to have done any reconnaissance as to the whereabouts of the enemy whatsoever.

Without knowledge of the enemy they now divided their force, but worst of all into one composed entirely of inexperienced amateur soldiers, a third of whom were inadequately armed and the other professionals even armed with war-rockets almost equivalent to artillery.

#### BLUNDERS

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was in command and seems to have been entirely responsible for this amazing galaxy of military blunders.

The colonials marching along the beach seem to have far out-marched the Imperials arriving opposite the mouth of the Waireka stream, before Murray, at a "leisurely" pace had come in sight of the pa on the hill above. The Maoris promptly left their defences and swarmed down to meet the colonials, the number being estimated at about 800.

The original orders were for the colonials to pass the pa, sweep round in rear pick up the several settlers and families and return on the inland side of the Maori position where they were to be met by the Imperials who were expected in the meantime to have stormed the pa.

However, the colonials had no alternative but to turn on the Maoris to defend themselves and since attack is the best method of defence, they drove them back toward the pa.

The position from the pa down to the sea is riven with two shallow steep-sided gullies at that time deep in bush, so the Maoris seeing their weapons, mostly double-barrelled shotguns, were no match for the longer ranged Enfields of the Volunteers, instantly took refuge in the gullies and proceeded to outflank the colonials in good cover.

#### ARRIVED

Meanwhile, Colonel Murray with his force, hearing the firing from about "two miles away" at last arrived in view of the action. The colonials were holding the western side of the gullies, so Murray turned his force off the main South Road and down the Beach Road and



Written by **HUGH ROSS**

(President, Wanganui Branch, N.Z. Founders  
and official Historian to the Battalion.)

Hugh Ross also writes a weekly local  
history column for the "Wanganui Herald"  
and has contributed several times  
to this Bulletin.

into a "field" above the gullies on the eastern side. His report says he first entrenched his men a couple of hundred yards back from the edge of the gullies while firing rockets at the Maoris where he could see them.

However, Lieutenant Urquart with a party of the 65th was allowed to move forward and fire down upon the Maoris, while the Navals, under Lieutenant Blake, took position at the head of the nearest of these gullies and gave the enemy a hot time of it with raking volleys.

All was going well for at least a victorious action, when Colonel Murray, in accord with the orders of Colonel Gold, sounded the "Retire" in time to march home before dark.

This order the colonials were in no position to obey because the Maoris were between them and New Plymouth.

One account says that as Lieut. Urquart's platoon of the 65th formed up to march away, about eight of them with a sergeant peeled off the formation and crossed over to join the hard-pressed colonials.

#### AMMUNITION LOW

The colonials had only been issued with thirty rounds a piece and their ammunition was running low. The three principal officers were Major Brown in command, who had no previous experience of action, Captain Stapp an ex-corporal of the 58th Rutland Regiment, and Captain (later Major Sir Harry) Atkinson.

These three held a council of war, and put Captain Stapp in command. One of those volunteers who served at Waireka said that Stapp's cool calm was wonderful to see; he retired a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Behind them close to the sea was the abandoned farm-house of the Jury family and they retreated to this to make a stand using the post-and-rail garden fence as a rush-stopper. Against this they piled anything they could find, sheaves of wheat, piles of turnips, bric-a-brac from within the house, anything to hide them from actual vision as they lay along the inner side.

It was now approaching dusk and the little force was down to two rounds per man. It was desperate indeed!

The officers decided that they would stick fast as long as they could hold the Maoris back, with a careful, well placed shot, and wait not only for complete darkness but until the moon set as well; then they would fight their way out with their wounded and two dead carried in their midst. They still had three time-honoured weapons — "the bayonet, the butt, and the boot," and that was all.

#### CHEERING

This grim decision had scarcely been made in the gathering dusk than they heard gunfire and wild British cheering from the pa above.

This drew the Maoris away from them immediately, but even as they ran, all saw the three Maori war flags come tumbling down the staff. The "Ngati-Jacks" were in the pa!

Captain Peter Cracroft of HMS "Niger" had heard of their plight and he was not the man to leave them to die.

Calling on 60 volunteers they left as hard as they could leg it and sailors in those days were very active men.

Tradition says they were bare-footed, which is not unexpected then and lightly armed only with cutlass and muzzle-loading Colt revolvers. Arriving at the pa they never paused but the leading man simply rushed up to the palisade and leaning against it, "made a back" for those behind who leaped up on their shoulders seized the top of the fence and went over like a herd of kangaroos. It was such a rush that it left the few old men in the pa quite at their mercy.

Captain Cracroft shouted, "ten pounds to the man who hauls down the flags" and the Captain's coxswain William Odgers had them down in a trice!

It was all over for the colonial boys.

They carried their dead and wounded slowly up to the Omata Stockade and marched wearily but proudly into New Plymouth arriving after midnight to a tumultuous

welcome from anxious families, wives, and loved ones.

And that is how the Royal New Zealand Regiment was born.

As a postscript, Colonel W.B. Messenger related to Cowan:—  
“When Colonel Chute came to hold an inquiry into Lieut. Colonel Murray’s action, he visited Waireka and stood on the hill studying the lay of the battlefield. I was sent for to give information about the engagement. Chute asked me, “Do I understand that that gully down there on your right, and that one on your left were filled with Maoris, and that the troops under Colonel Murray were up there on the north side above the Maoris?”

“Yes, sir, I said, “that is so”.

“Then,” said the Colonel, “you (meaning the troops) “ought to have killed every damned one of them!”

“That is what I thought, sir,” I replied.

The Colonel waved me away, saying, “That will do sir.”

## A distinguished Founder-Soldier



## Remembers. . . . .

*Pictured by the Cenataph during the 1981 Anzac Day Parade is Founders Society member Major K. Keith-Kirk of Hataitai who served with the Polish Armoured Division. Major K. Keith-Kirk became partially blind from a shrapnel wound suffered during the war when his armoured vehicle ran over a landmine. He was 80 per cent disabled but became a training officer for 10,000 Polish and Yugoslav ex-prisoners-of-war enlisted in the British Army of the Rhine.*

*Born in N.Z., Major Keith-Kirk’s forebears figured uniquely in N.Z.’s pioneer history—ranging from George Cooper who came to the Bay of Islands early 1840 with Capt (later Governor) William Hobson, R.N. on board “H.M.S. Herald”; a signatory of the Treaty of Waitangi and the first Treasurer to the infant Colony and also for a brief period, Acting Colonial Secretary; to grandparents who landed in Dunedin in the 1850’s; a father who was sometime Mayor of Naseby and Gisborne and a close associate of Douglas Hope Johnston, Founder of the N.Z. Founders Society . . . . .*

*(Editors Note: Space does not permit doing justice to the Major’s family history or life story. I can only hope that it can be set down in proper detail and appear in a future issue.)*

*(Photo: “Dominion”.)*

## CAKES

### SPONGE CAKE

1 pound of flour  
12 ounces of sugar (warm it)  
7 eggs  
1 gill of water.

Put the sugar and water on to the fire and let it begin to boil then pour into the eggs whisking all the time you are pouring and whisk 20 minutes. Add the flour slowly and as soon as blended put into the oven. Flavour to taste.

### SPONGE

2 small cups sugar  
4 eggs  
1 small cup milk  
2 heaped cups of flour  
3 teaspoons baking powder

Cream butter, etc., add eggs one at a time.

## FISH

General rule in choosing fish: A proof of freshness and goodness in most fishes is their being covered with scales, for, if deficient in this respect, it is a sign of their being stale, or having been ill-used.

*From Mrs Beeton's Cookery Book.*

★ ★ ★ ★

### FISH OMELETTE

Mix some cold fish with boiled rice, chopped whites of 2 of the eggs, a little milk, curry powder, pepper and salt and chopped parsley. Put this in a stew pan with a little butter. When cooked garnish with the grated yolk of egg.

*Mrs Emma Simpson, (1900-1931), Komata Reefs, Paeroa.*

### WAIRARAPA BRANCH NOTES CONT'D

*F.D. Bell,  
80 Waipapa Rd  
Haitaitai,  
Wellington, 3. 23.5.81*

Dear Sir,

Further to the article "How and Where to Trace your Ancestry" (in the Spring 1979 volume 20/1 no. 54), I would like to include the Registers of Marriage Licence applications. These are held by National Archives, 129-141 Vivian Street, Wellington.

The Registrars returns are filed geographically from Whangarei to Invercargill in yearly volumes. National Archives hold 65 volumes from 1856 to 1920 inclusive.

Information given includes the ages of the couple, occupations, how long they have been living in the area, and where the intended marriage is to take place. If a person is under 21 years of age, the name of the parent is shown.

Research must be undertaken by the public as national archives do not have the staff or time to search for details. Research is free.

Yours faithfully,  
F.D. Bell.

PS. National Archives tel. 738-699.

Its pit-sawn timbers have stood since the first early days of settlement, but maybe it was as well this day that it was filled to extreme capacity as a wicked southerly gale visibly shook the old walls. Those seated by them had the distinct feeling of holding them up! Our Manawatu friends had to leave us after this but we came back to Masterton via the 'By pass' road and stopped at the new Greek Orthodox Church. 'George', a Greek, was there to explain all the beautiful biblical paintings covering every internal dome and facet of the building. It seemed incredible it was all done in a two month holiday by an art student, son of a Masterton school teacher whom some of us had known. It was a splendid ending to a memorable day.

★ ★ ★ ★

National President Gerald Bridge and Mrs Gwenda Bridge have recently spent an interesting spell in Christchurch where they were entertained by the Canterbury Branch executive. While in the "Mainland Capital" every opportunity was taken to still further explore the President's earliest family beginnings as N.Z. Company pioneers arriving at Lyttleton from Worcester on the sailing ship "Randolph" in 1850. A visit was paid to the handsome new Canterbury library where family documents including a book on life in infant Christchurch was presented to the librarian. The next edition of this "Bulletin" will carry an article by President Gerald containing observations and extracts from these valuable family records.

## The Gowers in N.Z. (cont'd.)

his wages, so it was concluded he was the man. These were the pleasures of the early settlers. George died at Patea leaving a widow. Two sons were drowned, just young men. Alfred, the youngest son went to the Boer War and never quite recovered his health after that, he married in 1908 and died leaving a widow, two sons, two daughters. George's daughters married and one has died.

Mary Ann came next. She married John Chapman and had two sons. She became a widow early in life, dying at seventy-four years.

Then came William, he had a trip to Argentine and "Home" in 1886. It was said he went "Home" to see what the time was, being away so short a time; very fond of all horses as all Gowers are. He married late in life to Norah Sheehan, and left a widow and a daughter.

Then, Samuel, these two brothers were all the time in partnership and farmed at the Round Bush near Patea and other properties. After William died Samuel married his brother's widow, leaving her a widow again with a son.

Benjamin, the son brought as a baby from Petone, was the fifth son. After his elder brothers left and set up for themselves, he carried on the Bonny Glen, his Mother and he lived for many years together, till he married in 1894 to Martha Bowen and had four sons, (three are still living) and two daughters. At the time of his marriage he and his youngest brother dissolved partnership, Ben going to Rewa, where his wife died. He went afterwards to Opoutama, near Gisborne, where his eldest son is now farming. After leaving the farm near Gisborne he bought one near Hastings and died there in 1923. The eldest son went to the Great War. There are three sons and two daughters; one son unmarried, the two youngest, boy and girl have married and come back to Rangitikei; the elder daughter is married and lived at Roseneath, Wellington.

Alfred, the sixth son, married Annie Stevens. She was left with five sons and one daughter. All are married. The widow is still living at Petone. Edmund was the only son who did not take up farming. He went first to the Bank of N.Z. at Wanganui, afterwards to the Bank of N.S.W. as Manager at Hawera. He married Jane Williamson, leaving her a widow with two sons and two daughters. He died at Hawera.

Sarah Ann comes next, she married William Hammond of York Farm. She died at 36, leaving her husband with four sons and the one daughter.

Henry Charles, the eighth son. After leaving

school he first farmed in the Upokongaro Valley. In the paddock at the back from the house, there was a round mud hole in which sheep got bogged. The mud hole seemed bottomless, as when long rods were pushed down the Maori boy said: "It must go through". Certainly it smelt of sulphur. While the investigations were in progress, bones were found which were Moa bones; parts of many birds were got out of them, some went to what was afterwards the Wanganui Museum. Some were mounted by my husband and are in the hall here now. I understand men have been working there are getting more Moa bones.

It was the year that Henry married when the first Moa bones were found. He married Catherine Alice Smith and had two sons and three daughters, all being married. His widow was asked to undertake this writing, as one of the three widows of that generation. His youngest son went to the Great War. Before Henry was married he had Maoris for shearing as was usual at this time. One of the Maoris died at the Pa, and all the men working in the shed had to be allowed to the house that night, being afraid the departed spirit would find them. I was pleased I was not there then.

Mrs Gower died at her son's George's place in 1900, aged 60 years. The Bonny Glen was sold to settle up the Estate, after being in the family for fifty years and more. Henry Charles was living there then. He bought a farm at Leedstown and died there while his son was away at war. He was 59 when he died.

All these descendents of the Gowers who came here in 1840 in January, are still living in the North Island, I think.

March 1939

(Mrs) C.A. Gower, 12 Station Road, Marton.

### FOUNDERS COUNCIL ITEMS

Since the last "Bulletin" the Society has suffered two significant losses. The first was the untimely death of member Don Anderson, supportive husband of Elizabeth Anderson, our longest-serving National Executive Secretary-Treasurer. The late Don Anderson's family home is the magnificent Anderson House, originally built in 1868 and recently restored to full Victorian mansion glory as the new Wellington Commercial Travellers' Club located just off the highest intersection of Thompson with Nairn Street.

The second loss sustained in December, shortly after the Society's several Christmas functions he had helped organise was the death of National Councillor Geoff. Lightband energetic Chairman of the Wellington Activities Committee. The behind-the-scenes efforts of both will be sorely missed.

# The Pioneer Woman

LOOKING back to those first women who came to NZ from overseas — why did they come? What sort of women were they?

We really know very little about their motives. Most historians assume that they shared their husbands' aims. Lady Smedley in her recent book on **Homewood** wryly suggests that wealthy Charlotte Johnston, coming to NZ in 1842, might have felt that since her husband intended to sail off to NZ with all her assets in trust, she had no alternative but to go along with him. The Common Law of the period prevented married women holding property in their own right and required husbands to act as trustees.

Some women such as Lady Barker clearly saw NZ as an interlude in their lives. At no stage did they consider it a permanent deprivation and perhaps the sure knowledge that they would one day return to civilization is the reason for their astonishing cheerfulness in the face of so many hardships.

But for other women it was a one way journey. The wives of the displaced Scottish Crofters who came to Southland knew that there was nothing for them to go back to. An urgent desire to better their conditions of life must have driven these new settlers, and if the conditions they found were harsh at least there was hope for improvement; hope for the rewards of hard work.

CONDITIONS varied widely among the settlements, but the Wesleyan Missionary Society was being realistic when it laid down that "no female come out who expected to be ministered to rather than to minister to".

A surprising number of single women and widows also came to NZ. We read of one poor Irish girl who was pregnant and left Ireland because she feared her father would shoot her. Given the shortage of women in NZ many of the ladies readily found husbands, but a husband was no guarantee of success. Life was hazardous and many wives found themselves responsible for home and children while husbands worked on gold fields or to get the capital needed to begin business or farm. Some less responsible men abandoned their families for long periods and returned only to take up whatever savings the wives might have accumulated. It was to prevent this injustice that the first of the Married Women's Property Acts was passed. This concern shown by the pioneers has continued through our history with various attempts to secure a woman's rights to property within the marriage relationship. The most recent being the 1977 Matrimonial Property Act which reinforces the partnership concept of marriage and recognises non-monetary contributions in

financial terms. Of course this Act only applies when marriages break up. The partnership principle is still a matter of choice when the marriage is ended by death.

TO RETURN to the early colonists — death could pose particular problems for those women whose husbands were lost in situations where the lack of a body could make it difficult to provide the necessary proof. Drowning was a very common cause of death but if it could not be proved by the production of a body then the estate could not be easily distributed.

The solo mother in NZ is far from being a modern phenomenon, though among pioneer women it tended to be an accidental rather than a chosen life style.

WHENEVER one reads of the lives of these early Mothers the most striking contrast with today must be the large families. Pregnancies occurred with regularity and frequency, and as frequent were the tragic infant deaths. At this time there was a positive economic advantage in the large family which could provide an unpaid labour force for farm or shop. The status of 'Mother of Sons' was important to a pioneer woman in contrast to the situation today when children are an economic disadvantage and population growth is not a high priority goal.

THE ENERGY and ingenuity of these women is inspiring, but there was always the expectation of improvement so that they were alert for any technological changes which could help them. In this respect the men, who usually held the purse strings, were keen supporters. NZ Men have never underestimated the drudgery of housework, perhaps because so many have had to undertake the chores at one time or another. The willingness to try something new is a pioneer characteristic still with us today, but the vision of a better future is much less in evidence. The immediacy of world politics and the fragility of our society no longer encourages a certain hope for a shining future.

—Extract from a Talk given Wellington  
Founders, 1980 by Jean Fuller.  
(Taped by Ewen Hay-McKenzie.)

## OUTSTANDING Long-Distance Performances by National Executive MEMBERS

A former National President Ian Cameron of the Wairarapa has an impressive record for his many years of attendance at scores of executive meetings and social functions - coming at all times of the day and night over the Rimutakas to Wakefield House. Immediate past National Deputy President "Tank" Tankersley has similarly established and outstanding record for attendance at all manner of Wakefield House meetings - from Wanganui initially then more recently from Waikanae on the Golden Coast.

Wellington Members of the Founder's Society were addressed recently by the Wellington Harbour Board general manager, Mr J.F.Stewart, on the historical relationship between the development of the Board and the Port and Wellington.

In a change from their usual venue for such lectures, the 42-strong contingent met in the boardroom.

Mr Stewart, joined the harbour board at the age of 14 and has been chief executive since 1976 and his 43-year association with the board made him well qualified to deliver an anecdotal history.

He told the group that the history of Wellington as a port fell naturally into periods of 40 years.

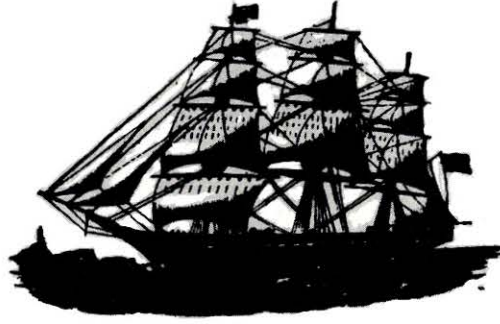
From 1840 to 1880 the community was establishing itself and utterly dependant on the uncertain and lengthy voyages of ships, mostly from Great Britain.

When Wakefield came to New Zealand with a mandate from the New Zealand Company to establish a settlement at the best location for a commercial port he had little difficulty in deciding on Port Nicholson, Mr Stewart said.

The merits of the harbour determined the selection of the site for the city which has grown on its shores and since become the capital.

1880 marked the beginning of the second 40 year period and the completion of rail links between Wellington, Manawatu and Wairarapa and was also the year in which the merchants of the area played a strong part in the establishment of the Wellington Harbour Board.

"They saw the need for a far better capability in dealing with ships and trade and it was obvious that it could only be on a combined basis -



as a public authority and under the control of the public.

"The next 40 years saw a tremendous development of great success in that era to 1920, Mr Stewart said.

Then there began a change into a quite different period where the internal combustion engine was becoming more effective; roads were growing and they exerted a substantial influence on the kind of economy and trading circumstances which developed.

Mr Stewart said that the following 40 year period, which we are now in the middle of, has already been one of greater change than in the previous 100 years.

Ten years ago it had been popular to ask why New Zealand should suffer the changes that container shipping required.

"I don't think many people held that view for long - it was simply a question as to whether New Zealand was to remain capable of being part of the world wide trading community."

The influence of the harbour board from 1880 had been considerable, Mr Stewart said, but its position was more difficult today than in earlier times when Wellington was a small, more close knit community.

Since the second world war, with a spread of residential areas far beyond the immediate city and suburban area, there was not the automatic understanding by everybody that they were affected by what happened at the port.

He said that there were some things which needed to be done on behalf of the public, which required a public body such as the harbour board.

It was extremely important that people of a high calibre continued to present themselves for election to such public bodies.

Mr Stewart presented the president of the Wellington branch of the society, and the national president, with copies of the Wellington Harbour Board Collection.

# Founders

FROM

Te Mata Times, June 26, 1981



# journey to

# Wellington

On a recent weekend members of the Hawke's Bay branch of the New Zealand Founders Society Inc. from Havelock North, Hastings and Napier converged on Waipukurau, there to join a coach party with Central Hawke's Bay members for a trip to Wellington.

The object of their journey was to meet with the parent society members and to visit places of historic interest in the capital.

Local society members accompanied them on a sightseeing tour on the Saturday afternoon. They visited Antrim House, once the home of Robert Hannah, the footwear "baron," neglected for many years but now restored to something of its former glory, and the headquarters

of the Historic Places Trust.

We then proceeded to the partially-restored Anderson House and the nearby Nairn Cottage which is now a Colonial Museum, a sturdy shingle-roofed tiny cottage, set among its showier town-house neighbours. The last call for the afternoon was to the Maritime Museum sited in the old Bond Store on Queen's Wharf, a most interesting and absorbing collection of maritime relics, models of ships, paintings and memorabilia of ships of the line and coastal ships long past and gone.

The Wellington Society entertained the visitors at a buffet dinner on Saturday evening in their headquarters, Wakefield House, when the speaker for the evening was Allister Bristow, one-time City Archivist in Wellington. In a most interesting and enjoyable talk when we were led back through

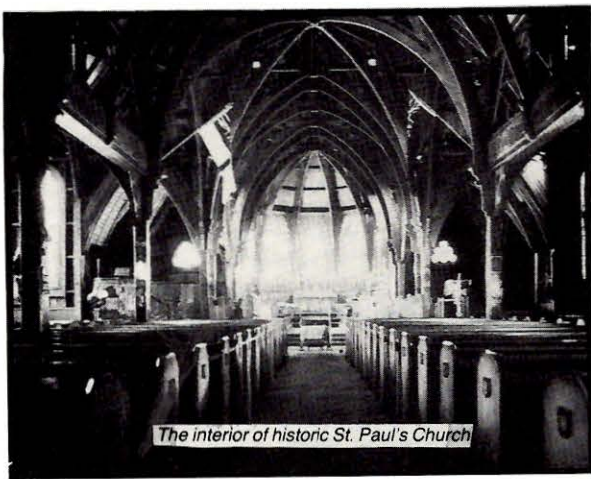
Wellington's early history. Mr Peter Harding, Waipukurau, President of the Hawke's Bay Branch presented a book "The History of Hawke's Bay" by the late J. G. Wilson, to the Dominion President, Mr Gerald Bridge, for inclusion in the NZ Founders Society library.

Sunday's excursions included trips to the Lady Norwood Rose Garden and Begonia House and the Bolton Street Memorial Park (the old Bolton Street cemetery). Some also did the "Thorndon Walk" and all met up at Old St Paul's for a conducted tour of the beautiful old church.

After leaving Wellington on Sunday afternoon, opportunity was taken to visit the Maori church at Otaki before continuing the homeward trip.

The New Zealand Founders Society are anxious to have it made known that they have established an annual Study Grant, the



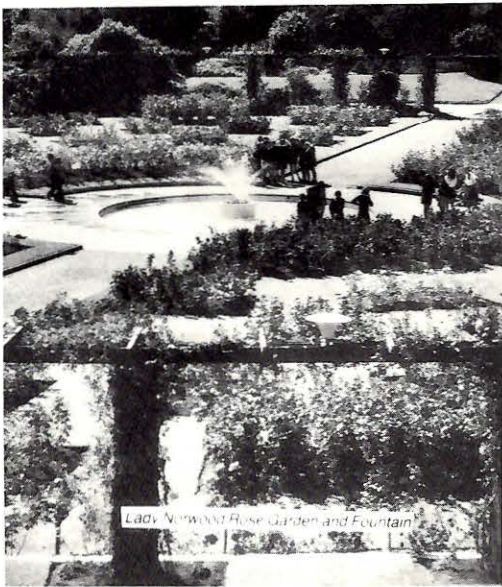


The interior of historic St. Paul's Church

aim of which is to enable research into any aspect of New Zealand's history and development. They hope to attract donations from members and from the public generally to establish a capital fund of \$12,000 to \$15,000 so that it will be possible that the first annual grant will be made in 1982. The grant will be open to all New Zealand citizens and applications will be invited through New

Zealand-wide media. The grant is to be used for research to be completed within one year, and the research is to be on matters of general nation-wide interest and not historical research of personal family backgrounds. Further inquiries at this stage should be directed to the society through its headquarters, the address of which is Box 10290, Wellington.

Hilda Bradley



Lady Newwood Rose Garden and Fountain

## Taranaki Song

John Hursthouse

The passing moments to beguile,  
To cheer our spirits, raise a smile,  
Though rude the voice and rough the lays  
We'll sing in Taranaki's praise,  
And soon will prove in doggerel rhymes,  
Despite the badness of the times,  
That of all places on the coast  
We surely have most cause to boast.

*Chorus: So banish care and don't despair  
Of fortune in this place so rare;  
But in a bumper pledge the toast  
New Plymouth fair, New Zealand's boast.*

We've famous land for him who tills:  
To grind our corn we've got good mills,  
We've churches for the orthodox,  
And for the sinners gaols and stocks;  
We've lowing herds on every side,  
And hapuku in every tide;  
And as for fruit, the place is full  
Of that delicious bull-a-bull.

We've coal, jet black, on yonder hill,  
And manganese close by the mill;  
There's sulphur near old Egmont's base  
And iron sand all o'er the place.  
There's nickel too, if we are right,  
And signs of silver, rich and bright;  
And where's the man will dare to tell  
But that a gold mine's there as well?

And other things we've got besides:  
We've got Gledhill to tan our hides;  
To strike the whale with harpoon true  
We've Barrett and his hardy crew;  
Our flagging spirits soon we'll cheer  
With Davy's stout or George's beer;  
Nor fetch tobacco from afar  
When Nairn can twist the mild cigar.

From the *Wellington Independent* of  
14 October 1846.

Adelphi Nov-24-1837

My dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 24<sup>th</sup>, after several newspapers for which I am much obliged

The Book tells well, & is making a most favorable impression. The engraving will be out next week (I have put you down for a copy) & the Panorama will certainly be exhibited by Christmas.

Yours very truly

E. G. Wakefield

This letter was written in London by Wakefield to E. B. Hopper, one of the pioneers of Wellington. The original is in the Turnbull Library, Wellington. The book ( by Wakefield and John Ward ) explained the purposes of the New Zealand Association for colonisation of this country.

(Ed: Perhaps those who study handwriting expertly might care to comment on our principal founder's characteristics for possible publication in the next issue of The Bulletin.)

**RECENT ARRIVALS into the membership ranks of the Founders Society.....The National Secretary and her office supplied the following listing of those new members who have joined since the last Bulletin and up until approximately June, 1981.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Ship</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Ancestor</b>
Mr J.D. Lorimer	Hamilton	"Cornwall"	1851	Isaac & Eleanor Mawson
Mr P.J. George	Carterton	"Bengal Merchant"	1840	Alexander Yule
Mrs E.M. Barr	Masterton	"Aurora"	1840	Jeremiah Oxenham
Mrs M. York	Greytown	"Canoe"		Sara Miniwa
Mr E.N. Davis	Wanganui	"Whaler Mariana"	1824	Gilbert Mair
Mrs G.M. Mansfield	Wanganui	"Pilgrim"	1849	Charles Decimus Barraud
Mrs M.H. Flintoff	Tauranga	"Randolph"	1850	John & Mary Stanley
Mrs A.M. Wallace	Wellington	"London"	1842	Charles & Elizabeth Matthews
Mr G. Wallace	Wellington	"Timandra"	1842	William & Sarah Spurde
Mrs C.M. McConnell	New Plymouth	"Whitby"	1841	Henry Lunn
		"Martha Ridgway"	1842	William & Mary Harding
		"Olympus"	1842	Mary Knight
		Will Watch	1842	William & Hannan Harvey
		"Lloyds"	1842	Richard Burnett
		"Associate"		Sarah Burnett
Mrs Y. Carrington	Stratford	"Cuba"	1840	Wellington Carrington
Mr L.G. Carrington	Stratford	"Martha Ridgway"	1840	Charles & Ann Brown
Mrs S. Grace	Hunterville	Lord William Bentinck	1841	Anthony & Susannah Wall
Mrs A.F. Edmunds	Palmerston North	"Associate"		
Mr E.R. Edmunds	Palmerston North	"Oriental"	1840	William Fowlds
		"Gertrude"	1841	Mary Lingard
Mrs Y.M. Prebble	Palmerston North	"Associate"		
Mr A.J. Prebble	Palmerston North	"Aurora"	1840	James Prebble
Mr D.J. Riddell	Dannevirke	"Associate"		
Mrs N.M. Riddell	Dannevirke	"London"	1840	Henry & Elizabeth Collett
Mrs M. Logan	Waipukurau	"Associate"		
Mr A.H. Johnston	Wellington	"Lady Nugent"	1841	John & Fanny Kilmister
Mrs G.V. George	Carterton	"Associate"		
Mrs M. Jamieson	Waipukurau	"Maori"	1858	James Barker
Mrs H.B. Dexter	Auckland	"Victoria"	1839	George Graham
Mrs D.L. Miller	Hamilton	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	William Black
Mrs C.M. Sullivan	Tokoroa	"Union"	1843	Thomas & Sarah Pennell
Mrs R.M. Addison	Tauranga	"William Bryan"	1841	John & Grace Lye
		"Timandra"	1842	John & Jane Hooker
Mrs E.M. Banks	Paraparaumu	"Olympus"	1841	Sam & Sarah Tolhurst
Mrs M.J. Johnson	Wellington	"Barque Elizabeth"	1828	James Jackson
		"Tory"	1841	William Dorset
		"Willwatch"	1841	Captain James Cross
Mrs N.E. Barrett	Carterton	"Associate"		
Mrs V.M. Hawke	Carterton	"Duke of Roxburgh"	1840	William Hawke
Mrs E.M. Bond	Carterton	"Slains Castle"	1841	John Hodge
Mrs P.J. Field	Masterton	"Associate"		
Mrs D.E. Trotman	Greytown	"Associate"		
Mr R.F. Nixon	Wanganui	"Thomas Harrison"	1842	Samuel Manson
Mr A.E. Jones	Waipukurau	"Associate";		
Mr H.H. Mills	Waipukurau	"Oliver Lang"	1856	William Hall
		"Associate"		
Mrs R.M. Mills	Waipukurau	"Associate"		
Mrs L.J. Burfield	Hastings	"Duke of Roxburgh"	1840	John Brown & Elizabeth Reading
		"Birman"	1842	Joseph & Sarah Clapham
		"Olympus"	1842	Charles Lucas
Mrs E.M. Page	Waipawa	"Associate"		
Mr R.N. Miller	Hamilton	"Associate"		
Mrs B. McPhee	Havelock North	"Bengal Merchant"	1840	John & Mary Turner
Mrs E. Clare	Hastings	"Phoebe"	1843	Hannah Kite
Mr A.E. Logan	Waipukurau	"H.B. Associate"	1857	Robert Rowe
Mr P. Sherning	Hastings	"Associate"		
Mrs A.M. Attrill	Hamilton	"Associate"		
Mrs O.E. Miller	Auckland	"Sir George Seymour"	1847	Robert Parker
		"Essex"	1843	William Harvey
		"Associate"		
Mr V.J. Hewitt	Kaitia	"Associate"		
Mr H.C. Plank	Wellington		1851	William Josiah Plank
Mr W.A. Cullen	Wellington	"Bengal Merchant"	1840	James Cullen
Mr G. Searle C.B.E.	Waikanae	"London"	1842	John Tattle
Mr A.M. Bedkober	Wellington	"Associate"		
Mrs M.A. Cardis	Australia	"Associate"		
Mr C.H. Morris	Wellington	"Associate"		

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mrs S.E. Freeth	Auckland	"Active"	1814	Capt. Thomas & Hannah Hansen
Mrs N.M. Nash	Palmerston North	"Oriental"	1840	Robert & Elizabeth Wilton (son)
Mrs M. Herbert	Taranaki	"Associate"		
Mr E.B. Herbert	Taranaki	"London"	1842	Joseph & Sarah Jane Herbert
Mrs E.L. Waugh	Waipukurau	"William Bryan"	1841	Edmond & Lucy Sarten
Mrs S.M. Koea	New Plymouth	"William Bryan"	1841	William & Mary Marshall Nicholas & Sarah Pepperell
Mrs E.M. Lincoln	Havelock Nth	"Rosetta Joseph"	1847	William Posseniskie
Mrs M.M. Watts	Takapau	"Sir George Osborne"	1826	James Hamlin
Mrs J.C. Mason	Waipukurau	"Associate"		
Mr E.R. Mason	Waipukurau	"William Bentinck"	1850	William Head
Mrs P.A. Lincoln	Ngunguru	"Brampton"	1823	William Spickman
Miss M.P. Hodges	Auckland	"Lady Lilford"	1840	Peter Hume
		"Bolton"	1840	Thomas & Eliza Avery
Miss S.M. Peace	Auckland	"Duchess of Argyle"	1842	Govan Jamieson
Mrs J.E. Smith	Ohura	Blenheim	1842	James Pickford Smart
Mr T.K. Winter	Wellington	"Bolton"	1842	William Winter
Mr J.H. Bibby	Waipawa	"Great Britain"	1852	Edward Bibby
Mrs V. Bibby	Waipawa	"Martha Ridgway"	1842	Thomas Sullivan
Mrs P.C. Tipene	Porongahau	"Duke of Portland"	1854	Edward Garland
		"Associate"		
Mr J.B.L. Jamieson	Waipukurau	"Associate"	1855	Benjamin Shadbolt
Mr G.S. Judd	Hamilton	"William Bryan"	1841	Jesse & Elizabeth Ann Jury
		"Blenheim"	1842	John Rogers
Mrs V. Muir	Te Puke	"Birman"	1842	John & Phoebe Monk
Mrs R.E. Dinniss	Hamilton	"Bolton"	1840	William & Sarah Clarkson
Mrs M.L. Thom	Masterton	"Jura"	1858	Archibald Valentine
Mrs R.D. Peffers	Wanganui	"Oriental"	1840	Charles & Cecilia Rodgers
Mrs I.M. Bainbridge	Auckland	"Ramillies"	1847	Peter Burns
Mr A.J. Webb	Auckland	"Cossack"	1823	Thomas Webb
Mrs B. Flavel	Hamilton	"Westminster"	1843	Daniel & Jane Lorrigan
Mrs O.A. Hardie	Tauranga	"Will Watch"	1841	Mark Newl
Mrs D.C. Holderness	Havelock Nth	"Oriental"	1840	William Fowlds
		"Gertrude"	1841	Mary Lingard
Mrs D.M. Harlen	Hastings	"Westminster"	1840	Benjamin Woods
Mr H.J. Evans	Taradale	"Adelaide"	1840	John & Caroline Evans
Mr A.H. Billings	New Plymouth	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	William & Eliza Billings
Mrs J.M. Billings	New Plymouth	"Associate"		
Mrs L.J. Brewer	Palmerston North	"Mary"	1849	Ann Cawthron
Mrs R.A. Butters	Palmerston North	"Olympus"	1842	William & Elizabeth Palmer
		"Prince of Wales"	1842	William & Mary Jessop
Mrs I.M. Edwards	Masterton	"Bolton"	1840	Abraham & Sophia Harris
Mrs L.M. Allan	Masterton	"Comte de Paris"	1840	Catherine Breitmeyer
		"Coromandel"	1840	William Pawson
Miss G.M. Burgess	Carterton	"Oriental"	1840	William Blanford Burgess
Mr H.M. Major	Masterton	"Thames"	1849	Archibald Clark
Mrs F.E. Love	Carterton	"Lord William Bentinck"	1841	Richard & Margaret Clifton
		own ship	pre 1840	Capt. Ebnezer Batt
Mrs F.W. Murphy	Auckland		1840	Frederick & Susan Miller
Mrs E.M. Stewart	Auckland	"Brazil Packet"	1834	Rev. James Wallis
Mrs M.J. Turner	Auckland	"Associate" (Fencible)		
Mrs P. Neale	Auckland	"Associate" (Fencible)		
Mr D.M. Ormsby	Waipukurau	"Royal Stewart"	1855	Charles George Tripp
Mrs E.D. Ormsby	Waipukurau	"Associate"		
Mrs P.G. Hines	Auckland	"Ramillies"	1847	John McPike
Mrs A.M. Hoare	Wellington	"Mariner"	1849	James & Jessie Stirling
Mrs C.V. Gadd	Hastings	"London"	1842	Henry Burling
Mr H.C. Walker	Hastings	"Bolton"	1840	George & Mary Spackman
Mr A.W. Gadd	Hastings	"Associate"		
Mr M.J. Middleton	Waipukurau	"Associate"		
Mrs A.A. Powell	Napier	"Bolton"	1840	Abraham & Sophia Harris
		"Himalaya"	1843	Charles Sutton
		"Associate"		
Mrs R.A. Walker	Hastings	"Associate"		
Mr F.T. Powell	Napier	"Associate"		
Mr N.M. Sargisson	Hamilton		1810	Richard Cains
Mrs M.F. Lawrence	Wellington	"Hon. Associate"		
Mrs E.E. Evans	Palmerston North	"Gertrude"	1840	Rice Owen Clark
			1838	Louisa Felgate
Mr P.G. Evans	Palmerston North	"Lady Nugent"	1850	Capt. John Parsons
Mrs H.J. Kennedy	Manakau	"Bolton"	1842	John & Mary Morris
Mrs P.A. Knapp	Lower Hutt	"Charlotte Jane"	1850	John James Turnbull

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mr A.C. Dawson	Wellington	"Adelaide"	1840	Alfred Hewitt
Mr A.M. Plank	Wellington		1851	William Josiah Plank
Mrs J.M. Perry	Auckland	"Jane Gifford"	1842	Robert Graham
Mrs P.J. Sefton	Auckland	"Duchess of Argyle"	1842	James & Margaret Allison
Mr C.V. McConnochie	Te Aroha	"Duchess of Argyle"	1842	John & Jean McConnochie
Mrs A.M. Main	Hamilton	"Maori"	1857	Peter Grant
Mr A. Main	Hamilton	"Associate"		
Mr G.M. Rockell	Palmerston North	"Oriental"	1840	Thomas Urquart McKenzie
		"Blenheim"	1841	Margaret Frazer
Mrs C. Rockell	Palmerston North	"Associate"		
Mrs H.M. Caldwell	Palmerston North	"Aurora"	1840	Joseph & Sarah Carter
		"Martha Ridgway"	1842	Thomas & Mary George
Mr D.B. Caldwell	Palmerston North	"Associate"		
Mrs P.A. King	Havelock North	"Fifeshire"	1842	Cyrus Goulter
Mrs E.M. Jones	Dargaville	"Sir George Osborne"	1826	Rev. James Hamlin
		"Minerva"	1828	Charles Baker
Mrs K. Speight	Auckland	"Associate"		
Mrs E. Price	Auckland	"Ann"	1848	Edward Gallagher
Mrs T.R. Garry	Hamilton	"New Zealander"	1840	George & Catherine Bregman
Mr D.S. Durbridge	Palmerston North	"William Bryan"	1841	Jonathan & Elizabeth Pearn
Mrs J.L. Durbridge	Palmerston North	"Associate"		
Mr H.O. Udy	Feilding	"Duke of Roxburgh"	1840	Hart Udy
Mrs J.S. Swainson	Palmerston North	"Associate"		
Mrs E.C. Gifford	Rotorua	"Catherine Stewart-Forbes"	1841	David & Philadelphia Benge
		"Slains Castle"	1842	James & Ann Collins
<b>Mr G.A. Field</b>	<b>Hastings</b>	<b>"British Sovereign"</b>	<b>1845</b>	<b>George Field</b>
Mrs R.I. Patterson	Dannevirke	"Lady Nugent"	1851	More & Sarah Morgan
Mr R.A. Patterson	Dannevirke	"Associate"		
Mr M.A. Stevens	Hamilton	"William Bryan"	1841	Jesse & Elizabeth Ann Jury
		"Blenheim"	1842	Richard & Elizabeth Julian
		"Oriental"	1841	Daniel Coulls
		"Oriental"	1841	William & Jane George
Mrs B.C. Arkley	Wellington	"William Bryan"	1841	John & Grace Lye
Mrs E.E. Beckaber	Wellington	"London"	1840	Charles Dixon
Mrs D.M. Stichbury	Greytown	"Associate"		
Mrs J.H. Greaves	Ongaonga	"Tory"	1840	Thomas & Sarah Tankersley
Mr E.J. Cox	Auckland	"Western Australia"	1835	James & Mary Ann Anderson
		"Shamrock"	1841	John & Jane Cox
Miss M.J. Patrick	Wellington	"Gertrude"	1841	William & Lucy Mitchell
Miss E.M. Hall	Wellington	"Louisa Campbell"	1842	Jane Elizabeth Robinson
Mr T.M. Field	Napier	"Egmont"	1856	William Beech
Mr K.D. McEwen	Auckland	"Bengal Merchant"	1840	David McEwen
				David Galloway
Mrs P. Field	Napier	"Associate"		
Mrs N.C. Lobban	Hastings	"Oriental"	1841	Robert Wilton
Mr L.G. Kirker	Kaitia	"Blenheim"	1840	Dougal & Jane McLachlan
Mrs F.I. Christiansen	New Plymouth	"Amelia Thompson"	1841	James & Ruth Oliver
Mr K.W. Christiansen	New Plymouth	"Associate"		
Mrs P.J. McCarthy	Hastings	"Timandra"	1842	William Spurdle
Mr J.H. McCarthy	Hastings	"Associate"		
Mrs N.W. Smith	Havelock Nth	"Scotia"	1847	John James Curtis
Mr H. Telfer	Otorohanga	"Associate"		
Mr P.D. Telfer	Otorohanga	"Aurora"	1840	Joseph Pudney
Mrs B. Holland	Auckland	"Associate"		
		4th Waikato Regt.		
Mrs M.Y. Knapper	Hamilton	"Cossack"	1823	Thomas Webb
Mrs D.A. Martin	Auckland	"Tryphern"	1844	Alfred & Amelia Boon
		"Elora"	1848	John Walters
		"Brougham"	1842	Albert James Allom
Mrs S.M. Wilson	Wanganui	"Associate"		
Mr J.H. Holderness	Havelock Nth	"Associate"		
Mrs C.F. Smith	Whangarei	"Associate"		
Mr R.W. Stevens	Martinborough	"Oriental"	1841	Robert Wilton
Mrs M.A. Sextus	Masterton	"Associate"		
Mr M.A. Sextus	Masterton	"St Pauli"	1843	Johan Gottfield, George Sixtus
		"Sir Charles Forbes"	1842	Stephen Leah Newport

## Te Aute College

At 127 years old, Te Aute is one of the oldest schools in the country. The idea of a school for Maori boys was conceived by Sir George Grey, who persuaded Samuel Williams to start Te Aute. Four thousand acres of Government Land were donated by Sir George Grey and approximately 3,800 acres of Maori land were donated. The Headmaster from 1878 to 1912, Mr John Thornton, modelled it on an English grammar school. The boys spoke Maori at this time but French, Latin English and Greek were introduced as well as many other subjects. Sport was also important, including cricket, cadets, athletics and rugby. Prayers were said at the beginning and end of the day as at the present time.

Many notable Maoris were educated at Te Aute including Ngata, Buck, Pomare, Ropeha and Ellison. The years 1878 to 1912 were a "Golden Period" for the school, followed by a bad patch, then from 1920 to 1951 Ernest Loton was Headmaster. He transferred the emphasis of subjects from academic to manual and technical skills. The school still managed to produce leaders. Eighty percent of the Maori officers in the Second World War and all the Maori chaplains were educated at Te Aute. The only Maori ever to win the Victoria Cross was also educated at Te Aute.

The 1960's and early 1970's were a depressing time. In 1968 the school nearly closed: the roll was down to 68 boys. There were difficulties in staffing, dilapidated buildings and lack of money. The Te Aute Trust Board approached the Government for help. Norman Kirk gave the "green light" for the Government to assist the College.

In 1977 Mr Riddell became Headmaster of what was a State School. At present the full roll consists of 191 boarders and 11 day boys and there is a waiting list. There is a well qualified staff. Today's aims are pride of tradition and pride of history, academic and sporting achievement. Recently the NZ Herald nominated one boy as one of the top ten secondary school students. Te Aute produces some of the best school boy rugby players in the country. In 1984 it is hoped to take a team to Wales. There have been many successes at interschool athletics. Maoritunga and religious instruction are important.

The philosophy of the school is to send out young men who have realised their potential academically and in personal growth and to foster Maori values so that they can pattern their lives in a multicultural society.

Peter Harding, Pres. H.B. Branch.

### ABOUT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS AND THE NEXT EDITION OF THE BULLETIN.

- **"THE ALBERTLANDERS"** – Mrs Kathleen Standish, sister-in-law to the Taranaki Branch President, wrote this precis of a talk she gave to that Branch.  
*Mrs Standish is herself a descendant of the Albertlanders. Her greatgrandfather, Charles Hook, arrived at Auckland in 1862 on the "Matilda Wattenbach". He was Treasurer for the Albertlanders Association.*
- **EDITION 1982–3** will contain some further information on the Wakefield family. An account on the Baker family contributed by Auckland member Lorna V.D. Dulieu . . . Some illustrations of the earliest N.Z. dwellings and of some more recent buildings that no longer exist. . . Extracts from talks given at Wakefield House taped by Ewen Hay-McKenzie.
- **MEMBERS** are invited to submit for consideration articles approx 1,000 words, poetry, etc about our pioneer past.

# SPEECH ON EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD

Notes for a speech on the Canadian aspects of the life of Edward Gibbon Wakefield delivered by Mr L.M. Buick-Constable at the grave-side of the Principal Founder of New Zealand and his family, Bolton Street Cemetery, 11 a.m. March 20, 1981.

Some persons, families and concepts exhibiting brilliance can attract or engender admiration and notoriety in about the same proportion as they attract or engender envy, scorn, controversy — Edward Gibbon Wakefield, his family and his scheme for the orderly non-penal colony settlement of the Commonwealth was no exception.

If Edward Gibbon Wakefield was alive today he would be celebrating his 185th birthday. If Edward Gibbon Wakefield was alive today would he see in what we see around us now cause for celebration? I wonder and leave each of you to come up with the answer...

— I really wonder whether he would judge our progress too harshly....Look, look around us, it's not too bad a result for a mere 140 years!

## The Canadian View of Wakefield

On the grave stone we are told that Edward Gibbon Wakefield was a Member of Parliament in New Zealand and in Canada. The Canadians record him as a colonial reformer who was born in



Photo: Ewen Hay-McKenzie

London, England, on March 20, 1796. Canadians are told that he was educated at Westminster and at Edinburgh and entered the British Diplomatic Service in 1826 (aged thirty and already a widower). He was involved in the abduction of a sixteen-year-old heiress from Cheshire. The British Parliament subsequently dissolved the unconsummated union which earned he and his brother William, a three year sentence at Newgate Prison. Since our British Law proclaims that when anyone completes the penalty for a crime, large or small, that should be the end of that but it was not to be. That gretna green (style) escapade — not unknown to young English blades of those times — was to blight his advancement in fields politic for years to come and as Canadians see it, was the reason why when eight years later George Lambton, first Earl of Durham, was appointed Governor General of Canada. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, though an acknowledged expert economist on the problems of the Colonies (Britain's), was not able to hold anything other than an unpaid unofficial advisor to Governor General Durham who had handpicked him for the job. Canadian's acknowledge, however, that the gifted and visionary, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, inspired and is considered by most to have drafted much of the famous Durham Report basis for the British North American Act. In the new Canadian legislature which resulted, Edward Gibbon Wakefield was elected member for Beauharnois in Quebec, from 1842 to 1844 and actually planned the Beauharnois canal on the St. Lawrence River. Come to think of it — maybe, Wakefield — having had his fill of British justice felt the Napoleonic laws prevailing then (and still today) in Canada's Quebec, more befitting to his temperament.

That same Lord Durham, Governor-General of early Canada, was to become first Chairman of the

**The Wellington City Council was left funds by a former Governor-General, Lord Bledisloe, to annually stage a wreath-laying ceremony held now to celebrate E.G.W.'s birthdate. The 1981 Guest Speaker, your Editor, is Pictured here in company with His Worship The Mayor of Wellington, Sir (then Mr.) Michael Fowler. Seated at far left is Miss Irma O'Connor, Auckland, great grand-daughter and sole direct descendant in N.Z. of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, who had earlier placed the floral tribute seen at rear right.**

New Zealand Company which organised from England the organised settlement of Wellington (1840), New Plymouth (1841), Nelson (1842), Dunedin (1848) and Christchurch (1850). Durham's Canadian advisor — that same E.G. Wakefield, aged 57, sick and finished in England, in 1853 finally followed his brother Col. William to New Zealand (the real founder of Wellington) in pursuit of following through the founding of Canterbury...

Edward Gibbon Wakefield — who's birthday anniversary we do homage to today — Principal

Founder of New Zealand, author, idealist, visionary, innovator, individualist, passionate social and prison reformer, MP in more than one country, equaliser and hope-giver to the underprivileged, has surely many times over atoned for his one-time crime against society and so should be allowed to live at peace in our hearts and minds. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, I salute you and in doing so through you pay tribute to all pioneers your initiatives gave the 'go ahead to' for what is Wellington and indeed today's New Zealand.

## *Happiness is history*



**THE NEW ZEALAND Founders Society** took a trip to historic Pauatahanui. Members were in a happy mood after looking round St Alban's Anglican Church, built on the site of Matai Taua Pa. The group also visited St Joseph's Catholic church, built in 1878, the Taylor-Stace cottage, built in 1847, and Battle Hill, the site of the fight with Te Rangihaeata in 1846.

*"Dominion"*, Nov 1981.