

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.

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.

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

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.

Nelson Methodist Centenary 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 Examiner 8 Dec 1849

The Ebenezer Chapel, Stoke, will be opened on Sunday, December 9, 1849. Preachers, 11am Rev. Samuel Ironside, 6pm Mr W. Jenkins of Motueka... Mr Jenkins, catechist among the Methodist Maoris at Motueka.

- 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.

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
1855 Dec 14 **DOCUMENT:** William writes to Major Richmond from Waitohi [Picton]
1856 **DOCUMENT:** William is available to select land for intending settlers
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

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 26 Jul 1858
New Wesleyan Chapel - Wm Jenkins reads report. Also seconds motion calling Mr Daniell to the chair of the Education Committee.

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

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]

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

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

1863 **DOCUMENT:** Diary of Maori Chiefs visit to Queen Victoria

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

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 Royals 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.

*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.