

The Bell Family Affair

Jean Williams
nee Bell

The Bell Family Affair

Jean Williams
nee Bell



NEW ABBEY, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

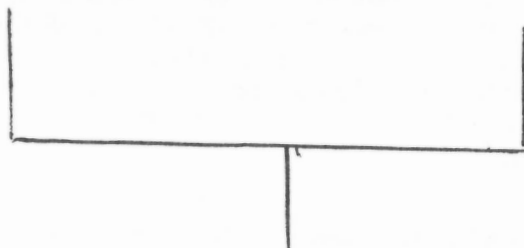
The ruined Cistercian abbey, popularly known as Sweetheart Abbey, stands in the attractive village of New Abbey and was founded in 1273 by Devorgilla, widow of John Balliol. Her husband's heart was buried with her in front of the high altar.



Richard Bell



Mary Bell



WILLIAM GORDON BELL

married

ALZIERE CERVANTES

Early Life:

William Gordon Bell was born in Heathhall Parish, Dumfries, Scotland, Sept. 29th, 1784. His parents, Richard and Mary, had another nine children. At an early age, William G. went to the West Indies, where he managed an estate worked by slave labour, and owned by a Dr. Bell (no known relation) and his wife Alziere. They had one daughter. After the death of Dr. Bell, William G. married the widow. Alziere was born at BelleVue Estate on the Island of Carriacou, West Indies in 1776. Her mother was of West Indian origin. Her father, Dr. Servante, was said to be a French Naval Surgeon.

(Since Servante is said to be the French form of the Spanish, Cervantes, Alziere's descendants may thus excuse any of their quixotic activities, as being inherited from their Cervantes ancestor.)

Their first child, a daughter, Margaret, was born on Carriacou Aug. 26th 1811. Not long after, the problem of having to run the estate without slave labour seemed too much of a challenge, and William G. returned to Scotland with his wife and daughter. Four more were added to the family: - Mary, 1815 Upper Fourmarkland, Parish of Holywood. (Some records say at Kirkcumbright)

James, 1817 at Overton, Parish of New Abbey

Elizabeth, 1818 " " " "

William Gordon, 1820 " " "

His son James, was 21 when the first N.Z. Company Settlements were being planned (1839) and he expressed a wish to go to N.Z. as a surveyor. Margaret had had poor health, so William G. said that if James wished to go, they would all do so. The accounts of the voyage supplied by different members of the family, vary concerning ports of call, but all agree that the family sailed from Liverpool on July 17th 1839, in the ship 'Lady Lil(l)ford'. They called at both Adelaide and Hobart Town, and finally reached Sydney about Jan. 6th 1840.

Frustration in Australia.

For nine weeks William G. investigated the prospect of taking up land in Australia, but each time he picked an area and made application for it, he was told that the particular piece had already been selected. He came to the

conclusion that he was being used to select land for friends of departmental heads. This experience, coupled with the fear of Australian droughts made him decide to sail to N.Z.

Across the Tasman.

Records differ as to the ship in which the family voyaged from Sydney to Wellington, the 'Lady Lilford' or the 'Palmyra'. Some of the family believed that the Bells chartered their own ship to bring all their stock, grain, implements and other possessions across the Tasman. Two fellow passengers were: -

Mr James Watt of Watt's Peninsula, Miramar

Dr Campbell, later Sir John Logan Campbell

They are said to have arrived at Wairarapa Bay on March 15th 1840, and continued on to Wellington next day.

Undignified Landing.

Alziere (Bell) Palmer, daughter of James, granddaughter of W.G.B. wrote: - "I remember Dad telling me how he and Uncle Willie had to swim the cattle ashore. The Maoris were all sitting around the Bay. One big Maori who was sitting with a blanket round him, got a terrible shock. As soon as they got ashore one big-horned bullock made a rush at him, caught the end of his horn in the blanket, pulled it off, and made off into the scrub. The Maoris disappeared into the bush, as they thought a 'Taipo' was after them. There was relief that they had not been hurt. (There are at least two other accounts of this incident.) The barrels of grain were floated ashore, and darkness overtaking them, a tarpaulin was thrown over them, and James and some of the family spent their first night in N.Z. under this cover.

The following years to 1846 are described fairly fully in: -

E.J. Wakefield's "Adventure in New Zealand" (abridged)

p.187, 188.

T.W. Downes "Old Whanganui", p.199, p.214 .

Summarising these: -

William G. Bell was the first to use a plough in the Cook Strait area, when he prepared the ground on Mr Watt's Miramar farm for growing wheat. The crop was very sparse, because of the clayey soil and the fierceness of the winds, so he walked up the coast to Wanganui to see if that looked more promising. He bought land through the N.Z. Company.

From Wellington, in the middle of 1841, with his

sons, James and Willie, he set out to take his bullocks and other stock along the coast to Wanganui. The party arrived without mishap, the journey having taken about a fortnight. "His ploughs, drays, bags of seed, implements and articles of bulk, were put on board the "Sandfly" and another schooner, in which the women of his family also proceeded."

Because of grave misunderstandings over land acquisition, all the settlers in that area suffered much harassment from the local Maoris, who did not recognise that any sale had taken place. The two books mentioned above give very good descriptions of the trials they faced and how they coped with them. William Gordon was the first to use a plough there, and you may see it in the Wanganui Museum today.

While her husband defied the aggressive Maori and ploughed on, Alziere took him into the house and pacified him with meals of pork and potatoes, or bread and milk. The sons who could speak Maori, would gossip to him as they worked at making stock yards or a pig-sty. Sometimes Waka would just sit and doze, or wonder at the energy of the pakeha.

The Maoris ridiculed "the poor old man" (W.G.B.) when he cut up his potatoes for planting, but when the crop was harvested and it was better than their own, they realised the foolish old man could teach them some lessons.

'And though they have not yet allowed him to use the whole of his section, he now has 50 acres under plough cultivation, sends grain and grass-seed enough to Wellington to pay for the luxuries which his family require; owns several cows and a flock of sheep, calls himself the 'Laird of Wanganui' and gives harvest-home festivals. He talked of buying a horse and caring for no man when I last saw him.'

E.J.Wakefield.

Abandonment of the Wanganui Settlement and a Newfoundland Dog.

Listed among the livestock brought across the Tasman was one Newfoundland dog. This story was told by Alziere, daughter of James.

"An incident I well remember Dad telling us, was about the Newfoundland dog Grandfather brought out. The bullocks had wandered and he and Dad (James) had gone up

the river to look for them. It was almost dusk. They saw several Maoris paddling down the river in a canoe, in the stern of which was a woman with a baby on her back.

All at once Punga, the dog, jumped down the river bank and disappeared. They could not see him for some time, so they went down to the edge of the river. It was getting dark, but they soon saw the dog swimming towards them with a little black face and head held out of the water. It was a little Maori baby who had fallen out of the shawl unnoticed. Punga put the baby at Dad's feet. Grandfather gave a loud coo-eee and the Maoris came back. When they saw the dog standing by the baby, they were frantic with excitement and said that if Grandfather would sell them the dog they would give him all the land they possessed; but he said "No, he dinna want anything but their thanks." (They still had the dog when they came to Bellvue.)"

Abandonment of the Wanganui Settlement

In 1846, there was talk of abandonment, and the Bells were trying to find a more suitable place in which to settle. Since James had gone to Dunedin with a survey party, his father wrote to him for information. The last part of the letter read: -

Good Hope Estate,
Wanganui. June 6th 1846.

We have drawn up a few lines to His Excellency the Governor, praying him to remove us to some other place where we would not be troubled by the natives. We now await his answer, to let us know when and where we are to be removed to.

I have heard by the cutter that you were gone to Otago on the survey. Pray do give me a true sketch of the country, answering the following questions:

1st. Is the country level, and if so, is it grass, fern or flax? Whether it is swampy, or whether there are many running streams?

2nd. If there is plenty of wood and of what kind?

3rd. How far the town is from the mouth of the river, and if the river is high on the sides like the Wanganui, from here upwards?

4th. How far is it from Johnny Jones station - and if there are horses or cattle to be got there, and if there are, what would the price be if there are any fit for working?

5th. Is there any quantity of natives and whether there be any quantity of potatoes to be got there from the natives should we be sent there?

6th. What is the quantity of land there that is to be in each section of town or country land?

7th. If we bring our cattle there could we get them driven into the country from where they could be landed?

(The next few lines were not able to be read.)

We wish to know if it is very cold there. Represent it, and any other thing you think worthy of writing to us, as we leave this when I have my crop threshed out. There is no other news. We are afraid of the natives giving us trouble before we leave.

This leaves us all well.

I remain, dear James
Yours etc.

William Gordon Bell"

(Much of this letter was not decipherable. It was in the possession of Leo Bell who farmed near Reefton.) There is no record of James' answer.

The Reverend Richard Taylor.

In Mr Taylor's diary, there are many references to William Bell. In June 1846 he, together with Hori Kingi, visited W.G.B. to try to persuade him not to leave Wanganui, and lose the six years of work he had put into his farm, but the old Scot's mind seemed made up. The diary states "The poor old man pressed me to stay to dinner, but I declined.... He shed tears when I parted from him."

Utu; The Gilfillan Massacre.

On April 14th 1847 on the gun-boat "Calliope", during a dispute a young midshipman accidentally wounded a Maori chief. Relatives of the latter looked for some pakeha people on whom to inflict 'utu', which was their custom. The Bell family was spared because of their kindness to the Maori people. By-passing the Bells they went to the Gilfillan home, and on Apr. 18th brutally murdered four of the family, wounding but not killing the rest. (Downes records this in detail.) Other houses were burned and stock destroyed.

Nelson.

On May 29th 1847, 'The Nelson Examiner' reports the arrival of William Bell and a corrected account of the Gilfillan Massacre. It describes his arrival on the 'Hero' and his stock on the 'Star of China', and appeals to the Nelson
(viii)

farmers to assist him by helping with the ploughing. (Downes page 308, describes the departure from Wanganui.)

Belle Vue.

They began to break-in land in Waimea East (Richmond). Bessie, their daughter, kept a day to day diary, in which she recorded the crops planted, the buildings erected and even the morticing of the posts for the stock-yards. She notes the names of other settlers who called or from whom they bought seeds and other necessities. Two entries with a happy note were: -

6.2.1848 (Sabbath) We had our first new potatoes grown on our own section.

20.2.48. (Sabbath) Mrs Butler sent us some rhubarb. We had a pie for dinner. No visitors.

According to the diary, there were visitors most days. Willie, the younger son, did much of the ploughing, and Bessie often helped with the farm work. James was in Dunedin.

Unexpected Finance.

A cousin of a Nelson surveyor was asked to enquire about the estate in the West Indies. It was found to be valuable, and sold for \$64,000. Alziere's daughter of her first marriage, now married and living in London, received half, and the other half came to Alziere. This money was used to buy the Motueka Valley run, Gordon Downs ... now called Golden Downs.

James recalled.

————— The city of Dunedin having been surveyed, James bought the land where First Church stands, and also that occupied by the Dunedin Railway Station. In December, he married a good, God-fearing girl, Mary-Ann Caradus, who had arrived in the 'Philip Lainge' in March 1848. His father persuaded James and Mary-Ann to come to Nelson and manage Gordon Downs. The Dunedin land was sold for \$150.

A very sad story.

————— In about three years time, his father heard rumours of James' drinking and threatened to sell the run to the first bidder if James became the worse for liquor again. A man named Hooker heard of this threat, and told W.G.B. that he had seen James drunk in Motueka. Wrathfully his father sold the run to Hooker for \$2000. James was so bitter that his family had

had to walk off the run that he would not go near his father, nor let his wife go either.

If only

Back in Wanganui, in May 1848, negotiations were concluded, and settlers received titles to their respective land. Bell's land went to Nixon, who had also gone to Nelson for safety. Later it was known as "Sedgebrook".

What did he look like?

It seems there is no photograph, as when he went to sit for one, he wished to have his dog with him. The particular photographer refused to have the dog in his studio, so W.G.B. marched out. It was to be with his dog or not at all. An elderly relative described him to another as a fine-looking man, just like his grandson, Thomas Bell.

Declining Years.

Alziere died Dec. 12th 1851. When she was dying her husband asked if she wished the priest to come to her, as she had been a French Catholic before her marriage, but she did not wish to see him.

William Gordon lived on at Belle Vue with his two daughters, Bessie and Margaret, who had married Bernard Gordon, who had wanted to take Margaret back to Scotland; but W.G.B. said they had come to N.Z. because of her health, and she was to stay here. James was in Australia, and Willie had married Eliza Morley, and was living at Appleby.

William Gordon Bell died on April 19th 1864, and was buried in the small cemetery on the hill behind the Nelson Cathedral. His wife and daughter Margaret are buried there, too.

Our Heritage.

In 1984, it will be two centuries since William Gordon Bell was born. Seventh generation New Zealanders are growing up hopefully, grateful for the way in which all their pioneering ancestors made sacrifices and endured hardships, and hopefully willing to do as much for their own descendants.



THE SONS OF WILLIAM GORDON and ALZIERE

James: 1817 - 1902

Born in Parish of New
Abbey, Dumfries.

His wish to come to
N.Z. initiated the up-
rooting of the family
from Scotland.

(See the life of W.G.B.)
He left Wanganui inde-
pendently, and took
over a station in the
Wairarapa, White Rock,
with a Mr Barton.

In 1845, he suffered
material loss and

physical injury when he was chosen as the purpose of Utu by a party of Maoris. After a miraculous escape he went to Wellington. Here he managed the Thistle Inn (now an historic place). His joining the Dunedin survey party, return to Nelson with his wife, are noted in W.G.B.'s life. After his eviction from Gordon Downs, he tried gold mining both in Waikoropupu (Takaka) and later in Australia; a time of hardship and deprivation and much anxiety for Mary-Ann. She had two sons, John and James, who died in infancy and were buried in the Gordon Downs. A few years ago, a forestry worker told me the graves were still marked.

The family tree shows that they suffered the loss of two other sons, John Grierson and Robert James Caradus, Thomas, George, and a daughter Alziere survived.

There is so much to tell about James' descendants that some of those still alive plan to produce a more detailed story using the old letters, documents, and other avail able



Mary-Ann Bell
nee Caradus



Eliza Bell
nee Morley

material. The respective stories of Mary-Ann Caradus and of Eliza Morley will then receive proper attention.

William Gordon Bell (II) .

Any photographs of W.G.B. (II) must have been lost or destroyed in some house fire. He seemed to stay to assist his father both in Wanganui and at Belle Vue. Later, after his marriage to Eliza Morley, like James, he tried his hand at gold mining at Takaka, as their children, Bessie, Philippa Skeit, Charles, and Jane Gurle, were all born at Waikoropupu. He farmed later at Appleby. In 1870, at the age of 49, he was killed when he fell from his horse. Eliza lived until 1897. In a letter written by her brother to his son, mention is made of her going to Masterton in 1887.



Margaret Gordon
nee Bell



Mary Wallace
nee Bell

DAUGHTERS OF WILLIAM and ALZIERE.

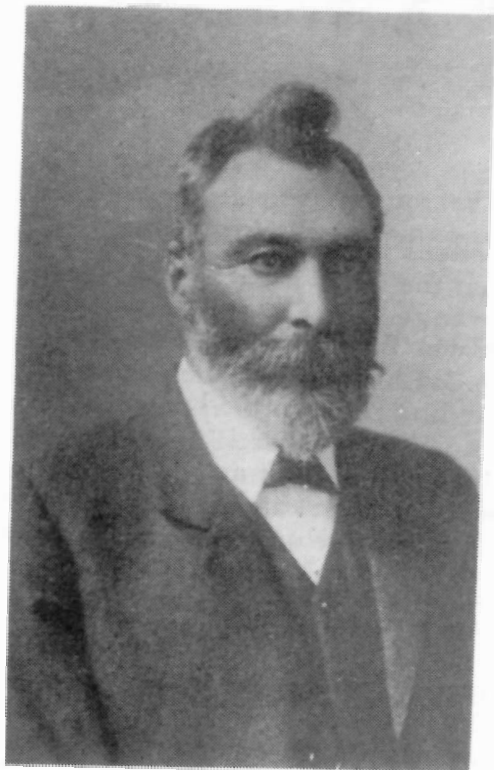
Margaret 1811-1882 . Old letters infer that it was partly on account of her poor health that the Bells came to N.Z. She was born in Carriacou, on Orange Vale Estate. In Richmond she married Bernard Gordon who wished her to return to Scotland with him. Since W.G.B. objected, she remained in N.Z.

Elizabeth (Bessie) Born in 1818 she did not marry. She owned a farm in Hope, called "Overton" after the place where they lived in Dumfries. The old house on the farm has been beautifully restored.

Mary 1815-1899. Married James Wallace in Scotland, and came to N.Z. in the 'Lady Lilford' 1840. After two years in Wellington they went to Wanganui. Mary cared for a survivor of the Gilfillan family after the Massacre. They came south to Hutt where they stayed two years before returning to Nelson in 1852,



Some of the family of William Gordon Bell (ii)
 Back : Margaret E. , William G. (iii), Alziere.
 Front: Jane Gurle and Phillippa Skeit,
 (Taken in 1937)



Thomas Bell (1857-1917),
 (Said to resemble W.G.B. (i))



Some of the Descendants

The hands in this well-known painting were those of the artist's brother who had stayed and worked at home to enable the painter to go away and be taught. It is included here, to record the sacrifice, toil, and the frustration of those, through whose efforts others were free to succeed in their chosen vocations. These unsung heroes, often highly intelligent, are remembered here with reverence and gratitude. It is interesting to note the bias towards the sciences. Academic achievements are very easy to record.

Service to the family or the community are often more important, but difficult to collect and tabulate.

Arts.

Bell, Beatrice B. B.A.
Boyd, Robert S. M.A.
Rumand, Gail B.A.

Architecture.

Church.

Geor, Marie Therese,
Superior St. Josephs, Levin.

Dentistry.

Bell, Raynor C. D.D.S.
Bell, James G. B.D.S.
Bell, Reginald W. B.D.S.
Bell, William A. B.D.S.

Dietetics.

Bell, Jean Caradus B.H.Sc. N.Z.R.N.

Journalism.

Boyd, Graeme D., "Post Courier" P.N.G.

Medicine.

Bell, Leslie G., M.B.Ch.B.
Bell, Muriel E., M.D. etc.

Music.

Bell, Beverley N., Mus.M. F.T.C.L.
Bell, Hazel Kathleen, Late head of Woodford House,
Havelock North.
Bell, Mouraine M., L.T.C.L. Music Dept.,
Rangi-Ruru, Ch.Ch.
Lawrence, Moana. The first soprano to broadcast
over Radio in Ch.Ch.

Nursing.

Bell, Jeanetta Mary, State Registered Nurse
Bell, Joy " " "
Bell, May Alzie " " "
Bell, Margery " " "
Williams, Philippa J. " " "

Psychology.

Bell, Leo Adrian A., M.A.
Williams, Timothy H., M.Sc., Dip. Clin. Psych.

Sciences.

Bell, Malcolm Grierson, B.Ag.
Hilton, James E., M.Sc.
Thomas, Warren, M.Sc. Hons. Zoo. Entomologist
D.S.I.R.
Williams, Christine M., B.Tech.Sc.

Veterinary:

Williams, Peter F. Bell, B.V.Sc.



Christina S. Bell

Christina Sylvia Bell

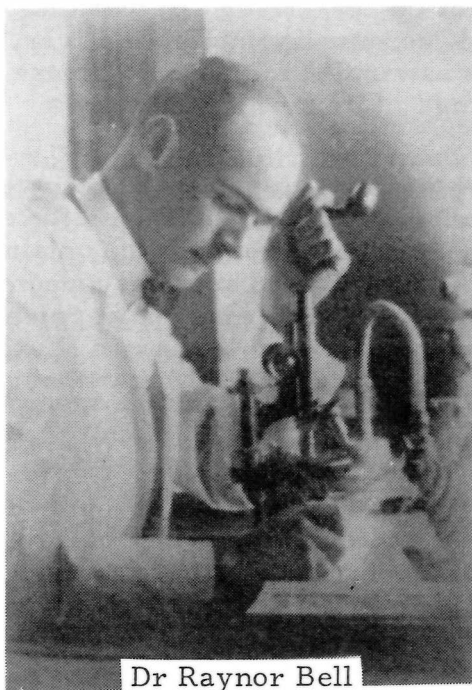
1902-1972

(M.A. Hons Maths)

The first woman-lecturer in mathematics in a N.Z. University.

Taught at Columba Col. Dn., Wanganui G.H.S.; Wgtn East Girls' Col., and first head of Whangarei G.H.S.

Served on many public bodies on her retirement to Titahi Bay. She collected the bulk of material for the Bell family tree and history, and hoped it would be continued after her death.



Dr Raynor Bell

Dr. Raynor Colin Bell

1890 - 1926

Graduated B.D.S. 1914.

Became head of Ch.Ch.

Dental Hospital, served in N.Z. Dental Corps.

Established practice in Masterton 1917.

Appointed Professor of Clinical Dentistry 1920.

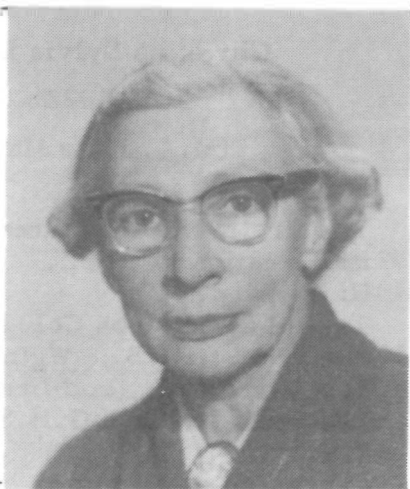
Awarded first N.Z. D.D.S. Pioneered research work in histology.

Was a very able violinist.

In 1917 married Yetti

Whitehead.

(xvii)



MURIEL EMMA BELL

1898 - 1974

C.B.E., M.D. (N.Z.),
Hon.D.Sc. (Otago),
F.R.S.N.Z., F.R.A.C.P.,
F.N.Z.I.C.

Among the great-grand children of William Gordon Bell none was more widely known than Muriel. She was the daughter of Thomas Bell and his first wife, Eliza Sheat. Born in 1898 she was the sixth child of the marriage. At that time the family lived near Murchison, across the Matakītaki River, where Thomas had a farm and a saw-mill, and where Chinese and others were still gold-mining. Life for all there was a pioneering one.

Muriel's father had various things he had received as gifts, in gratitude for the medical help he had given different families in Murchison. History does not tell us how he obtained his medical knowledge, or where he acquired such instruments as dental forceps, but his ability to extract teeth, set fractures or give medical care, was legendary. He saved many a life and much suffering during the times when Murchison was without a doctor.

Her mother seems to have been a caring person, and a friend and counsellor to all in need. Her beautiful sing-ing voice made her a popular performer.

Throughout her life Muriel hated to have to attend a funeral; and this is understandable. When she was only six, her eldest brother Francis died of appendicitis while at Nelson

College. Two years later her baby sister, Jessie, died. Muriel had become particularly attached to this frail child. (Brother Wally told me that the pall-bearers at this funeral were four little girls dressed in white dresses with black sashes.) At the age of nine Muriel again suffered grief, when her mother was tragically killed in a tram accident in Wellington. Her father was injured. After this the Murchison business and farm were sold, and the family went to live in a beautifully-situated home in Richmond. In 1909 Thomas Bell married Jessie McNee, the postmistress from Murchison

Muriel went by train each day to attend the Nelson Central School, from which she gained a Junior National Scholarship. As a day girl she attended Nelson College for Girls. In 1915 she is listed as Head Girl, and as gaining a Junior University Scholarship.

In 1916 she attended Victoria University College in Wellington. When her brother "Bucket" Bell returned from overseas service, to finish his medical course, he suggested that she too should study medicine. Her father agreed wholeheartedly, so in 1917 she was studying at the University of Otago. During her first term there the sudden and unexpected death of her beloved father was an almost unendurable blow, but she continued on steadfastly to qualify M.B. Ch.B. in 1922.

After qualifying, and a year as a House Physician in Dunedin Hospital, she returned to the Physiology Dept. of the Medical School as a lecturer and "right hand man" to Prof. John Malcolm. In 1926 she became the first woman in N.Z. to be awarded the degree of M.D. in the University of N.Z. (Others had qualified in overseas universities.) Her Thesis was on Nasal Metabolism in Goitre in N.Z.

In 1929 the Royal Society of Medicine in London awarded her the William Gibson Research Scholarship (For medical women in the British Empire) which led to her working with Prof. Drummond, University College, London. Following this, she had experience working as a pathologist in the Elizabeth Garret Anderson Hospital, London. (This was a hospital for women run by women) in 1932-33; and in the Sunderland Royal Infirmary, Durham in 1935.

She returned to N.Z. to an academic appointment as a lecturer in the University of Otago but soon moved into the

work of a nutritionist. By 1937 she was a member of the Board of Health, and soon after that a member of the Medical Research Council of N.Z. In 1940 she resigned her University appointment and became Nutritionist to the Health Dept. and Director of the Nutrition Research Dept. Her husband, James Saunders, whom she had married in 1928 died in 1940. Muriel always retained her maiden name because of the many scientific treatises she had published.

During the War years she directed research to find alternative foods for those no longer available because of interruptions to shipping. After encouraging the N.Z. women to make Rose-hip Syrup, her staff tested the Vitamin C level of numbers of samples sent in from all over the country (supplies of oranges having ceased). The Dept. worked too, on the modifying of local fish-liver-oils, so that the levels of both Vitamin A and D would be correct for the use of young children. (Her work on the toxicity of Vitamin A was used in this.)

Older readers will recollect her weekly articles published in the 'Listener'. Her wish to spread sound nutritional teaching showed in these, for she had the ability to translate the most up-to-date research into simple but convincing language. Her friend, Dr Helen Deem, Medical Director of the Plunket Society, helped greatly in the dissemination of sound dietary knowledge, through the Plunket Nurses of the day. Her book 'Notes on Normal Nutrition for Nurses' was yet another channel through which she reached another large section of the community.

Much could be written about her work on Cobalt-deficient Pasture; technique of manufacture of flour to include an optimal amount of Vitamin B.1; iodised salt; covered milk-vans to protect milk from sunlight; food for mountaineers and trampers in N.Z.; and food for the men and dogs on the N.Z. Trans-antarctic expedition 1956-57, and her research into the value of fluoride in water supplies in the prevention of dental caries.

Not surprisingly, Muriel was honoured in many ways during her life-time. She was an Honorary member of the Nutrition Society, the Physiology Society, the N.Z. Dietitians' Assn., the N.Z. Dental Assn. She was elected to

Fellowship of the N.Z. Institute of Chemistry in 1941, and of the
(xx)

Royal Australasian College of Physicians in 1959. She was made C.B.E. in 1959, and when in 1968, the University of Otago conferred on her the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. the Orator introduced her as 'a peerless and tireless lady, whose monument was to be seen all around her in the healthy men, women and children of N.Z.' That was a particularly thrilling day when former colleagues and staff came together to celebrate what they called her "coronation". How proud her own father would have been of this gentle, caring, and patient woman, who had endeared herself to all who had worked with her; by her trust in them, her resourcefulness, and most of all by her delightful sense of humour!

THE DESCENDANTS of WILLIAM GORDON BELL
and his wife ALZIERE CERVANTES.

This family tree was commenced some years ago by Christina Bell. Some time after her death it was handed to me, and helped by other descendants, I have collected further information. The name 'Bell' is so very common in Dumfries that tracing back further than Richard and Mary has been left to some younger member of the family.

In the first generation, Margaret had no children and Elizabeth did not marry. Only Mary (Wallace), James and William Gordon (ii) had descendants. In arranging these, those of Mary have been completed before turning to those of James', then those of William's. In keeping the work as compact as possible, regretfully it has been necessary to enter just the year of birth, instead of the exact date.

The name 'Bell' has been kept alive in the descendants of James. The last surviving male 'Bell' descended from W.G. Bell (ii), i.e. Gordon Vincent Bell of Whangarei, has not married. World War deprived the family of his brother Cyril Dudley Bell (Capt.), and also of Corporal John Richard Wallace Bell, son of Reginald; Arthur Edwin Colin Bell, son of Raynor; and Colin James Bell, son of Leo.

George Bell, a grandson of W.G.B. (i), had two sons whose families have not been traced. I do apologise for this and any other omissions and errors.

The surname in each family has been underlined for ease of identification. In preparing the index, each woman is entered only under her maiden name. There are problems where individuals have been known by names other than their baptismal names. It is interesting to note the absence of any intermarriage.

Thanks are due to Jane Hall who helped with typing, Philip my husband who did the tedious work of arranging the tree, and all who helped to collect information.

Jean Caradus Williams