



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

The President's Message

Members of the New Zealand Founders Society will have seen in newspapers a reproduction of a design for use by the National Historic Places Trust as a typographical ornament or a basis of medallions for incorporation on plaques for the marking of historic places and structures.

Our forebears were busy people. They were fewer, and they had much to do. But, despite this, they took care sometimes to set up a stone cairn to mark a site, before they began to plough or to build.

Today, because the face of New Zealand is changing more rapidly, we need to look at historic places with even more interest and with a greater sense of responsibility to identify them, for the speed of a bulldozer can obliterate in a day that which has already taken on for many of us the environment of history.

Although the Trust may channel activity so that it receives financial assistance, it will be largely a duty of branches of the New Zealand Founders Society and kindred bodies to take worthy part in responsibility for local relics and, if necessary, help in the care of historical places.

We can all participate in the activities of the Trust, whose national ideal can be achieved only by zealous co-operation of people throughout the country.

R. D. GREENWOOD.

M. T. H.

(An Editorial Note.)

Many years ago I spent an arduous week in journalistic coaching of the son of a provincial newspaper proprietor. The young man was sub-editor, and naturally had a good prospect of editorship, if he could make the grade. As I knew that he was inclined to be lethargic, dilatory, procrastinatory, I put in plenty of "pep talk."

When we were saying good-bye at a steamer's gangway I advised him to take big doses of "M.T.H.," a marvellous patent medicine.

"I've never heard of it, I've never seen it advertised," he said. "How do you get it?"

"Make it," I replied. "Those letters 'M.T.H.' are the initials of 'Make Things Happen.' Get busy. Keep going."

Of course, that kind of doctrine has been often written and spoken. Years after I had begun to recommend "M.T.H." to various persons I came across a remark of a character in a play of Bernard Shaw: "The people who get on in this world are the people who look around for the circumstances they want, and, if they can't find them, make them."

Members of the New Zealand Founders Society will have plenty of scope for "M.T.H." now that the National Historic Places Trust is about to work on a very wide front. "M.T.H." should be also helpful in the drive for new members of the Society, whose effective strength will be proportionate to active membership.

Lady Bledisloe, Great New Zealander

Soon after New Zealand Day, 6 February, New Zealanders had the sad news of Lady Bledisloe's death. Although she was not born in this country, she proved herself a wonderfully thorough New Zealander, heartily devoted to the Dominion's welfare, just as Lord Bledisloe was, and is, and will be all his life. Both won the grateful, warm respect of all sections of the people. Both always acted here on the best of human principles, free from all partisan bias.

Their conspicuous memorial for all time is the great Waitangi Estate (mentioned in Mr. Greenwood's speech on New Zealand Day), and another great memorial is in the hearts of the people whom they served so well.

An appropriate message on behalf of the Society was sent by the president to Lord Bledisloe, patron.

When men are rightly occupied their amusement grows out of their work.—Ruskin.

Celebration of New Zealand Day

Wakefield House, Wellington, was well filled for the celebration of New Zealand Day, on the evening of 6 February, the 116th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. Native ferns and flowers, with historic pictures and portraits, gave an appropriate national touch.

A spirited plea for the long-overdue national recognition of 6 February as New Zealand Day was made by the Dominion president, Mr. R. D. Greenwood.

"We had an invitation to attend today a function at Waitangi which, as you know, is the ground where New Zealand's nationhood had its beginning, but Waitangi is too remote to be the centre of fully representative national gatherings, except perhaps at long intervals," he said.

"We can be sure that the day will be remembered by our patron, Lord Bledisloe, and Lady Bledisloe who, generous and with a sense of history, acquired the Waitangi Estate, placing it under a National Trust, twenty-one years ago. In faraway England, under winter skies, these two benefactors and lovers of New Zealand will be in spirit with us.

"It is a little odd to note that in the main centres of New Zealand the day, and its significance, pass almost unremembered. In faraway London New Zealanders gather at a church service and after, at a dinner, to celebrate the anniversary. They have stolen a march on their fellow countrymen at home.

"As we have stressed so often and so pressingly to Governments, Dominion Day is only a pale image of a national festival, long awaited, which we should rightly have. Something is required—a day on which all New Zealanders can honour the memory of the pioneers and founders of this British territory, and take honest pride in the courage and toil that have built the nation. It should be a day which the Maoris can equally claim as their own, recalling tales of past greatness.

"New Zealand's well-developed still-growing sense of nationhood needs a more dramatic expression. Otherwise, there is a danger that we will take the benefits of freedom, democracy and national autonomy for granted.

"Don't you think there is room for more ceremony and pageantry in New Zealand, especially ceremonials of a symbolic kind? There are many precedents overseas. The Founders Society has not asked for an extra public holiday. A solution of the holiday question could be found in the merging of the provincial Anniversary public holidays into one national day, 6 February, a date

which would please both races, a day for proper demonstration of patriotism. The provinces could continue to have worthy interest in their own anniversaries without the need of a public holiday.

"The past, as pioneers knew it, was rooted in old and distant lands. Life was strained and unromantic, and it was for the few that they strove. They could not know then that New Zealanders would find history in those early struggles and look with interest on the things wrought in a past not yet remote.

"The whole project of a national day calls for active enthusiasm at the centre, co-operation by interested local people and moral support from the general public. Other countries safeguard their history in this way. New Zealand cannot afford to do less."

Mr. M. R. Jones, a former secretary to the Minister of Native Affairs and present chairman of the Ngati Poneke Young Maori Club, representing the Maori race at the gathering, spoke of the signing of the treaty and its significance for the Maori people. He supported Mr. Greenwood's plea for New Zealand Day.

Old Homes of Wanganui

A very interesting talk, illustrated by photographs, on old homes of Wanganui was given at a social evening of the Whanganui Branch of the Founders Society by Mrs. F. R. Spurdle, a former secretary and still a very active member.

Pride of place was held by Sandridge Hall, the home of the Watts. The site, on which a sand ridge was originally conspicuous, was bought for £15. Today the ground is a city block. The large house, built for William Hogg Watt, a prosperous trader, had doors of cedar, marble fireplaces and slate for roofing, brought from England.

Sandridge Hall has been converted into flats, and buildings have risen on its extensive garden.

Mr. Watt's generosity gave the town its water supply long ago.

A building, now used as a home for old folk, began its career as a Maori girls' college, an ideal of Mr. Henry Churton. In 1880 he tried to obtain a subsidy of 50 per cent. of the cost from the Government, but failed. He alone bore the expense, £5000, and provided an annuity of £2000 for maintenance. There was accommodation for sixty pupils, but the attendance came much below expectation. When the public-spirited benefactor died the annuity ceased, and a financial problem put the college out of action. In 1892 the property was bought for £1500 for its present purpose.

A fool's a fool through all the years;
No art will teach a hen to swim;
And cutting back a donkey's ears
Will make no Arab steed of him.

—Arthur Guiterman.

Good Progress of Auckland Branch

Pleasant proof of increasing interest in national ideals of the New Zealand Founders Society was given at the fourth annual meeting of the Auckland Branch on 22 February.

"After my first year as chairman I find it a satisfying duty to submit the annual report," stated Mr. Humphrey Duder, "because we have made good progress in 1955, and also because of the friendly and co-operative atmosphere. Our regular monthly meetings were well attended, and the talks and illustrations presented by our guest speakers were much enjoyed and quite inspiring. Our thanks to the speakers must again be recorded.

"Membership increased during the year from 260 to 330, which is satisfactory, but it is hoped we can increase the rate of growth in the coming year. There must be many potential members in a large city like Auckland. Quite a number of our new members have come in through our Bay of Plenty Sub-Branch, which is most active and reports a number of successful gatherings.

"The possibility of being represented on the Dominion Council in Wellington was discussed at a recent committee meeting and later referred to Wellington. However, we were given to understand that, although a representative from Auckland would be welcome to attend a Dominion Council meeting whenever possible, it is not considered feasible at present to appoint representatives of the various Branches to the Dominion Council because of the distances and expenses involved. Nevertheless, we hope to get representation eventually.

"Early in the year your committee had to secure new premises, and so we came to the Institute of Architects' Hall. This is fresh and pleasant, but, owing to our growth, the room is already getting crowded, and the committee may have to face the problem again.

"For the first time we received an invitation to attend the annual ceremony at the grave of Governor Hobson in Symonds Street. I was deputed to attend, and laid a wreath on behalf of the Founders Society, in company with representatives of kindred societies. Although it was a very wet afternoon, I was pleased to see several of our members there. It was an impressive occasion. Our Society will be represented at this ceremony each year, and I hope many members will attend, because the occasion is in keeping with our aims.

"Your Society further extended its interests by sending the chairman as delegate to the inaugural meeting to form a society in Auckland to preserve and record historic buildings and features. In due course the new society was born, and I found myself also chairman of the Auckland Historic Places Society. One other of your members, Mr. G. M. Fowlds, is also on the new committee. We are proud to represent the Auckland Founders Society, but the chairmanship of two new and growing bodies does pose a personal problem for me.

"I would draw your attention to the Founders Society's 'Bulletin,' published in Wellington. The little magazine is steadily improving, and in my opinion is an important part of the Society. I consider we Auckland members should support it more by sending in articles. I myself gave a lead in 'Bulletin' No. 6, hoping to inspire others to do likewise. I am sure many of you could give interesting stories from the days of your pioneering ancestors. These articles are appreciated by our very old members, and by

country members who cannot attend our social gatherings.

"A pleasant interlude was a Sunday visit to two early Auckland military blockhouses. This was a popular trip, and was an instructive and pleasant picnic, as we had tea in true pioneering style in an old garden, thanks to the courtesy of the owner of one of the blockhouses.

"The climax of our year's entertaining was a jolly Christmas party. Appropriate decorations and the singing of carols provided a true Christmas atmosphere.

"You should know that your committee has worked hard, especially the ladies, on the catering side at our evening socials. Committee meetings were well attended and much thought was put into your problems. I wish to thank members of the committee for their willing help.

"Your honorary secretary, Miss O'Connor, together with several members of the Executive who have given her much-appreciated help, deserves that little extra mention for her hard work. In addition to her secretarial duties, she has acted as our ambassador by her visits on our behalf to other centres.

"I conclude by hoping for further progress and the same good feelings and co-operation for 1956."

Several interesting matters mentioned by Mr. Duder were reported in previous issues of the "Bulletin."

Members of the Executive, all re-elected for the current year, are:—Chairman, Mr. Humphrey Duder; deputy-chairman, Mr. T. A. Bishop; honorary secretary, Miss I. M. O'Connor; honorary treasurer, Mr. J. P. Buddle; committee, Mesdames T. W. McCown, B. Quigley and G. W. Maunsell, Misses E. Kenderdine, Lorna Martin, A. N. Simmonds and E. Matthews, Messrs. E. J. Burke, R. H. Wynyard and D. G. Riddiford (ex officio); honorary solicitor, Mr. T. W. McCown.

The guest speaker for the evening was Dr. H. O. Bowman, Presbyterian Minister at Balmoral, who gave a most amusing address on "Humour in the Ministry." Dr. Bowman is himself eligible to join the Society, and is looking up the necessary details.

Happy Rally at Tauranga

The Bay of Plenty Sub-Branch of the Auckland Branch of the Founders Society continues to have very successful assemblies. A report on the rally at Tauranga mentions that about 50 members came from various parts of the district, and the attractive programme also drew two loads of Auckland members. After lunch at the Yacht Club Mr. Malvern gave an address on the Gate Pa battle and the part taken by the Mission House before the fight. Afternoon tea was enjoyed at the Mission House, and then Mr. Maxwell took the party through the building, the separate library and the garden, all historic.

New Plymouth Branch in Prospect

During a recent visit to New Plymouth the Founders Society's president made an effort to organise a New Plymouth Branch. Present indications are that a branch will be established this year.

Worry is a thin stream of fear trickling through the mind. If encouraged, it cuts a channel into which all other thoughts are drained.—Arthur Somers Roche.

Churches as Memorials of Pioneers

Impressive Auckland Specimens of Selwyn Tradition

In this article, Mr. G. M. Fowlds, a well-known member of the Auckland Branch of the Founders Society, gives a good feast of history.

It is not to be expected that a country of New Zealand's relative youth should possess any large number or variety of buildings rich with traditions of antiquity. Nevertheless the early church-builders of the Dominion have left us many a fine edifice to remind us of the style and tradition which they introduced from the Old World.

Unfortunately, owing largely to the limited finances of churches in the pioneering days, few of the buildings were constructed in permanent materials, and consequently many have completely disappeared. Others have fallen into decay. Some have been so substantially altered that little remains of their former appearance.

In various parts of the Auckland Province examples can still be found of the early churches and chapels, which have become collectively known as the Selwyn Churches. This somewhat erroneous expression arises from the fact that many of these churches were built during Bishop Selwyn's residence in New Zealand from 1842 to 1868.

Dignity of Design

A feature of the "Selwyn Churches" which distinguishes them from later buildings is the high-pitched roof, apparently due to the fact that the designers came from England where they were accustomed to provide for deflecting heavy falls of snow.

Other features were the vertical weather-boarding with battens and the narrow windows with diamond-shaped panes—probably due to the high cost of importing glass at that time. With the substitution of stained glass in later years the dim interiors assumed a typical Old World atmosphere.

Also universal in the early Auckland churches were the heavy unpainted beams, product of a time when timber was plentiful and cheap. Then, too, there were the wooden shingles on the roof, later replaced by less romantic galvanised iron.

Of the many churches built of native New Zealand stone, only two now remain in use. One of them, at Mangere, was a joint effort of Maoris and Europeans; it was made of comparatively small volcanic scoria rocks cemented together. The other is the Smales (St. John's) Church at East Tamaki, built by the Rev. Gideon Smales on his own land and now available for the joint use of the Methodists and Anglicans.

The buildings which Selwyn inspired are unique in New Zealand architectural history, possessing a sense of proportion and a clear understanding of the materials used. In most cases the plans were drawn by the clerical architects, the Rev. F. Thatcher and the Rev. Dr. A. G. Purchas.

The Historic Northland

The building of churches began in the Far North where a mission was established at Paihia (Bay of Islands) in 1823. The original church on this spot was replaced in the present century by a stone building. At Russell the Church Missionary Society built Christ Church in 1834, though it did not get its present name until 1873. It was a building with a low roof, small windows and pews with doors, but in 1871 the structure was substantially altered. The marks of the cannon balls fired from warships during the Hone Heke troubles in the 1840's can still be

seen in the weatherboards. It was one of the few buildings to survive the sacking of old Russell.

Another historic centre in New Zealand's history is Waimate North, inland from the Bay of Islands, where the Church of St. John stands on the site of the first inland mission.

The Auckland Region

It is around Auckland—which became the capital of the colony in 1840, before Wellington got this responsibility—that the largest collection of old churches is to be found. St. John's College was transferred from Waimate North in 1846, and a chapel was erected like a miniature cathedral. The story goes that Bishop Selwyn himself helped to carry stone for building from the Purewa Creek. In the 70's a belfry was added, with a bell containing metal from bells in York Minster, England.

At Point Resolution—Taurarua in the earlier days—stands the small wooden church of St. Stephen's. The first church on this site, built in 1843, has been somehow destroyed in 1847, and the present structure was completed in 1857. It is of particular historical interest, for in May and June of that year a conference was held there to frame a constitution of the Church of England in the Province of New Zealand. The deed was signed on the altar of the chapel in 1857.

At Epsom is a Selwyn Chapel, 50 feet by 20 feet, with vertical weatherboards nine inches wide. It was originally attached to Bishops court, Parnell, where it had been erected under the supervision of Bishop Selwyn between 1856 and 1858. With the side wall removed, it has now been incorporated into the brick chapel of the Diocesan High School at Epsom.

A few miles to the east, in the suburb of Howick, is the beautiful church of All Saints, for which Bishop Selwyn was responsible. We are told that he also helped to carry the heavy ridge timbers on his back from the beach. The major portion of the structure was framed in the yard of St. John's College and conveyed in 1847 to Howick on the college vessels, the "Undine" and the "Marian."

Across the harbour, at Northcote, is the Church of St. John the Baptist, the first church on the North Shore, erected in 1850. On the Manukau side of the Auckland Isthmus, St. Peter's was built at Onehunga in 1847-48. Over the Mangere Bridge there remains the stone church of St. James, built in 1857. In the same locality is Selwyn Church, in Mangere East, dedicated in 1863, originally called Holy Trinity, which had been the second church at Otahuhu.

Fortresses of God

At the old military settlement of Panmure the Church of St. Mathias, built in 1866, was restored in 1927. Still further from the city proper is All Souls at Clevedon, erected in 1861. Christ Church at Papakura was opened by Bishop Selwyn in 1862. Another old church is St. John's, Drury, built in 1864, when Drury was a defence outpost of Auckland.

Further along the Great South Road, on a commanding site at Bombay, is a church with the picturesque name of St. Peter's in the Forest, built in 1867 of heart kauri. During the Maori wars the enlisted local settlers, styling themselves the

Razorback Rangers, used the church grounds as their training ground, and the church itself was put in readiness as a refuge for women and children.

At Pukekohe East there is a **Presbyterian Church**, built in 1863, where settlers and their families slept at nights during the war crisis. The menfolk built a defence ditch right around the church, as can be seen today.

On the main road to Waiuku, in the midst of peaceful farming country at Mauku, is the site of St. Bride's Church, also the scene of stirring events in the Maori war days. Built in 1861, it became a place of refuge, and when fighting took place it was stockaded with logs. The loopholes for rifle fire

can still be seen. Altogether about 2000 troops were encamped around the church.

There were early churches still further afield, for example at Te Awamutu, where a mission was established as early as 1843, though there was no church until 1854; and at Opotiki, where the Church of Stephen the Martyr will always be remembered for the shocking murder of the Rev. Carl Volkner at the hands of the fanatical Hauhaus.

Fortunately, few of the historic churches of the Auckland area have such a tragedy to their record, but there are many which, in time of crisis, were a rallying point and a refuge for scattered communities.

“Preserve, Mark & Record” National Historic Places Trust Faces Big Task

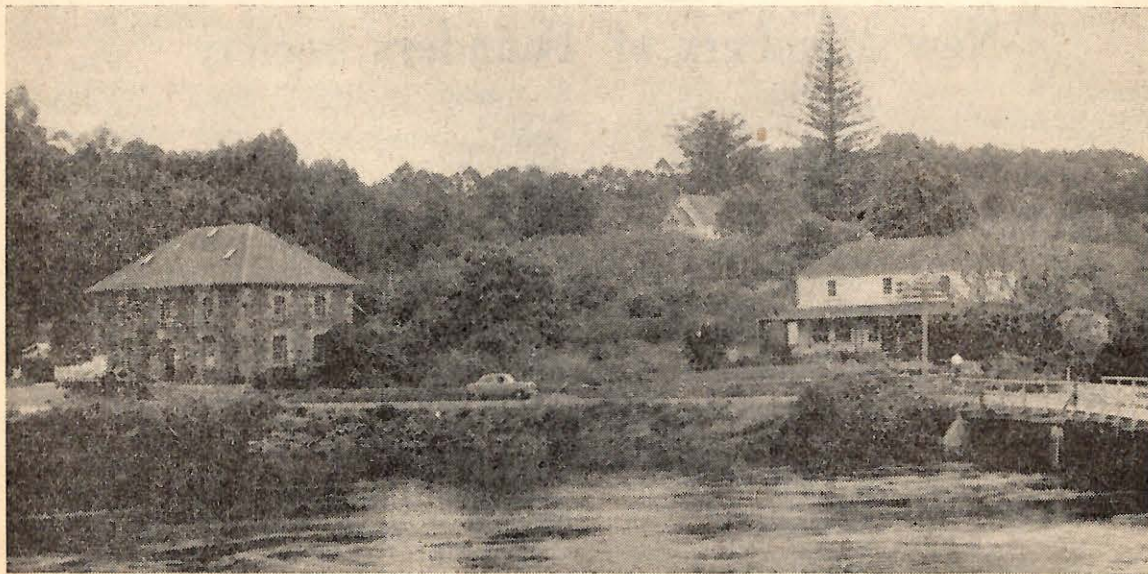
(By “Onward.”)

A widespread public desire to care for the historic places of New Zealand and a keen interest in local history, as fostered by various centennial celebrations in the provinces, were the stimulants for the Historic Places Act, 1954. Public-spirited men such as Mr. Duncan Rae, M.P., and Mr. G. M. Fowlds, of Auckland, and Mr. A. G. Protheroe, of Wellington, directed the force of public opinion, with assured help from the enthusiastic historical, founders', pioneers' and early settlers' associations. Some distinguished scientists and civil servants behind the scenes gave strength to public interest.

The result is the appointment of a Trust charged to “maintain a healthy public interest in places and things of national or local historic interest within

New Zealand” and to “identify, suitably mark, maintain, and preserve such places and things and keep permanent records thereof.”

The membership of the Trust is far-ranging. The chairman, the Hon. C. M. Bowden, has a lifetime of business and political experience. Mr. V. P. Fisher, of Auckland, was nominated by the Art Galleries' and Museums' Association, Mr. G. F. Wilson by the New Zealand Institute of Architects, Mr. A. G. Bagnall by the New Zealand Libraries Association, and Mr. J. D. H. Buchanan, of Wanganui, by the Royal Society. Mrs. Ruth M. Allan and Mr. H. E. Duff Daysh represent the Early Settlers' Associations, the New Zealand Founders Society, historical and other societies, and Canon P. Temuera, M.B.E., of Otaki,



Buildings Well Worthy of Preservation

On the left is the stone store at Kerikeri, Bay of Islands, built for missionaries in 1833. It is occupied today by a public-spirited grocer who has helpful interest in maintenance.

On the right is the house of a distinguished missionary, James Kemp, built, it is said, in 1819, believed to be the oldest wooden building in New Zealand. It is occupied now by a descendant of the missionary, Mr. A. E. Kemp, who is preserving the house as well as he can.

the Maori race. Dr. J. C. Beaglehole, nominated by the Senate of the University of New Zealand, is on leave of absence in England. Dr. W. P. Morrell, of Dunedin, was co-opted for his special knowledge. The Government has Mr. A. G. Harper, Secretary of the Department of Internal Affairs, and Mr. D. M. Greig, of the Department of Lands and Survey, as ex officio members. Mr. C. J. Read, of Internal Affairs, is the treasurer, and Mr. John Pascoe has the arduous post of secretary. Half of these men have written books of historical interest, and all of them are specialists in their own right.

As is usual of a new organisation, miracles are expected. Letters have poured in asking for assistance and suggesting projects, most of them admirable. The members of the Trust, however, had to hold a policy of first things first. They drew up rules, which kept the spirit of the Act, and furthered its purposes. The rules of most immediate interest to members of the Founders Society are concerned with regional committees and subscribing associate members.

Seventeen Regional Committees in areas ranging from Northland to Southland will be formed to help with the work of the Trust. It is hoped that each committee will have wide interests from local bodies, libraries, museums, art galleries, educational institutions, founders and other societies, architects, Maoris, and Government Departments.

Subscribing associate members will be in four classes according to their subscriptions.

It will take some time before the organisation of the Trust is sufficiently effective to tackle individual projects, and before its resources are able to make the grants and expenditure necessary, but that day will come, and New Zealand will be the richer for the pride of its citizens in its past. Some say we have no tradition or history, but they ignore the daring

Maori navigators, the men of God and courage among the missionaries and settlers, the pioneer surveyors and explorers, the adventurous gold-seekers and soldiers.

Economic life, too, is reflected in our history: the ups and downs of the pastoralists, the advent of refrigeration, the decline of the gum-digging and the growth of secondary industries.

Various parts of New Zealand cherish their old houses, landmarks, redoubts, pas, and churches. There is a lot of work to be done patiently and quietly if the Trust is to effect its purpose. It will need the sympathy and encouragement of every historically-minded New Zealander.

Research to sift the wheat from the chaff, improved mapping of archaeological sites, photographs, drawings by students—these and many similar topics crowd the minds of the men whose task has been charted by the House of Representatives. Trying to achieve these objectives will bring an awareness of future problems as well as an understanding of the past.



The Trust's emblem, designed by Mr. E. Mervyn Taylor, a well-known Wellington artist. The house is typical early New Zealand architecture. The Maori motif comes from a rafter pattern.

New Members of Founders Society

Name.	Address.	Ship.	Date.	Ancestor.
Miss C. C. H. Rockel	Upper Hutt	"Oriental"	1840	McKenzie
		"Blenheim"	1841	Fraser
Mrs. H. H. Hutchison	Wellington	"Oriental"	1840	McKenzie
		"Blenheim"	1841	Fraser
Mrs. P. F. Burgess	"	"Phillip Laing"	1848	Winton
Miss R. V. Jackson	"	"Bangalore"	1851	Jackson
Mr. G. C. Staples	Blenheim	"Lady Nugent"	1841	Kilmister
Mr. R. S. Allwright	Wellington	"Cressy"	1850	Allwright
Mrs. E. R. Cox	"	"Lord William Bentinck"	1841	Speedy
Miss H. L. Cox	"	"Maori"	1857	Borrie
Mrs. V. B. Norton	"	"Success"	1839	Sinclair
Mr. N. H. S. Sinclair	Palmerston North	"		"
Mr. J. M. Sinclair	"	"Randolph"	1850	Smart
Mrs. I. A. Patterson	Woodville	"Fifeshire"	1842	Moore
Mrs. M. Spencer	Wellington	"Lady Nugent"	1841	Martin
Mrs. A. Ferguson	Bluff	"Oriental"	1841	Davies
Mr. V. C. Davies	New Plymouth	"Jane Gifford"	1842	Goodwin
Mrs. I. M. Kinloch	Putaruru	"Patriot"	1836	Bedggood
Mr. D. O. Bedggood	Auckland	"Rainbow"	1828	Baker
		"Tyne"	1841	Sansom
Mrs. A. J. Addenbrooke	Putaruru	"Lady Nugent"	1841	Wilkie
Mr. F. W. Wilkie	Rotorua	"Olympus"	1841	Wilkie
		"Thomas Harrison"	1842	Riley
		"Bolton"	1842	Oxley
Mrs. M. M. Densem	Tauranga	"	"	"
Mr. P. A. Densem	"	"Brougham"	1842	Allom
Miss M. O. Densem	Auckland		1848	London
Mr. M. W. Allom	Cambridge	"Active"	1814	Hansen
Mr. D. J. London	Whakatane			
Mr. K. T. Hansen				

Sprightly Comment on New Zealand

The first company of emigrants from Scotland for New Zealand came out (under the auspices of the New Zealand Company) in the "Bengal Merchant," which left Greenock on 31 October, 1839, and arrived at Wellington in February, 1840, after a voyage of 113 days.

Among the passengers was Alexander Marjoribanks, of Balbardie House, Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. He was not an intending settler, but a man of means travelling to see the world. However, he spent a few years in New Zealand, and after his return to Scotland he wrote a book on the voyage of the "Bengal Merchant" and of his experiences here, under the title of "Travels in New Zealand." The book, which was published in 1846, is now comparatively rare (comments the reviewer, J. O. P. Watt).

Marjoribanks apparently enjoyed the voyage. He "fared sumptuously every day," and "did little else but eat, drink, and sleep"; but, of course, he was a cabin or first-class passenger. He does not tell us how the less-fortunate people in the steerage fared, but it appears from his narrative that for those days the voyage was quite good one. It was unusually free from storms and untoward incidents. Time was killed in various ways. Mr. B. Strang, who had been a solicitor in Glasgow, "used to drill the passengers to be ready for battle in case of being attacked by the New-Zealanders."

Hotel de George

On his arrival at Wellington, or rather Petone, Marjoribanks found lodgings "in the hut or hotel" of a fellow-countryman, George Rose. According to Marjoribanks, Rose "was living quietly in Sydney when he got notice of the great project of the colonisation of New Zealand, and he considered that it would be a good field for his own operations, and that it was his duty to hasten to the land of promise in order to do justice to himself by relieving the first settlers of every sixpence he could legitimately appropriate to his own use. . . . He had accordingly been there some months before us in order that he might have a proper start."

George's hotel was scarcely de luxe, being "somewhat open, having neither door nor window, and admitting both rain and wind and native dogs." However, Marjoribanks adds, George promised "to give me a whole bale of blankets to cover me at night, if I required them, as he had them for sale in his store, and they would be nothing the worse for it."

"George has neither a table nor a chair in his hotel, but as he kept a store we converted an old tea-chest into a table and an old soap-box into a chair, and one knife and fork served us both, as we used them alternately."

Marjoribanks gives a description of "the different localities in New Zealand to which emigration has already taken place," but it seems clear that he did not visit them all. They include Russell, Hokianga, Auckland, Wellington, New Plymouth, Nelson, and Akaroa.

An Outburst against Horse-racing

"It is curious," he writes in his description of Auckland, "that the English cannot settle down quietly, even in a new country, without wasting their time and money on these two most absurd of all absurdities—namely, horse races and public dinners. When beef was 1s. 4d. a pound one would suppose that Aucklanders might have been better employed in sowing a little clover or turnip seed for their cattle

than in drinking a long list of absurd toasts, or setting a parcel of dumb animals to run against each other, particularly in a country like that where, from there being scarcely any roads, it is no earthly consequence whether a horse can gallop twenty miles an hour or only twenty yards; indeed, a couple of working bullocks are intrinsically more valuable in a new colony than all the racehorses in the world. These races were advertised in the 'Auckland Gazette' of 1 December, 1841, as the Epsom races, and to those amongst the Aucklanders who had really seen the Epsom races in England the contrast must have appeared singularly striking. The winner of the Auckland Town Plate was to be sold for £150, 'if demanded,' but who in their senses would give as many pence for a racehorse in the wilderness?"

The dinner, which helped to produce this outburst, was one given on 21 July, 1841, to the Governor, Captain Hobson. "This dinner," said Marjoribanks, "like most other public dinners, though given ostensibly in honour of the Governor, was no doubt got up by the fifty gentlemen who attended it chiefly with the view of affording them an opportunity of sounding each other's praises."

Dame Hilda Ross Leads Trumps

First luncheon meeting this year at Wakefield House, Wellington, heard with manifest interest an address, "Ten Years in Politics," by Dame Hilda Ross, Minister of Social Welfare. The speaker brightly told many amusing anecdotes of her election campaigns and her experience in Parliament. She had proved the wisdom of the maxim: "Never lose your temper."

The Minister spoke in admiration of the sturdy spirit of the pioneers who had set such splendid inspiring examples of self-reliance. She was handed an application form for membership of the Founders Society when she mentioned her belief that she was eligible.

Wanganui's New Coat of Arms

When Wanganui got the grade of city in 1924 the local authorities adopted the coat of arms of Lord Petre, whose name was borne by the first settlement in the Wanganui district. Eventually it was found that the arms had not been registered with the College of Heralds—a procedure which would involve considerable expense.

An acceptable way out of the difficulty came with an offer of Dr. M. N. Watt, a grandson of William Hogg Watt, of Sandridge Hall, the first Mayor of Wanganui, to pay all expenses of registration, provided the new arms would incorporate the Watt coat. The new Petre-Watt combination, which has been technically phrased by the College of Heralds, shows various aspects of Wanganui's evolution. The Petre motto, "Sans Dieu Rien" ("Without God Nothing"), has been retained.

Of course the following joke does not apply to lady members of the Founders Society. An advertisement of an American school of accountancy was headed: "Short course in Accounting for Women." A few days later a note received by the school's president stated: "There is NO accounting for women."

First Bees for New Zealand

The benefit of having honey in their diet was well known to pioneers of New Zealand. An interesting article on the introduction of bees, written long ago by Mr. Albert G. Allom, has been received from his son, Mr. Maurice W. Allom, of Auckland. Here is the chronicle:—

As no records were kept, the question of the introduction of bees into New Zealand was for many years a subject of great uncertainty. It was only through the attention given to the matter by the late Isaac Hopkins, of Auckland, about the year 1903, that the question was finally set at rest.

The first bees to land in this country came in the ship "James" to Mangunga, Hokianga, on or about 13 March, 1837. They were brought by Miss Bumby, who accompanied her brother, the Rev. J. H. Bumby, as his housekeeper.

The credit of sending the first bees from England to the South Island lies with Mrs. Allom, wife of the late Thomas Allom, architect, of London. These bees came in the barque "Clifford," in May, 1842, and were consigned to Captain Wakefield, then head of the Nelson settlement.

For the successful introduction of bees into New Zealand, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Adelpic, London, awarded Mrs. Allom the silver "Isis" medal in 1845.

It was the common black bee that was first brought to this country, followed in the year 1880 by the introduction of the first Italian bees from California.

A cross between the black bee and the Italian is what we have in this country today.

Merry Barbecue by the Sea

A reminder of pleasant camp-fires of ancestors was seen on the Eastbourne shore of Wellington Harbour on the night of Saturday, 18 February, when about fifty "younger Founders" and their friends heartily enjoyed a barbecue. There was plenty of driftwood for the roasting of sausages and potatoes and the boiling of billies for tea. The night was right for banjo twanging and singing, lively chatter and laughter, a delightful lift from routine ruts.

Nan Kivell Collection

Many New Zealanders, including members of the New Zealand Founders Society, are still hopeful that the New Zealand section of the Nan Kivell Collection of historic pictures will be obtained for this country. Leading members of the Society are co-operating with other enthusiasts in this effort.

Obituary

The Dominion Council of the Founders Society regretfully announces the deaths of the following members: Miss E. J. B. Danby, Miss S. Barraud, Mr. A. P. Harper, and Mr. A. R. Hislop (all of Wellington), Mr. P. McManaway (Hanmer Springs), Mrs. N. M. Osborne (Auckland), and Mr. J. H. Williams (Southland, life member).

A humorist's tip for slackers:—

The world owes you success and joy;
The world owes you respect;
And all you've got to do, my boy,
Is: Hustle and collect.

Don't Call Manuka "Ti-tree"

Despite frequent protests, some journalists and other writers continue to inflict the comic name "ti-tree" upon manuka.

An early pioneer fancied that the foliage of manuka resembled leaves of the tea-tree of Asia, and passed its name on to the New Zealand shrub. Later on, an ignorant person had a notion that the "tea" was a corruption of a Maori word "ti," and his piece of nonsense gained popular use, as stupid mistakes often do. "Ti" is the Maori name of the cabbage-tree.

New Addresses Required

The Dominion Secretary, P.O. Box 1775, Wellington, will be pleased to receive present addresses of the following members, whose previous addresses are given with their names:—

Mrs. D. J. Young, Moana Road, Plimmerton;
Mrs. R. A. Newell, 95 Marine Parade, Eastbourne;
Mrs. E. and Misses A. E. and J. R. Atkinson, 65 Tiber Street, Wellington, S.2; Mrs. E. M. J. Harding (formerly of the Wairarapa Branch).

Good Service in Research

The Dominion Council of the Founders' Society has expressed appreciation of the many hours of painstaking research by Mr. A. Raymond in verifying applications for membership.

Mr. Raymond is Mr. A. Ashley Cooper's successor as research officer.

U.N.A. Conference

In response to an invitation, Mrs. D. B. Coates and Mrs. H. O. Pittendrigh, members of the Society's Dominion Council, were appointed delegates to attend the annual conference of the United Nations Association of New Zealand.

Gift of a Picture

A picture of a building in Molesworth Street, Wellington, drawn by Mr. John Bethell in 1872, has been given by his son, Mr. E. J. Bethell, of Wellington, to the New Zealand Founders Society.

Correction of a Date

In No. 8 issue of the "N.Z.F.S. Bulletin" the date of arrival of Mrs. Estelle Bridger's ancestor, the Rev. Richard Davis, appeared as 1842. It should have been 1824. Mrs. Bridger (Cambridge) is a member of the Auckland Branch.

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

—Longfellow.

A fool always wants to shorten space and time;
a wise man wants to lengthen both. A fool wants
to kill space and kill time; a wise man wants first
to gain them, then to animate them.—Ruskin.

How many members of the Founders Society have
a touch of "guilty conscience" about slackness in
efforts to get new members?