

William Naylor JENKINS (1847-1925)

Wairoa: Military History of Waverley by C. L. Lovegrove p6

When active operation ended in the Patea District many men could not return to their sections immediately and were enrolled into the Wairoa Rifles for employment. They came from every Volunteer and Militia Company in the Patea District and received military rates of pay and rations. The Corps was formed at a Public Meeting in Wairoa on 20th July 1868, R. N. Hawes was elected Captain...a former N.C.O. in No.10 Company Taranaki Military Settlers and a veteran of three years of active service in Maori warfare. J. W. Kenah, Lieutenant, also served in No.10 Company. W. A Winchcombe, also a former N.C.O. in No.10 Company became Ensign. Later on a fourth officer was allowed and Mr Andrew Middlemas was elected Ensign. William Dalziel headed the election of N.C.O.s becoming Colour Sargeant; Allan Thomas and William Jenkins Sergeants; Peter Elmslie and Samuel Taylor Corporals.

Wairoa: Military History of Waverley by C. L. Lovegrove p15 – Field operations around Wairoa March 1869

Major Noake writes:- : "I leave tomorrow morning with all my force to endeavour to find those people where they are reported to be up the river. I take four days provisions although I may be away a longer period as I would expect to find Maori supplies on my way. The country is reported to be difficult of access, I have two canoes, one large and one small and I hope to capture more, at any rate these will be useful."

Upper Waitotara Expedition 1 to 10 April 1869.

Kai Iwi Cavalry Volunteers - Captain John Bryce, 3 officers, 15 other ranks

Wanganui Veteran Rifle Volunteers - Captain Thomas Wells, 2 officers, 63 other ranks

Wairoa Rifle Volunteers - Captain R. N. Hawes, Lieutenant J. W. Kenah, Ensign A. Middlemas, Sergeant A. Thomas, Sergeant W. Jenkins

Patea Rifle Volunteers – Captain J. Gilling, 2 officers, 38 other ranks

Success of the Upper Waitotara Expedition directly contributed to the security of Wairoa. Official report of the expedition brings the Wairoa Corps into the picture and highlights the Corps' contribution to the success achieved. Major Noake writes to the Colonial Defence Dept on 11th April...

"I have the honour to report for your information (the Hon. Minister of Defence) that having heard that the Waitotara Natives of Titokowaru's Force were at the settlement up the Waitotara River, I determined to force my way up the Waitotara River, if possible, discover their positions and surprise them in their fancied security. Previous to my departure I had caused a written notice to be circulated among the Wanganui Natives, warning them that any Native found in the Waitotara District was likely to be treated as a rebel. With the above object in view, on the morning of 1 April, I assembled my force at Perekama taking four days provisions, the men carrying 50 rounds of ammunition and two days rations and blankets. Canoes took the other two days rations. We arrived at Te Auroa and encamped about lunch time after a heavy march, a great portion of the way having to be cut through the bush and up and down hill. The settlement is on both banks of the river with considerable cultivations. April 2. Marched at daylight, the country becoming more difficult as we progressed, precipitous ridges, steep and slippery banks and dense bush bound together with supplejack. In the afternoon we arrived at Pokai, a small settlement with cultivations. Rain coming on I encamped there, finding a commissariat supplied by the enemy, also an addition to the transport in the form of a canoe. April 3. Passed a wet night which reduced further progress on foot next to an impossibility. A wet morning and the sun rising fast. I despaired of making further progress. At it was necessary to divide by force for supplies and moreover to ensure my retreat, I sent back Captain Hawes to Te Auroa to reconnoitre that position with every track

leading from it, destroy cultivations, and launch a large canoe reported to have been seen by the Canoe Party on the way... Apr 5.... I desired that all officers should have a knowledge of the country. I therefore had the commanding officer of each corp with his best men to come with me as far as we could with the exception of Captain Hawes. That officer I left at Te Auroa, believing it to be the most important position at the key to the river, most of the inland tracks lead to it." (A big compliment to the Wairoa Rifles) Apr 9. Sixty men with loot horses under Lt Kenah left for Wereroa by track from the right bank of the river, Captain Hawes with canoes and loot and Captain Kells and I joined Gilling's party at Te Rua Pounainui and encamped. Apr 10. With the remainder of the force left at Te Rua Pounainui, I left for Wereroa and arrived about eleven. The sale of loot began immediately and corps then marched to respective camps....

The Way We Were: The Settlement of Maxwell and Waitotara 1850-1930 by Laraine Sole (1990) p16

A force of 157 colonial troops pushed up the Waitotara River in April 1869 from Perekama. They went through Papatupu, Rua Poenamu (a large eel weir), Toroa – Hare Tipene's village, Te Auroa Pa, Awakirei, Pukewharariki, where there was a Hauhau niu pole, Pa Karaka, Poukai, Purakau – a large settlement, Whare Kowiti, Te Pua, Te Maire, Te Iringa Pa to Piraunui. There a white flag was flying and an old woman informed them that all the people had gone to Tawhitinui on the Wanganui River. Some of the whares were of immense size with walls six feet high. They surrounded a large square marae and were enclosed within a strong palisade of manuka stakes. Deprived of an enemy the troops looted what they could and destroyed cultivations and burnt the villages as they descended the river. They returned after ten days and auctioned their loot for £150.

Wairoa: Military History of Waverley by C. L. Lovegrove p20 – End of Wairoa Rifles – Last months of service

Major Noake reporting on 26 Apr 1869: "The Kai-Iwi Cavalry patrolled the whole district from Kai-Iwi to Waitotara without seeing any signs of Natives. I then sent them to Wairoa and as far as Whenuakura to ascertain if Captain Hawes had returned, having seen no signs of Native cultivations, although Natives had been seen at Okutuku." Major Noake reporting on 2 Jun 1869: "On May 23 I assumed command and made arrangements for transport of canoes from the Waitotara River to the Patea River, also for top siding the canoes, making poles, saddles & preparatory to exploring the river. These arrangements I entrusted to Captain Hawes to see carried out. A report dated 2nd September 1866 gives details of the last expedition of the Wairoa Rifles." "I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon. the Minister of Defence that in exploring inland of Okutuku, tracks were discovered which led to some lakes. Last week it was reported to me by Captain Hawes that fresh Native tracks had been seen by one of his patrolling parties. They had tracked them to one of the largest of those lakes, where they had evidently taken to a canoe. After searching about for some time with a view to rounding the lake they had to return. I gave Captain Hawes instructions to send a party with three days provisions to explore the lake and find out if possible where the canoe had been taken. I beg to enclose Captain Hawes' report by which you will perceive that the party under Ensign Middlemas was successful."

Militia and Volunteers were off pay and rations at the end of 1869, except for the Wairoa Rifles, employed on constructing a section of the coach road. The corp was made the unit of administration for the project and the men recruited into the corp for pay.

Military Records of the Wanganui-Rangitikei Districts 1860-1900 pages 64-66

Taken from the Records in the possession of Major C. L. Lovegrove, Honorary Historian for the Wellington West Coast and Taranaki Regiments. Remission Orders. Volunteer Land Act, 1865. Purchase of Waste Land were granted to every officer of the Volunteers or efficient volunteer after five years service any sum not exceeding £30 and to every officer or Militiaman after six months active service in which he shall be actively engaged against the Queen's enemies and for every subsequent six months of such active service any sum not exceeding £5. An amendment was made in 1867. All persons enrolled as Volunteers prior to 1 January 1866 are considered efficient prior to that date and after a further five years service inclusive of any prior to 1 January 1866 entitles a Volunteer to all the privileges conferred on efficient Volunteers of the Land Act of 1865. Note. Service did not have to be continuous and many men served in several Volunteer Corps. One or two received two orders.

Land Remission Orders for Purchase of Waste Land under Provisions of the Volunteer Land Act 1865, amended 1867. Five years efficient service – issued with no Corp reference: William Jenkins, 1878.

Hawera & Normanby Star 25 Aug 1892 Eltham

The election of a new School Committee took place on Monday, 15th inst. The school was well filled with householders, and the following were elected:- Messrs C. Maslin, W. Finlay, T. H. Jenkins, W. N. Jenkins, J. Penny, Ford, and G. C. Turner. Mr Turner was elected chairman. None of the old committee stood for re-election, as they somewhat resented being so summarily turned out.

Archives New Zealand Reference LS69 Box 18 Item 1027 Naval, Military and Volunteer Land Claims

Name of claimant: William Jenkins, Wairoa Rifle Volunteers

Stratford 19th October 1897 William Jenkins, sworn, said: "I claim for volunteer services. I was for two years in active service during the Titokowaru war from 1868-1870. I was Sargent in the Wairoa Rifle Volunteers, and Capt Hawes was in command." Address: Eltham.

Claim No. 119. Name of applicant in full: William Jenkins; Rank of applicant: Sergt; Corps or company: Wairoa Rifle Volunteers; Amount of land or remission-money claimed: Twenty pounds; Act or regulation under which claim is preferred: Volunteer Land Act 1865; Date of discharge from H. M. or colonial service and length of service: Thirtieth November 1870, served twenty eight months. Period of Defence Force, Forest Ranger, Volunteer, or other service, and name of Commanding Officer: Seventeenth of July 1868 to Thirtieth November 1870 under Capt. Hawes, Wairoa Rifle Volunteers; Number of months engaged against the Queen's enemies: Twenty eight; Previous application: Nil; Has or has not received a grant of land for military or volunteer service: Not; Present address of claimant: Eltham. I Charles Martin, hereby certify that I have known the claimant for a period of three years, and I believe the above statements to be true – dated 24 December 1890.

Letter dated 1st January 1891 to Commissioner Crown Grants – Sir, Your memorandum of the 29th December to hand. I knew there were claims being sent in under the Act of 1889 but not having played soldiers for the required number of years, I thought I had better send in my claim for active service in the field during the late war – which according to the Volunteers Land Act of 1865 entitles me to £5 for every six

months service which I think I well earned, having gone through all the hardship we had to endure for several years and if the above Act has not been repealed which I am informed has not been I an entitled Remission money and if it has been I think its time all... [second page not copied due to binding].

Letter from Sidney Watman, Commissioner Crown Lands, New Plymouth to William Jenkins, Eltham dated 29 December 1890. "The Naval, Military Settler & Volunteers' Land Act 1889". In reply to your letter dated 20th December, accompanying your application for remission money I have to inform you that you must claim under the above mentioned Act and not under the Volunteers' Land Act 1865. The present act requires the ... 5 years continuous service commencing prior to the 31st October 1876.

Letter from William to the Commissioner Crown Lands – Eltham 20th December 1890. Dear Sir, I enclose certificates and a claim for remission money under the Volunteer Land Act of 1865 hoping you will consider this favourably. I am, Dear Sir, Yours &c, W. Jenkins. P.S. You will find in the Act that all Volunteers in active service in the field are entitled to five pounds for every six months of service.

Kohimarama, Auckland 4th December 1890. I hereby certify that Sergeant William Jenkins was discharged from the Wairoa Rifle Volunteers on that Company being struck off pay on the 30th November 1870. Character, Excellent. Robert N. Hawes late Captain Commanding Wairoa Rifle Volunteers.

Kohimarama, Auckland, 25th November 1890. I hereby certify that Sergeant William Jenkins was an "efficient" member of the Wairoa Rifle Volunteers while serving therein in 1868-1869 and 1870 and engaged in active service during the greater part of that time, being on pay for the whole of it. Robert N. Hawes late Captain Commanding Wairoa Rifle Volunteers.

Kohimarama, Auckland 25th November 1890. I hereby certify that Sergeant William Jenkins now of Eltham, Settler, joined the Wairoa Rifle Volunteers on the 17th of July 1868 and served continuously therein until the 30th November 1870 when he was struck off pay with the rest of the members of the Corps. Robert N. Hawes late Captain Commanding Wairoa Rifle Volunteers.

Kohimarama, Auckland 25th November 1890. I hereby certify that Sergeant William Jenkins late of the Wairoa Rifle Volunteers bore an exceptionally good character during the whole term of his service in that Corps. Robt. N. Hawes late Captain Commanding Wairoa Rifle Volunteers.

Kohimarama, Auckland 25th November 1890. I hereby certify that William Jenkins, late Sergeant in the Wairoa Rifle Volunteers, has always, since his discharge from that Corps, resided in this Colony, in the Patea and Hawera Districts and that he is now living at Eltham. Robt. N. Hawes, late Captain Commanding Wairoa Rifle Volunteers.

Wanganui Chronicle 24 Apr 1906 Local and General

The Eltham "Argus" says:- Mr W. N. Jenkins, of Upper Stewart road, who is at present at Rotorua, has sent down to Mrs Jenkins a photograph of the monument that was erected to Mr Edwin Bainbridge, the tourist who met his death by the Tarawera volcanic eruption in 1886. The monument is a handsome column and has engraved up on one side of the base the last words ever written by Mr Bainbridge. They were as follows:- "This is the most awful moment of my life. I cannot tell when I may be called upon to meet my God. I am thankful that I find His strength sufficient for me. We are under a heavy fall from the volcano." On another side of the base Mr Bainbridge's portrait has been let into the stone and covered with glass. Mr Bainbridge was a relative of Mrs Jenkins.

Hocken Collections MS-0214 Letters relating to Smetham's picture – Letter T. M. Hocken to W. N. Jenkins – Dunedin 16 Sep 1909

Dear Sir, I think you know I possess the splendid picture by Smetham of your father & the Maoris who visited England in 1865(3). This I propose to give to the Dominion in December next, together with my large collection of books, manuscripts, documents and pictures. I should greatly prize, to add to these, your father's journal of his visit home & to place it in this collection. Of course it would be interesting from an historical point of view, and moreover it has much relation to the subject of Smetham's picture which it assists in interpreting. Can you see your way to letting me have this. In such case I should have it well bound and refer to it as having been given me by the son of Mr Jenkins. I dare say you know the too often final fate of such journals if left in private hands. They become fingered useless & finally lost or destroyed. Yours very truly, T. M. Hocken.

Hawera and Normanby Star 3 Aug 1910

At Eltham on Monday afternoon Mr F. Jenkins, eldest son of Mr W. Jenkins, was married to Miss Vincent, daughter of Mrs Vincent, Palmerston North.

Hawera and Normanby Star 2 Dec 1910 Taranaki Show

Additional district prize-winners at the New Plymouth show are as under:- ... For harness pony under 13 hands W. N. Jenkins was second.

The Queenslander 17 and 31 Oct 1914 Missing Friends

Five Pounds Reward. Any one giving information as to the whereabouts and identity of George Nathaniel Drake late of Johnsonville, Wellington, New Zealand, will receive the above reward. Last seen in Brisbane two years ago. Address: W. N. Jenkins, People's Palace, Sydney or Brisbane.

Hocken Collections MS-0214 Letters relating to Smetham's picture – Letter Karianera Wharepapa to John Adams – Pakotai 21 Jun 1915
Translated by John Adams.

John Adams. Friend, Salutations. Your letter of the 4th of June has reached me. The statement that we degraded ourselves (became demoralised) and the land of our birth, New Zealand, when we reached England is something that I am unaware of. I have a letter written by the hand of (the late) Queen Victoria, and handed by her to me. I have it at the present moment while writing this. I have a full knowledge of our visit to England. Our greatest object on reaching England was to fill our hearts with the 'Faith' of the English (Religious Faith). On our return we spoke of it (The Faith) to our relations, and immediately there were built 'Three Churches', at Mangakahia, Ohaewai, and Kaikohe. When Ngapuhi saw this they raised many Churches, and all Ngapuhi joined in the Faith, sending their children to the schools of the Ministers. The whole of Waikato, Te Arawa, Waipu, Turanga and Heretaunga then joined in. (In the Faith). Conversation by letter is not good; and it is for yourself and Mr Jenkins to arrange to arrange that we see each other personally, whether at Auckland, or as you might choose. This is all the reply to your letter, as it is not the best mode of holding a conversation. Kia Ora to Yourself and Household (Sgd) Kamarera Wharepapa. [Writer: Aperahama K. Wharepapa]

Hocken Collections MS-0214 Letters relating to Smetham's picture – Letter John Adams to W. N. Jenkins – Hawera 25 Jun 1915

Dear Mr Jenkins, Herewith please find translation of letter received by me from your friend 'Wharepapa'. The trip to England seems to have been the very thing it was intended to be; and from what Wharepapa says, it bore fruit in abundance. I will await your instructions regarding the next move. Yours faithfully, Jno. Adams, Licensed Native Interpreter, First Grade, Native Land Agent, PO Box 38.

Hocken Collections MS-0214 Letters relating to Smetham's picture – Translated note by L. W. Parore – Dargaville 1 Apr 1916

I do hereby certify that clauses (1) "The Chiefs travelled through the country and giving exhibitions and soon became demoralised by their mode of living." (2) "Then they were discredited and finally became stranded" (3) "Ultimately they were sent back to New Zealand by charitable people" was duly read over and explained by me to the said Kameriara Wharepapa and that he appeared clearly to understand same but contradicts same and asserts that clauses on Document C attached hereto should substitute the above incorrect clauses mentioned on Document B. – L. W. Parore, Licensed Interpreter, Grade One, Dargaville.

Manuscript version in MS-0384

Hocken Collections MS-0214 Document "B" written by T. M. Hocken, Dunedin 1889

This historic picture was painted in 1863 by James Smetham Esq., R. A. of London, a well-known artist and friend of Ruskin & Rosetti. It represents a group of Maori Chiefs and their wives, the interpreter, the Rev. Dr & Mrs Jobson and Mrs Brames Hall assembled in a room in Wesley's house, London, and was intended to commemorate the Wesleyan Missionary Jubilee. The Maoris in charge of the interpreter visited England to gain an idea of its greatness and resource. The Expedition was undertaken with the sanction of the New Zealand Government. They received the most hospitable reception from the Queen and the highest persons in the Kingdom. The Queen was

Godmother to a Maori boy born during the visit – Nov. 1863. The Picture indicates the meeting of the civilised Maori with the Missionary to whose labours his advancement is due. It was intended that it should hang in the Mission Hall and Mr Smales, a Publisher in Darlington, undertook to publish a Jubilee print from it, but the scheme fell through.

[These three clauses are incorrect]

The Chiefs travelled through the country giving exhibitions and soon became demoralised by their mode of living. Then they were discredited and finally became stranded. Ultimately they were sent back to New Zealand by charitable people.

The picture, for which Mr Smetham received one hundred and fifty guineas, was sent to New Zealand for sale, the price asked being two hundred guineas. After a curious history it finally came into my possession. The portraits Mrs Smetham informs me are all careful likenesses.

Copy also in MS-0384 with Wharepapa's signature

Hocken Collections MS-0214 Document "C" Declaration by Kamariera Wharepapa made at Papotai 30 Mar 1916

Kamariera Wharepapa states:- That we gave exhibitions only at the request of our Hosts who showed their appreciation by presenting us with about £700 through the suggestion of a Miss Veale to the Duke of Salisbury. All the Maoris behaved themselves splendidly, and I never on any occasion, saw a single person under the influence of liquor. Declared at Papotai before me on March 30th, 1916 in the presence of J. A. McLean, JP [Signed K. Wharepapa]. Witness: L. W. Parore, Licensed Interpreter, Grade One, Dargaville. I do hereby certify that the above was duly interpreted by me to the said K. Wharepapa in the Maori language and that he appeared clearly to understand the meaning & purport of same and further the above was dictated by the said K. Wharepapa to me.

Manuscript version in MS-0384 – includes signatures of parties

Hocken Collections MS-0214 Key Plan of Smetham's Picture – London 1863

1. Mr Wm. Jenkins (of Nelson), Interpreter
2. Rev. Dr. Jobson
3. Mrs Jobson
4. Mrs Brames Hall, a warm supporter of Missions
5. Hariata te Iringa wife of Hirini & granddaughter of Kawiti
6. Wiremu te Wana son of Pou one of Hongi's Generals
7. Reihana Taukawau son of Tukarena one of the most renowned Ngapuhi Chiefs of the last generation
8. Hariata Nitapuirī wife of Hare Pomare daughter of Pikimaui one of the Hongi's fighting chiefs and friend of Tamati Waka Nene our friend and ally in the Northern War 1845-1846

9. Ngahuaia granddaughter of the celebrated Hereta Taniaha ("Hook-nose") of the Coromandel district, Hawiaki, and contemporary with Captain Cook.
10. Horomona te Atua son of Te Anga one of Hongi's Generals
12. Hare Pomare son of Pomare who was taken prisoner in 1845 by the British Troops during Hone Heke's War.
13. Hapimana Ngapiro son of Mokoera and great-grandson of Te Ra Tainga a noted Warrior Chieftain of the Ngatiawa Tribe Taranaki
14. Kameriera te Hautakiri Wharepapa one of Hongi's Generals.
15. Paratene te Manu son of Kaute Awha and descendant of Rangitukiwaha of the Ngapuhi Tribe
16. Kihirini te Tuahu son of Whareni grand-son of Te Whiri, descendant of Rangitiki of Tararoera-Taupo
17. Hirini Pakia son of Tipene Hare Cousin of Hongi, grandson of Waharauo a general of Hongi and Kawiti
18. Portrait of John Wesley
19. Probably of Rev Dr Coke
20. Probably of John Wesley's mother Mrs Susanna Wesley

Hocken Collections MS-0384 Wharepapa, Kamariera Te Hautakiri – papers relating to 1863 Maori Chiefs visit to England
Re The Maori Chiefs and Mr Jenkins: This affidavit by Chief K. Wharepapa may be kept by the Hocken Library or the Otago University as it deems proper. Yours respectfully, L. Jenkins. [Acknowledged 19 Sep 1949]