

New Zealand

founders

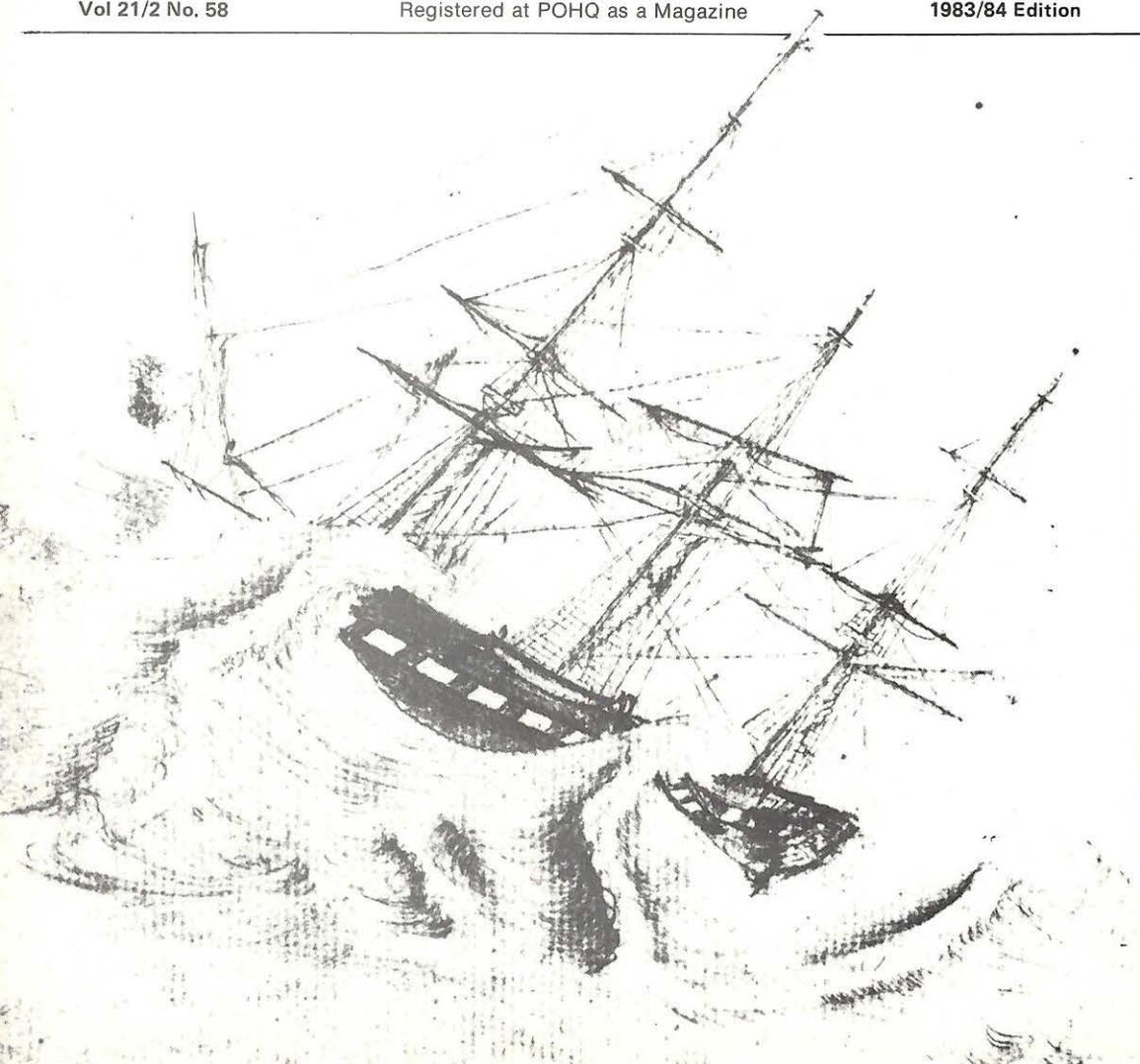


BULLETIN

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(A hitherto unpublished account)

EXCERPTS FROM A SURGEON'S LOG ON A SAILING SHIP WITHIN NEW ZEALAND WATERS WHEN THE COPIES OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI WERE BEING TAKEN AROUND NEW ZEALAND BY SHIP, ON FOOT AND ON HORSEBACK FOR SIGNATURES BY EMISSARIES OF GOVERNOR HOBSON AND THE EARLIEST NZ COMPANY SHIPS WERE LANDING THEIR SETTLERS - HAND-PICKED UNDER THE WAKEFIELD SCHEME - ON THE BEACH AT PETONE, TE ARO FLATS AND THORNDON ...

(Editorial Note: Forms of spelling, punctuation, grammar and sentence structure deliberately left as it appears in the original Journal.)

Journal of a
Voyage to the South Seas in the Ship
Seringapatam.
Captⁿ J. Courtenay.

1st Mate Mr. Hurford

3^d Mate Mr. Abbey

2^d Mr. Smith

Surgeon J. R. Robinson

November. 1838.

In the Bay of Islands

near Teakum^a in March 1840

OUR COVER

Graphic pencil sketch of the ship "SERINGAPATAM" encountering high seas enroute from England (late 1838) to New Zealand (early 1840). From the Journal kept and illustrated by Surgeon Robinson who was clearly a talented artist.

- From the personal library of Member Major Keith-Kirk

Excerpts from a Surgeon's log ...

*Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas
in the ship*

"SERINGAPATAM" of London

Captn E. Courtenay

1st Mate Mr Hurford

2nd Mate Mr Smith

3rd Mate Mr Abbey

Surgeon S.R. Robinson

The Journal starts: "We left London on the 22nd of October, 1838 and proceeded to Gravesend towed by a steamboat. We dropped anchor about 8pm. Went ashore and slept not having had my bed sacking put in my Birth. Spent the greater part of the next day on shore. Went on board in the evening. The next morning weighed anchor and proceeded to the shore where we again let go (the anchor.) We reached the Downs on the 26th. On the Sunday we weighed and proceeded to sea with a favourable breeze which gradually went round to the S.W. and as the evening came on began to blow hard. We had a bad night and with great difficulty got clear of a lee shore. We got into the Down again about eight in the morning and anchored. We have since made three unsuccessful attempts to get away and returned once with lof (loss) of jib boom. On Sunday 11 November the wind came from the South, we weighed and the breeze continuing on Monday Morning when I awoke we were abreast of the Isle of Wight but too far off to put our Pilot on shore at 4pm at last light bore East of us about 2 miles off. We hoisted the Jack at the Fore top gallant mast head for a Pilot off Plymouth. A Pilot came on board and we got rid of our old Pilot to our no small satisfaction as it prevented too during the night when we had a fair wind. Pafed (passed) the Lizard about 10pm.

Day:	Rate:	Course:	Wind:	
Tuesday 13 Nov.	8½ Lat 49° 17" Long 6° 19"	W by S	E	Steady breeze and clear weather. Stowed our anchor and anything else that was not wanted on deck at 10am hoisted fore topsail, studding sail, a bark (barque) a head of us we soon pafed (passed) her was in sight at six p.m. Very few birds seen have been eating some preserved damsons and in the evening smoked one pipe the ship rolling a great deal, occasionally, ships a sea.
Wednesday 14th	8 Lat 46° 46" Long 10° 53"	S.W.	E by S	No sight of the barque this morning there is lef (less) wind and sea. There is an evident difference in the Atmosphere Temperature it is much warmer. Thermometre in the Cabin 55°. A chaffinch on board and a thrush flying around us. The boats crews were chosen after breakfast the men being called aft. The Captain having first choice then the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Mates in succeffion (succession). Lower studding sail & main topsail studding sail 1st. Harpoons & Lances got upon deck.
Thursday 15	Calm Lat. 46° 17 Long 12. 39			Last night about 8 oclock Squally weather with heavy rain took in studding sails a large barque pafed (passed) astern under our lee occasional puffs of winds during the night several birds on deck one thrush a wren and a robin a troupe of Dolphin (Delphinus connanuis) playing about the ship. Therm. 56°
Friday 16	7 S.S.W.		E by S	Calm during the night a breeze came about 8am which continued until 6 pm when the wind shifted to S. by W. We are now making about a westerly course - cloudy weather with rain reefed topsails - fifteen sail in sight.
Saturday 17	4 Lat 42° 16' N. Long 13° 42' W.	S.S.E.	S by W	Blowing hard all night and during the day three reefs in the topsails. Lef (less) wind at 8 pm but a heavy sea. Reading Coopers Activities and learning how to point a rope.

Sunday
18 Nov. Lat. 43 N
Long 11° 57" W.

Squally weather with rain, sometimes almost calm. Spoke The Schooner "ber gute Hensicht", of Christians and bound to St. Jibes when upon Larboard Course W by N. We are now at 6 p.m. upon the Starboard tack Course S by E. A few Guillemots seen today at twelve. At noon it blew fresh. In main topgallant Spanker and Jib took couple reefs in topsails at 6 p.m. set these sails again and let out reefs.

Monday
19 Nov. Lat. 42° 39" N.
Long 11° 43" W.

Squall weather in the morning with heavy rain. Got very wet - a beautiful rainbow in the West. Course for the early part of the day S.S.W.. This evening we are going S by E with a steady breeze to clear weather. Wind still from the old quarter - Carpenter employed pulling a saddle on the fore topsail yard which was lowered on deck. Bent a new mizen topsail in top gallant sails at 6 p.m. A piece of a mast covered with Barnacles pafed (passed) weather of us. Several sail in sight homeward bound. Have been whipping some reef points to day. Opened one of our butter casks to day but it is very rank stuff. I cannot get on with it at all, it spoilt the sauce we had with our salt fish to day but I suppose I shall soon be able to eat it or any thing else by way of a change. Therm: 60°, Barometer 2.

Tuesday
20 Nov.

Has been blowing very hard at times in the night. The varying our course is now S.W. double reefed topsails at ten a.m. I was below having a wash not being able to get fresh water before breakfast the second mate was below I heard a noise on Deck a great crying out with all speed hastened on Deck not knowing what was the matter. I had no coat and waistcoat on and cap. Directly I got on deck I heard it was a man I jumped on the taprail my cap blowing away at the thrice and there I beheld my patient Taowab a native of the Marquesas Islands swimming astern. I should think we were going eight knots at the time ... we hauled the mainsail and fairsail up and put reefs in topsails, hauled the main aback and lowered a boat I should think they were at least half an hour before they picked him up as it was blowing fresh at the time. When picked up he held one of his shoes in each hand (as he has just told me he not lose shoes) and swimming strongly. If it had been a European the chances are we should not have saved him but these Islanders swim like a fish. I was rejoiced to see him on board again. I asked the Captain to give him a cup of grog which was done immediately. We are now under double reefed topsails, course S.W. Grog has been round and in the Cabin also. In the afternoon squally which continued during the night with lightning. Saw two Stormey Petrels which are the first we have yet seen. Several brigs in sight.

... the journey "Seringatam towards New Zealand making Teneriffe around December 4th (Tuesday) 1838. A skull and crossbones drawn in the margin alongside the entry for Sunday Jan 6 (1839) "... the thermometer at 71° in the cabin a barque in sight ... standing for the Cape I suppose "had them nevertheless consider a "pirate vessel" since it was "not spoke". No doubt one could take no risks with strangers. Several "pirates" were thereafter noted in similar fashion until Sunday 13 Jan saw the ship off Tristan d' a Cunha ... Wednesday 13 Feb they approached St. Pauls Island "in thick weather (fog)..." Another margin sketch of a whale's tail had "43 barrels without head" penned alongside at the entry for Monday 25th Feb.

The Seringapatam sailed north in the Timor area meeting with whales, whalers and their whaling ships ... Sunday August 4th saw them leaving

... At daylight got under weigh and left Coepang which although a small place the black and white population being only 2000; I must say I did not leave without some slight feeling of regret having been very kindly treated at the house of Mr. Filman and making his house my home when ashore. The population of Coepang including the neighbouring Rajahs is 1200 souls and the population of the Island of Timor one million.

Monday 5 Augt

Light weather & wind. We are steering N.E. by E. in company with the ship "Active" of London. Capt. C. has been on board of her this afternoon. The Rock called Puls Batts was about eight miles off on our lee bow when I came down from the mast head at six p.m. There are two other ships in sight. The land is high and covered with wood to the waters edge. There are lights visible from Deck ashore.

Tuesday 6 Augt

We have not yet got to windward of Puls Batts but hope so to do the morrow or rather during the night. We are pafing (passing) between it and the Island of Timor. About three miles distant from the latter we can see the houses ashore. After breakfast Captain Hardy of the Woodlark came on board. I went with Mr Hurford on board the Woodlark. I found the Steward acting as Surgeon - his name is Everard and his native place the City of Gloucester, he appears to have a superior education - his father was Surgeon to the South Gloucester Militia and died when he was a child, he was a pupil with Mr Mills Surgeon of Gloucester and seems well acquainted with some of the residents in that city but I suppose from adverse fortune was unable to complete his education as a surgeon and took the South Seas as a resource he has been upwards of ten years in this trade. This is the way of the world one family rises to the height of prosperity at the same time another sinks to adversity and learns humility thereby."

Soon the "Seringapatam" sailed on across the top of New Holland (Australia) ...

The log entry for Friday 13th Sept 1839 showed the ship to be off the N.W. Cape of New Holland and in a black-lined rectangle we learn that:

Lat. 21 - 44 S. Long. 110° - 50" E.

This morning at ten a.m. Edward Belcher departed this life after an illness of 15 days - his body was sown up in canvas and some eighteen pound of shot placed therein and then placed on a hatch and put in the tryworks covered with the Union Jack. At half past five p.m. we were called down from the mast-heads to attend the burial - the body was then carried and lay on the same hatch upon the gunwhale. Captain Courtenay read the burial service and I gave the responses. The people standing around and the officers when that part of the service was said "we commit this body to the deep - he was launched away and rise no more untill the sea shall give up its dead."

Saturday 14 Sept 1839

At daylight saw a sail on the lee beam about 10 miles off. We were then under all sail after dinner the Coopers Mate was ordered to grease the masts which he did not think part of his Duty and consequently refused to do it. Capt C went forward and brought him abaft the mainmast and there struck him with his hand and also with a rope's end after which he ordered him to be put in irons and placed into the sun which was down about two oclock - the ship then on our lee bow kept off and lowered boats we lowered but the boats returned unsuccessful at their own leaving. Capt. C. on board Joseph Maxwell Whaler where he now remains at nine p.m.

The Solomon Islands

The voyage continued across the top of Australia cruising in Bouka Bay - many whales were chased - Bouganville - not many were harpooned - Surgeon Robinson's log entry for Feb 6th 1840 reads:

Coming in Bouka Bay - miles north of N.Z.

We have had a heavy shower during the night but it cleared off by daylight and we have had a tolerably fine day. At two PM saw whales - lowered three boats - The Mars (another boat encountered) lowered four boats and got five whales. Mr Smith got a cow and calf ... the other two boats returned unsuccessful at four PM. We finished boiling out the last four whales - made about sixty barrels.

Friday 7 Feb.

Our cow whale went adrift before Daylight this morning but we luckily found it again and got both cut in by 11 AM and began boiling out. Wind from the S.W. a heavy Northerly swell setting we stood in to the Bay until 1 PM at which time we were about three miles from the beach. We then hove ship and stood along shore and off somewhats at four PM. I saw from the mast head two canoes coming off but they thought we were too far and put back again. A noddy which appeared quite exhausted endeavoured to perch on the mizen skysail stay...

... on they sailed catching several more whale - towards Treasury Island ... towards Bank's Island ... until at Lat 13° 15 S. Long 164. 40 on Tuesday 3 March, 1840 the journal reads: ... the course was S.S.W. to W. for the Nth end of Caledonia and our make on the average about 9½ knots with the wind quarterly and plenty of it ... "Seringapatam" made pafage to New Zealand until the log entry is: ... Monday 16 March at Long 174° - 54" E at nine AM made the land the breeze being light and drawing more to the Southward ... we could not make better than E.S.E. course ... we are now beating up for the Bay. Such preparations for going into New Zealand more could not be done if we were coming into London such a washing and a scrubbing and a hanging up of bed curtains.

Tuesday 7 March 1840

... at six AM finding we were at the Entrance of the Bay of Islands in company with an English Barque and a Cutter all of us beating in until ten AM when it fell calm, sent a boat on board the Cutter for some potatoes. She proved a Revenue Cutter from Sydney. They sent us a couple of buckets of potatoes which were a treat to us. A light breeze sprang up about eleven and has con-

tinued until 7 PM. We have pafed Tepuhua there is one ship lying there and a Brig lying in Paroa Bay. We expect to get to an anchor tonight. Pafed Takepa Point by Korareka and let go our anchor at 8 PM. Several boats came off to us with news. They told us that it was the Westminster that came in with us yesterday from Sydney with Government stores - a judge and police. Land sells at Korareka at a pound an acre.

Wednesday 18th

Hove our anchor and proceeded a little farther up toward the Pah we got anchored and here we lie until 6 tonight. We can see the tents erected at Korareka by the settlers. Have a kedge anchor out upon the Starboard quarter and another astern and hove off at high water stood over to the opposite side and let go our best bower in five fathoms.

We have had two canoes off to us with peaches grapes and grog. They use a blanket for a sail - some carry two. Capt. Courtenay has been ashore nearly all day at Mr Clendons. I shall endeavour to get ashore tomorrow is pofible.

Thursday 19 March

Went ashore at Korareka beach in Capt. Wright's boat and endeavoured very soon to get back again but could not get a boat for love or money. I dined at Mr Spicer's who keeps a boarding house and after ranging the beach all day to find some means of conveyance to our ship I was obliged to return to the same house and get supper. They made me up a bed on the floor of a room where I remained and in the morning of Friday 20th March I took a walk up the hills and then breakfasted. My three meals and lodgin cost me a couple of dollars.

Saturday 18 April.

Went ashore at Korareka to get some cigars, and Capt. C. to get another hand. We shipped an Orpheus. We walked up and saw the native who is in confinement at the Police House in his aid arms having dug a hole with his hands and escaped from underneath the house last night. He was soon taken and brought back by the natives, there was an interpreter talking with him he at first denied all having killed the man but at the same time saying if he did the Europeans struck him first. He belongs to a tribe to the southward and I believe will be taken down by a Man of War and there executed after his trial. We left the beach and dined up on board the Harrist the third mate of which ship died suddenly a couple of days ago from a rupture of the Aorta. We went from there to Mr Clendons and drank tea. The Governor and his lady came to see the house while we were there, we left Clendons at 11 A.M. and pulled down to Capt. Basters in Paroa Bay took a glass of grog and supper there and did not get on board until 7 one. 10 o'clock in the morning.

Caught 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ wales altogether
both books.

1845 E. (Capt. Brown)



Entrance to the Bay of Islands between Cape Brett and Tepeua hills at the Tropic North

1840 - Entrance to the Bay of Islands, NZ (Pencil sketch by Surgeon S.R. Robinson)

I now again went on the beach it was a delightful day quite different to yesterday when I was drenched to the skin and obliged to let my clothes dry on my back. I got a pafage back in a canoe for which I gave him four large clay pipes. I bought a mat of a New Zealand laf (lass) that was on board for a blanket. The wife of a deceased chief named

Kiri Kiri (?) has been on board us all day with her tribe of women. They came in a large canoe and dined with us in the Cabin. The Master of an American Schooner of War dined also with us. She is surveying and forms part of a squadron with Comdr. Wilks.

LOWER HUTT

The City with the NZ Company's
Flag-Ship "THE TORY"
featured in it's Crest ...



PHOTO: Ewen Hay-Mackenzie



Left: Sir John proudly displays his fine scale model of "The Tory".

FOUNDERS XMAS LUNCHEON TALK BY SIR JOHN KENNEDY-GOOD, Mayor of Lower Hutt City on Monday, November 28th, 1983

I am not an expert on history and I am not as knowledgeable as you are about the founding of this area so I decided to present to you some early extracts from the history of the district that should be of interest.

I have also brought with me the only known model of the three-masted barque "The Tory" which, as all of you know, played such an important part in the early days of our cities. "The Tory" is the ship featured in the crest of Lower Hutt City.

Let us remind ourselves that the history of this beautiful valley and harbour pre-dates the landing of "The Tory" and that there was a long and sustained Maori habitation of the area before the arrival of our ancestors. I also think that I should remind you that if it had not been for the winds on the Petone foreshore and the vagaries of the Hutt River, that these reminiscences I am about to share with you may very well have been made to a Founders Society resident in the Hutt Valley rather than Port Nicholson, (Wellington).

The last reminder I should give you knowing your interest in history would be an invitation to come out to Lower Hutt sometime and visit the Dowse Art Museum. The exhibitions of art and historical material are always worth seeing and the great Pataka Nuku Tewhatewha now installed in the art museum is worthy of a special visit in its own right.

I hope you enjoy the few quotes from letters and things I have for you. They are not intended to be heavy but say a lot about the early days of the settlement of the Hutt Valley and the shores around Wellington Harbour.

The first quotes are from The New Zealand Company's own records, but before that, a little bit of doggerel from a document of that time:

"Here is a land of pure delight
Where omelets grow on trees
And roasted pigs come crying out
Do eat me if you please."

*From a letter written by John Howard Wallace,
January 22, 1840, a month after landing from the
sailing ship "AURORA".*

... This port, which hitherto has been little known, and generally represented as a bar harbour, certainly ranks among one of the finest in the World; its entrance is easy, the dangers all showing, and plenty of room to work in, with eleven fathoms in the narrowest part, and is capacious enough to contain numerous fleets. The natives are a mild, easy race, and but few, who raise potatoes and pigs for barter. This and other advantages that Port Nicholson offers, point it out as the most desirable port in New Zealand for vessels to touch at.

... It is now my duty to say something about Port Nicholson. ... Large tracts of flat land, as will be better seen in the chart, are ready for ploughing. The soil there is a fine mould, mixed towards the sea-shore, more or less, with sand. The plains are not swamps, and where they are low, may be easily drained. The river having its source in the high mountains, will always have plenty of water; and the timber that grows on its shore can easily be floated down, when some obstructions by trees in its bed shall be cleared away. Its mouth is accessible at low-water with boats, but will admit much larger ones when a channel is dug in the sand that now obstructs its mouth. On the sides of the hills everywhere are sheltered places for the finer fruits and herbs, for vines, mulberry-trees, and olives, of which I particularly recommend the settlers to bring out sufficient quantities.

... Te Puni and Wharepouri stood there and pointed out the boundaries of the land they were willing to sell, the whole visible landscape up to the summits of the surrounding mountains. The deed of sale was prepared by Jerningham Wakefield according to his uncle's instructions, and the boundaries were put in from Wharepouri's dictation. The eastern boundary was from Turakirae, on Cook Strait east of the harbour entrance, to the beginning of the Tararua about forty miles inland. The northern line seems to have run across to the Paekakariki Hills, and the western line came out at Rimurapa, that is, Sinclair Head. On the measurements given in the deed, the estate, including the harbour, was about thirty miles in breadth, but this is clearly too much, for the boundaries were to run twelve miles from the eastern and western shores of the harbour, and twelve miles west from the Thorndon waterfront would take the line well into Cook Strait. This shows how vaguely the deed was drawn. Jerningham read the deed sentence by sentence, Barrett translated it, and sixteen chiefs signed.

By the document, which was dated September 27th, the chiefs assigned to the company "true and undisputed possession" of lands within these boundaries "for ever". The consideration given was set out, but without the money values.

"I have a house nearly completed. I have cleared the land of timber, brushwood, etc., and shall immediately begin to plant a garden. ... The town (Petone) will be on the banks of the river (Hutt) which runs a long way up in the country. The surroundings are remarkably fine - very hilly, with here and there extensive valleys. These are covered with heavy bush and splendid vegetation, flax, etc., from the water's edge to mountain top. Pigs, potatoes, and fish are to be had in abundance. The natives chiefly supply them. Pork is 6d per lb., potatoes 1/- per basket, beef and mutton 1/2 per lb., salt pork 9d per lb., flour 6d and 8d per lb., sugar 4d per lb., tea 6/- per lb. Sometimes you are able to buy a 100 lb pig for 10/- and a bushel of potatoes for 6d., or a few biscuits; it all depends on the circumstances. Regarding the soil, it is excellent and will produce anything, but a great deal of labour is required to clear the land ready for cultivation, and it will be some time before it will be cleared to any great extent. Go where you will, through the forest now, you will hear the ring of the axe, and the crash of falling timber.

The woods abound with pigeons, as fat and as large as partridges or small fowl. There are parrots, and a variety of birds which you can shoot. There are wild ducks, curlew, snipe, redshanks, boatswains, shags and a variety of other birds which frequent the rivers and streams. The Maoris are exceedingly well disposed, and will, I think, become a useful race. Above all, the climate is fine and healthy."

May 1840

... When we first came, a nephew of the great Chief Wharepouri attached himself to us and brought fish and potatoes, enough to keep us until he discovered we had a quantity of provisions with us. ... Two days after landing, finding ourselves short of animal food owing to our provisions not being landed, I asked one of the natives if he would go and shoot me some pigeons if I lent him my gun. He seemed delighted at the proposition and off he set with the gun and 5 charges of powder and shot. In 2 or 3 hours he returned with 4 fine pigeons and gave me back one charge of powder and shot not used.

Dr Fitzgerald, who came out in our ship, is kept entirely by them, they built him a house to live in and have ever since amply supplied him with provisions, pigs, fish, potatoes, pumpkins, melons, turnips and Indian cord..."

Extract from letter written by Edward Betts Hopper Esq. to Mrs Stanhope.

... The spot where myself and partners are temporarily located is on the bank of the river where we have a wharf shaded with beautiful laurel trees, these trees are of the richest foliage and bear a fruit the natives are very fond of ...

The beautiful placid river affords abundance of fish, we have only to throw in the line and salmon from 3 - 6 lbs each may be caught in abundance - eels are likewise very large and plentiful, there are several other kinds of fish most delicious eating, plentiful and large. The woods afford abundance of pigeons about twice the size of English pigeons. There are also numbers of beautiful small green parrots.

Extract from letter written by Edward Betts Hopper Esq. to Mrs Stanhope.

"Major Baker and several others, have had very nice ones (houses) built consisting of four rooms each, for which they pay four blankets. Pigs, potatoes, fish, vegetables, and pigeons abound here, and the necessities of life can be had for a mere trifle. If you lend your gun to a chief, he will return in the evening laden with game".

Miss Riddiford of the "ADELAIDE" to Mrs Ramsey, Old Brompton, England
From: "1840 The Immigrants" (ED) J.M. Forsythe.

"... (the natives) take a great deal of interest in the children and bring them presents of Indian corn and pumpkins which they have in abundance....

Baby is quite well, and likes everything except the cooking, which we are obliged to do in the open air over wood fires, laid upon the ground; but we are to get a stove and chimney as soon as possible."

From Margaret Hunter - a 16 year old girl who came on the "Duke of Roxburgh" with her parents and nine brothers and sisters.

William Swainson wrote in The New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator for July 13, 1842, that "The valley of the Hutt had been formed by nature for the granary of Port Nicholson: without it, we can have no agriculture".

From "Once Upon a Village" by D. Millar

"The first Horticultural Show was held on the 24th January 1842. Two cabbages, grown in mere shingle at Pitone, within 30 yards of the sea-beach, weighed respectively 21½ and 12 lbs. (Hybrid and Early Fulham). Some of the kidney potatoes grown at the Hutt, from native seed, measured 9 inches in length. Specimens of the red flat turnip were shown, 19 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ lbs, and of the common white turnip, 21 inches in circumference, and weighing 3 lbs. The wheat had full and large ears. Apples, the first fruits of trees imported from England, were exhibited. Every other sort of vegetable figured in the list of prizes, and seedlings, geraniums and dahlias represented the Flower garden."

From "Early Wellington" by Louis E. Ward

"We used to make our dough and then make a big fire and let it burn out; then took all the fire off the ground, put the dough down in the hot ground, put an iron pot over it, then put the hot coals over that and it baked nicely - such sweet bread."

Sarah Higgins. Nelson in 1842.

"... Mrs Brand's only cooking utensil was a camp oven. First she cooked the chops in it, placed them on a tin plate and left them on the hob. The camp oven was then cleaned and the potatoes were cooked in it, after which they also were placed on a plate on the hob. Again the camp oven was cleaned and a batch of scones made in it. After a final cleaning of the oven, water was boiled and the tea was made in it."

"... Lila milked three cows and made fifteen pounds of butter a week which were exchanged for groceries and other commodities which found their way into the camp oven to provide the meals."

Allister Evans "Waikaka Saga" - Waikaka Historical Society

A place of honour on the settler's hearth was always accorded the black iron kettle. It swung from the hooks attached to the chimney bars, or sat simmering on the hob beside the fire which never really went out. Tea, even if made from dried manuka leaves, and therefore somewhat bitter, could always be brewed to refresh the unexpected visitor or the weary traveller who made his appearance. In most cases it was sweetened with wild honey.

Tea was an expensive commodity and was kept locked in its own special caddy or tea chest which contained two compartments divided by a cut glass sugar bowl set between them. They were made of rosewood or walnut, and later in native woods. The compartments often contained different types of tea to enable people to blend to their own taste.

Tea and coffee were considered by many people to be injurious to health. Tea, it was said, caused Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, mental excitement and sleeplessness. Coffee also ruined the health by producing deranged vision, sleeplessness, indigestion, mental excitement and palpitation of the heart by raising the pulse.

Food was not plentiful for the average person. The day began with maize porridge, especially in Scottish households where it was sprinkled with salt or taken with just a little goat's milk. People learned to live on the cheapest possible fare which consisted mainly of pork, potatoes, and bread made from maize meal and with just enough wheaten flour to make it stick together.

Green vegetables were seldom plentiful. A substitute for cabbage was obtained by picking out the young leaves from the heads of the native Ti tree which, since then, has been known as the cabbage tree.

"Farming thrived in the fifties. The demand for Hutt produce was such that in May, 1855, the first market day was held. Many settlers and graziers from Tawa, Porirua and Karori turned up at Hayward's paddocks for the occasion. The Riddifords, showed six fat steers and several horses, pigs were exhibited by Richard Barton, while the Maori chief, Wi Tako, had a large quantity of hay on display from his farm sited between present Park Avenue and Naenae Road. When all the buying and bargaining was over, sixty people sat down to a dinner in the long room of Whitewood's Hotel.

The provision of a regularly monthly market opened up new opportunities for Hutt farmers, and within a few months of the first market day, a large number of local people had started poultry raising and market gardening for the Wellington and the shipping market."

From: "Once Upon a Village" by D. Millar



HAZEL SNOW'S

WHAKAPAPA RESEARCH

(Part 1)

(Oral History recorded on the spot by Ewen Hay-Mackenzie and transcribed by your Editor.)

Standing positively dwarfed by the size of her multi-generationed Whakapapa Chart (Family Tree), Hazel Snow addressed a large audience at the A.G.M. of New Zealand Founders Society at Wakefield House, Wellington. The following extracts, (transcribed by your Editor direct from a tape-recording made at the time by Hon. Life & Council Member, Mr Ewen Hay-Mackenzie,) can not hope to do full justice to the authority, dignity and her special style of delivery but will whet the reader's appetite for more ...

"... We are all born with geneality in our blood and we must preserve our ancestral identity so that we know who we are ... I'll start off by telling you that this chart dates from circa 1625 - 1650. The people at the top of the tree - (we owe much to our elders for not many of us today have the gift to recite right back) - tell of the very first people they could relate to and come right down - generation by generation - just as we might remember saying our two-times table at school. Some of it was put into the Maori Land Court about 1866 and from there on it's been alright but I find that there are (extra) challenges all the way down because I can only get so far and sometimes there can be a confusion of same or nearly the same names - for instance, don't confuse this man - Te Whiti Orangimai Katua, one of the leaders of his time - with Te Whiti Orangimai Parehaka because Parehaka was this man's great-grandson - (pointing to the chart) ...

... This Te Whiti lived in Taranaki and was a great leader and true warrior who lived according to the culture and order of the day - which surprised a lot of our white brethren when they arrived - we have descended down from him - this one, Horiata Te Puni (well-known to Wellingtonians) - he is buried out near the Petone Esplanade ... lived to a great age ... then down on to a lady Meri Ruru Te Konui - sister called, Gardina, and those two sisters married two men who came to New Zealand in 1826 - John Guard, whaler and trader, and the other one was Dicky Barrett - everyone knows Barrett's Reef - Barrett's Hotel. These two were partners in commerce and their work-brother in Jack Love was my ancestor, from him we got the name Love. They were in Taranaki when the Waikato came and tried to clear Taranaki of all its inhabitants and its pahs and they did kill ... They came to one pah which was the last one. Fortunately it was the one that Dicky Barrett and Jackie Love and several of their crew members were and they had many muskets with three cannon. Yes, they were more or less well provided for the Waikato people didn't have very much in the way of European artillery or anything like that so they repulsed the Waikato. At one stage (though) these European men were very frightened because the Maori was so easy-going ... they were sent up on platforms to watch out for the enemy and they'd be

like this (missing sleep) - quite, you know, casual about it. The white men were very worried; some of them did not want to fight (under those circumstances) and some of those white men went out and well, (shrug) met their death that night because it was sort of the Maori style of doing things you know and they had their own way of doing things ... Nevertheless the impact of the whiteman's firearms was still unknown by the Maori at that time - used to man-to-man fighting - the Maori really did not know or understand that it really was death (clapping hands together) if you met one of those bullets ... all very frightening and confusing for everyone on both sides you see but they did the best they could ..."

"... at one stage the ship "The Country Lass" called into New Plymouth and was out in the roadstead and Jackie Love swam out to that ship to warn the Captain not to come ashore because the Maoris that can be seen on the beach walking up and down were not the Taranaki Maori people but that they were Waikato waiting for the ship to come so they could get the muskets - and that would have been a different story. Jackie Love managed to get back unseen to the shore again and well, that pah was the only pah to survive the Waikato people who were in fact really superior in numbers but it was just that they didn't have the right weapons at the time..."

"... in time too, the Taranaki people decided that it wasn't really safe to stay there so they all got together and had many meetings and talks deciding to make up a heke - a migration party. The Taranaki people migrated down in about 1832 from Taranaki to Waikanae and they had very many hardships on the way ..."

"... It was Wintertime - the frost was on the ground ... they had to march almost single file ... they had to fight. They came to Wanganui and the people there were having a bit of a problem with the Waikato and Taupou and others ... the Te Awe Awe people - the ones from Taranaki had to stay and fight. They couldn't by-pass because they would be just picked off one by one. Each party had to have half of the warriors leading and then the people and then half of the warriors in the rear ... the people in the middle of the migrating party had some strong men to help them along making them walk even if they were tired and young ones ... then the old people died and sick people died and children were of course actually being born on the trip ... it took them three (Wintry) months all told to get from Taranaki to Waikanae. Having to walk every step of the way - often short of food ... I've often thought that the South African Boers' trek was much easier - the Maori did not have wagons or guns - the Taranaki people just walked and walked with their children, the sick and the aged - they had no animals and they had to fight for their lives - to move in fear day and night, hungry and cold and wet through ..."

"... There were three hekes altogether before the Taranaki people became well established down in the Waikanae area with Wellington the place where we finished up ... Te Puni's pah was established at Petone - right where the cemetery is now. There was another old man, his nickname was Tairanga Kuri - which meant "dog's ears". He was out at Waiwhetu, round about where the bridge is at Whites Line East at Seaview. There was old Ngata - he was my great-great-grandfather - and his father was down at Pipitea Pah, you know, where the Government Centre is developing - roughly where the Government Printing Office is (and where the old Hotel Cecil was before the Eastbourne Bus Terminal and the first Ngati Poneke Clubroom was ... how places change!) His son was Wi Taka Ngata - (the man I've already written about in the Founders Bulletin). He had a pah at the top of Woodward Street on The Terrace - practically where we are right now in Wakefield House and this pah was called Kumutato - I won't tell you what it meant - (there must be another meaning!) - but I won't tell you what I know about it (laughter) - And there they all settled and lived and died ..."

"... Now the thing that I really do like about this family tree is that there is a mixture of Maori and Pakeha (pointing to chart). Really, right from the beginning in Wellington when the Europeans first came. This is what they all eventually found out, there was great friendship and understanding between the Maori and Pakeha ... sure, sometimes both of them were "done" - some of them grabbed a lot of land and got it for virtually nothing; some of them found they had bought some land and the Maoris had sold it to someone else as well - all those kinds of things went on, but when you come to think of it, it was all very, very wonderful - the mixture of the two races which, once they'd settled down together found a new relationship which should have lasted."

"It isn't in existence today, but there are many people who - for instance, let me tell you - I sold my house in the Hutt ten years ago ... but I wouldn't go back to that house and say: Listen, that house is now worth \$50,000 more than I sold it for. You've cheated me and I want the money! (understanding laughter). There! You've got my point! This is something - an attitude - that shouldn't exist ..."

"... but we must listen to these young people. We have to listen to them for they too, are going to be our elders and our leaders in the times ahead. We don't have to agree with them ..."

(to be continued.)

**EVERY FOUNDER SHOULD ENCOURAGE
EVERY MEMBER OF THEIR FAMILY TO JOIN**

AUCKLAND BRANCH

Since the National Council meeting in August 1982, Auckland Branch has held thirteen meetings with four more planned before the end of this year.

Speakers since August have been: an officer from the Police talking on home security; Mary Ronnie, Auckland City Librarian, on her work in Dunedin and the National Library, Wellington; Brian Muir, curator of Applied Arts at the Auckland Museum, on china and silver in his care, and also at our End-of-Year Dinner he spoke on Christmas celebrations in the past, particularly in New Zealand; Dr Russell Stone on the life on Sir John Logan Campbell; local businessman Vic Percival on his numerous travels to the Peoples Republic of China and most recently Michael Dunn, a senior lecturer in Art History at the University, on the life and work of the Rev. John Kinder. Future speakers will be speaking on early shipping and entertainment.

In line with Branch policy we continue to invite to our meetings, representatives of kindred groups and continued our representation on the Central Committee of Auckland Patriotic Societies. Members have attended functions of the Royal Commonwealth Society; the Victoria League; the English Speaking Union; Royal Overseas League; the Pioneer and Descendants Club and, naturally, at the Hobson Memorial Service as well as the combined societies functions

during Commonwealth week. Numerous members also supported a combined luncheon to raise funds for the 'Spirit of New Zealand'. We also had another special coffee morning at a member's home.

While our luncheons have been quite well attended, our coffee mornings have been extremely poor and therefore the committee are looking to some other function - possibly to introduce monthly luncheons instead of the present bi-monthly. At the beginning of 1983 we had to move our venue for coffee mornings because of the introduction of charges beyond our acceptance and although our new venue is much more central to all transport, it has not increased attendance. A slight worry for the committee is the increase in charges for our luncheons once the price freeze is removed - we feel some members may find it a burden and decide not to attend.

The Presidents and Secretaries of the eight Patriotic Societies held another social gathering - a dinner at one of the members home. This always is a worthwhile function as the members do get to know each other better and unites their respective societies in a friendly way.

Because of the full years programme, we still find we must have regular committee meetings. We look forward to a good year to come.

J.P. Webster
President

CANTERBURY BRANCH

Greetings from Canterbury Branch to National Council and all members of Branches. Our programme for the past year has followed on similar lines to previous years - that is, a number of functions have been planned, but have not been well attended with the exception of Waitangi Day Dinner and our Christmas Party.

In October we plan to celebrate the 34th Anniversary of the Canterbury Branch. This will take the form of a dinner at the historic Hurunui Hotel, approximately 40 miles away from Christchurch on the Hamner Springs Highway. Early arrangements for this appear to be promising.

My grateful thanks to Mrs Veronica McSweeney, our very capable Secretary-Treasurer, and also to our Committee Members for their assistance during the year.

Alex Struthers
President

TARANAKI BRANCH

Our membership has remained steady and attendances at our meetings have been good. We are indebted to a number of speakers who have addressed us on a wide variety of subjects - in many cases supported by slides. At these meetings small quick-fire raffles have been run and a very profitable stall was organised by Mr and Mrs Hart to boost our finances.

The Taranaki Savings Bank, too, has made us a welcome grant.

Our Annual Commemorative Church Service and the luncheon which followed were both well attended.

Some of you will know that New Plymouth's old clock tower was declared unsafe some years ago, and then demolished after considerable difficulty. Recently a campaign was launched to erect a new tower for the clock and our Branch and its members have supported the fund raising effort very generously (and thereby earned some publicity in the Press).

We looked forward to having a party of Hawke's Bay members visit Taranaki in October to view some of our world-renowned gardens and we hope to have the opportunity to join them and show them many places of interest.

M.L. Standish
President

**PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
BRANCH HAPPENINGS
PLEASE SEND THEM TO
THE EDITOR FOR
CONSIDERATION**

BRANCH ACTIVITIES: inter-Branch visiting becoming a feature ...

HAWKES BAY BRANCH

The Branch has continued to be very active.

Last September two bus loads of members made an overnight visit to Wanganui. We managed, under the able guidance of Mr Hugh Ross, to cram in a large number of most interesting visits in a short time. On the Saturday night, Wanganui members joined us for a very enjoyable dinner at our hotel. Mr Ross addressed us after the meal and spoke about the early history of Wanganui. The weather was dubious but not so the hospitality of our Wanganui friends, who turned on a splendid luncheon for us on Sunday, before we departed to continue our sightseeing on our way home.

October saw two more bus loads of us visit the magnificent eighth-acre gardens of Mr and Mrs John Wills at Te Pohue, just off the Napier-Taupo road.

Our usual December Christmas Party at Wharemoana Farm Guest House attracted one hundred members and was enjoyed by all.

In February we were delighted to welcome Mr and Mrs Harper to our annual dinner in Havelock North. Mr Harper spoke about the aims of the Founders' Society and was followed by Mr Bob Foster, retiring Principal of the Central Hawkes Bay College. He gave a most interesting talk on some aspects of modern education. I'm sure Mr and Mrs Harper enjoyed meeting many of the one hundred and fifteen members present.

In March, we again embarked in two buses to visit the Wairarapa. We stopped for a picnic lunch at the Mount Bruce Bird Sanctuary where a few of the Wairarapa members joined us. Later, we visited the beautiful gardens of Mr and Mrs Pat Borthwick, after which we returned to our hotel to be joined for dinner by the Wairarapa members. A most interesting address by Judith Fyfe rounded off an excellent evening. On the Sunday we crossed over to Palmerston North via the Pahiatua Track where we were met, and fed, by the Manawatu members. After a most welcome lunch, provided once again by our hosts, we paid a visit to the Manawatu Museum before resuming our homeward journey.

In April we held our Annual Meeting at the Hastings Racecourse. Again, over one hundred members, some dressed as our forebears would have been, turned out to enjoy a delightful meal and entertainment after the meeting.

We alternate the Annual Meeting between Hastings and Waipukurau, a move which creates healthy rivalry between committee members at each venue, thus ensuring the success of the function.

On May 28th, ninety-four members descended on Napier for a "walk with history", led by Mrs Peggy Higgins, Secretary of the HB Branch of the NZ Historic Places Trust. This turned out to be a most interesting outing with even Napier members learning a good deal about their city, and their Transport Department; the latter taking exception to such a large crowd obstructing some of the narrower streets!

The night of June 18th must have been the coldest this winter, but it was not cold enough to stop a bus load of Hastings and Napier members making the trip to Waipukurau, where ninety members provided, and enjoyed a large pot-luck meal as a prelude to a highly successful Scottish night.

In July, we took a gamble by holding a mid-winter Sunday luncheon at Wharemoana, where we restricted attendance to eighty members and many more were disappointed. Our guest speaker was Mr Brian Groshinski, Managing Director of McArthur Fine Arts, Auckland. He spoke about New Zealand and antiquarian books and NZ art. After a very interesting talk, he mixed with members and answered many questions.

Our future programme is all but complete until March 1985. The main features will be a two-night trip to New Plymouth in October and a visit from the Wanganui Branch in November, when we will be able to repay to their members some of the excellent hospitality we received. In April we have planned a ten day jaunt to Northland. While away, we hope to make contact with as many other Branches as possible. Both the away trips are already fully booked.

Increasing membership brings its problems, especially when we go away from home. Our usual local venues are becoming too small. However, I'm sure we will overcome these problems and continue to grow in numbers. One method we use to restrict numbers to a function, is to insist all those wishing to attend are financial members. I know of no better way of getting subscriptions paid on time!

-Peter Harding
President

WAIRARAPA BRANCH

One of the most pleasing notes for the year was the upsurge of new Members, compensating for the loss of some of our older valued Members.

Highlight for March was the visit from Hawkes Bay Branch. After a visit to Mt. Bruce Bird Reserve, and later to Borthwick's beautiful gardens at Te Whiti, our Members met them at Solway Park for a get-together dinner. Speaker for the evening was Judy Fyfe, who kept her audience enthralled with

the need for taping oral history, and also played some of the tapes she had taken while visiting Masterton previously. This visit was so successful, we would like to play Hosts to other Branches, if any are interested.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES:

During the year, the Branch arranged for an outing or indoor function each month, which were all well attended, with an average of 45 to 50 Members attending.

Highlights included; a trip to Palmerston North, where we visited old homes, and Palmerston North Museum; and also a visit to Eketahuna, where we were entertained by members of the Eketahuna Museum Society. The mannequin parade of gowns of yesteryear was especially enjoyed by the women members present. After lunch we visited the excellent Eketahuna Museum, which is a credit to such a small town.

Forty-five members had a day visit in October to Wellington. After visiting the Maritime Museum, we went to Wakefield House for a get-together and lunch with Wellington Members. Returning home via Petone, we visited the Museum on the Petone foreshore.

An Old Folks Outing was arranged for May, with Members collecting folk from Kandahar and Panama, and after a drive around the country-side, they were taken to St. David's Church Hall for afternoon tea and entertainment.

Our Christmas Dinners, in November, are becoming more popular each year, and we are hard put to find room for all the Members who attended this function last year. Our special guests were National President, Mr and Mrs Harper, his Worship the Mayor, Mr Cody, and Mrs Cody, and our Member of Parliament, the Hon. Ben Couch, and Mrs Couch. All in all, it was a most successful and enjoyable evening.

Our 42nd A.G.M. was held in March, commencing with dinner at the 'Governors', and afterwards the meeting. We have found that a dinner before the meeting seems to attract more Members.

MANAWATU BRANCH

R.E. Chamberlain
President

While the Manawatu Branch continues to function in what has become a tradition of warmth and friendliness, the Committee has not yet found the secret of attracting more members to the meetings, so we continue with a small, loyal and faithful band of active members.

We regret that the visit of the Wairarapa Branch to Palmerston North, in September, was marred by such inclement weather - perhaps another visit may be made in better weather.

In October the Manawatu Branch were the guests of the Otaki Historical Society and a most hospitable and knowledgeable band they were. Under their guidance we were treated to a wide ranging and thorough tour of Historic Otaki, and we now appreciate the historic background of this area; we were permitted to view the Maori Church with the graves of so many early settlers and also the resting place of Te Rauparaha; we visited the Catholic Church and Marae; the local Museum, and visited one of the historic houses in Otaki; a tour to see sites of early events and also to see two wattle and daub cottages still standing gave all of those who came, a memorable day.

In November we visited Papaeoia Village, where a local man is restoring old houses intending ultimately to have a small complex of historical buildings showing life in the early days of Palmerston North. We also visited the Vautier Museum where the original barn has been converted into a most interesting home for a large collection of mementoes and memorabilia.

Our December meeting was addressed by Mr B.G.P. Saunders of Massey, who spoke of the early settlements of the Manawatu, with special reference to early town planning - often done in England prior to settlement, and then quite often modified and adapted by site and/or population.

In March the Branch was happy to entertain the Hawkes Bay Branch at luncheon.

Following the A.G.M. in April, we heard a talk on Maori herbal remedies; our speaker, herself a Maori, stressed that many illnesses were not known to the native people, and that for many of the illnesses the Europeans brought with them the Maori people had no cure.

In May we listened with great interest to an illustrated talk on the geology of New Zealand with special reference to the Manawatu; and we were proud and surprised to learn that the Manawatu is the youngest (geologically speaking) part of New Zealand.

In early July we hosted an afternoon at the St. Paul's Methodist Church, to which the congregation was invited, to view the Church records - many of the names of the earliest settlers appear in the Marriage Registers, and some descendants are still attached to the Church. As this also marked the 110th Anniversary of the Church (first church in Palmerston North), a display of photographs and other mementoes was available for viewing.

Continuing with the Church, our guest speaker at our August meeting, Dr Lineham of Massey, spoke of the establishing of the Church particularly in Canterbury.

Founders continue to be active in historical endeavours in the region, and to support other bodies of like mind; the Branch Secretary has also spoken to several groups about the Street Directory, which, it is hoped, will be published next year, and our Scrapbooks are growing.



A R O H A

by

Wairarapa's Phyllis Eccles

After many pioneer-like adventures I was pitchforked with my three young children into a small Wairarapa town, having been put by the official assignee in charge of the books of a bankrupt grocery store. Life got mixed up with absconding grocer assistants, police, detectives and frantic endeavours to fill in for the absent grocer.

It was my first experience behind a counter - never anticipated in my wildest dreams - but it brought me into close contact with the inhabitants both Maori and pakeha. Fortunately the customer always knew where the wanted article was kept and how much it was!

No one could have been better treated and never will I forget the kind hearts that surrounded me and supported me when, after the winding up of the grocery store, I set out as the only dressmaker in town. Soon I added the nucleus (10 pounds worth to be exact!) of a retail soft goods shop. It grew like topsy in a most surprising way especially considering "The Depression".

I remember the chieftainess of the then considerable Maori community, who would enter my wee shop and sit in dignified state on the only chair, while 'Mary', her son's wife, acted as interpreter and made her wants known.

This went on for some time till one day I mentioned that my great-grandfather had been a missionary in the very early days, and also my grandfather had been Judge of the Native Lands Court and so I had an inherited regard for Maoris. Immediately the stateliness crumbled and the English language poured forth. Mary was no longer required! I had become a friend of the chieftainess and therefore a friend of the whole tribe and the town was mine! In those days there was a bond between all the inhabitants, indeed it has never lost its reputation as "The Friendly Town" - a slogan which still graces the southern entrance to the borough.

My 'shop' became overflowing with merchandise and had to be moved to larger premises - a building which had once been two shops. The

dividing wall having been removed only half way between, necessitated women's goods one side, men's 'tother!

All went well until one Friday, just as my assistant had gone home for tea, in came the whole Maori gang from the cherry orchard. In great excitement they told me: "There is a dance tonight - a BIG one! and we want clothes in a 'plurry hurry!'. Quandary - how to manage both sides of the shop in a 'plurry hurry'? A quick decision was obviously needed. Well nothing to do but appoint someone to take charge of the men's side and keep my fingers crossed.

"Hey, Hogg" says I, "could you see to the other men?" "Sure" sez he. "Well you're in charge" and off I went to dress the women from the skin out. When I go round to the other side, there are the men all spic and span and their week's pay residing neatly in the till.

I thought a lot of Hogg and his men after that and sincerely grieved with his relatives at his death a few years ago.

SEQUEL:- About 40 years later I took a friend to a Gala at the old Pa. It was one of the efforts towards restoration funds, as the buildings had suffered from fire, gales and an earthquake and was no longer the proud seat of Maori Governments. We took some time greeting old friends, having a spending spree and viewing the 'ancestors' surrounding the Marae, then hunger drove us hangiwads.

"Oh, Mrs Eckle, you late, best gone!". Surprised I exclaimed - "You remember me - then I must know you!". I look round at figures, now grown bigger and older, and recognise some faces. A confident voice says, "You know me!" - I look enquiringly at the young fellow beside me - "I'm Hogg's son." "Oh," I exclaim "dear old Hogg." Then I am promptly enfolded in two arms. (The incident of the 'plurry hurry' events all those years ago had been handed down, true Maori fashion, and warmed the cockles of my old heart.

We got our hangi meal free, "WITH LOVE".

A Voice From (And of) Our Past ...

On 21st March, 1940, Mr K.D.M. Calders of the Dominion Council addressed a well-attended meeting of members and prospective members in Masterton. The object was to obtain more members and form a Wairarapa Branch. Arising from this, a meeting of Wairarapa members of the NZ Founders Society was held on 5th April, 1940 and a Branch Committee elected. Here I may note that, on this Committee, I was appointed Treasurer and have served in various capacities on Branch Committees almost continuously since that date.

It will be recalled that, subsequent to my transfer to Wanganui in 1945, it was suggested by Dominion Council that I endeavour to form a Wanganui Branch. A preliminary meeting of Wanganui members was held on 26th May, 1945. Despite the unfavourable weather, there was a fair attendance, including a member of Early Settlers who, at first, voiced strong opposition to the idea of what they considered a rival association setting up a Branch. However, their fears were overcome and, in fact, some who were eligible, made application to join the Founders Society.

Progress was made and a Branch Committee was formed on 3rd October, 1945. The Wanganui Branch as it was now known, early formed a liaison with the Historical Society and harmonious relations continued between the two groups who occasionally conducted joint gatherings. During my stay in Wanganui, I, at various times, filled the offices of Treasurer, Secretary and Chairman of the Branch and served two terms as its representative on the Dominion Council.

After my move to Christchurch much the same procedure was followed with a view of forming a Branch. After correspondence with Wellington, a preliminary meeting of Christchurch members was held at my home in Papanui on 10th August, 1949. On the 14th of the following month, an inaugural meeting of the Canterbury Branch was held and a Committee elected. The following year, the Canterbury Centennial Celebrations were held and the Founders took a prominent part in various functions including the planting of twelve oaks in Hagley Park, a plaque in the little grove records the occasion. I was very proud of being the Canterbury Chairman during this period.

The next Branch to be formed was in Auckland, after my transfer to this city. After the usual correspondence with Wellington, preliminary steps were taken on 22nd June and 18th July, 1951. On 13th September, 1951, I met several members and we arranged to convene a meeting. This took place in the National Party Centre on 3rd October and a decision reached to form a Branch of the Society. On 18th October, the Provisional Committee met and the Auckland Branch came into being. In this Branch I have served at various times, in an acting capacity only, as Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Tributes must be paid for generous assistance freely given in providing accommodation for meetings etc. In Masterton, Mr H.E. Pither, allowed the use of his premises for Committee meetings. In Wanganui, the Alexander Museum authorities, thanks to the good offices of Mrs F. Spurdle, provided a room for Committee meetings. In Christchurch, Mr and Mrs Shallcross opened their home in Bealey Avenue for meetings and social gatherings. In Auckland, Mr R.L. Wynyard has allowed the use of his office for Committee meetings over the years.

The Late E.J. Burke
(Former Life Member &
holder of Society's "For
Service" Medal)

THE BULLETIN PAYS TRIBUTE
TO OUR SOCIETY'S AND ONE OF
NEW ZEALAND'S GREATEST SONS

SIR
KEITH
HOLYOAKE

—OUR MEMBER
—OUR PATRON
—OUR PRIME MINISTER
—OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL



NELSON SETTLERS AND DESCENDANTS

SS INDUS
12/8/1853

Ship: 5/2/1843

Arrived:

Richard Holyoake
B. 5/6/1808 : D. 30/8/1893
Married
Eliza Kimble
B. 5/2/1825 : D. 3/5/1912

Thomas Jacka
B. 15/6/1821 : D. 22/1/1859
Married
Thomasina Banfield (nee Haibey)
B. 1819 : D. 3/4/1871

Thomas Henry Holyoake
B. 16/7/1851 : D. 30/12/1913
Married
Laura Ellen Jacka
B. 3/6/1850 : D. 11/1/1912

Henry Victor Holyoake
B. 7/1/1874 : D. 21/11/1954
Married
Esther Eves
B. 1873 : D. 20/2/1954

Conrad Victor Holyoake
B. 26/10/1897 :
Keith Jacka Holyoake
B. 11/2/1904 :

SS LONDON
10/4/1842

William Eves
B. 1808 : D. 4/10/1871
Married
Sarah Parks
B. 1807 : D. 1868

James William Eves
B. 16/8/1842 : D. 1923
Married
Mary Ann Gibbs
B. 12/1850 : D. 1913

SS BOLTON
15/3/1842

James Gibbs
B. : D. 1892
Married
Charlotte Verry
B. 1832 : D. 1899

Among familiar faces at the official opening of the Society's new Headquarters atop Wakefield House II - (1976)
Top Left: Dominion President Ian Cameron. Centre and top Right: Some of the opening night guests. Centre Right: Taranaki Branch President "Gus" Nicholls talks with Mrs M.E. Hall (Wellington). Lower Left: Principal speaker and Life Member of the Society, Sir Keith and Lady Holyoake share a happy moment with Mr and Mrs George Nichols (Wellington). Lower Centre: Wanganui Branch President W. Hugh Ross discusses old times with Miss Irma O'Connor (Auckland), granddaughter of Jerningham Wakefield.

FOUNDERS HIGHLIGHT OF 1971
Dominion President, Lindsay Buick-Constable, presents the Prime Minister with the first Founders Medallion for Distinguished Service to New Zealand.



Founder Member and Prime Minister, Sir Keith Holyoake, listens as Young Founders Secretary, Miss Jane Ulrich, reads his citation. (See last issue for details.)

INTERMINGLED WITH THE HOLYOAKE FAMILY TREE CONTRIBUTED BY HIS BROTHER (MEMBER C.V. HOLYOAKE) WE REPRINT TEXT AND ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PAST EDITIONS OF THE BULLETIN IN FOND MEMORY TO THE GREAT MOMENTS AND HAPPY TIMES SHARED WITH THIS REMARKABLE NEW ZEALANDER.

HAIL AND FAREWELL SIR KEITH! HAERE MAI A HAERE RAI! O RANGITIRA KEITH!

NOTE: Although Thomas Jacka did not arrive in Nelson until six months later, I have included that ancestor because he became a member of the Nelson Provincial Council in 1855 - also, his surname is brother Keith's second christian name. This latter fact is, of course, purely coincidental for I am sure our parents had no inkling of the future in store for their second son!

New Zealand Founders Society
(Incorporated)

Be It Known that at Wakefield House, The Terrace, Wellington, during a Reception held annually to mark the 1840 signing of the Treaty of Waitangi

The Right Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake, Founder Member

L. M. B. & C.
Prime Minister of New Zealand

The Founders Medallion Badge of Service was made an Hon. Life Member of the Society and awarded as first recipient

Distinguished Services to New Zealand for

the land his forebears, Richard and Eliza Holyoake helped to pioneer as from their arrival on the ship "Indies", 6th February, 1843.

In So Doing, Members of the Society, through its Branches in both Islands, acknowledge with pride, Sir Keith's outstanding record of community and Parliament service, including more than a decade as Prime Minister, and recognises his special status as Head of New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Senior Commonwealth Statesman, United Nations Spokesman, and Ambassador-at-large for New Zealand

10th February 1971

Signed for and on behalf of the Dominion Council,
L. M. Buick-Constable
Dominion President

STILL WITH OUR EVER BUSY BRANCHES ...

WHANGANUI BRANCH

In September 1982, 83 members of Hawkes Bay Branch visited us. We showed them our Museum, Art Gallery, historic Moutoa Gardens, Putiki Church and the next morning they visited Virginia Lake and Collegiate School. We joined with them at a festive dinner after which Mr Hugh Ross spoke on Old Wanganui. We entertained them to lunch next day and arranged for them to see three interesting old homes in the Fordell area on their way home. We are looking forward to our return visit in November.

We would like to entertain other branches in a similar fashion if they are interested.

In November, a bus-load of members travelled to Pukeiti, a famous rhododendron garden on Mt. Egmont.

The Christmas Party was held at the home of Mr Hugh Ross. Paintings by members, Miss B. McPhail, Mrs N. Conder and Mr A.C. Barnes, were on display with examples of needlework and other crafts. Musical items were given by Mrs Judy O'Hara, Mrs Merle Higgie and Mr A.C. Barnes.

Guests of Honour were Mr and Mrs Ewen Campbell. The former had given permission for his great-great-grandmother's diary, written on the 'Blenheim' on the way to N.Z. in 1840, to be published in full in our newsletter.

Outings in 1983 were to 'Tutu Totara', the home of Mr & Mrs Roger Marshall, near Marton, and 'Westoe', the home of Mr & Mrs Jim Howard, near Greatford. The latter was the former home of Sir William Fox. We very much appreciate the privilege extended to us by the owners of these charming homes.

Our speakers this year have been Mr Don Cimino, M.B.E., who spoke on ancient weapons of the Maori; Mr Philip Watkins who spoke about a tour through South America by mini-bus; Mr G.F. Nevins who spoke on a recent trip to U.S.A. mostly spent in Houston, Texas, with his son and family.

We have recently given financial support to the project of refurbishing a very old dwelling, called Tylee Cottage, which is being preserved as a matter of historical interest.

C.D. Marks
Hon. Secretary

BAY OF PLENTY BRANCH

November 28th, we had planned a visit to the devastated area back of the Ruahihi Dam, Preston's Kiwifruit Wines and a visit to a wildlife park. On account of heavy rain, had to miss the park, fortunately able to lunch at the Historic Village in Tauranga. 25 members attended.

In February we had a delightful day and picnic lunch at the Ohope School, 20 members attending. Mr Lees, a local chemist gave us a very interesting talk with slides on oil nutrients. AGM followed.

May saw us at the home of Cyril and Jo Judd at Papamoa Beach for lunch and a general get-together with an attendance of 27.

Our annual luncheon, again held at the popular Sheraton Hotel in Rotorua, with an attendance of 30 members, including several new ones. A look around the Whaka Village was much enjoyed as was afternoon tea at the home of Dick Judd.

D.A. Newbury (Mrs)
Hon. Secretary

NORTHLAND BRANCH

The Northland Branch of The New Zealand Founders Society holds a luncheon meeting, the first Saturday of every month except January. The attendance at these meetings is between 45 and 50 members.

We have had five speakers since August last year. All have been members and topics have been the Albertlanders, travel and two members impressions of the Genealogists Congress held in Hamilton. Other meetings we have had members bring along family treasures and talk about them. One junior member was heard to say she has learnt more history at our meetings than she did at school. Probably because the more senior members make it interesting with family tales, and these members ancestors were the first Europeans to settle the North. We have had this type of meeting every now and again since the Branch was formed and new treasures and tales come along each time.

The Christmas lunch was a success with members of the Genealogists as our guests, 80 people sat down to lunch after which carols were sung.

On May 7th, 70 members gathered for the 10th Annual General Meeting. We were pleased to have present many of the members who had attended the inaugural meeting on 7th April 1973. After the meeting we celebrated our 10th birthday with a special lunch.

B.L. Walsh (Mrs)
Hon. Secretary

During the past year the programme of monthly meetings has continued with some being luncheons and others held in the evenings. We have continued holding highlight activities at venues other than the Society rooms. Attendance has been varied, with some being particularly good, but the Committee has been disappointed at the poor response to the interesting evenings that were arranged at other venues.

An endeavour has been made to provide a balanced programme, which has included:

- * An address given by Mrs Hazel Snow to the Annual Meeting last August.
- * A visit from the Wairarapa Branch in October, with an address from the well known author and columnist, David McGill.
- * A Christmas luncheon in November had as its guest speaker Sir Michael Fowler.
- * As usual, Mrs Wills and a willing band of helpers held a children's Christmas Party in December.
- * A cocktail evening was held in the Wellesley Club in February to celebrate Waitangi Day. Guest speaker was Club President, David Binnie, and this was followed by a conducted tour of the impressive old building.
- * At the April luncheon, Lady Miller told members of her experiences as an explorer's wife.
- * In May an evening was held at the Dominion Museum where the Director, Dr John Yaldwin, addressed members following a meal in the coffee bar. Members then moved to the Early Settlers Section where Dr Yaldwin described the main exhibits.
- * Well-known broadcaster, Lyell Boyes, reflected on his life in broadcasting at the June meeting.
- * Deputy President of the Society, Mrs Hilary Olsen, spoke on the history of English antiques and their care and maintenance at the July luncheon.

In addition to the foregoing, Ann Burnett continued the City Walks Programme, although support this year was not very good. Members also took part in the Annual Wreath Laying Ceremony on the grave of Edward Gibbon Wakefield. In March the combined clubs hosted a Commonwealth Day function and members had the opportunity of attending.

R.G. Ward

I found the following on page 20 of the Rev. John Dickson's, History of the N.Z. Presbyterian Church, quoted as an example of the kind of information available to intending emigrants. He didn't name the source, but said it was written by the Poet Laureate of the time (late 1830's) so presumably it was Robert Southey. So much for Poets Laureate!

*"Come bright improvements in the car of time,
And rule the spacious world from clime to clime;
Thy handmaid, Art, shall every wild explore,
Trace every wave and culture every shore;
On Zealand's hills, where tigers steal along,
And the dread Indian chants a dismal song;
Where human friends on midnight errands walk,
And bathe in brains the murderous tomahawk;
There shall thy flocks on thymy pastures stray,
And shepherds dance at summer's opening day;
Each wandering genius of the lonely glen,
Shall start to view - the glittering haunts of men;
And silence mark, on woodland heights around,
The village curfew as it tolls profound."*

Our forebears were even braver than we thought!

IDA PIPER
Branch Secretary
Taranaki

OUR (VERY SPECIAL) IRMA

Petite, gracious, Irma O'Connor lives quietly at Kohimarama, Auckland. Always a lively letter-writer, she wrote this account of her working life some time ago for the Bulletin. The sole-surviving direct descendant in this country of New Zealand's Principal Founder, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Miss O'Connor is often consulted by historians, television, radio and film documentaries ...



"Great-granddaughter of New Zealand" as the David McGill article has recently described her in Wellington's "Evening Post" -

I.M. O'Connor
Auckland Branch Secretary from
March 1953 - March 1967

celebrations.

Having retired for the second time from the Herald and the Weekly News to devote myself to free-lancing, I was shortly afterwards asked to relieve as editor and advertising manager of the Automobile Association's official monthly magazine. This proved a very congenial task and became a permanency, involving a good deal of travelling in the North Island.

In 1949 I joined the N.Z. Founders Society and soon afterwards Mr Burke and I were asked if we would try to form a branch in Auckland. As Aucklanders were not at that stage, very historically minded, I personally had some misgivings, but we duly convened a meeting and finally made a start with some 19 members. Since the office of Secretary hung fire, I finally agreed to act temporarily, since I was already fully occupied with the A.A. Bulletin. However, this too became a permanency for some years.

The first years were an uphill struggle for Auckland Branch, with frequent changes of venue in a constant effort to find suitable and reasonably priced rooms for meetings. These were varied

After a spell of coaching pupils at three coaching colleges in English, Latin and German, followed by teaching at Melmerly College and St. Cuthbert's College, I was appointed Lady Editor of the Auckland Weekly News and the NZ Herald Supplement. After a few years I resigned to pay a prolonged visit to England, where the then High Commissioner for N.Z., Sir James Parr, obtained a grant from the N.Z. Government, in order to appoint me to take over the journalistic side of the new Publicity Department at New Zealand House, London.

In this capacity I met a great many editors and publishers, organised a book-stall at New Zealand House and contributed articles to many of the leading English newspapers and magazines, - the Times Trade Supplement, Daily Mail, Daily Express, Yorkshire Post, Manchester Guardian, Country Life, etc. One such contact resulted in my being offered a contract by Selwyn and Blount to write a biography on Edward Gibbon Wakefield for a series then being planned under the general title of "Empire Builders." From this stems my first public involvement with Wakefield and subsequently with the New Zealand Founders Society, which later chose him as its central figure because of the prominent part, he in particular, and later his four brothers, played in promoting the colonisation of New Zealand.

As most of the relevant material for such a book, in the shape of private letters, documents and newspaper files, was in New Zealand, I returned home after 3½ years in England to do the necessary research, and the book was published a year later in England. I was then asked to return to journalism in order to organise and edit a new and very comprehensive women's section in the rejuvenated Weekly News and the Herald Supplement.

In 1939, Mrs C.E. Carter, then President of the Wellington 'Early Settlers' and Historical Association, of which I was a member, asked me to represent the Wakefield family at a pre-Centennial banquet to commemorate the arrival of the Tory in 1839 with the preliminary expedition to found Wellington under the leadership of Colonel William Wakefield. This was a very largely attended Vice-Regal function for which the whole of James Smith's tea-rooms had been engaged. Among the first toasts was one to the New Zealand Land Company, proposed by the national activist, the late Dr Guy Scholefield, to which I had to respond.

In 1940, my aunt, Miss L.P. Wakefield, and I were among the official guests to represent the Wakefield family at the Wellington Centennial

with picnics and outdoor gatherings in places of historic interest. During this time the possibility of forming subsidiary branches, especially in the Bay of Plenty, was discussed. It involved a great deal of spade work and correspondence with those interested in various parts of the area, notably Rotorua, Tauranga, Whakatane and Putaruru. In an effort to unite these and to arrange alternate meetings in these centres, I went by invitation on a number of occasions to give addresses on the subject to prospective members in these areas. I was also asked to give addresses on the origin, purpose and work of the Founders and kindred subjects at Wellington headquarters, also at Cambridge and at the Wairarapa and Christchurch branches.

On September 2, 1950, Wakefield House, 90 The Terrace, Wellington, having been bought by the Founders Society as a club headquarters for its members, was officially opened by the Prime Minister, the Hon. S.G. Holland, and once again I was required to be one of the speakers. The function was attended also by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Peter Fraser, by the Mayor of Wellington, Sir William Appleton, and by a very large crowd of descendants of pioneer families in all parts of New Zealand, many having to

content themselves with listening to the speeches from the hall, the ante-room and even outside the building. Autographs were much in demand and many pioneers' descendants made each others' acquaintance for the first time.

In December of the same year, 1950, as a result of urgent representations by the late Mr Arthur Seed, then President of the Founders Society, and by the late Sir James Hight, formerly Rector of Canterbury College, I was invited to share with John Godley, soon to become Lord Kilbracken, the honour of acting as joint representatives of the co-founders of the Canterbury settlement established in 1850, and in this capacity to be the guests of the Government at the Christchurch Centenary celebrations.

Finally in February, 1962, I was appointed to the Waitangi Trust Board as the descendant of the family of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, which the donor of the estate, Lord Bledisloe, wished to be represented on the Board when and if possible. Subsequently the Pioneer Association of South Australia asked me to make a tape recording about my book on Wakefield, thus strengthening the links between the pioneers of the two countries.

LOOKING UP OUR ROOTS

A primer for the genealogical neophyte

Searching for one's roots has a long and noble tradition. It's arguable, for example, that the first detective story was Sophocles' Oedipus Rex, the tragedy in which the erstwhile Greek king sought out his ancestry and, through it, his own identity. Expecting rather more pleasant results than those uncovered by the unlucky Oedipus, an increasing number of Canadians have begun to investigate their family trees. And what have they found? Are they (as they always suspected) the noble descendants of royalty, or (horrors) the low-life progeny of horse thieves? Whatever the answer, one thing is certain: root searching, many have found, is both fun and enlightening. To uncover more about how family lines are searched, Canadian Heritage recently consulted several genealogical experts. Their advice:

Write your name and its variations. Because most names can be spelled a number of ways (there are over 400 spellings of Shakespeare, 13 of Smith), write down your name and as many of its variations as come to mind. Because clerical and immigration records were once notorious for changing spelling (immigration officers once routinely anglicized hard-to-spell 'foreign' names), an awareness of variations might come in handy while searching back more than a few generations.

Record family reminiscences. Tape record older relatives' remembrances of their early lives, careers, children and parentage. Try to get full names, exact addresses of family homes, and dates of family events, because you'll have to check these in official records in order to go further back.

Keep a pedigree chart. Obtain chart forms from any of the many genealogical societies or stores dealing with family research. Put your name, your parents' names, their parents' names and so on, on the chart. Each name on the chart is given a number. Put this number on a separate sheet containing all additional information you discover about ancestors and file the sheets in a loose-leaf binder.

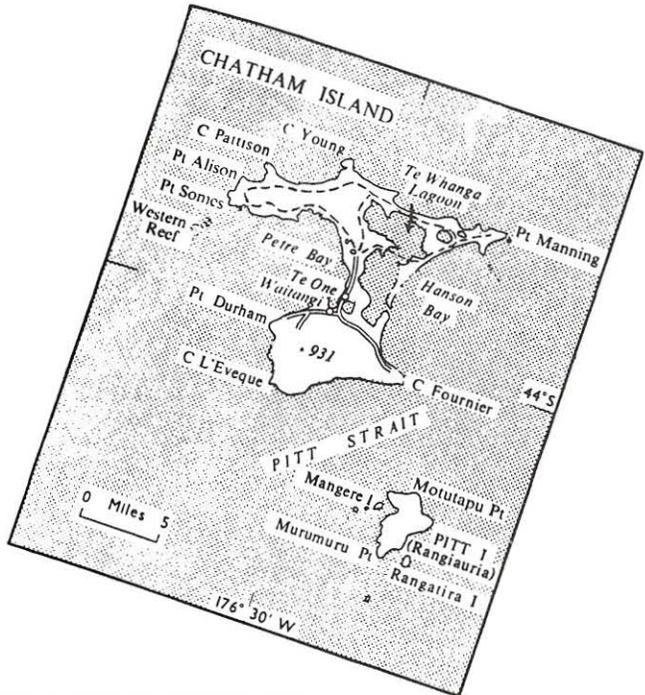
Consult official records. To trace back the line beyond our grand-parents you will probably require birth, marriage and death certificates. These are available, for a search fee of about five dollars, from provincial registrars if the ancestor was born, married or died in Canada. French-Canadian roots are by far the easiest to find since the vast majority of the six million Canadians and two million Americans of French descent stem from the 60,000 who remained in New France after the Colony surrendered in 1763. The enormous work of the *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes*, compiled by the Abbe Cyprien Tanguay in the 1850s and updated in the 1950s, contains names dating back to the Conquest. Records of English Canada are poor by comparison. Genealogical societies can advise you, where to look for public and church archives, cemetery records, county court registries of wills, and census information.

(Continued on Page 26)



S. Percy Smith, F.R.G.S.
Surveyor-General of NZ
(1889-1900)

One of New Zealand's greatest
Surveyor-Generals is remembered
by his grand-daughter ..



A TALE OF THE CHATHAMS

Towards the end of 1867, my grandfather, S. Percy Smith, was asked by the Government to do a survey of the Chatham Islands. The reason was that the then owners, the Ngata Awa tribes, wanted to pass the land through the land court, and no previous survey had been done.

Grandfather accepted the offer and decided to take his family with him as they were very tired of being separated while he was on various surveys.

He felt it rather a risk for his wife and family as they could get very little information about the islands. Nevertheless they set about packing but took as little as they felt they could manage with, because of freight costs.

The main Island lies 480 miles from New Zealand with some of the stormiest seas in this part of the world between them and New Zealand. The Islands were discovered in the middle of the 12th century by a Polynesian explorer, but received the name Chatham from a Government brig of that name when it visited there in 1791.

The climate was very mild, moist, with constant fogs making surveying difficult at times. There were often too, very high winds. In parts, the bush was very beautiful, and grandfather also mentions the Chatham Island lily. He said there were a number of New Zealand birds.

For some years the islands were known for the excellence of their potatoes and many ships called there from the gold diggings in Victoria. They brought horses to exchange for the potatoes and they must have been a very fine breed because, in spite of inbreeding there were excellent horses to be got. Grandfather bought a very good one for three pounds which included saddle and bridle so the horse itself cost only about five shillings.

The family left New Plymouth on January 5, 1868, on the way to Wellington. Grandfather's brothers, Frank and Harry, and Lt. Rowan of the 43rd accompanied them to assist with the survey.

They reached Nelson the following day, spending time there with friends and finally reached Wellington at 6p.m. and stayed at the Queen's Hotel which they found very quiet and pleasant. Mr Wilson, who was to be grandfather's assistant, also arrived there with his family. They spent a busy time getting equipment and stores.

They left Wellington at midnight on January 21. In addition to their party, there was Mr Rolleston, Under Secretary of the Native Department, and his interpreter, Capt. Gilbert Mair, on board. They were very crowded in the little cabin (apparently there was only one!) and it soon became very unpleasant as everyone but grandfather was seasick and remained so all the voyage. They had a rough passage in the crowded ship which also carried a large cargo of stores.

They dropped anchor at 10 a.m. on January 24 in Waitangi Bay, the capital, a little village of about a dozen houses arranged along the beach at the head of the Bay. At each end was a public house, with a custom house in the middle. The Custom Officer and Resident Magistrate was Captain Thomas. They all got lodgings at one of the Inns run by a Mrs Alexander. Then came the job of looking for a place to live.

Finally they found one, the only one available, but it had only two rooms beside the kitchen, though later another room was put on for my grandmother. Into it the two families had to squeeze, my grandparents and their two children into one and the Wilsons and their two children into the other. My father was just four years old and his sister 18 months younger. Grandfather said that owing to the mutual forbearance of both families there was not a single quarrel all the time they were there. The bachelors pitched their tents in a clump of trees a little way off.

There were about 200 prisoners, including the notorious Te Kooti, on the island so no lack of help to get their possessions from the ship to the cottage. About 40 of them worked at it. One, Kaure, they engaged as a servant, and a Maori woman who lived quite near did their washing.

On February 26 grandfather had to go for the Doctor and a Chinese nurse and my Uncle Frank was born in the middle of the night, in the inner room. The nurse left after a few days as she was offended that she had to have her meals with the Maori servant! Mrs Wilson was very helpful in nursing granny and grandfather stayed at home for a while to help, and to keep an eye on the other children.

It was about this time that my father and Aunt Ethel wandered away from the cottage and got lost. They both sat down and wept bitterly. A large Maori in a red blanket came past and realising the trouble, picked up my aunt and took father's hand and returned them home. It was Te Kooti himself! That tale was told us often both by my father and aunt and also my grandparents. Te Kooti was always thought well of in our family, and aunt particularly was always rather proud of the fact that she had been carried by Te Kooti.

Quoting from my grandfather's notes. He said that Te Kooti was sent as a prisoner, not so much for fighting but for inciting the other Maoris to do so. He was a man of considerable force of character and obtained great influence over the other Maoris. He used to write on his hand various symbols with wet sulphur from matches and exhibit them in the dark. Even so no one had any idea that he was capable of organising the escape as he eventually did.

On April 9 the "Storm Bird" had come and taken away most of the Constabulary leaving very few trained men to guard the prisoners. They were needed for trouble in Hokitika.

On July 4th, grandfather and his party were camped right at the otherside of the Island where they were working. At 3 a.m. they were wakened by one of the settlers to tell them of the rising. They were wakened suddenly, and though the message was "All are safe, but the Maoris have risen", they only heard the last part and until it was explained, experienced some very bad moments. The Maoris led by Te Kooti had ransacked the houses, stolen arms and taken possessions, then took the two vessels laden with stores for the Island, and sailed to Poverty Bay. The Smith's and Wilson's house was not touched. Grandfather was very fond of the Maori people, spoke their language fluently, and had always treated them well. He had paid their servant, a prisoner, when others had not done so.

When the alarm was raised, the local white people took all the women and children one and a half miles inland to the Shand's home where they were bedded down on straw in the barn. It was late in the evening when this occurred and they all had a very trying journey as the road was very muddy, the children were carried by the men, but my grandmother was provided with a horse.

In the morning when they saw that the vessels had sailed away they returned home where the men were very relieved to find them when they arrived.

One amusing incident occurred during the rising, Mrs Alexander, who owned the boarding house where the families stayed when they first arrived, had 200 golden sovereigns in the house when she heard of the trouble. She sought where to hide them and her eye fell on a big pot boiling on the stove. She popped them in and they were not found by the Maoris.

One thing I remember my grandmother saying was that though the Government were aware of what happened, they were very slow in sending more supplies and the islanders became very short of some commodities. One mail bag was found under some bushes about a month later and they were very pleased to have it as it contained mail and money from New Zealand.

Finally the survey was finished to the satisfaction of both the Maoris and the Government and the party left by the "Rifleman" on February 8 at 10 p.m. The voyage back took 9 days. As Grandfather said they had samples of all sorts of weather. They landed in Dunedin and made their way north. In Wellington grandfather had a lot of business to attend to. Finally they arrived home in New Plymouth at 1.30 a.m. on March 16.

These notes are mostly tales that were told us as children though I have referred to my grandfather's notes for some details. Most I think was given us by word of mouth and made very exciting stories, real ones, when we were young.

Elsie M. Crompton-Smith
Wellington

(Continued from Page 23)...

Continue the search overseas. Hopping on a plane and flying home to the old country might prove an effective, albeit expensive, way of fleshing out early chapters of the family history. A few warnings: almost none of the European records predate the 16th century (the time when churches began keeping score), and most early records are incomplete or lost. Some eastern European countries, suspecting genealogists of trying to establish noble descent, refuse to provide information. One hint: The Mormons, who are the most active genealogists, keep the world's best genealogical collection in a bomb-proof vault beneath a mountain in Utah. The collection, compiled because Mormons baptise ancestors by proxy, contains records of over 60 million ancestors from 126 countries. Ask at the nearest Mormon church library - there are about 220 of them in the US and Canada - about viewing their microfilm of rare records.

Read the literature. There are plenty of books that will help you with your search. Among the best: for researching in France, a good reference book is *La Genealogie* by Pierre Burye, published in the series *Que saisje?* (No. 917). Sources of birth, marriage, and death records in the United Kingdom are:

England and Wales: The General Register Office, St. Catharine's House, 10 The Kingsway, London WC2.

Scotland: The General Register Office, New Register House, Edinburgh.

Northern Ireland: The General Register Office, Oxford House, Chichester Street 1, Belfast.

Republic of Ireland: The Register General, Custom House, Dublin 1.

In Canada, there is no genealogical organization on the national level. The largest provincial organization is the Ontario Genealogical Society (Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, M4T 2L7) with over 3000 members. They publish a quarterly bulletin called *Families* as well as a newsletter. They have also published a genealogical guide to Ontario entitled *Ontario References and Sources*. Also recommended as additional reference material are *The Canadian Genealogical Handbook*, by Eric Jonasson, and Angus Baxter's *In Search of Your Roots*. (New Zealand searchers should approach: The NZ Society of Genealogists Inc., P.O. Box 8795, Auckland; Turnbull Library, The Terrace, Wellington, or The NZ Founders Society, P.O. Box 10290, Wellington.)

Christchurch-born, Margaret H. Alington, who has worked as a Librarian in Canterbury and Auckland University Libraries, Leeds and Illinois University Libraries as well as our Alexander Turnbull Library, reminds us that E.G. Wakefield's Obituary concludes with:-

"PEACE BE TO HIS ASHES!"



"The Evening Post", Saturday, June 4, 1983.

A member of the Founders Society, Miss Anne Burnett, scrubs and clears the leaves away from round the grave of Edward Gibbon Wakefield in Bolton Street Cemetery. Miss Burnett is also a member of the Friends of Bolton Street Cemetery.

The WAKEFIELD GRAVE: A talk prepared for the AGM of the FOBSC on 30th May 1983, based on the text given at the Wakefield Ceremony on 20th March 1983.

My acquaintance with Edward Gibbon Wakefield centres largely on his last days and on the family grave.

We are told that, for several years prior to arriving in New Zealand in early 1853, Wakefield kept at bay a series of strokes by the "extraordinary remedy of partridges and ale", and by a water cure at Malvern. The voyage to New Zealand seemed to put fresh vigour into him for a year or two, but for his last 7 years he led the life of a recluse. Tended by his sister-in-law, Angela Wakefield, widow of his brother Daniel, and by his man-servant, he spent his last years reading, and taking much pleasure in the company of his little niece, Alice, who later married Harold Freeman.

He retained his mental faculties to the last, and died in 1862 at the age of 66 at his house on The Terrace, on the site of the property still named for him. Since the family desired a "purely private" funeral, there was none of the pomp and ceremony that had attended his brother William's burial 14 years before. Only immediate friends were invited to the service which was held in the first St Paul's Church, on the Government Reserve, near the old site of Museum Street. But notwithstanding this wish on the part of the family, it seems a few public figures did attend, including Dr Featherston, the Superintendent of the Province, Mr Justice Johnston, and Bishop Abraham, first Bishop of Wellington, as well as many old settlers.

The service in the church was taken by the vicar, the Reverend Frederick Thatcher, better known nowadays as the architect of Old St Paul's. So scant is the account of the funeral that we aren't even told who the pall-bearers were. The procession of mourners wound its way to the grave site close to the eastern boundary of the cemetery, probably at that date going up Kumutoto Street, as Bowen Street was then called, and crossing Captain Daniell's town acre on part of which the University Grants building now stands. Edward Gibbon's was the last burial in the grave, which already held two of his brothers and a niece. His nephew, Edward Wakefield, a son of Felix, who attended Mr Toomath's school at the foot of Aurora Terrace, used to wander through the cemetery with his schoolmates in the 1850s. He later recalled there were only a few graves at that time, and the whole hillside was covered with manuka, six or eight feet high, in which there was, as he puts it, numberless specimens of that curious creature, the Praying Mantis.

(Continued on Page 34)

RECENT ARRIVALS into the membership ranks of the Founders Society ... The National Secretary and especially the National Registrar supplied the following listing of those new members who have joined since the last Bulletin and up until approximately the beginning of October 1983.

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mr D.F. McLeod	Havelock North	Associate Waipu		
Mrs H.M. Edmonds	Napier	Olympus	1841	Thomas Scott
Mrs B.A. White	Wanganui	Kelso	1849	Isaac & Emma Haines
Mrs I.S. Sergel	Hamilton	Associate		
Miss B.S. Rogers	Hamilton	Governor Macquarie	1824	Richard Davis
Mr M.B. Morison	Wellington	Blenheim	1841	Hugh Morison
Mrs A.L.K. Carroll	Eastbourne	Oriental	1840	William & Ann Read Welch
		Duke of Roxburgh	1840	Thomas & Sarah Poad
		Adelaide	1840	Robert Kemble
Mrs R.A. Nicholson	Whangarei	Sir George Osborne	1826	James & Elizabeth Hamlin
Mrs N.M. Rutherford	Wairarapa	Associate		
Mr L.J. Brown	Masterton	Associate		
Mrs P.J. King	Masterton	Lady Nugent	1841	George Francis & Fanny Beacher
Mr O.H. Rayner	Masterton	Gertrude	1841	John Ings & Eliza Daysh
Mrs G.M. Mansfield	Wellington	Pilgrim	1849	C.D. Barraud
Mr A.E. Lawrence	Napier	Indiana	1858	Gabriel Howe & Charlotte Lawrence
		Whitby	1841	Edward Whebby
		Phoebe	1843	William Wigzell
		Nelson Census	1845	John Thomas Snowden
Mrs A.L. Lawrence	Napier	Associate		
Mr B.J. Sanders	Taradale	Associate		
Mrs L.E. Sanders	Taradale	Adelaide	1840	John Evans
Miss V.M. Brown	Hastings	Thomas Harrison	1842	John Deans
Mrs C.M. Blennerhassett	Te Puke	Duchess of Argyle	1842	Alexander & Mary Stuart Muir
Mrs J.D. Hamlin	Waipukurau	Lady Nugent	1841	Elizabeth Thorby
Mr W.K. Hamlin	Waipukurau	Sir George Osborne	1826	James & Elizabeth Hamlin
Mrs C.P. Thomas	New Plymouth	Clifford	1841	William Stanton
Mr C.R. Mountfort	Trentham	Charlotte Jane	1850	Charles Mountfort
Mr W.W. McClymont	Masterton	Arab	1841	Michael & Sarah Dixon
Mrs D. Campbell	Masterton	Associate		
Mr R.H. Campbell	Masterton	Lady Nugent	1841	John & Jane Campbell
Miss K.D. Jones	Masterton	Duke of Roxburgh	1840	Phillip & Mary Ann Roberts
Mrs G. Cole	Masterton	Martha Ridgeway	1840	James Reed
Mrs F.D. Usher	Hastings	Associate		
Mr J.A. Webber	Havelock North	Associate		
Mr P.A. Manning	Hastings	Coromandel	1840	Edward & Ann Walsh
Mrs H.M. Arthur	Hastings	Lady Nugent	1850	Nathaniel Beamish
Mrs D.M. Clark	Huntly	Blenheim	1841	Donald Cameron
Miss S.A. Rae	Auckland	Birman	1842	John & Emma Harding
Mr G.C. Rae	Auckland	Birman	1842	John & Emma Harding
Mr S.R. Rae	Auckland	Birman	1842	John & Emma Harding
Miss N.J. Rae	Auckland	Birman	1842	John & Emma Harding
Mrs M.K. Angus	Lower Hutt	Lord Wm Bentinck	1841	Richard & Margaret Clifton
Mrs E.F. Meachen	Wellington	Associate		
Mr A.J. Styles	Wellington	Ajax	1849	John Styles
Mr M.P. Dale	Levin	Cressy	1850	David Charles Porter
Miss G.T. Thwaites	Christchurch	Zealandia	1859	Sarah Ricketts
Mr R.S. Mouldey	Auckland	Cressy	1850	Moses Mouldey
Mrs M.E. Trask	Hastings	Willwatch	1841	Thomas Richard Berry
Mrs E.D. Dixon	Hastings	Adelaide	1840	Charles & Ann Stichbury

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mr D.M. Brown	Waikanae	From Tasmania	1845	Edward & Hannah Crowe
		Thomas Harrison	1842	James Marshall
Mr A.R. Bayly	New Plymouth	Amelia Thompson	1841	James Bayly
Mr A.N. Jefferies	Palmerston North	Whaler	1830	John Guard
Mrs W.C. Jefferies	Palmerston North	Aurora	1840	William Jones Sarah Ann Barrow
Mrs I.G. Whyte	Tauranga	Indus	1843	Richard & Eliza Holyoake
Mrs F.M. Hasell	Hastings		1857	James Horrell
Mr T.H. Hasell	Hastings	Associate		
Mr F.G. Herbert	Waipukurau	London	1842	Joseph & Sarah Herbert
Mrs O.J. Herbert	Waipukurau	Associate		
Mr A.W. Nicholls	Waipukurau	London	1842	William Bishop
Mr M.P. McQuinn	Christchurch	Associate		
Mr O.L. Gwilliam	Tauranga	Lady Nugent	1841	Frederick & Eliza Bolton
Miss N.I. McLeod	Whangarei	Waipu Associate		
Miss M.W. McLeod	Whangarei	Waipu Associate		
Mr C.R. Bridge	Masterton	Lord Wm. Bentinck	1841	George & Elizabeth Mexted
Mrs M.L. Dixon	Wellington	Thomas Harrison	1842	John & Elizabeth Haycock
Mrs P.M. Collin	Napier	Olympus	1841	Thomas Scott
Mrs M.I. Holt	Napier	Western Australia	1835	James & Mary Ann Anderson
		Shamrock	1841	John & Jane Cox
Mr D. Rockel	Wanganui	Hope	1846	William Dorset
		Oriental	1840	Thomas Urquhart McKenzie
Mrs M.P. Bryant	Pahiatua	Indiana	1859	George Checkley
Mr E.W. Bryant	Pahiatua	Duke of Roxburgh	1840	James Bryant
Mrs E.E. Williams	New Plymouth	Amelia Thompson	1841	George & Sarah Giddy
Mrs E.G. Boivin	New Plymouth	Amelia Thompson	1841	George & Sarah Giddy
Mrs M. Houghton	Wanganui	Bolton	1840	George Pilcher
Mr T.W. Toy	Wanganui	Blundell	1848	Thomas & Janet Harrison
Miss B.G.C. Murison	Wellington	John Wycliffe	1848	Capt. William Cargill
Mr H.A. Stratton	Havelock North	Associate		
Mr I.B. Madden	Auckland	Associate Life (Albertlander)		
Mrs L.L. Buckingham	Lower Hutt	Brilliant	1841	Charles & Ann Lawlor
		Fatima	1851	George & Mary Dunnage
		Bangalore	1851	George & Mary Ann Bowron
		58th Regt.	1847	Thomas Regan
Mrs A. Lowcay	Lower Hutt	Thomas Harrison	1842	Samuel & Jean Manson
Mrs R.G. Donovan	Hastings	Lady Nugent	1841	John & Margare Smith
Mr W.L. Sanson	Wanganui	Tyne	1841	Robert & Ann Sanson
Mrs R.B. Nicholls	Palmerston North	Associate		
Mr W.G. Rutherford	Masterton	Phoebe	1843	George Rutherford
Mr M. Benton	Featherston	London	1842	Timothy Benton
Mr J.B. Koea	New Plymouth	William Bryan	1841	William & Mary Marshall
		William Bryan	1841	Nicholas & Sarah Pepperell
Mr F.L. Julian	Waitara	Blenheim	1842	Richard & Elizabeth Julian
Mrs D.J. Osborne	Waitara	Blenheim	1842	James Pickford Smart
Mr D.H. Smith	Napier	Associate		
Mr L.R. Nash	Napier	Associate		
Mr D. Butler	Waipawa	Associate		
Mrs O.B. Nicholls	Waipukurau	Associate		
Mr F.D. Usher	Hastings	Associate		
Mrs J.Y. Usherwood	Hastings	Birman	1842	William & Jane Tonks
		Bolton	1840	Isaac & Elizabeth Lovelock

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mrs A.J. Usher	Hastings	Phillip Laing	1848	Mrs David Niven
Mr D. Schofield	Masterton	Lady Nugent	1841	George & Elizabeth Collier
Mrs D.B. Bartley	Auckland	Oriental	1841	Richard Robinson William & Mary Williams
Mrs C.M. Herrick	Waipukurau	Dominion	1851	James Henry Moore
Mr N.B. Wilkinson	Wellington	Coromandel	1840	John & Mary Pawson
Mrs M.C. Brown	Masterton	Conte-de-Paris	1840	Akaroa
Miss E.J. Newport	Wellington	Lady Nugent	1841	John & Frances Kilmister
Mrs L.M. Moorhead	Wellington	Sir Charles Forbes	1842	Samuel & Mary Ann Newport
Mr D.A. Clark	Waipukurau	George Canning	1857	Margaret Blair
Mr T.A. Strachan	Palmerston North	Associate		
Mrs B. Marshall	Palmerston North	Phillip Laing	1848	Francis James Marshall
Mrs D.K. Kilsby	Palmerston North	Slains Castle	1853	Thomas Alexander Dall
Mr T.R. Warren	Palmerston North	Revenue Cutter from N.S.W.	1840	Capt. Stephen Carkeek RN
Mr G.A. Barr	Masterton	Lord Wm. Bentinck	1841	Richard Spicer
Mrs J.M. Walsh	Whangarei	Gertrude	1841	Jane Valler
Mr N.H. Hume	Keri Keri	Blenheim	1842	Robert & Emma Baker
Miss M. Hay	Onerahi	Aurora	1840	Sarah Oxenham
Mrs Z. Haswell	Hastings	Olympus	1842	Edward & Mary Lancy
Mrs R.A. Gordon	Napier	Victoria or HMS Herald	1839-40	George Graham
Mr C.N. Gordon	Napier			Alexander Anderson
Mrs M.C. Eastwood	Te Awanga	Esther	1842	John George Rush
Mr M.A. Harlen	Auckland	Associate		John Northe
Miss F.L. Harlen	Auckland	Cressy	1850	John S. Caverhill
Miss A.L. Harlen	Auckland	Westminster	1840	Benjamin Woods
Miss K.S. Harlen	Lower Hutt	Westminster	1840	Benjamin Woods
Miss L.M. Harlen	Lower Hutt	Westminster	1840	Benjamin Woods
Mr N.H. Harlen	Lower Hutt	Westminster	1840	Benjamin Woods
Mr A.G. McGregor	Atiamuri	Catherine Stewart Forbes	1841	Benjamin Woods
Mrs J. McBride	Upper Hutt	Oriental	1840	David Benge
Miss C. McBride	Upper Hutt	Blenheim	1840	Thomas Urquhart McKenzie
Mr W.A. Montgomery	Wellington	Oriental	1840	Margaret Fraser
Mrs A.I. Hawkins	Masterton	Blenheim	1840	Thomas Urquhart McKenzie
Miss M. Columbus	Christchurch	Chatham Islands		Hugh & Catherine McKenzie
Mrs J.C. Johnston	Matamata	Catherine Stewart Forbes	1841	William Baucke
Mrs M.H. Mackie	Waipukurau	Lord Wm Bentinck	1841	Richard & Ann Mudgway
Mr D.F. Drummond	Waipukurau	Associate	1855	John Wilmshurst
Mrs H.I. Gleeson	Napier	Associate		Benjamin Shadbolt
Mrs H.A. Wright	Havelock North	Whitby	1841	James & Elizabeth Robinson
Mr G.D. Stewart	Havelock North	Associate		
Mrs J.M. Stewart	Havelock North	London	1840	Henry Collett
Mr C.S. McRae	Waipukurau	Mary Ann	1842	George & Helen McRae
Mrs D.M. McRae	Waipukurau	Associate		
Mrs J.R. Harding	Gisborne	Associate		
Mr W.A. Harding	Gisborne	Birman	1842	John Harding
Mr E. St.J. Spicer	Thames	Olive Branch	1831	James Preece
Mrs D.L. Jolicoeur	Auckland	William Bryan	1841	Thomas King
Mr N.J. Verran	Waipukurau	Associate		
Mr T. Belshaw	Westshore	Associate		
Mrs R. Sargisson	Napier	Associate		

Name	Address	Ship	Date	Ancestor
Mr J.A. McKinnon	Hastings	Associate		
Miss J.J. Higgin	Wanganui	Arab	1841	Thomas & Delia Richardson
Mrs S.M. Verran	Waipukurau	Gertrude	1841	William Thompson
Mr N.G. Verran	Waipukurau	Gertrude	1841	William Thompson
Mrs G.W. Douglas	Wellington	Martha Ridgeway	1840	William & Ann Taylor
Cdr. W.R. Williams	Wellington	Blenheim	1840	John McHutcheson
Mrs J. Williams	Wellington	John Wickcliffe	1841	Cpt. William Cargill
Mr G.K. Koea	New Plymouth	Associate		
Miss E.H. Page	Nelson	Birman	1842	Andrew & Christian Gillespie
		Bolton	1840	Hannah Hunt
Mrs P. McHardy	Days Bay Wgtn	Adelaide	1840	James John Taine
Mr E.M. Madden	Auckland	Hon. Associate		
Mrs G.M. Brown	Hamilton	Associate		
Miss H.M. Glasson	Auckland	Bombay	1842	Robert Glasgow
Mrs M.M. Wrigley	Masterton	Associate		
Mr C.G. Clarke	Masterton	Adelaide	1840	Thomas Kempton
		Adelaide	1840	Benjamin Stevens
Mrs A. Tompsett	Linden Wgtn	Gertrude	1841	William & Mary Valler
		Lord Wm Bentinck	1841	Elizabeth Mexted & Richard Spierson
		Cornwall	1849	Neil & William McVicar
Mr I.D & L. Crawshaw	Auckland	Sir George Seymour	1847	Elizabeth Lynch
Mrs C.G. Olsen	Napier	Adelaide	1840	Thomas Kempton
		Adelaide	1840	Benjamin Stevens
Mrs I.J. Young	Napier	London	1842	Henry & Mary Burling
Mrs Z.M. Hamblyn	Auckland	Duchess of Argyle	1842	John Mudford
		Clifton	1841	Nathaniel Stafford
Mrs P.L. Gillum	Tauranga	London	1842	W.H. Saunders
Mrs M.L. Shakleton	Auckland	Bengal Merchant	1840	John Frame McBeth
Mrs P.A. Percy	Masterton	Catherine Stewart		John & Mary Anne Cracknell
		Forbes	1841	
Mr L. Bate	Havelock North	Associate		
Mrs I.H. Bate	Havelock North	Olympus	1841	Douglas & Mary McKain
Mr G.E. Franklin	Waipukurau	Fancy	1850	Isaac & Sarah Cripps
Mrs S.M. Franklin	Waipukurau	Associate		
Mrs C.D. Lambert	Hastings	Will Watch	1841	Thomas Richard Berry
Mrs P.A. Greene	Tikokino	Will Watch	1841	Thomas Richard Berry
Mrs M.K. McLeod	Havelock North	Associate		

Compiled by Miss Ann Burnett - NZ Founders Society Membership Registrar

**NEWS ITEM OF 90 YEARS AGO
- AND MORE!**

Another early settler passed away on Wednesday. Mrs Wm Thomas, who arrived in Wellington in early 1842, with her husband and four children. In common with many others, they lost all they had in the first great fire in Wellington, after which they proceeded to Wanganui, walking the whole distance and taking their children with them.

Many were the troubles which befell the family in their new home. After the murder of the Gillfillan family, the Maori murderers went to the Thomases and danced a war dance, on which occasion, Mrs Thomas faced them boldly, which so surprised them

that they did not harm any of the family.

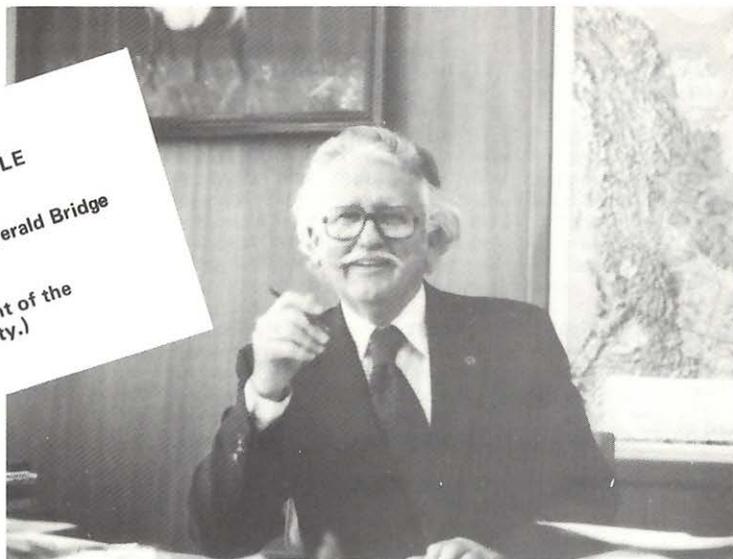
In 1856 the couple re-moved to Napier and lived there until 1886, when they came to Wellington to live with their daughter, Mrs W.H. Fordham, in whose house both have breathed their last - Mr Thomas 7 years ago and now Mrs Thomas at the ripe age of 87 years.

For the many occasions in which she acted the part of the Good Samaritan, the deceased lady will be remembered with gratitude by many early settlers.

-April 21st 1894 (Newspaper clipping)

(Early settler Sophia Thomas lives on in the memory of her great-granddaughter, Mrs N. Osborne, long-time Wellington Member.)

**The Many Worlds of -
LINDSAY BUICK-CONSTABLE**
Editor of the Bulletin
An Appreciation contributed by Gerald Bridge
(Immediate Past-President of the
N.Z. Founders Society.)



Lindsay Buick-Constable, Public Affairs Officer for the Canadian High Commission, seated in his office at the Chancery, Wellington.

For many years our New Zealand-wide Society has been very fortunate in the publication of an annual news journal which we know as "The Bulletin" and which is available to all members, and I believe is seen and read by most. Every year, and especially in recent years, there are many communications to our National Headquarters, and reports to the National Council and Annual Meetings, expressing great appreciation of the Bulletin and much praise for its contents.

The Editor, Lindsay Buick-Constable, is known personally to many members, but there is a great number to whom he is known only as a name. I have therefore decided to contribute the following about this dedicated member and a past National President of our Society, which I am sure will be of interest, particularly to those of our members who have not had the pleasure of meeting him. I have requested him, and he has agreed with due modesty, not to say reluctance, to include it in his Bulletin.

Lindsay Mostyn Buick-Constable is a fourth generation New Zealander, descended from English and Scottish families who emigrated to this country at least six generations ago. His father was Mostyn Fred Constable, and it is understood his family was related to John Constable R.A. Lindsay's mother's family name was Buick, one member of which old Scottish family gave his name to the famous Detroit motor car. His New Zealand forebears helped to pioneer early Wellington, the Hutt Valley, the Wairarapa, the Manawatu and Nelson.

FAMILY CONNECTIONS

The name Buick-Constable does not appear as such in the passenger lists of the "Arab" (Petone Beach 1841) or the "Fifeshire" (Nelson 1842), which ships brought our Lindsay Buick-Constable's great-grandparents to New Zealand. The name Buick-Constable, adopted some years ago by Deed Poll on the initiative of Lindsay, pays a personal tribute to the union of the two families who were very early immigrants under the New Zealand Company's settlement of both the North and South Islands of New Zealand. The now extensive Buick-Constable connection in New Zealand includes - Arcus, Avery, Bannister, Beetham, Black, Bradshaw, Burling, Candy, Cann, Collett, Cross, Daysh, Dixon, Fuller, Gordon, Green, Hammond, Herman, Hill, Hume, Iverson, Jenkins, Martin, McEwen, McIntyre, McKissock, McLeod, MacMahon, Moore, Murray, Patterson, Ricketts, Riddler, Robinson, Scott, Simpson, Sutherland, Tarrant, Tucker, Tyree, Watson, West - several of whose names have been given to streets and parks throughout the central regions of New Zealand.

Lindsay and his wife Mary (nee Gordon) have two sons and a daughter, all married, and there are five grandchildren.

Lindsay M. Buick-Constable, J.P., F.N.Z.P.R.I., was born in December 1919 at Napier where he attended Napier Boys' High School before moving to Wellington in the mid-1930's. There he studied art and journalism and worked for a period in Advertising agencies. He subsequently graduated from Wellington Teachers Training College, but not before serving over five years in the New Zealand Military Forces - Brigade Group Headquarters Intelligence and the New Zealand Army Education and Welfare Service - at home and abroad throughout the Second World War.

TEACHING WORLD

His teaching service included just about everything from Sole Charge Head Teacher through secondary school teaching to a Teachers College Lectureship in Audio-Visual Aids and Teaching Method.

For seven years he served in Fiji as an Administrative Education Officer, (Schools Broadcasts). There he was subsequently elected inaugural Chairman of the Fiji Council of Social Services (1959-64) and was also South Pacific Representative of the World Assembly of Youth, Brussels. As Scout Commissioner for Suva for five years, he represented Fiji Scouting at Pan-Pacific Jamborees and at the Tenth World Jamboree in the Phillipines. He also represented the Fiji Government at a Radio Education Conference held in London jointly by the BBC and the then Colonial Office. In 1959 he made a special study tour of both Western and American Samoa on behalf of the Fiji Government and the South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia.

CULTURAL AND DIPLOMATIC WORLD

Lindsay has also been a self-employed professional studio photographer, freelance journalist, a stage and radio producer, commercial artist and has had published some volumes of poetry and one of short stories. He has exhibited oil-paintings at the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts, and at other exhibitions. In 1964 he accepted the full-time position of New Zealand National Secretary-Organiser, Youth Leadership Training and Recreational Programmes with the National Council of Churches; and in a voluntary capacity, was for three years Executive Secretary of the National Youth Council of New Zealand. Since August 1966 he has held the position of Public Affairs Officer with the Canadian High Commission, Wellington, which has accreditation to Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, Cook Islands and a number of other South Pacific Territories. In late 1969 he was invited to visit Canada on a several weeks Canadian Government Information Study Tour. This was followed by a U.S. State Department Programme Tour through California. He was selected by Ottawa for another External Affairs Study Tour of Canada in 1974 and again in 1980.

Lindsay's voluntary community interests are many and have included the Lions organisation, a committee of the Wellington Anglican Diocese, Y.M.C.A., and Civil Defence Controller for the Wellington area. He is also a Justice of the Peace, duties in which capacity are honorary. His hobbies include oil-painting, fine and graphic art, researching and writing historical plays and collecting books, restoration of Wellington's earliest surviving colonial cottage, now the Nairn Street Colonial Cottage Museum, the historic Wellington Bolton Street Cemetery, and involvement with other historical groups.

A member of the Founders Society and of its National Council since 1956, Lindsay was our National President from 1969 to 1973, and has produced the Society's valued Bulletin for the past 19 years. In 1974 he was awarded Honorary Life Membership and the "For Service" Medal. He is dedicated to the objects of our Society and primarily in preserving the history of the settlement of New Zealand; and also in continuing to be mindful and respectful of the ideals and aspirations that our founder ancestors had for our country.

Lindsay Buick-Constable is a true Founder whom the Society is fortunate to have amongst its members. We are also indebted to Lindsay's wife Mary for her valuable support in all his work for us and other organisations.



Lindsay Buick-Constable conducting a radio lesson in 1957 at the Fiji Broadcasting Commission Studios, Suva. His broadcasts were heard daily by primary and secondary pupils throughout the Fiji Group and Rotuma Island.

Edward Gibbon's obituary ends with the wish, Peace be to his ashes! But in fact the history of the plot is not without its troubles. His brother William's stone has on it only his name and dates, and the wrong date at that. The long tribute to William by Alfred Domett was inscribed on sandstone and was so tall that it broke and had to be put in a frame. From time to time it has reappeared at the side of the grave, but at present it is stored in a shed at the Karori cemetery, until the rebuilt chapel provides a shelter for it. All is not lost, however, even in the meantime, as a tablet initiated by the Friends of Bolton Street Cemetery beside the grave carries Domett's inscription and also rectifies the wrongly engraved date of death on his slab.

Edward Gibbon's slab, we are told, was sent out from England by his son, and for years it bore no other inscription than his name and dates and awaited, as his great-granddaughter Irma O'Connor put it, some tribute of appreciation from a grateful colony for his "immense" services to the country. It was not until the centenary in 1940 that the tribute as we now see it was added, prompted by the Early Settlers' Association. The Government was against adding any wording at all, on the pretext that neither Edward Gibbon nor any other Wakefield of the New Zealand Company needed a lengthy inscription on his gravestone. The family responded to this by quoting a conversation overheard between two women looking at the old finger signpost marked "To Wakefield", that used to stand beside the path leading to the grave. "Well," said the one to the other, "I never knew there was a suburb in Wellington called Wakefield". As the cemetery was under the control of the Wellington City Council and not the Government, a tribute or no tribute was a matter for the Council to decide, and so the stone received its inscription which outlines his career and ends with a quotation from his own works, and one from the Psalms:

"The utmost happiness God vouchsafes to man on earth --- the realization of his own idea." E.G.W.

"For with the Lord there is mercy."

At the time of the centenary and after, the grave and its precincts received attention from the Early Settlers' Association, the Wellington Beautifying Society, the New Zealand Founders' Society, and more recently from the Friends of Bolton Street Cemetery. But the ceremony that is held at the graveside once a year on the anniversary, formerly of his death but more recently of his birth, is arranged in response to a bequest made at the time of the centenary by Lord Bledisloe, for the grave to be maintained and florally adorned annually; and this has been faithfully done, except for those years when the cemetery was closed for construction of the motorway.

The first of these ceremonies was held in 1941. The wreath was laid on that occasion by the acting Prime Minister, the Hon. Walter Nash, who dwelt on two aspects of Wakefield's genius, one of them being his talent as an economist, and the other the provision he made in the plans for Wellington of a town belt -- open space set aside for the benefit of its citizens in perpetuity. Adjoining the town belt was a reserve for a cemetery, the very land which holds his remains. As we here are all well aware, this reserve is now known as the Bolton Street Memorial Park, and it lies within the town belt as it is currently defined. As we recall this, we are reminded of those other areas of land, lying at the very foot of Edward Gibbon's grave, that still wait to be included in the Memorial Park. I refer to the lands along Mowbray Street, promised as open space to the city in the 1960s by the National Roads Board and the Government, and the redevelopment scheme so enthusiastically supported by the City Council. It would be a pity if the full impact of Wakefield's vision should be denied to the citizens of Wellington by any action that would prevent these adjacent lands from becoming further public space. This long-promised land action is simply honourable compensation for the piece of original town reserve taken free of cost for the motorway. Tonight we see about us the Friends' plans for this area, ably worked out by our first Chairman, Helmut Einhorn; and in acknowledging our gratitude to Hugh Fullarton, our chairman for the past three years, we recall the countless hours he has spent composing letters and statements so precisely, persistently and patiently, then copying them and circulating them, not only leaving us with an admirable record based on his own detailed knowledge of this land issue as he has experienced it over more than 20 years, but also providing an uncomfortable challenge to the city fathers and those other parties with whom the settlement of the issue lies. We and they must not be allowed to forget that it was Hugh Fullarton's efforts that secured from the National Roads Board those half million dollars that have already been sitting in the city coffers for two years, waiting for the mayor and councillors to make the decisive move.

While being acutely aware that this Mowbray Street area still remains to be added to the city's open spaces, let us not overlook the considerable benefits that have come to the remnants of this cemetery. It is now firmly established as a Memorial Park, linked with the Botanic Gardens, and under the imaginative and on-going care of the City Council's Parks & Recreation Department; and its memorials have been carefully replaced by the Ministry of Works & Development, with the FOBSC and others lending their support wherever possible. Care is needed in the management of this piece of our heritage, not only to protect the open space as Wakefield intended, but also to ensure that unnecessary anachronisms do not creep in. Let us hope that those who work for the completion of this park, those who have the responsibility for its management and daily care, along with those who befriend it and those who use it, may all work to safeguard this historic piece of the town belt for all time.

M.H.A.

PHOTO: provided by Peter Harding



AT THE TOP OF N.Z. - AT THE FOOT OF N.Z.'s CENTURY'S-OLD HERITAGE

The Hawkes Bay Branch's touring party (helped by our Northland Branch which arranged escorts from local members of the NZ Historic Places Trust) pause at the foot of the trunk of TANEMAHUTA - Giant of Northland's Kauri forests. (The story of the party's visiting will appear in the next issue.)

PHOTO: Ewen Hay-Mackenzie



National President compliments long-serving National Councillor and generous benefactor to the Founders Society, Mr Ted Gilbert as he pins on the Society's highest honour - the "FOR SERVICE" Medalion which also conferred Life Membership in NZ Founders. (See citation in last year's Bulletin.)

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