



Issued by the New Zealand Founders Society, P.O. Box 1775, Wellington C.1.

## President's Message

*The Founders Society at present engages in many useful and interesting activities. To an increasing extent its support is invited for a number of causes in the public interest. The functions are usually well attended, but in this respect there is room for improvement. I am sure that the standard of our entertainments is being maintained, and I think that many more members would find them well worth attending. Suggestions for their improvement will be always gratefully received.*

*The Society today numbers 1,475; this, of course, shows a considerable increase over the membership a few years ago, for I can well remember our excitement when we passed the 1000 mark. It is, however, vitally necessary that we should greatly increase this membership. Therefore I ask the members of the Society to do their utmost to enroll new members. Application forms will be sent to prospective members by the Dominion Secretary, Miss S. Helliwell, P.O. Box 1775, Wellington.*

*The Society must either develop or go back. Like other living organisms, it cannot stand still. Let us go forward by increasing our membership. Confidently I ask every member who can to play his or her part in the enrolment of more members.*

D. J. RIDDIFORD.

## Tributes to Mr & Mrs Jeff Andrew

Before the May meeting of the Dominion Council began Mr. Jeff Andrew was given an inscribed silver jug and salver by the president, Mr. D. J. Riddiford, on behalf of the Council as a tribute for ten years' service as Dominion Secretary.

Mr. Riddiford said that Mr. Andrew's record of service had been outstanding. During his decade as secretary the Society had grown from a small struggling body to a strength of nearly 1500 with a recognised status in the country. During that period Wakefield House was purchased and renovated, and two flats had been converted into club rooms. When the purchase was made it was regarded by some persons as a hazardous enterprise, as the Government, shortly before that event, had declined to buy the building as a hostel for civil servants. Successful administration of the property was very largely due to Mr. Andrew's careful supervision.

Mr. Andrew would continue as Dominion treasurer, and in that capacity would attend meetings of the Dominion Council.

Mrs. Andrew, who was present, was warmly complimented by Mr. Riddiford on her very helpful interest in the Society.

Subsequently Mr. Riddiford remarked that the Society could consider itself fortunate in having Miss S. Helliwell as Dominion Secretary. She was tackling her work with great zeal. He wished Miss Helliwell every success in her new position.

## Nan Kivell Collection

The president of the Founders Society, in a letter to the Minister of Internal Affairs, has emphasised the national importance of retaining in New Zealand the well-known Nan Kivell collection of 200 pictures of New Zealand subjects by distinguished artists during a long stretch of years. Dr. Falla, Director of the Dominion Museum, has informed Mr. Riddiford that the pictures could be satisfactorily placed in the Museum. Dr. Falla also stated that he would be conferring on this matter with the Prime Minister.

Prompt payment of annual subscriptions gladdens the executives of Branches and Headquarters.

# Strong Move for New Zealand Day

A deputation organised by the New Zealand Founders Society called on the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Hon. S. W. Smith, on 30 May to plead for the recognition of 6 February as New Zealand Day. The deputation comprised the Hon. E. B. Corbett, Minister of Maori Affairs, Professor Wilson, president of the Wellington Early Settlers and Historic Association, and the following members of the Dominion Council of the Founders Society: Mr. D. J. Riddiford (president), Mr. R. Greenwood (deputy-president), Mr. Duff Daysh and Mr. A. Ashley Cooper. Mr. C. W. D. Bell (a past-president of the Society) represented the Waitangi Trust.

Mr. Bell referred to the significance of the treaty as the corner-stone in the foundation of the harmonious relations between Maori and Pakeha.

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

Professor Wilson said that Dominion Day marked the significance of New Zealand's attainment of nationhood, but he thought that it was of less significance than the Treaty of Waitangi.

Mr. Corbett said that he had always supported proposals for the recognition of 6 February as New Zealand Day, and he stressed the significance which it would hold for the Maori people.

Mr. Riddiford said that the deputation was not asking that 6 February should be recognised as a statutory holiday, but merely that appropriate ceremonies should be held on that day. If it were considered impracticable to recognise 6 February, without making it a public holiday, the proper course would be to do away with Dominion Day and substitute New Zealand Day. He pointed out that the word "dominion" meant, according to the Concise Oxford Dictionary, overlordship or suzerainty or territory where it was exercised, which was obviously inappropriate in the Commonwealth of Nations. Mr. Smith received the deputation most courteously. He indicated his sympathy with the proposal without being able to give any undertaking as to whether it would be adopted by Cabinet. He told the deputation that on a previous occasion Cabinet considered that it would not be in the public interest to add a statutory holiday to the holidays already on the calendar. The only feasible proposition was to substitute 6 February for Dominion Day, but Cabinet at that time thought that Dominion

Day was held in popular esteem and that its replacement by New Zealand Day would be unwise.

## PRESIDENT'S NOTE

In a subsequent comment on the result of the deputation, the president remarked:—

"We are of the view that a useful step has been taken, which, even if it is not on this occasion successful, will have left an impression on the Government which should prove helpful when further steps are taken in the future. We have not yet had the reply of Cabinet.

"The word 'dominion' was originally adopted in Canada, as a term denoting the Federal Government's supremacy over the already existing State Governments, but it is an inappropriate term when applied to New Zealand. The word 'colony,' which meant a settlement by people of the Mother Country's stock, was replaced by a word which implied subjection rather than partnership."

## EDITOR'S NOTE

A realistic approach to the selection of the most appropriate date for New Zealand Day, with full appreciation of the facts in this country as well as in Australia and Canada, must mark 6 February on the calendar.

I wrote "The Evening Post's" editorial on the proclamation of Dominion Day in 1907. I predicted that such play with words would not promote patriotic enthusiasm among the public. That prophecy was fulfilled long, long ago. Today Dominion Day is as dead as anything can be. Really, it was born dead. Modern science can work almost miracles with a spark of life, but it cannot yet revive a dead body, especially if the corpse is much mouldered. How the Government has come to the belief that Dominion Day is held in popular esteem must be beyond the comprehension of any journalist whose work has kept him in touch with public opinion for many years.

A Government or any other organisation could go on for years with first-aid and on to last aid in an attempt to revive Dominion Day, but it would be all labour in vain. Why try the impossible?

Even in Canada, where "Dominion Day" is the official name for the annual celebration of the new nationhood, the day is usually called "Federation Day" among the public.

The date of Australia Day is not linked with the establishment of the Commonwealth, but commemorates the proclamation of British Sovereignty over Australia, with the hoisting of the flag on 26 January, 1788.

## Founders' Spirit for Defence

A luncheon chat on development of the New Zealand Royal Air Force by Air Vice-Marshal Merton to members of the New Zealand Founders Society at Wakefield House on 1 June was prefaced by reference to the following passage of the Society's handbook: "Leaders of the Society believe firmly that an oft-quoted Biblical proverb must be kept constantly in mind and in action: 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' The Founders Society is determined to keep the pioneers' vision in full view for rising generations, because that vision and the steadfast courage with which it was joined laid the strong foundation of a nation."

"Foster the pioneer spirit," the speaker urged. "Encourage young men to come forward and join the ranks for national service, and when they are serving show that you appreciate their action."

He emphasised the vital importance of a realistic view by New Zealanders on their position in relation to South-east Asia. Too many had the erroneous opinion that their country was sacrosanct, too far away to be coveted and invaded by an enemy. The principle of self-preservation required New Zealanders to take a worthy part in the defence of their country and of the British Commonwealth as a whole, and so relieve the pressure on the United Kingdom.

---

### A Stalwart of the Society

Mr. Ashley Cooper, who for the last eight years has been responsible for checking the qualifications of applicants for membership of the Founders Society, has had to resign from the position owing to pressure of work. Mr. Cooper has performed an invaluable service to the Society in personally verifying the applications of nearly 1000 members. His painstaking work has been an important factor in expansion of the Society.

The checking work will now be done by Messrs. A. J. Raymond and J. K. Torbitt, to whom the Society's best wishes are given.

Mr. Cooper's cheery, inspiring personality is warmly appreciated at the Society's meetings and entertainments. He is one of the most regular attenders.

---

### Obituary

The Dominion Council regretfully reports the deaths of Mrs. J. A. Gini and Miss S. D. Nicholls (Wellington), Mr. E. Baucke (Rotorua) and Mrs. E. M. Entwistle (Hawera).

## Wreath Ceremony at E. G. Wakefield's Grave

The annual ceremony of laying a Bledisloe wreath at the tomb of Edward Gibbon Wakefield was attended by a large number of people on the morning of 26 May.

Tributes to the life and achievements of the founder of New Zealand were paid by the Mayor of Wellington (Mr. Macalister), the Hon. S. W. Smith (Minister of Internal Affairs, representing the Government), the Rt. Hon. Walter Nash (representing the Opposition), Professor Wilson (President of the Wellington Early Settlers' and Historic Association), and Mr. D. J. Riddiford (representing the New Zealand Founders Society).

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Riddiford, "that as each year goes by greater recognition is given to the importance of the work of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, for he set a stamp on New Zealand which will not be effaced by time. Lord Bledisloe, in giving a sum of money that a wreath should be laid each year on his grave, performed an invaluable service in focusing the thoughts of the community on the memory of Wakefield, which until that time had been somewhat neglected.

"There are many aspects and facets of Wakefield's work; one of them should not be forgotten. A distinctive characteristic of New Zealand today is that its people, although separated from Britain by twelve thousand miles, have the same loyalties as the people of Britain itself. When Wakefield first gave his mind to the problems of colonization it was the practice to send to the colonies not a fair cross-section of the community, but often the most degraded elements, the very outcasts of society. Wakefield said that if a cross-section of the parent community were sent to a young colony with representatives of all classes, and the settlers were uniformly treated with justice and understanding, and at an early date the colony was given self-government, the basic loyalties of the settlers and their descendants would be the same as those of the people in the mother country, even after the passage of many years.

"We in New Zealand have known nothing but justice, understanding, and indeed generosity at the hands of Britain, and the result is that Wakefield's prophecy has been amply fulfilled. Some people have sought to explain this fact in one way and some in another, but few realise that it is what Wakefield foretold. Wakefield had vision beyond most men of his or any other generation. We in New Zealand today can realise, as his contemporaries could not, the full scope and uncanny insight of his remarkable vision."

## Bay of Plenty Sub-Branch

Miss Irma O'Connor, very active honorary secretary of the Auckland Branch of the Founders Society, wrote this welcome report:—

A special meeting of Bay of Plenty members of the Auckland Branch of the New Zealand Founders Society having been arranged to coincide with my visit to Rotorua, I have much pleasure in reporting that it was a very pleasant and very successful gathering. It was held on the afternoon of Sunday, 1 May, in the Business Women's Club-rooms at Rotorua, and was attended not only by Rotorua members, but also by members from Tauranga, Whakatane, Putaruru and Tokoroa.

It was decided to form a sub-branch of the Society for the Bay of Plenty district.

The officers elected are:—Chairman, Mr. K. F. Buddle (Rotorua); deputy-chairman, Mrs. J. Jewell (Rotorua); secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. K. Wilton (Ngongotaha); committee, Rotorua, Mrs. E. M. McKee, Mrs. V. Dalgleish and Mr. D. Civil; Putaruru, Mrs. M. C. Cox; Tauranga, Miss D. Tunnicliffe; Tokoroa, Mr. J. J. Butler; Whakatane, Mr. H. D. London (secretary of the Whakatane and District Historical Society); auditor, Mr. Jewell.

As I had been invited to address the gathering, I briefly outlined the aims and objects of the Society and some of its leading activities in Wellington; I described the club-rooms at Wakefield House and the residential flat for the use of members; I gave an account of some of our own evening meetings, luncheons and picnics; I made some suggestions as to possible activities for the Bay of Plenty group, and concluded by conveying the good wishes of Wellington headquarters and the Auckland Branch for success of the venture.

Some of the members each gave two-minute accounts of their pioneer forebears and the part played by them in the early days of settlement in New Zealand.

Finally it was agreed to hold a committee meeting at a member's house during the week so that I could attend it. At this meeting it was decided to hold a luncheon in Rotorua in July so that members from a distance could attend; a day gathering at Tauranga about September, probably at the old Mission House, The Elms; one at Whakatane in November, and an annual meeting in Rotorua at the beginning of February, 1956, so that a report could be sent to the Auckland Branch before its annual meeting at the end of February.

Both Tauranga and Rotorua members are optimistic about securing additional members now that there will be an opportunity for them to meet occasionally, and there is also considerable interest in Whakatane and other parts.

Prospective applicants for membership are reminded that descendants of pioneers, who arrived in any of the six original provinces not later than the first ten years after the official foundation date of settlement, are eligible for membership. The dates for the various provinces are:—Auckland, 29 January, 1840; Wellington (including Hawke's Bay), 22 January, 1840; Taranaki, 31 March, 1841; Nelson (and Marlborough), 1 February, 1842; Canterbury (and Westland), 16 December, 1850; Otago (and Southland), 23 March, 1848.

Application forms are available from the secretary of the new Bay of Plenty Sub-Branch, P.O. Box 103, Ngongotaha.

## Duder Impress on Auckland

Mr. Humphrey Duder, chairman of the Auckland Branch of the Founders Society, has sent a very interesting response to the "Bulletin's" request for founders' names on maps. Here is the chronicle:—

My home, "Waititiko," Ngataranga Road, Devonport, is situated on what has been known as Duder's Point for nearly a century and is now shown on an Army Ordnance map, "Waitemata," dated 1841, as Duder's Point. The land is part of a farm of 100 acres which my grandfather purchased on 22 May, 1847; so you can see that my home land has been in our family continuously for 107 years.

My grandfather was the first permanent white settler in Devonport. He first visited New Zealand in 1838 while serving in H.M.S. "Buffalo." After this naval vessel was wrecked at Whitianga in 1840 he took discharge from H.M. Navy and settled in Auckland. He moved across the harbour to what was then "Flagstaff" in 1842. As a warden of the first local body, the "Hundred of Pupuke," he was instrumental in getting his ward named Devonport after his home port in England.

Thomas Duder was a Devon man whose family had been farming at Kings Kerswell, near Torquay, for more than 300 years.

From 1843 for many years he was the signal-master at the flagstaff on Mt. Victoria, Devonport, Auckland, with the important duty of reporting, by flag signals, the approach of all shipping (sail) to the infant town of Auckland. This often gave two or three days' warning of arrival of immigrant ships and allowed the settlers in Auckland to prepare for the great event.

The records show that Thomas Duder took a part in local affairs, also a goodly share of the risks and dangers attendant thereto of the very beginning of what is now the suburb of Devonport.

Other places are:—

Duder's Avenue, Devonport, with Duder's Beach nearby.

Duder's Beach, via Clevedon, Auckland.

Duder Spit Buoy in Rangitoto Channel. This buoy is a navigation mark for Auckland Harbour, named after my father, Captain Albert Duder, who was harbourmaster for 20 years.

## Wins Filled a School

A Tauranga member, Jean Tunnicliffe, wrote this note:—

Win's Valley, in Nelson Province, is named after the family of my great-grandfather and his brother, William and John Win, who arrived in Nelson early in 1842 in the ship "Edward Harris." They were then 18 and 16 years of age. Later on they took up land at Dovedale which is still farmed by their descendants.

Their sons, branching out for themselves, opened up Win's Valley. They built a road into what was then a forested area, and set up a sawmill.

Homes were soon built, to be followed as soon as possible by a school. Of the eighteen pupils enrolled when the school opened fourteen bore the name of Win. The remaining four had mothers born Win.

The sawmill is gone like the bush it once cut into timber for houses, the little school is gone, too, but the prosperous farms of the valley are there to show how indomitable was the spirit of the first pioneers. I have been told that William Win's house still stands at Dovedale; maybe some Nelson member would be able to verify this.

# Call to All to Save St. Paul's

(Letter to the Editor.)

Sir,—With many other New Zealanders throughout the country, I am heartily hopeful that a strong national movement will save historic St. Paul's Church, Wellington, as a memorial to all pioneers. Beautiful Gothic architecture of the interior, made of the best of New Zealand heart timber, the stained glass windows and other features, linked with well-known families, have won the admiration of visitors from all parts of the world.

Any man or woman, of whatever creed or race, who enters that church has a feeling of reverence. It has an endearing influence which touches the best part of mankind. That power is still seen in the words of Mr. Roger Gibb, president of the Society for the Preservation of St. Paul's Church, with a membership which shows a cross-section of the community. "Kneeling in some quiet recess of the building," he wrote in "Church and People," "one fancies—as the music from the organ carries one's thoughts back into the past—that the church is filling silently with the men and women who used to worship there. The women are in their poke bonnets and crinolines; the men in their cravats and frock coats; the soldiers in their scarlet. One hears again the clank of swords, and, outside, the clip-clop of horses' hooves. There are statesmen, rich merchants, men off the warships and the whaling ships, men and women from all walks of life, men and women who went out into the forests and the unknown to make their peace with the native New Zealanders, and tamed the land we call New Zealand."

An editorial note of "Land Fall" (March issue), an excellent, thoughtful, quarterly magazine, published with the aid of a grant from the New Zealand Literary Fund, has this passage:—"If any one church in New Zealand can be called representative and national, in the way St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey are in England, it is St. Paul's, Wellington. The proposal to pull it down, or to remove half of it, to form part of a new Anglican Cathedral, can only be called barbarous. To do either would be, for an historically-minded Church like the Church of England, to pull up part of its own roots, which are also the nation's roots."

No doubt, the writer did not wish to imply that the roots are traceable to the Church of England alone; they belong, of course, to men and women of all creeds, including Maori folk.

A committee of the Wellington Branch of the New Zealand Institute of Architects, in

a report on old Wellington buildings from architectural and historic viewpoints, emphatically placed St. Paul's first as worthy of preservation.

Various organisations have already recommended St. Paul's to the Historic Places Trust which was nearly ready for action when this letter was written. From its representative membership, one can assume reasonably that the Trust will favour the preservation of St. Paul's, even if the prospective wide range of recommendations of various kinds from many localities will not permit much financial support. The Trust consists of two ex-officio members (the Secretary of Internal Affairs and the Director-General of Lands); one nominee from each of the following: the Maori race, the Senate of the New Zealand University, the Art Galleries and Museums Association, the Royal Society, the New Zealand Libraries Association and the New Zealand Institute of Architects: two appointees of Historical, Founders', Pioneers' and Early Settlers' Associations. There are also two associate members, representing subscribing members of the Trust.

I firmly believe that people of all creeds and classes throughout New Zealand will rally to the call to save St. Paul's. Deliberate destruction would shock many people in other countries as well as here, because news of the desecration would travel far and wide. The beauty of that church must not pass into nothingness; its loveliness must not be broken and lost. If doom came, despite all efforts of national pleaders, one could imagine sighs of long-gone founders at such ignoble fate of a cherished church. None foresaw such desecration.—DUFF DAYSH.

[A sub-committee is to be appointed to report to the Dominion Council on the proposed demolition of St. Paul's Church.—Ed., N.Z.F.S. Bulletin.]

## Wanted, Children's Costumes, 1840-1940

Organisers of a spectacular floor display for the next Founders Ball urgently require period dress (1840 to 1940) which would fit children from the ages of three to fourteen. Members who have such costumes are requested to lend them for that colourful occasion. Prospective lenders should communicate with the Dominion Secretary, P.O. Box 1775, Wellington, C.I. Kind response will help much to assure a delightful ball. Every possible care will be taken to ensure that the loans will be returned without damage.

Do not stay in the ranks of the blanks—the members who have not tried—or not tried enough—to enrol new members.

# Glimpses of Old Wanganui

Mr. T. M. Barrett, a member of the Whanganui Branch of the Founders Society, wrote the following article about an interesting map of Wanganui, dated 16 October, 1879, a recent addition to the Branch's Historical Library.

This map, issued by Brown and Lundon, civil engineers and licensed surveyors, was published by George Ross, of Caxton Chambers, and lithographed by A. D. Willis.

About forty of the public offices and principal buildings are sited and named. Only a few of these remain. Some of the buildings have been replaced by modern structures on the same sites and under the same names.

The Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Churches remain, but other sites have been found for the Anglican and the Presbyterian churches.

The Bank of New Zealand and the Bank of New South Wales were then occupying their present sites. The National Bank was a few sections below the Bank of New South Wales (with Freeman R. Jackson's saleyards between them). The Bank of Australasia was in Ridgway Street.

The borough offices were situated somewhere about Dalgety's present offices (in St. Hill Street). The City Hill was on the other side of the street, where Nancarrow & Co.'s building now stands.

The City Hall must have been a pretentious building for little Wanganui, as it had been a borough for only a few years, since 1872.

## PLENTY OF HOTELS

The town was well served by hotels in 1879. Although the population was only about three thousand, there were fifteen hotels, more per thousand than there are dairies today.

The Ship Hotel was on the corner of Wilson Street and Taupo Quay. The Steam Packet was opposite Martin and Vernon's present premises. The Occidental was on the site of the "Chronicle" building. The Empire had the site of the Cosmopolitan Club. The Railway Hotel was on the site of the Federal Hotel. The Wanganui was where the Public Trust Office stands, the Commercial was on the opposite side, and the Hibernian was on the site of the present Commercial Hotel.

The Rutland, the Provincial and the Albion have not changed their names nor their sites. The Imperial's predecessor was known as the Coach and Horses Hotel. The Victoria stood on the corner of Maria Place, on the outskirts of the town. St. John's Hotel occupied the present site of St. John's Club.

## OTHER INTERESTING FEATURES

The terminus of the branch of the Patea-Manawatu Railway, as it was then called, was across the end of Ridgway Street with the station on the southern side and the goods shed on the northern.

The Toll House still occupied its commanding position at the end of the bridge and beyond it, as far as Market Place, were the reclaimed sections with a twenty-two feet right-of-way along the bank, inside a protection wall. Buildings had not then appeared on this reclaimed land although it had been sub-divided.

Moutoa Gardens were then named Queen's Gardens. The Moutoa Memorial, which was later to give its name to the old Market Place, is marked on the map.

The Branch Secretary, Mr. George Walker, requests that readers who can help in the obtaining of important old records should communicate with him at his

address, Maori Affairs Department, Wanganui. The results so far have been pleasing but Mr. Walker feels quite sure that much remains to be collected.

# Historic Park for Hawera

A report from Mr. George Walker, secretary of the Whanganui Branch of the Founders Society, mentions a good enterprise of people of Hawera. They have decided to bring beauty to a long-neglected historic area, close to their town, known as Turuturu-Mokai, the name of an ancient pa.

Long ago a feud of two tribes, with much bloodshed, put the area of the pa under tapu which was not lifted until about fifteen years ago.

On 12 July, 1868, there was a battle for the Turuturu-Mokai redoubt between a detachment of the Armed Constabulary (military settlers) and a force of sixty Maoris. Through the failure of the corporal of the guard to summon the men to arms before dawn, which was the usual practice in frontier forts of that period, they were asleep and only partly dressed when the alarm was given. Owing to the unfinished condition of the fort and its poor strategic position there was little protection for the defenders against the fire of the attackers.

Relief was delayed through the failure of the commander of the nearest garrison to send a cavalry force instead of infantry. Out of this chapter of error came glory to the handful of defenders. Of the garrison of 25 ten were killed, including the officer in command, and all the n.c.o's, and six were wounded. Three fled. The remaining six were unwounded.

One of the defenders of Turuturu-Mokai Redoubt was George Tuffin (1836-1920), a great-uncle of Mr. Walker and grandfather of another member of the Whanganui Branch, Mr. T. M. Barrett. In the battle he received five wounds. He died in Wanganui at the age of 84. There are possibly other descendants of this gallant band among members of the Founders Society.

Mr. Walker earnestly commends Hawera's action to people in other districts which have historic places.

## Light on the "London"

Mr. F. Jeffries, 30 Majoribanks Street, Wellington, in reply to a Blenheim member's request for information about the ship "London," writes:—

"My forebears came to New Zealand in the 'London,' which arrived in Nelson in 1842. On that voyage she was commanded by Captain Joseph Gibson. Joseph Foord Wilson was second superintendent and Mr. W. L. M. Lyne his assistant. The ship left Gravesend on 17 November, 1841, and arrived at Nelson on 10 April, 1842. I have a list of the passengers. I have heard that there were two 'London's.' The little 'London,' my forebears' ship, I believe was wrecked returning to England. If your enquirer cares to communicate with me I could show the passenger list, and fill in a few more particulars."

## New Addresses Required

The Dominion secretary, P.O. Box 1775, Wellington, will be pleased to receive present addresses of Mrs. F. McDonald (last address, 54 Majoribanks Street, Wellington) and Mrs. J. E. Percival (last address, 27 Totara Street, Eastbourne).

# Lively Schools of Old Wellington

No. 5 issue of the "N.Z.F.S. Bulletin" gave an amusing piece from "Some Schools and Headmasters of Early Wellington," written about 55 years ago by the late Mr. George Macmorran when he was headmaster of the old well-known Terrace School, which has been replaced by another. Here are some more glimpses of those long-gone days.

## A POLICY OF SMEETMEATS

Most of the early masters had a firm belief in the rod and strap, but there was one exception, Jabez Clark, who with his brother, William Jay Clark, opened a school in Willis Street, during the early forties, on the ground later occupied by the State School. "He punished little, preferring kindly treatment to harsher measures," wrote Mr. Macmorran. "It is typical of Jabez that he always had on the premises a store of lollipops with which he rewarded those who did work to his satisfaction.

"It happened that one afternoon a pupil invited Mr. Jabez to tea, which invitation was cheerfully accepted. On their way the boy sighted the skeleton of a sheep, and, remembering certain information given him by his father as to the beneficial effect of bones on fruit trees, instantly resolved that the skeleton should be lugged home, which was done. Teacher and pupil arrived, bearing between them the remains of the sheep."

## THE ORDER OF THE BUCKET

One of the best teachers in the early years was Mr. William Finnimore, who began his Wellington career as a hotel-keeper. He leased the Wellington Tavern, opposite the site of Government Buildings, and advertised some bargains in liquor. Another attraction of his place was a large skittle ground. From this life he turned in a few years to school-teaching, and soon won a good reputation for his skill and stern discipline.

"In his prime, as clean as a new pin himself," runs Mr. Macmorran's narrative, "he insisted that all the boys should present themselves in the same condition. If there was neglect, then a bucket was available for the necessary wash. Should the pupil be too young to be trusted to successfully use the water and horse comb, then an older boy was deputed to accompany and assist."

## EDUCATING THE CLOCK

Though even the most daring boy thought more than twice before trying to play a trick on the awe-inspiring master, Mr. Macmorran records one ruse which escaped detection. "One sultry February day in the 'fifties," the story goes, "when school was especially tiresome to boys who, of all things, desired to get down to Te Aro Beach, there to plunge headlong into the cool harbour, the hand of time seemed to move especially slowly. How to hasten it, that was the problem. One daring, ingenious, not too tall youth, during the brief absence of his master, managed with the aid of a poker to push the clock hands so far in advance that 4 o'clock, the wished-for hour of release, arrived well-nigh sixty minutes earlier than usual. The schoolmaster wondered somewhat at the brevity of the afternoon, but let the boys off. The trick was never discovered, and the clock was sent for repair the same week."

## A HIGHLAND FLING

Another good story concerns a big Highland-man, who for some time in the middle forties kept school in the neighbourhood of Murphy Street. "He had

no qualification for the office and his pupils were few," wrote Mr. Macmorran. "His evening school was attended by about six youths who were seated around the table in his humble dwelling. He was proud of his Highland descent, and on state occasions donned his kilts.

"On the wall of his cottage he had his costume hung up. On one occasion some inquisitive youth, knowing the trick perhaps, innocently asked what the kilts were. Down came on the instant his mountain garb. Evidently the master was in hilarious mood, for flourishing his dirk he danced and 'hooched' until the rafter rang, to the delight, no doubt, of the more lively of the spectators. One timid youth, however, alarmed at this exhibition of his master in his wild Celtic mood, was deterred from further attendance."

## SITTING AND HITTING AT EASE

One master, who had great faith in corporal punishment, had a habit of placing his chair in the middle of his schoolroom floor with the pupils carefully arranged all around him. They were kept within easy reach of a long supple-jack, so that he could hit anyone without stirring from his seat at the centre.

## Younger Founders

A big effort to get a stronger development of the Younger Founders Section of the Society in Wellington is being made by the committee elected at the recent annual meeting—Mrs. V. Bentley, Messrs. E. Hay-Mackenzie, A. E. Mexted and J. Bentley, and Misses S. Cameron, H. C. Hartung, N. D'Ath, C. D'Ath, Helen Stock, Judith Fisher and L. Bonnett.

An article on this subject will appear in the next issue of the "N.Z.F.S. Bulletin."

## Editor of the Bulletin

The Dominion president, Mr. D. J. Riddiford, states:—"The Dominion Council, at its meeting in May, elected Mr. Leo Fanning, the honorary editor of the bulletin, an honorary life member of the Founders Society. Readers will be aware of the debt the Society owes Mr. Fanning for the work, time and trouble he gives to the production of this paper. We are fortunate in having the services of a man highly qualified in professional journalism. I offer Mr. Fanning my heartiest congratulations."

Do you remember the resolution you made about trying to get a new member of the Founders Society? What happened? What will happen this year?

Influence of the Founders Society in national movements will be proportionate to strength of membership and vigorous, inspiring leadership in all branches.

It is easy to save 10/- a year for the annual subscription—less than 2½d. a week—but it is very easy also, alas! to forget to pay it.

# New Members of Founders Society

Name.	Address.	Ship.	Date.	Ancestor.
Mrs. M. W. FitzHerbert	Wanganui	"Bernicia"	1848	Williamson
Mr. A. H. Skilton	"	"Mary Ann"	1842	Jennings
Mrs. L. Guy	Wellington	"Oriental"	1840	Levy
Miss L. A. S. Hurle	New Plymouth	"Essex" 1843 Harvey		"Castle Eden" Wheeler
Mrs. J. L. Davys	Wellington	"Mariner"	1849	Bain
Mr. W. E. Fussell	"	"Travancore"	1851	Fussell (nee Kiver)
Mrs. J. P. Downey	Hawke's Bay	"Theresa"	1844	King
Master J. R. Nelson	Wellington	"Oriental"	1841	Lethbridge
Mr. D. A. Wishart	Auckland	"Bengal Merchant"	1840	McGechean
Mr. B. A. Wright	Masterton	"Theresa"	1844	King
Miss H. E. A. Small	Auckland	"Fifeshire"	1842	Poynter
Miss R. A. Eden	"	"Cressy"	1850	Cleaver
Mrs. A. S. Farnall	"	"Adelaide"	1840	Cook
Mr. H. J. W. Scott	Putaruru	"Canton" 1837 Hawker		"1839 Walmsley
Mr. S. C. Gilfillan	Auckland	"Lallah Rookh"	1849	Gilfillan
Mr. M. J. Thomas	"	"Indiana"	1858	Restell
Mr. J. D. A. Cox	Putaruru	"Northfleet" 1853 Cox		"Egmont" 1856 Harper
Mrs. M. R. Ludbrook	Auckland	"Triton"	1840	Waterhouse
Miss M. A. MacFarlane	Christchurch	"Maori"	1858	Miller
Miss M. L. C. Hodson	Hanmer Springs	"Lord Auckland"	1842	Otterson
Mrs. G. T. Christie	Wellington	"Egmont"	1856	Button
Mrs. J. F. Burch	"	"Prince of Wales"	1842	Holt
Mr. H. C. Hunter	"	"New Zealand"	1842	Hunter
Miss M. E. Harford	Lower Hutt	"Bolton"	1842	Harford
Mr. M. G. Thorne George	Wellington	"John Taylor"	1853	Parkerson
Mr. A. R. Wright	"	"Theresa"	1844	King
Mrs. K. M. Alison	Auckland	"New Zealander"	1820	Mair
		"The Brothers"	1819	Puckey
Miss G. V. Luxford	"	"Triton" 1840 Aldred		"Adelaide" 1840 Luxford
Mrs. G. A. Court	"	"Clyde"	1835	Charlton
Mrs. H. M. Jones	"	"Clyde"	1835	Charlton
Mrs. M. Hutchinson	"	"British Sovereign"	1845	Wynyard
Mrs. D. R. Bryant	"	"Adelaide"	1840	Cook
Miss B. A. Bryant	"	"Adelaide"	1840	Cook
Mr. R. A. Baigent	Lower Hutt	"Clifford"	1842	Baigent
Mr. R. T. Burch	Wellington	"Bengal Merchant"	1840	Yule
		"Lady Nugent"	1841	Milne

In this total of 35 Auckland is in the lead with fourteen new members, compared with Wellington's twelve (including two in Lower Hutt). Of course, Auckland has a larger population than Wellington, but the Northern Branch is comparatively young.

## Surprising Cargo of Wreck

Mr. H. F. Joyce, of Auckland, formerly of Picton, told this story to Mr. F. Jeffries.

I well remember in the year 1883, when I was a boy of 14 years, accompanying my stepfather, Captain James Heberly (who in the year 1840 piloted the ship "Tory" into Wellington) in his small trading vessel "The Hind" on several of his trips in the Queen Charlotte and Pelorus Sounds. On more than one occasion he pointed out to me the spot where the steamer "Rangitoto" was wrecked in the year 1873. This ship sailed under the flag of the Panama Shipping Company (no U.S.S. Company in those days), and was on a voyage from Sydney to Wellington, when she struck "Walker's" Rock, which lies just off Jackson Head.

Before the ship sank in six fathoms of water all the passengers and crew got safely into the vessel's boats, and landed at Picton. The passengers included the Carandini Opera Company, two of whom, Mr. Ned Mason and Herr Norberg, settled in Blenheim.

In the year 1908, I was master of the little steamer "Elsie," owned by Mr. E. C. Perano, trading in the Sounds. In the same year Mr. J. B. Gow, of the

Central Hotel, Wellington, had been searching the records of old shipwrecks and the cargo they contained. It was stated that the "Rangitoto's" cargo consisted mostly of copper, 90 tons, which was then worth £80 a ton. Mr. Gow approached Mr. Perano for a chartering of the "Elsie" to convey a diver with outfit to make a search for the copper. This was arranged. The diver was Mr. Joe Stitt, of Wellington.

We set out on this quest, and with the knowledge I had of the wreck's whereabouts, we had little difficulty in locating it. The diver investigated and reported that the cargo was quite intact, but it was not copper. It proved to be a cargo of spirituous liquor. The hold was full of bottles of beer, brandy, whisky, gin, etc., the contents of probably 400 cases. The liquor was in good condition. The brandy only had a deteriorated taste after a lapse of 35 years.

To our party it seemed a clear case of liquor smuggling; the copper never existed. Naturally, we were all disappointed at the result. We anchored in Port Gort for the night, which was in every sense of the word a jovial one.

The diver brought up some cabin fittings and ship's crockery, marked "Panama Shipping Company," some of which I gave to Picton residents. I also sent some to the Dominion Museum.