

William JENKINS (1813-1867)

William Jenkins Diary – entry for 27 Nov 1863

The meeting [at Cherry St school rooms] was to me most interesting as an old teacher in the School 27 years before [1836].

William Jenkins Diary – entry for 15 Dec 1863

A number of my old friends were there [at a Meeting at Warwick] and many of my former companions from the firm of Cookes & Sons – Upholsterers.

1841 Census George Place (back of West side of street), Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, England

William JENKINS	25yrs	Upholsterer	not born in the county
Catherine JENKINS	20yrs		born in the county
Jane JENKINS	1yr		born in the county
John JENKINS	6 months		born in the county

Archives NZ Reference NZC 34/2 – Emigration Register for the ship 'London' of 700 tons, sailed from Gravesend 2 Jan 1842

1841 Dec 29 vessel examined

1841 Dec 30 vessel embarked at Blackheath

1842 Jan 02 sailed from Gravesend at 1 o'clock.

1842 Feb 02 John Jenkins died of diarrhoea aged 12 months at Latitude 0.41 S, Longitude 21.22.45

1842 Mar 30 Jane Jenkins died of hydrocephalus aged 2 years at Latitude 42.3, Longitude 94.33

Captain Joseph Thomas Atwood. Surgeon Superintendent W. M. Turnbull, M.D. Assistant to surgeon – William Jenkins. Steerage passengers – William Jenkins, 28yrs, Upholsterer & Cabinetmaker; wife Catherine, 22yrs, son John Wesley 1yr, daughter Jane 2yrs. Remarks: Joseph Phipson. Number in the application register 4777; Paid 3 to Mr Alston.

Early Wellington by Louis E. Ward – Arrival of the Ship "London"

On the 1st May 1842 the "London", 700 tons, and commanded by Captain Attwood, arrived at Wellington for the second time from England, with 55 married couples, 14 single men, 13 single women, 24 children under fourteen and 15 children under seven. The ship left Gravesend in January 1842. Passengers: Jenkins, Wm. and Cath. – Deaths John Jenkins, aged 12 months on 2 Feb 1842 and Jane Jenkins aged 2yrs on 30 Mar 1842.

William Jenkins' Diary – Entry for 27 Nov 1863

... in the gallery sat John Bumby Smales, a nephew of the late Rev. J. Bumby – Dr Melson referred to him and to the fact of my having carried him on my back 14 miles through the New Zealand forest 21 years ago – when assisting his father to remove to a fresh Mission Station.

New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator 8 Jul 1843

Dissolution of Partnership: J. and A. Wilkinson, of Willis-street, Upholsterers, Wellington, having mutually dissolved partnership on the 2nd of May last. J. W. requests all claims upon the above firm may be sent to Mr R. S. Cheesman by the 15th day of July inst. (Signed) James Wilkinson. N.B. William Jenkins having disposed of the above business to J. & A. Wilkinson, requests that all claims upon him may be sent to Mr R. S. Cheesman.

The History of Methodism in New Zealand p152

Mr Jenkins, a local preacher who had a fair knowledge of Maori, was sent to Cloudy Bay to watch events and take care of the station. Three months later, Mr Ironside reports: I have very good news from Mr Jenkins. The Natives have received him with open arms, and are quite delighted with his appointment. It should be observed that the Cloudy Bay natives have removed to this side of the Straits, sixteen miles from Wellington, but about twenty stragglers remain. The large body of Natives belonging to the Circuit are in Queen Charlotte's Sound, and to them Mr Jenkins devoted his chief attention, but resides at Ngakuta, as the uncertainty of the movements of the rambling New Zealanders, and also the great expense of building, will not justify beginning another station at present. There must be a removal of that station soon, for it is of little use for the Missionary to live a half day's journey from his charge, and the Cloudy Bay people appear determined not to return... They never did return; the station was not built, and after some time Mr Jenkins was removed.

New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian 20 Sep 1847

The Annual Meeting of the Wellington Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in the Wesleyan Church, the 20th inst. After devotional exercises by the Rev. Mr Woodward, the Rev J. Watkin was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting with some pertinent remarks on Missionaries and Missionary meetings. The secretary read a report of the present state of the Wesleyan mission throughout the world, from which it appeared that the operations of the society had been attended with uniform success. The amount of monies collected for the mission during the year had exceeded one hundred thousand pounds. The Wellington Auxiliary had contributed about thirty pounds.

The various resolutions were moved and seconded by the Rev. Messrs Woodward, Inglis, and Ironside, by Dr Philson, Mr Jenkins from Cloudy Bay, and Messrs. Cayley and Nash. The attendance at the meeting was respectable, and the collection exceeded seven pounds.

New Zealand Gazette (Province of New Munster) Colonial Secretary's Office, Wellington 15 Jun 1848

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor directs it to be notified, that is the intention of Government, at an early period, to cause a Census to be taken of the Population of the Province of New Munster. His Excellency relies with confidence on the willingness of the inhabitants to afford the information required, and to cooperate with Government in forwarding an object so interesting and important as the one in question. By His Excellency's Command, Alfred Domett, Colonial Secretary

Stoke Methodist Church, Nelson 150th Anniversary 1849-1999 – Churches at Stoke Nelson contributed by Mrs Verna Mossong – page 5

Reference is made to an official Wesleyan report to the Wesleyan Mission Headquarters in London dated 11 Sep 1848. Also 'Stoke Report' by Samuel Ironside:- On Sunday Dec 9, 1849 William Jenkins, a Wesleyan catechist, had taken the place of Ironside at Cloudy Bay. By 1849 he was catechist in charge of the Wesleyan Mission at Motueka and was a preacher at the opening of Stoke 'Ebenezer Chapel'.

The History of Methodism in New Zealand - Motueka Circuit p382

The Natives, however, retained their steadfastness, and they were so numerous that in 1848 Mr Jenkins was appointed to reside there as a catechist and remained for eight years. About the same time the present grants of land for Church, Mission house and Cemetery purposes were made, and the old weather-board church and a small mission house were erected in the following year.

The History of Methodism in New Zealand - The Nelson Trust Fund p384

Reverend John Aldred wrote a letter in November 1848 to T. G. Harrington Esq., one of the directors of the New Zealand Company. 'It was sent by direction of the District Meeting of the Province of New Munster, and asks for aid towards the support of the Wesleyan Minister in the Nelson Province.' Aldred showed that: Episcopalians had already received large amounts on which the interest alone was considerable. The Directors had also promised similar aid to what was then called the free church of Scotland, that is the Presbyterian Church – a Wesleyan Minister had been stationed in the province since 1843... the Wesleyans are the most numerous and equal to Episcopalians in numbers of attendants. A catechist had been recently placed at Motueka and, in addition to the church in town, two others were being erected in the country. He therefore asked that from the amounts set apart for Church aid a grant should be made. After protracted negotiations £850 was eventually received on this account, the interest thereon being applied to ministerial support and for a number of years this Trust was carried out.

Methodism in Marlborough 1840-1965 p6-7

The erection of Ebenezer Church at Ngakuta Bay, size 66x33ft, and in those days estimated to cost up to 1500 pounds, was no small feat, as also was the erection and supervision of eleven Chapels in the villages on Tory Channel and the North Entrance. [After the Wairau tragedy]... the Cloudy Bay Mission almost came to an end as the great majority of the Maoris fled across the Straits to Kapiti Island and Porirua Harbour. To try and keep in touch with them Mr and Mrs Ironside were transferred to Wellington and their places at Ngakuta taken by Mr and Mrs William Jenkins. Mr and Mrs Jenkins had arrived in Wellington on the ship 'London' on 12th December 1840. He followed his trade as an upholsterer, but evidently was well thought of by the Church to be sent during the winter of 1843 to Ngakuta where he was employed as a salaried teacher to minister to the few remaining Maoris, about one hundred of them, and also to take care of the Mission property. It is a great pity that more is not known of the work of Mr and Mrs Jenkins during the years they were at Ngakuta. Although diligent search and enquiries have been made very little can be found concerning their work there. Mr Ironside reported favourably on their work with the Maoris and it is known they assisted the officials of the New Zealand Company following Sir George Grey's purchase of the Wairau Plain in 1847.

Methodist Church, Nelson 1842-1942 p9

Mr Aldred ministered to congregations at Nelson, Stoke, Richmond, Spring Grove, Waimea Village and Wakapuaka. He also exercised supervision over Motueka, where Mr William Jenkins occupied the mission house and had shared in the spiritual care of the Maoris who remained in the district after the Wairau tragedy had shattered the mission which had been so successfully directed by the Rev. Samuel Ironside since his arrival at Cloudy Bay on 20th December, 1840.

1848 Dec 30 **DOCUMENT:** Request to undertake Native Census
1848 **DOCUMENT:** History of Motueka Wesleyan Chapel
1848 **DOCUMENT:** Motueka Wesleyan land grants & Pah Street Cemetery

Archives NZ Wellington Reference SSD 1/2 1849/133 Inwards Correspondence to the Superintendent of the Southern Division
William Jenkins, Motueka 4 Jul 1849 to Major Richmond

Sir, As the Maoris are now enclosing their allotments in the native village and are wishful to complete the road on the plain. May I take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of developing the two acres reserved by your honor immediately opposite the Wesleyan reserve. Should your honor be disposed to comply with the suggestion I shall full pleasure in seeing that it be properly done and at the lowest cost possible. An early communication will oblige. Sir, Your Honor's Obedient Servant, William Jenkins.

1849 Jul 30 **DOCUMENT:** Line of road at Motueka
1849 Sep 3 **DOCUMENT:** Hoani Parana v. William Jenkins both of Motueka
1849 Sep 4 **DOCUMENT:** Hoani Parana v. William Jenkins – William's reply
1849 Oct **DOCUMENT:** Motueka Census

Nelson Baptism Register of Methodist Births – Children baptised by Samuel Ironside 14 Oct 1849.

Entry 419 Agnes Crocker Jenkins, born 4 Nov 1845	dau of William and Catherine Jane Jenkins, Catechist, Motueka.
Entry 420 William Naylor Jenkins, born 19 Apr 1847	son of William and Catherine Jane Jenkins, Catechist, Motueka.
Entry 421 Thomas Hunt Jenkins, born 26 Nov 1848	son of William and Catherine Jane Jenkins, Catechist, Motueka.
Entry 422 George Satherly, born 21 Sep 1846	son of William and Sarah Satherly, Labourer, Motueka

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 1 Dec 1849

Ebenezer Chapel, Stoke, will be opened for Divine Service on Sunday, the 9th inst; Sermons, in the morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. S. Ironside, and in the evening, at six, by W. Jenkins, of Motueka. On Monday, the 10th, at Eleven o'clock, the Rev. T. D. Nicholson will preach; and there will be a Tea Party in the afternoon at Four o'clock; admission to the Tea 1s.

1850 Oct 13 **DOCUMENT:** Letter to the Editor of the Nelson Examiner regarding the Motueka Chapel accounts
1851 Feb 15 Jury List: Schoolmaster, Hardy Street, Nelson
1852-1853 Jury List: Upholsterer, Trafalgar Street, Nelson
1853-1854 Jury List: Upholsterer, Trafalgar Street, Nelson

Votes and Proceedings of the Nelson Provincial Government 1858

A return of the Departments of the Provincial Government of Nelson in April 1858. William Jenkins is appointed as Native Interpreter by the Provincial Government of Nelson in September 1853.

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 28 Jan 1854

To Major Richmond. Sir – We, the undersigned inhabitants of the settlement of Nelson, are desirous of addressing you upon the occasion of your retiring from the position of Superintendent of the Province... We beg you to believe that in the new sphere of public service upon which you are employed, you carry with you our esteem and kind recollections, and with every wish for your future health and happiness, and that of your family, we subscribe ourselves, Your faithful and obedient Servants.... William Jenkins...

1854-1855 Jury List: Upholsterer, Vanguard Street, Nelson
1854 May 26 **DOCUMENT:** Mortgage – William Jenkins to the Trustees of the Nelson Trust Funds
1854 Dec **DOCUMENT:** William Jenkins & Thomas Brunner visit Wairau Pa

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 18 Apr 1855 Advertisement

To intending purchasers of land in the Pelorus, Kaituna and Queen Charlotte's Sound. The undersigned, being thoroughly acquainted with the above districts, begs to intimate that he will engage to select for parties desirous of purchasing, upon receiving a written request, stating particulars, &c. W. Jenkins, Interpreter. Vincent-street, April 4th.

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 25 Apr 1855 Advertisement

House and Land.- For Sale, that new and neatly-built two-roomed cottage (at present occupied by the owner, Mr Peter Frank), situated at the top of Shelbourne-street, together with Half-an-Acre of rich Ground, commanding a most beautiful view of the whole surrounding districts. For further particulars apply to W. Jenkins, Vincent Street.

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 06 Oct 1855 Advertisement

Important sale of Town Land. Mr Alexander Aitken begs to announce that he has been favoured with instructions from the proprietors to submit to Public Competition on Monday, the 15th of October next, the following very valuable Town Allotments:- ... A number of allotments of 30 and 40 feet each, having a frontage to St.Vincent-street and Hampden-street West, the property of Mr W. Jenkins, opposite to Victory-square. This land is now in cultivation, fenced, and perfectly level, and from the rising character of the district, cannot but be valuable...

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 20 Oct 1855

To James Mackay, Esq., J.P., &c. Sir – We, the undersigned electors of the Town of Nelson, request that you will permit yourself to be nominated at the ensuing election to resume your seat in the House of Representatives. The zeal with which you fulfilled your duties at the previous sessions of the house, and which actuated you in proceeding to Auckland to attend its last sitting, when other members of the house, for this and the neighbouring settlements, failed in that attention to the interests of their constituents; and the satisfactory and straightforward replies and explanations which you gave to the numerous questions put to you by different electors, at the meeting you attended last evening, make you, in our opinion, especially deserving of the continued confidence and support of the electors.

D. Sclanders, Herbert E. Curtis, W. F. Maiben, Donald Sinclair, George Ridings, Ralph Richardson, A. Aitken, Thomas Rollison, James Gorrie, Charles Lucas, Thomas Dawes, George Tarr, David Burns, James Charles Phillips, Alfred G. Betts, George Ross, Robert Ross, Alexander Rankin, Thomas Askew, Isaac Mason Hill, Richard Lloyd, Adam Jackson, John McArtney, David Allan, [William Jenkins](#), Alexander Wragg, William Skeet, Henry D. Jackson, George F. Bush, C. Gentry, R. P. Outridge, Oswald Curtis.

1855 Dec 14 **DOCUMENT:** William writes to Major Richmond from Waitohi [Picton]

1856 **DOCUMENT:** William is available to select land for intending settlers

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 20 Dec 1856 Advertisement

Sale of land in the Pelorus District. As applications for purchasing land in the above district will shortly be received by the Commissioner, the undersigned begs to state that, being thoroughly acquainted with the district, he will act as AGENT for parties desirous of PURCHASING, upon receiving a 'written request' to do so. W.Jenkins, Native Interpreter. Vincent-street, December 17.

1857 **DOCUMENT:** Occupier of Nelson Town Acres 893,895,897,899,902,903

1857 Apr 11 **DOCUMENT:** Conveyance – Trustees of the Nelson Trust Funds to William Jenkins

1857 May 02 **DOCUMENT:** Writes to Nelson Provincial Government relative to salary

1857 Jun 02 **DOCUMENT:** Conveyance – William Jenkins to William Blick

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 07 Nov 1857 The Nelson Gold Fields

Takaka Gold Fields. The following communications have been received this week from our correspondent at the Takaka:- Takaka Valley, October 31. I have little to communicate save any amount of fearful weather which has been retarding, as usual, the operations of the diggers and settlers in this district. However, I am happy to inform you that we have had his Honour the Superintendent investigating the bickerings and misgivings of the Maoris and Europeans, at his Court of Enquiry, held at the Takaka Inn yesterday afternoon. The meeting was well attended by both parties, and after a patient investigation, which occupied over two hours, the various points of dispute were explained to the Maoris by Mr Jenkins, the Government Interpreter, and settled, to the entire satisfaction of all parties. I believe now that everything in the shape of claims, &c., both

European and Native, are amicably adjusted; so that there is a probability of things jogging on in a peaceable and lucrative manner to all concerned. I must say that there is much credit and praise due to his Honour for the attention, alacrity, and assiduity he has given to this important subject, and which has tended to raise him in the estimation of the diggers and settlers in this locality not a little.

1857 Nov 20 **DOCUMENT:** Laying of the Foundation Stone of the new Wesleyan Chapel, Hardy Street, Nelson

The Colonist 22 Dec 1857 New Advertisements

W. Jenkins, Upholsterer and Decorator. Horse-hair and flax mattresses and palliasses, spring beds, bolsters, and pillows, &c., &c., of the best description, on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices for cast. Workshop, *pro. Tem.*, opposite the bank. An Apprentice wanted.

1858 Electoral Roll Town of Nelson

Upholsterer, Leaseholder & Householder, Victory Square

Archives NZ Wellington Reference NP 9/3 1858/43

Nelson Provincial Government resolution: that two thirds of Interpreter's salary to be paid by Native Trustees

Archives NZ Wellington Reference NP 9/4 1858/2

Writes to Nelson Provincial Govt 'relative to interruption of Survey, Ligar Bay on 2 Jan 1858

Nelson Examiner 1858 Marriage

Matenga – Katena: On the 8th February 1858, at Christ Church, Nelson, by the Rev Archdeacon Paul, assisted by Mr W. Jenkins, Maori interpreter, Matenga, a chief of the Northern island to Huria (Julia) eldest daughter of Wiremu Katena, Chief of Wakapuaka. Many of the inhabitants of Nelson had intended being present at the wedding feast but were prevented by the rain, which unfortunately commenced to fall just as the bride and bridegroom were leaving town.

The Colonist (Nelson) 9 Feb 1858 Marriage

On Monday, February 8th, at the Church of England, by the Rev. Archdeacon Paul, assisted by W. Jenkins, Esq., Maori interpreter, Matenga, a young chief from the North Island, to Huria (Julia), eldest daughter of Wiremu Katena (Te Manu), Chief of Wakapuaka. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom proceeded to Happy Valley, where a sumptuous feast was provided, consisting of a fat bullock, pigs, potatoes, &c., &c. Invitations were sent to and accepted by several of the principal inhabitants of Nelson, to be present at the feast.

Early Tide to Wakapuaka by P.V. and N. L. Wastney (1977) p81-82 Hemi and Huria Matenga

... referred to by their anglicised names of James and Julia Martin. The Maori Princess Huria was the only daughter of Emanu, a descendent of Puoho, and chief of the Wakapuaka Maoris. Hemi was born at Waikenae, a half-caste, for his father was the owner of a sailing brig that traded

between Sydney and New Zealand carrying on a considerable trade with the Maoris in dressed flax and other articles of Maori commerce at the time. The trader formed an alliance with the paramount chief who owned Kapiti Island by marrying his daughter... [Hemi and Huria] They were married at Christ Church Cathedral, Nelson, on the 7th February 1858 by the Reverend Archdeacon Paul, assisted by Mr W. Jenkins, the Maori interpreter. James Mackay Junior was a witness, and it is known that Susan Frost, daughter of Dennis Frost (and later Mrs Joseph East) was a bridesmaid. Numbers of people from Nelson were prevented from going to the wedding feast as heavy rain began to fall just as the bride and groom were leaving town.

The Colonist (Nelson) 16 Feb 1858 Larceny

'Kari', a native, was charged with stealing £8 4s from one Edward McNamara. Mr W. Jenkins, Maori interpreter, was engaged to interpret the native language to the court. Edward McNamara's evidence was to the effect that whilst sleeping in a mi-mi with the prisoner, coming from the Slate River, he was robbed by him. He had the money with him at the time of going to bed, but did not have it the next morning; did not see the prisoner rob him; but he (prisoner) was nearest him when he went to sleep. The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty'.

More Wakefield Spuds by Marion J. Stringer p54 Wesleyan Chapel Spring Grove

At the opening service (one of three) on 3 May 1858 it was announced that the building was free of debt. It had cost £250 to build. The "Nelson Examiner" of 24 Apr 1858 recorded: "On Sunday last a new Wesleyan Chapel at Spring Grove was opened for divine worship; on which occasion sermons were preached by Rev P. Calder, the Rev D. Dolamore and Rev L. Warren. The walls of the chapel are of cob, and the building capable of seating 200 persons. On the Wednesday evening following a tea party and public meeting were held in the chapel, Mr E. Baigent in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Messrs Wagg, W. Jenkins, Blizzard, Crisp, the chairman, the Rev J. Warren and others. The collections at the Sabbath services amounted to about £20, and it was announced that the chapel was out of debt, although about £50 additional was required for the entire completion of the building. Both the meetings and the services were well attended.

Nelson Examiner 26 Jul 1858

New Wesleyan Chapel - Wm Jenkins reads report. Also seconds motion calling Mr Daniell to the chair of the Education Committee.

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 14 Aug 1858 Supreme Court

Before Mr Judge Gresson – Wednesday August 11. Watene, an aboriginal native of the tribe of the Ngatitama, was indicted for the murder of Kahiwa, his wife, on the 19th day of May last. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty. Mr Travers defended the prisoner. The Judge said: The Coroner's Jury had found that Watene was of unsound mind: he therefore thought that a sufficiently competent jury should now sit to inquire if Watene were in an unsound state of mind at the time the offence was committed for which he is now to be tried... The indictment having been read by Mr Jenkins, the Native Interpreter, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty... Joseph Foord Wilson being sworn, said: I am a surgeon residing at Nelson... I speak very little of the Maori language, but I had Mr Jenkins, the Interpreter, with me... and His Honour the Judge desired Mr Jenkins, native interpreter, to tell the Maoris present that the jury had returned a verdict of not guilty, because they did not think that the prisoner was sane, or knew what he was doing at the time of the committal of the offence; but that this verdict would not set prisoner at large, as, on the contrary, he would be detained in custody during the pleasure of the Governor of New Zealand. Prisoner was then taken back to gaol, the Maoris remaining quite quiet, and apparently satisfied with the verdict.

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 14 Aug 1858 Supreme Court

Before Mr Judge Gresson – Thursday August 12. His Honour Judge Gresson took his seat this day at one o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of passing sentence upon the several prisoners who had been found guilty. The native 'Kupa' was the first prisoner brought up, to whom the Judge, through Mr Jenkins, the interpreter, said:-...

1858 Aug 30 **DOCUMENT:** Writes on behalf of John Davis of Port Underwood

1858 Sep **DOCUMENT:** Nelson Town Acres 443,759-763

1858 Nov 01 **DOCUMENT:** William writes on behalf of Natives of Croixelles Harbour

The Nelson Directory and Companion to the Almanack for 1859 compiled by J. L. Bailey – p30

Province of Nelson Provincial Government – Native Interpreter, W. Jenkins; Upholsterers – W. Jenkins and T. Bush

Archives NZ Wellington Reference OLC 7/1 Old Land Claims 1859/199

Letter written by William Jenkins on 28 July 1859 relative to a claim of Mr A. Elmsley of Queen Charlotte's Sound and enclosing form (4) documents relating there to.

Archives NZ Wellington Reference NP 9/4 1859/740

Submits tender on 2 September 1859 for papering 2 rooms at Asylum [letter does not survive]

Colonist (Nelson) 13 Jan 1860 Coroner's Inquest

Yesterday an inquest was held at Mr Wright's Royal Hotel, Bridge-street, on the body of F. L. Prevost, the unfortunate seaman who was drowned on Wednesday, the 4th instant, through falling from a boat belonging to the ship Golconda, now in harbour... Sarah, a Maori, through Mr Jenkins the native interpreter, deposed: I live down the beach; I remember the man being lost from the big ship, now in the harbor, but do not remember the date; saw the man in the boat, he coming to the shore from the ship; he was alone in the boat and was sculling it, about 100 yards off, as far as from here to Mrs Etty's; I saw the deceased fall over; do not know by what reason he fell....

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 21 Jan 1860 Supreme Court

Tuesday, January 17. 'Tairua', a Maori, appeared to answer an indictment for having, on the 29th October last, feloniously and maliciously killed a cow, the property of H. W. Burt. Mr Jenkins was sworn in as interpreter... The Judge then, through Mr Jenkins, asked the prisoner if he wished the prosecutor to speak as to his character. Prisoner said: Certainly... Prisoner, addressing the jury, through Mr Jenkins, said: Did any one see me strike the cow? I proposed to pay for the cow, so as to prevent unpleasantness with Mr Burt, but not because I had wounded it...

1860 Apr 03 **DOCUMENT:** Letter to the Editor of the Colonist about attitudes of local Maori to the Taranaki War

1860 Apr 25 **DOCUMENT:** Writes on behalf of Register family of Port Underwood

1860 May 03 **DOCUMENT:** Forwards translations of Maori letters to Superintendent

Archives NZ Wellington Reference NP 9/5 1860/389

Submits tender on 25 June 1860 to supply Coffins [letter does not survive]

1861 Jan 31 **DOCUMENT:** Mortgage – William Jenkins to Samuel Meggitt Mackley

The Colonist (Nelson) 05 Apr 1861 Inquest at Motueka

An inquest was held on the 28th ultimo, at Motueka on the body of Manahi te Poka, an aboriginal native, who came by his death through a drunken broil among the natives at that place, on the 26th day of December last, when he received such injuries at the time that his life was despaired of. He lingered until the 25th ult., when death put a period to his sufferings. The body was identified by Mr H. W. Harris... Mr W. Jenkins having been sworn as interpreter, administered the oath to Te Rei Nganihi, who said:...

1861 Sep 17 **DOCUMENT:** Deed – William Jenkins by direction of Alexander Aitken to Herbert Evelyn Curtis and Oswald Curtis

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 22 Mar 1861 Advertisement

Maori Tuition – The undersigned is about to form a CLASS for ACQUIRING the MAORI LANGUAGE. As soon as a class of ten pupils is formed the study of the same will be proceeded with. W. Jenkins, Government Interpreter.

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 18 Oct 1862 Maori King Movement

To the Editor of the 'Nelson Examiner'. Sir, The Maori chief, Matene te Whiwhi, being here on his way to Auckland, and hearing of a letter which appeared in your last issue, containing certain statements relative to the Maori king movement, has handed me a letter on the subject for insertion to your paper to-morrow, of which the following is a copy. I am., &c., W. Jenkins, Native Interpreter. Nelson, October 16, 1862.

[Copy.] E HOA MA, E NGA TUAKANA PAKEHA – Kua rongo au I tetahi korero kino whaka ngakau tahi o nga Maori o te taha Kingi, e mea ana kia tinnataria he whawhai ki nga Pakeha. Inaianei i tenei takiwa ko taua korero na te Rei Nganiho, ruau ko Takerei Paerata, e ngari na Mete Hau, i tuku atu ki te reo Pakeha ki te Nupepa. Na he whakahe taku i taua korero, no te mea, i haere tonu mai au i Otaki i te tekau o nga ra o Oketopa, i te tekau ma rua o nga ra karere mai to matou Tima i Poneke, ko taku whakahe tenei kaore he korero o te taha Kingi, e ngaro ana i au puta noa ki nga wahi katoa o Nui Tireni, a e rongo katoa ana au i nga korero. Ko ta ratou tino korero, “Ko te tohe tonu ki to ratou Kingi.” Kei Otaki ano hoki nga tino rangatira, nga kai mahi o te Kingi Maori. Ko aua tangata toko toru, ko nga ingoa enei – Ko Heremia Te Tuere, Ko Hapi Te Whakarawe, Ko Wi Tako Ngatata. Me ahu mai ia ratou he ara pukapuka ma Waikato, ma te Kingi Maori ka tuku mai ai ki nga tangata o tenei taha; puta noa ki nga tangata katoa tena, ko te pokanoa mai kaore e tika. Tenei tetahi he kaore i uia atu e Mete Hau, te ingoa o te tangata nana taua pukapuka ka tuku atu ki roto ki te Nupepa, penei kua marama, tena ko tenei tuhituhi kau e ngaro ana te take, kaore e tika. Ko tenei e hoa ma e nga Tuakama Pakeha, kei whakapononga koutou ki tenei korero, engari, me whakapononga koutou ki taku ko taua korero; me keru ke te rua ka tanu ki a ngaro rawa atu heoti ano naku. Na Matene Te Whiwhi.

[Translation.] Friends and Elder Brethren – I have heard an evil report concerning the Maoris connected with the king movement, to the effect that they are combining in order to make an immediate and simultaneous attack upon the settlers. It is said that the authors of this statement are Te Rei Nganiho, of Motueka, and Takerei Paerata, of Motupipi, and that the communication was made to Mr Hough, who immediately published it in the newspaper. Now I wish publicly to contradict those statements, for, as I only left Otaki on the 10th October, and Wellington on the 12th, and being thoroughly acquainted with all the movements of the king party throughout New Zealand, and constantly hearing all that is said on the subject, I am in a position to declare that the most that has been said by the is, “We are determined to adhere to our king.” The principal chiefs, emissaries of the Maori king, reside at Otaki. There are three of them, their names are Heremia Te Tuere, Hapi Te Whakarawe, Wi Tako Ngatata. These chiefs are the only medium of communication between the Maori king and the natives of these parts. All letters come through them; no others are worthy of notice. Now I think Mr Hough made a serious omission: he did not inquire who wrote the letter in question, or, if he did, he should have published it. That would have thrown light upon the subject, but, as it is, the report is groundless, it has no foundation – it is incorrect. Now, my friends and elder brethren, I beg of you not to believe that report, but rather listen to what I have told you on the subject. I ask you now to dig a deep hole and bury it therein, that it may be completely lost. This is all from Matene Te Whiwhi.

1863-1864 **DOCUMENT:** William Jenkins diary covering the Maori Chiefs visit to Queen Victoria (18 May 1863 to 6 Feb 1864)

1863-1864 **DOCUMENT:** George William Wales Lightband diary covering the Maori Chiefs visit to England (26 Nov 1863 to 12 Jul 1864)

The Observer 31 May 1863 Crystal Palace

The New Zealand Chiefs, accompanied by their attendants and interpreters, were present at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. They have accepted an invitation to be present at the Palace next Saturday, the Queen's birthday, in commemoration of which the great fountains will be played (for the first time this season), at two o'clock, prior to the concert.

The Scotsman 1 Jun 1863 Visit from the Natives of New Zealand

On Tuesday night, a meeting was held at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, for the purpose of promoting emigration from this country to the new settlement of Albert Land, New Zealand – Mr Ridgway, the emigration agent for New Zealand, in the chair. The meeting was made specially interesting by the presence of fourteen natives – eleven men and three women – who have been brought over to this country under the care of Mr Jenkins, interpreter of the New Zealand Government, and with the sanction of the Governor. It is the intention of these natives, all of whom, with one exception, are from Auckland, to travel through the kingdom, with a view of visiting the principal dockyards, arsenals, public institutions, manufactories, and other places of interest in their route in order to obtain such general information respecting the greatness and power of England as may prove a benefit to themselves and to their several tribes on their return to New Zealand. These natives are, it seems, of rank and station in their native country. The men are tall, straight and active, and anything but ill-looking, except when tattooed. Those who were thus marked looked fierce and forbidding; but it must be recollected that they are of the warrior class. They were dressed in a kind of uniform of dark blue cloth. Of the females, two are married and one is unmarried. Their faces are bronzed, but not much more than some of the gipsy tribe, and if a fair specimen of the natives, are by no means destitute of personal attractions. The married Maoris wore black and feathers on hats of straw, whilst the damsel Ngahuia (granddaughter of the celebrated chief, "Hook Nose") had simply a wreath of green leaves round hers. Some of the men also wore feathers as an appendage to their head-dress. Mr Jenkins stated that both men and women were an ordinary sample of the natives, and is so they fully bear out the representations which have been given to them by travellers in that quarter of the world. Two of the native chiefs, Kihirini Te Tuahu and Horomana then addressed the meeting – their remarks being interpreted. The former was understood to express the thankfulness of the New Zealanders for the introduction by the English of the Gospel and English laws into New Zealand, and to express the intention of his tribe to be submissive to the English power. Horomana expressed similar sentiments, and, wound up with a sort of song, the other members of the tribe joining in, the burden...

The Manchester Guardian 11 Jun 1863 The Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851

... the most striking scene in the whole course of the procession occurred in the centre of the great conservatory as the Prince and Princess came opposite the point where the group of New Zealanders were stationed. Their attention was caught by the swarthy and strange looking islanders. They paused, and a colloquy took place among the royal party. The prince consulted the master of the ceremonies, the interpreter of the New Zealanders was summoned, and while the whole group and the Princes and Princesses exchanged salutations, the New Zealanders spoke words of greeting and respect in their own tongue, which the translator rendered into English. During this pretty and touching scene the cheers of the crowd burst out again and again, and were renewed heartily when the Princes and Princesses moved on....

The Manchester Guardian 12 Jun 1863 – From our Private correspondent, London, Thursday afternoon

I am glad our correspondent saw the pretty scene of the interview between the Prince and Princess and the New Zealanders, which seems to have escaped the reporter for the morning journals – at least I find no mention of it in the Times or Telegraph. I understand these Maori visitors have no strictly official character, nor any public object. They have been brought over, I gather, partly to gratify their own curiosity, and partly to be used as lions by their English conductor and interpreter, as may be found expedient. The present object is to get them admitted to an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, as Colonial Secretary. They must have been delighted at their opportunity of saluting the Prince and Princess yesterday, and, at the curiosity of which they were the object, for it was not impertinently expressed, and the crowd was so festal and so gay, that it must have seemed a compliment to be the cynosure of such a multitude.

1863 Jun 27 A Vernon Heath group photograph of the Maori party with William Jenkins published in the Penny Illustrated News. This photo was 'presented' by Mrs W. Jenkins (probably Mrs William Naylor Jenkins – Elizabeth nee Drake) National Library Timeframes Reference A-018-015. Also see Bull, New Zealand Art History 5 (1977).

1863 Jul 18 A photograph of the Maori party with William Jenkins published in the London Illustrated Times. National Library Timeframes Reference PUBL-0033-1863-68

The Manchester Guardian 8 Aug 1863 The New Zealand Chiefs at Fulham Palace

On Thursday afternoon the chieftains from New Zealand who have been so long in this country visited the Bishop of London at Fulham Palace, in pursuance of a wish to that effect expressed by His Lordship. The chiefs, who were 12 in number, and were accompanied by two of their wives and a single woman, arrived about five o'clock, with the Government interpreter, Mr Jenkins. The Bishop and Mrs Tait had an afternoon garden party on the occasion, and, as many visitors had arrived prior to the coming of the New Zealanders, His Lordship invited all to the chapel in the palace, where a short service was held. As it was previously explained to the Bishop that the chiefs were acquainted with certain hymns and prayers, and that they could follow these by reading the prayer books in their native tongue, His Lordship selected these particular portions. The service was opened by the singing of the "Old Hundredth" Psalm, after which a few prayers and collects were said, and also the 33rd Psalm, when the service was closed by the Bishop pronouncing the benediction. His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. F. J. Jackson and the Rev. J. J. Coxhead. The company then returned to the beautiful grounds adjoining the palace, where the more youthful portion indulged in ample outdoor sports, such as croquet, in which game one of the finest of the New Zealanders seemed to take some interest. After promenading the gardens for some time, and entering into conversation with several of the visitors, the New Zealanders took leave of the Bishop and Mrs Tait about seven o'clock.

Wakapuaka Cemetery Burial Records, Nelson – Wesleyan Block

Block 1 Plot 110 – Jenkins child buried September 1863. Also Joseph James O'Connell buried 2 Sep 1891 aged months (Amos) and Frank Lloyd buried 20 Nov 1898 aged 19yrs (Fleming). Headstone transcription: In loving memory of Frank R. Lloyd who died Nov 18th 1898 aged 19 years. The Lord's will be done [Fallen headstone, decorative ivy].



- 1864 Jan 16 **DOCUMENT:** Letter to Superintendent Nelson from Birmingham
- 1864 Feb 26 **DOCUMENT:** Letter to Superintendent Nelson re emigration to NZ
- 1864 Mar 2 **DOCUMENT:** Flier advertising a lecture to be held on New Zealand
- 1864 Jun 20 The 'Surat' departs from London for Auckland.

Daily Southern Cross 4 Oct 1864

Port of Auckland Arrival:- Surat, ship, 999 tons, Fitzgerald, from London, with general cargo.

Arrival of the Ship Surat, from London. Captain Anderson, of the steamer Star of the South, which arrived in harbour last evening, reports being in company with the ship Surat, from London to this port, off the Barrier yesterday afternoon. She was coming in with a fair wind, and it is supposed she would anchor outside of Rangitoto reef last night and would come into harbour this morning. The Surat is a vessel of 1,000 tons, in command of Captain FitzGerald. She sailed from London on the 20th June, and has made a good passage of 105 days. She has 140 passengers on board, all in good health. The above is all the information Captain Anderson could obtain. The following is the cargo of the Surat:-...

1864 Oct 5 **DOCUMENT:** Daily Southern Cross – The Surat, from London
1864 Oct 28 **DOCUMENT:** Daily Southern Cross – Melancholy Suicide on the body of Samuel Wakeman – passenger on the Surat
1864 Dec 16 **DOCUMENT:** Letter to Superintendent re Native “Wirape”
1864 Dec 16 **DOCUMENT:** Letter to Superintendent re Native Interpreter position

1865-1866 Nelson Electoral Roll
Householder, Sec 762 Victory Square

Appendices to the Journal of the House of Representatives 1865 D14
William Jenkins was appointed as Interpreter to W. L. Buller, Resident Magistrate at Wanganui in June 1865 at a salary of 150 pounds per annum.
[Note: Appointment in substitution]

1865 Oct 24 **DOCUMENT:** Journal of the Interpreter and Native Guides with the Patea Expeditions [search for Charles William Broughton]

Daily Southern Cross 29 Nov 1865
Mr W. Jenkins, interpreter to the Colonial Defence Department, in a letter to us, dated Wanganui, November 9th, contradicts a statement made in a letter already published by us, from that locality, giving details of cruelties inflicted on the late Mr Broughton. He says:- “All that is known relative to the case of Mr Broughton is, that he has not been seen since he parted with the officer near Kakaramea, and that the horse he had ridden on that occasion has been found dead on the path leading to the pa; - likewise a native report that Mr Broughton was tomahawked as he journeyed towards the pa.” – “Weekly News,” November 18.

Otago Witness 9 Dec 1865
The “Wanganui Times” of the 21st inst., gives the following further particulars of the discovery of Mr Broughton’s body: - “In our last issue we mentioned that the body of the late Mr Charles Broughton, murdered by the natives on the 8th ultimo, had been found about two miles up the Patea River and buried on the spot. Shortly after publication we were favored, at the request of Brigadier-General Waddy, with the following particulars. The body of Mr Broughton was discovered about a mile and a half from the Patea Redoubt, on the bank of the river, and quite naked. His ring was on his finger, three tomahawk wounds - deep cuts - on the back of the head, but no further mutilation. The body was too much decomposed to be removed, and was therefore buried where found. We are told that the grave will be enclosed and a head-stone erected by his family. From the above known facts it is now certain that there was no foundation for the statement made in the 'Southern Cross' as to cruelties having been perpetrated on the body after the foul murder was committed. Let us hope that condign punishment will ere long overtake the perpetrators of that coldblooded murder. Mr Broughton's appointment as Native Interpreter to the Colonial Defence Department, is now filled by Mr William Jenkins, whose services as Government Interpreter have extended over a period of 17 or 18 years.”

The Way We Were: The Settlement of Maxwell and Waitotara 1850-1930 by Laraine Sole (1990) pages 17 and 49

p17 Sir George Grey then led the Wanganui Native Contingent and colonial troops in laying siege to Weraroa. Major Rookes took part of the force behind the pa and surprised the villages of Perekama and Arei-ahi. Sixty fighting men were taken prisoner and were shipped off to a prison ship at Wellington. Weraroa was fired on from the Karaka Plateau but before the proposed night attack was carried out it was found that its garrison had slipped away. The Weraroa Redoubt was built to secure Waitotara and Nga Rauru withdrew up the valley and across to Pipiriki. Aperahama Tamaiparea made his submission to the government. The Rev. Taylor recorded him at church at Putiki on 28 July 1865 and noted that his wife, Arihia, was 'demented' by Pai Marire.

p49 In July Governor Grey arrived to command a force of Forest Rangers and Maori Contingent to attack and take [Weraroa] pa. After taking Perekama village on the banks of the Waitotara River preparations were made to attack Weraroa. Word then came that the pa was deserted and it was a hollow victory.

Evening Post Wednesday 18 Jul 1866

Four hundred of the disaffected natives have surrendered to Colonel Trevor at Weraroa. They were to come in unarmed, and the detachments of the Imperial Troops stationed in the neighbourhood would be in attendance. Major Durie, assisted by Mr Jenkins, Interpreter to the Imperial Forces, would administer the oath of allegiance, but upon what or by whom the Hau Haus would swear we know not.

1867 Mar 15 **DOCUMENT:** Re William's Government Service record

Appendices to the Journal of the House of Representatives 1867 D13

W. Jenkins, Interpreter to Forces, Salary £304 16s p.a. Date of retirement: 31 Jul 1866. Dispensed with.

1867 Jun 04 **DOCUMENT:** Obituary for William Jenkins in the Hawke's Bay Herald ex the Wanganui Chronicle.

Taranaki Herald 27 Sep 1873 An Aristocratic Marriage at the Thames

The 'Advertiser' gives the following description of a marriage in high life which has recently been celebrated at the Thames:- "The happy pair being descendants of the noble race of Hauraki aboriginals. The bridegroom was Hori Taipari, son of W. H. Taipari, Esq., the principal chief of the tribe, and owner of Shortland town lands. The bride was a relative of the tribe, who has recently been brought over from Melbourne by Mrs Mohi and the bridegroom, who visited Australia for that purpose a few months ago. It appears that the bride's friends have remained in Melbourne since their return from England, some years ago, when abandoned by Mr Interpreter Jenkins. The marriage was celebrated in style, three vehicles being employed in the conveyance of the wedding party to church. After a récherché breakfast, and several drives round the district, the happy couple left, in company with their friends, for Tararu, in order to await the departure of the steamer for Auckland, whither they proceeded to spend the honeymoon."

Eltham Argus 12 Jan 1933

Married Maoris. Two London Women. Encounter in bush. A Surveyor's memories. Auckland. This day. The finding of the two Englishwomen who, unknown to the rest of the white community in New Zealand, and despaired of by their relatives in England, had lived for years practically as slaves with the Ngapuhi Maoris, a meeting in the bush fastnesses of Taranaki with Kimble Bent, who, because he had been flogged, deserted from the British soldiery and became a "pakeha-Maori" were among the experiences spoken of this morning by Mr D. G. Fraser, a retired surveyor who lives now in Tenterden Avenue, Mount Eden. Mr Fraser followed his profession just after the Maori Wars were finished, when the land was first divided. When he came to New Zealand, one of the first posts Mr Fraser held was that of school teacher, and in 1872 he was sent to open a Maori school at Mangakahia, in North Auckland. "I went to Waitangi Falls by steamer" said Mr Fraser, "and from there went on horseback under the guidance of a Maori named Sydney Taiwhanga. We arrived the following evening at Mangakahia. Needless to say there were no roads, and but miserable tracks. When we got to the meeting house it was dark, and the light in the house was supplied by a big fire, round which squatted about 100 men, women and children. "Exhibition" in London. "I presented a letter from Donald McLean, Native Minister, and, as I knew no Maori, a woman from the crowd came forward to interpret. To my astonishment I saw that she and another woman were white, and learned afterwards that they had been 14 years with the natives. It appears that a party of natives, picked out for their ferocious aspect and tattooing, had been taken to London by a Mr Jenkins of Nelson, with the idea of exhibiting them. As they found that out the Maoris refused to be exhibited, and they became practically stranded in London. "Two of them, however, married white women, who were maidservants and, as a subscription was raised to enable the Maoris to go back to New Zealand, the girls followed their husbands, whose names were Wiremu Pou and Kameara te Wharepapa, both chiefs. Wiremu Pou died shortly after he returned, and his wife was practically a sort of slave when I saw her. She had been bought by a bushman - a white man - for the sum of £2. The other white woman was of a more refined nature, and took her stand among the tribe. In conversations they told me that they had been given to understand in London that if they married the natives they would rank as princesses in New Zealand; but, when they got here, they found they had to dig, hoe and sow, while their swains squatted by and did nothing."

Hariru Wikitoria Epilogue : For nine years [Elizabeth Ann nee REID] was without contact with European New Zealand. Then, in July 1872 Dr Gennes Fraser arrived in the valley to open a school. It had taken him two days on horseback over rough bush-tracks to reach the isolated heart of Northland. Fraser's knowledge of Maori was meagre, which put him at a distinct disadvantage when, before the assembled locals, he stood to read his letter of introduction from the Native Minister. Elizabeth Wharepapa came forward and solved the problem.

The second lady : Georgiana MEEN

born Jun Qt 1841 Wangford, Suffolk; baptised 30 May 1841 – dau of Elizabeth Meen

Banns of Marriage Register, Christ Church, St Marylebone, Westminster

Wiremu Pou, bachelor; Georgiana Meen, spinster – Banns were read on the Sundays of 21 Aug, 28 Aug and 4 Sep – married 7 Sep

Marriage Register Christ Church, St Marylebone, Westminster

Entry No. 451 Married 7 Sep 1864 by G. Thomas M. Gorman in the presence of James Stack & Dorotea Weale

Wiremu Pou, full age, bachelor, agriculturalist of Linton Place, son of Pou, New Zealand Chief – signed the register
Georgiana Meen, full age, spinster of Linton Place, dau of John Meen, attorney – made a cross in the register

1851 Census 110 High St, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire

Henry WAKELIN	Head	38yrs	Tailor	b Louth, Lincolnshire
Elizabeth WAKELIN	Wife	26yrs		b Bungay, Suffolk
Daniel WAKELIN	Son	14yrs	Apprentice shoemaker	b Louth, Lincolnshire
James WAKELIN	Son	10yrs	Scholar	b Swinehead, Lincolnshire
Ann MEEN	Sis-in-law	28yrs	Dressmaker [unmarried]	b Bungay, Suffolk
Georgiana MEEN	Niece	10yrs	Scholar	b Bungay, Suffolk
Arthur BETHEL	Lodger	26yrs	Shoe Maker [unmarried]	b Stow Market, Suffolk
Ann WARD	Lodger	29yrs	Washerwoman [unmarried]	b Eldon, Lincolnshire
Eliza WARD	Lodger	4yrs		b Hull, Yorkshire

Message posted to Maori.org.nz 13 Feb 2008 by Norman Beazley

[http://www.maori.org.nz/papa_panui/forum_topic.asp?cat_id=2&FORUM_ID=3&TOPIC_ID=4475&Topic_Title=Wi+Pou+-+Georgiana+Meen+%3A+\(Royal%2FRoera\)+Mangakahia&Forum_Title=Tracing+Tupuna+\(Ancestors\)](http://www.maori.org.nz/papa_panui/forum_topic.asp?cat_id=2&FORUM_ID=3&TOPIC_ID=4475&Topic_Title=Wi+Pou+-+Georgiana+Meen+%3A+(Royal%2FRoera)+Mangakahia&Forum_Title=Tracing+Tupuna+(Ancestors))

If anyone is able to assist I am trying to find the whakapapa for Wi Pou, from Mangakahia who married Georgiana Meen from England. Wi Pou visited England in the 1860's along with other chiefs from the North including Ngati Horohia Chief, Te Hautakiri Kamariera Wharepapa. Georgiana was a member of Queen Victoria's household and she gave the marriage her blessing. Wi Pou claimed the union had been blessed by the Queen, so their first born was named William Royal Pou. This is how the name Royal/Roera came into effect in the North. I am the great grandson of William Royal's sister, Ngaroma Pou who married Hare Pikari, and subsequently Arena.

Alexander Turnbull Library MS-Papers-3350

Letter, dated 16 Apr 1934, re Jenkins and the 'peace mission' to UK with 13 Maori chiefs written to J. C. Andersen by Catherine Elizabeth Chambers (nee Sinclair).

Auckland Weekly News 20 Feb 1957 pages 10-11

Image: Te Hau Takiri Wharepapa of Mangakahia, Northland, was described by Mr Jenkins as "the most intelligent of our party." Considered a particularly handsome man, he captivated the fancy of an English girl who accompanied him on his return to New Zealand as his wife; Image: The christening set presented to Albert Victor Pomare by Queen Victoria now in the Albert War Memorial Museum.

"Mr Jenkins is a long tried and zealous servant of the Government, is a warm friend of the natives, has their confidence, and can be safely entrusted with any matter which may conduce to their benefit." With such an assurance, Grey did not hesitate to approve the idea, but the struggling colony could provide no financial backing. Relying on practical support in England, and with the help of some friends, Mr Jenkins undertook full responsibility for his scheme himself. There was no lack of Maoris keen to make the trip, and Mr Jenkins selected 10 chiefs and four highly born native women, all from districts so far unaffected by the unrest in Taranaki and the Waikato. The party sailed from Auckland on February 6, 1863, (five months before the outbreak of the Waikato War) in the ship *Ida Zeigler*, and reached Plymouth on May 14. Their reception (as described in Mr Jenkin's journal, a copy of which is now in the possession of his grandson, Mr A. S. Jenkins, of Glen Eden) was most cordial. They were taken to Marlborough House to meet the Prince of Wales – then a young man of 22 and afterwards King Edward VII. They dined with the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who undertook to present them to the Queen. Her Majesty, then only a year or two older than her great granddaughter, Queen Elizabeth II is today, received them graciously at Osborne. The Prince Consort had been dead for less than two years, and Victoria entered the reception room dressed in black satin and wearing a widow's cap. She was accompanied by Princess Helena, then a girl of 17, Prince Leopold, aged 10, and Princess Beatrice, aged six, and members of the Royal household. The tattooed chiefs - their heads adorned with the huia feathers of their rank, and wearing shark's tooth or greenstone ear pendants – and the wives of four of them, were all arrayed for the occasion in their finest flax cloaks. With Mr Jenkins acting as interpreter, the Queen talked with individual members of the party. On learning that Hare Pomare's wife, Hariata, was expecting a baby, Her Majesty expressed a wish to stand godmother to the child. If a girl, she said, it should be named "Victoria", and if a boy "Albert". The child was born later in London. Queen Victoria's christening gift, now in the Auckland War Memorial Museum, was a silver gilt exquisitely designed cup, knife, spoon and fork. The cup and knife were inscribed: "To Albert Victor Pomare, from his godmother, Queen Victoria, November, 1863." The visit to Osborne was the highlight of a tour packed with excitement for the unsophisticated visitors from New Zealand. They spent two months seeing the sights of the capital of the Empire. They were shown through The Times office and the Bank of England, and went to the opera with which they were "delighted beyond measure." At John Wesley's house the party formed the subject of the painting reproduced on the opposite page. A photograph of the group, in the same setting, was published in the *Illustrated London News*. They enjoyed the hospitality of such notable men as the Bishop of London, Lord Melbourne, Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Leven, at whose house they met the famous Swedish singer Jenny Lind. They were shown the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, where they saw "great guns and castings", and Portsmouth Dockyard. Later, the party was invited to Bristol where the Mayor arranged a luncheon to enable them to meet 50 or 60 leading citizens. For nearly two months Mr Jenkins made Bristol his headquarters, visiting from there Bath, Cheltenham and other west of England towns. But travel cost money and, while the Maoris were enjoying themselves, Mr Jenkins worries mounted. Funds were running short; no help seemed to be forthcoming from his highly placed English hosts who had frowned on his plan to recoup expenses by a lecture tour. To finance the trip, Mr Jenkins had sold all his property, including even his house in Nelson. Far from

receiving any practical assistance, he found that - as the New Zealand Herald said acidly on his return - "the good people of England had more sympathy than pence." Finally, the Shaw Savill shipping line arranged a lecture tour, on the subject of New Zealand, promising so much a head on all immigrants the Maoris succeeded in influencing. With this help, and a large private contribution, Mr Jenkins and his party were able to return home. They reached Auckland in the ship Surat on October 4, 1864. Less than four years later, worn out with his labours, (which had included sitting up late, night after night, answering the scores of letters which had poured in daily during the tour) and financial worries, Mr Jenkins died at Wanganui, a poor man. The world is hard on the idealist. In the closing years of his life, Mr Jenkins had appealed to the Government for a pension, as some compensation for his personal outlay in the interests of racial harmony. The venture had cost him 3,000 pounds and no small amount of worry. The harassed colony, at its wits' end to pay for the recently concluded war, made him a grant of 50 pounds, which he did not live to enjoy.

Northern Advocate 16 Mar 1974 - Royal Name had Queen's blessing

Wi Pou, while in England, won the heart of a young woman member of Queen Victoria's household named Georgiana. The story goes that the Queen gave their marriage her blessing and that her Royal command was that the first-born of the union, if a son, should take the surname Royal. The first-born son of the marriage was Joseph Desmond Royal of Pakotai. The eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs Joseph Royal is Mr William Royal, Pakotai ex-kauri bushman, who had his 80th birthday yesterday. His mother was Miss Emily Tregonning of Onehunga.

NZ Listener 4 Oct 1975 p15 A Maori Godson

Sir – In view of the *Edward VII* series currently running on TV1, it may interest viewers to know that Queen Victoria had a Maori godson. Here is the story: Elizabeth Colenso, who was born at Kerikeri, had married William Colenso at the wish of her father, but the marriage crumbled and in 1860 Elizabeth travelled to England. She spoke fluent Maori and was a great admirer of, and was greatly admired by, the Maori people of Northland. In London she proved to be a kindly friend to the many Maoris who found their way there. One was Hare, son of Chief Pomare, whom Elizabeth had known 32 years before. She made it her business to do what she could for Hare and his wife, Hariata, who were expecting their first child. Elizabeth considered the Asian Hotel where they were staying a most unsuitable place for Hariata to have her child. Mrs Colenso went to considerable trouble to find suitable accomodation for her Maori friends. When the child was born, its birth was reported to Queen Victoria, who sent a message through the Colonial Office expressing the wish that she be the child's godmother. Furthermore, she desired that the child be named Albert Victor. In honour of the christening the Queen sent a beautiful gold cup in an elegant Morocco case, bearing the inscription, *Albert Victor Pomare, from his godmother, Queen Victoria, November 1863*. A few days later Pomare received a message from the Duke of Newcastle's secretary expressing Her Majesty's wish to see her godson at Windsor. The Queen kissed the boy, admired his healthy appearance and said she would always take an interest in him and hoped that he would grow up to be a good man. In a suitable reply the Maori chief thanked the Queen for the many great kindnesses she had shown his family, for the magnificent gold cup she had given the babe and for the £25 she had presented to Hariata. Then, as the child began to exercise its lungs, the Queen and princesses withdrew. Albert Victor Pomare grew to manhood, but was eventually lost at sea. The gold cup presented by his godmother is on display at the Auckland Museum. [photo of cup] Hemi Bennett (Gisborne)

Auckland City Libraries NZ Card Index – References for William Jenkins - <http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/dbtw-wpd/nzcardindex/>
Bulletin of New Zealand Art History 1977 Volume 5 pages 3-9 and 1978 Volume 6
New Zealand Listener 28 Oct 1978 page 72

Northern News 11 Feb 1986

Elizabeth Ann Reid was a teenager working as a maid when she met Ngati Horohia chief Te Hautakiri Kamariera Wharepapa in England in August 1863 and they fell in love... Another Ngapuhi member of the delegation of 14 Maoris who went to England in 1863, Wiremu Pou, also returned with an English bride, Georgiana Meen. Pou claimed the union had been blessed by Queen Victoria, so a son was named William Royal Pou and Royal later became the family surname. The marriages between the two Maoris and young Englishwomen did not endure, with both women eventually moving to Auckland and remarrying Europeans.