

Extracts of letters received by the New Zealand Company 1837-1843

Archives NZ Wellington Reference AAYZ 8977 NZC 18/15 pages 1-523

There is no index to this volume of correspondence. Each page is numbered in the top right corner. The following inventory is in chronological order.

1837 Feb 28 Memorial by the late Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N. to Earl Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty (pages 1-17)

1837 Feb Hythe, Southampton. Captain G. W. Willes (pages 20-21 and p51-52)

"These are to certify that Lieutenant Arthur Wakefield served on board HMS 'Brazen' under my command from January 1823 to September 1826 when he was appointed by Commander Buller, then on the Coast of Africa, to the Command of the 'Conflict' Gun Brig; that his conduct was always that of a most zealous enterprising Officer..."

1836 Feb 14 The Lodge, Ditchingham, Norfolk. Captain Sir Eaton Travers to Lieutenant Wakefield (p29 and p54)

1837 Feb 17 Westbrook St Albans. Captain W. Wellesley to Earl of Minto and given to Lieutenant Wakefield as a testimonial (pages 27-28, 55-56)

1837 Feb 18 Plymouth. Captain W. F. Wise to Earl of Minto and given to Lieutenant Wakefield as a testimonial (pages 24-26 and 57-58)

1837 Feb 22 Greenwich Hospital. Sir Thomas M. Hardy to Lieutenant Wakefield (p23 and p50)

1837 Feb 24 Highbeach. Sir George Cockburn to Lieutenant Wakefield (p22 and 59)

1837 Feb 28 Memorial written by Arthur Wakefield to Earl Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty (pages 30-48)

1837 Mar 10 Southampton. Captain (now Admiral) Charles Buller to Lieutenant Wakefield (p18 and p53)

1837 Jun 16 Brighton. Captain E. Palmer to Lieutenant Wakefield (p19 and a second copy p49)

1839 Jul 27 Power of Attorney Robert Stokes Esq., to Henley Smith Esq. (pages 60-61)

To all to whom these presents shall come I Robert Stokes of Grafton Street East in the County of Middlesex Architect send Greeting. Whereas I the said Robert Stokes am entitled to certain Freehold property situate in the parish of Cheltenham in the County of Gloucester contracted to be purchased of Joseph Pitt Esquire and also to the Equity of redemption of certain other freehold property situate at Cheltenham aforesaid subject as is mentioned and recited in certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventh day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty three made between me the said Robert Stokes of the first part Thomas Mullings Gentleman of the second part and Joseph Randolph Mullings of the third part and also in a certain other Indenture bearing date the sixteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven made between me the said Robert Stokes of the first part Frederick Lock therein described of the second part and Henley Smith of No.2 Freemans Court Cornhill in the City of London Gentleman of the third part And whereas I the said Robert Stokes bring about to proceed as a settler to New Zealand am desirous of appointing the said Henley Smith to be my attorney for the purpose of acting for me in the general management of the premises before mentioned and of my affairs and concerns in England. Now know ye and these presents witness that I the said Robert Stokes for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving have made constituted and appointed and by these presents do make constitute and appoint the said Henley Smith my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name or otherwise as he shall think proper by all lawful ways and means to enter upon and take

possession of the premises hereinbefore mentioned and all other the property estate and effects whatsoever real as well as personal now of or belonging or which shall hereafter belong to me in Great Britain and to let set sell dispose of mortgage manage or employ the same or any part or parts thereof respectively in such manner as he the said Henley Smith shall think proper and expedient And for my end and, in my name and as my act and deed to sign seal and deliver and execute all such leases or agreements for leases contracts or agreements for sale mortgages conveyances and assurances with all reasonable and usual covenants therein on my part of all or any parts or part of the said property estate or effects as shall be found necessary or expedient and to reserve and take the purchase money or other considerations for such part thereof as shall be sold and the rents and profits now due and to accrue due for such parts thereof as shall be let or set to and for the use of me the said Robert Stokes and in my name to sign and give proper and sufficient receipts for the same respectively And also for me the said Robert Stokes and in my name and on my part and behalf to call for examine settle and adjust and sign all accounts now depending or which shall hereafter be depending between me and any other person or persons whomsoever in Great Britain And for me the said Robert Stokes and in my name and for my use and benefit by all lawful ways and means to ask demand sue for recover and receive of and from all and every person and persons liable to pay the same all and every sum and sums of money whatsoever now due and owing and which hereafter may accrue and become due and owing to me by specialty simple Contract rent and arrears of rent or upon any other account whatsoever and upon receipt of any such sum and sums of money to give and execute good and sufficient discharges for the same And also to commence and prosecute any actions suits or other proceedings at Law or Equity against any person or persons in respect of any of the matters or things aforesaid and to appear to or defend any actions suits or other proceedings to be commenced or prosecuted against me the said Robert Stokes and to proceed to judgment and execution or become nonsuit or suffer judgment to go by default in any such actions suit or other proceedings and to compromise the same as to the said Henley Smith should seem most expedient And I the said Robert Stokes do hereby further authorise and empower the said Henley Smith to compound for any debt or debts now due or hereafter to become due to me and to accept part thereof in discharge of the whole if he shall on occasion so to do and to submit any dispute or disputes now depending or hereafter to arise touching any debt or debts due to or from me or in any wise touching my estates property or effects to arbitration and execute any bond or covenant to abide by and perform the award which shall be made thereon And also to do perform and execute all such other matters and things whatsoever as shall or may be required or necessary in or about the premises and generally to act in the management arrangement and superintendence of all other the concerns affairs and business whatsoever of me the said Robert Stokes in Great Britain in such manner as he the said Henley Smith shall think most expedient and proper and as fully and effectually in all respects as I myself could have done if personally present And also to substitute and appoint any person or persons to act under or in the place of him the said Henley Smith in all or any of the matters aforesaid and every such substitution at pleasure to revoke. I the said Robert Stokes hereby agreeing to ratify and confirm whatsoever the said Henley Smith or his substitutes or substitute shall lawfully do or cause to be done in or about the premises by virtue of these presents. In witness whereof I the said Robert Stokes hath hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine. Signed sealed and delivered by the above named Robert Stokes in the presence of James Layland, Clerk to Messrs Smith & Allistons, Freemans Court, Cornhill.

1839 Aug 31 New Zealand Company Office, 1 Adam Street, Adelphi (pages 62-63)

Letter written by John Ward regarding the passage of the family of Mr and Mrs MacDonnell first to New Zealand then on to Hokianga all at MacDonnell's expense.

1839 Sep 12 New Zealand House. John Ward to Daniel Riddiford (pages 64-66)

Riddiford is appointed as Emigrant Agent at a salary of £200 per annum. "It will be your duty to receive the Emigrants on their landing, and to provide them temporary habitations, especially for women, children and sick persons... you are to furnish them with every needful information and help them to obtain employment from Settlers..."

1840 Jan 14 Thomas Woollcombe – Proposals of Plymouth Company (pages 70-77)

1840 Feb 15 (pages 78-89 & a 2nd copy pages 90-98 – both witnessed by same people – Maori signatories different for each)

"Know all men by these presents that the undersigned Chiefs of the District of Nga Motu near Mount Egmont in New Zealand have this day sold and parted with all our rights titles claims and interests in all the Lands Islands Tenements Woods Bays Harbours Rivers Streams and Creeks... unto John Dorset, Esq., in trust for the Governors Directors and Shareholders of the New Zealand Land Company of London... list of Maori signatories – witnesses: Richard Barrett, George Dodeny and Ernst Dieffenbach, M.D. "A true copy – the original deed having been read over and examined therewith by us Thomas McHugh and John E. Smith clerks to Messrs Evans and Chetham – and Robert Thomas Gates secretary to the Commissioner Land Claims.

1840 Feb 20 Document about a newly formed partnership under the title "French New Zealand Company" who "[1] require lands which could be advantageously acquired in the Southern Island of New Zealand and its dependencies, [2] colonise the said lands and particularly Banks Peninsula already acquired by Captain Langlois by Act under his own hand dated 2nd August 1838..., [3] to whale in these latitudes, [4] undertake all commercial and maritime operations attaching to the above undertakings..." The duration of the partnership shall be for ten years and based in Paris. Members of the partnership: Jean Langlois, a captain in the merchant services, residing usually at Havre; Toché & Nogues, merchants, residing at Nantes; Balgruie and Co., merchants residing at Bordeaux; W. Arnous Rivière, landed proprietor residing at Nantes. (pages 102-110)

1840 Mar 20 John Ward, New Zealand Company, Adam St, Adelphi to Thomas Woollcombe, Secretary, Plymouth Company, Devonport

[1] The Directors will allow Colonel Wakefield to select the site of the settlement

[2] The Plymouth Company will have the first right of choice out of all the Lands...

[3] In regard to £10,000 stock or 400 shares the Directors will be satisfied if a payment of not less than £4,000 being an instalment of £10 a share, be made within the month... (pages 149-150)

1840 May 23 John Ward, New Zealand House to Alfred Ludlam, Esquire, Buckland near Faringdon, Bucks – re application for passage (p151)
1840 Jun 05 John Ward, New Zealand House to Alfred Ludlan, 174 Piccadilly – reconsideration of claim for passage allowance (p152)

1840 Jun 27 Thomas Woollcombe, Plymouth Company New Zealand to J. Watson, Esq. (pages 156-157)
I now beg to apprise you that I have forwarded The Certificates of Registry of Mr John Watson Jnr for 16 Town sections; Mr U. D. Watson for 3 Town Sections and Mr J. B. Baines for 3 Town sections to Messrs Wright & Sons with instructions to hand them over on receipt of £220.

1840 Jul 02 John Ward, New Zealand House to Colonel William Wakefield, Principal Agent per 'Martha Ridgway', London – further re Ludlam passenger allowance (p153)

1840 Oct 17 Thomas Woollcombe, Plymouth Company of New Zealand, 5 Octagon, Plymouth to J. Watson, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square
Dear Sir, I send a parcel per mail addressed to you containing the Land Orders for Mr Gover (Nos 79-98 and 552-572), Miss E. Gover (106-115), H. S. Sutton (354-358), William Wilkins (334-353), J. B. Baines (399-401), W. D. Watson (396-398 and 517), John Watson Jnr (380-395), John Watson (189-196). The Appointments of Agents shall be sent as soon as possible. Muller (508-512), Radford (544-548), Irish (375-379), Emily Gover (440-447), Maria Gover (448-455), Henry Gover (432-439); Muller Suburban 36, U. G. Gover Suburban 37-38, Emily Gover Suburban 21-23, Henry Gover Suburban 18-20 (pages 154-155)

1840 Dec 05 Edward Davis, Port Nicholson to Miss Deborah Dermott – Mr G. Bridges – Livery Stables High Holborn (pages 158-165)
My dear niece... I sincerely pray to the Lord that my poor father never will depart this life until he hears of our future welfare... by this time you ought to have received three letters from Rowland... Richard has grown a fine boy and often talks about your Brother Edward – Mary Ann is as great a tom-boy as any in New Zealand... Conning went to work the next morning after he arrived and is now earning 12s per day... Tell my brother in law O'Hara that if he would come out here he would do well, as Porter is 1s 6d per quart... my sister Ann would be a great acquisition to the Colony as there is plenty of room for dressmakers here... of course you know before this that Bridget Hodnett is married – we expect every day to hear of her confinement... give my love to your mother and tell her that I have got Susan of my own – those that know the Child tell me, it is the finest in the Colony – it is now eight months old... to my brother William and tell him, if he would come out here at a future time, he might do well but not at his own trade... do not fail to let me know how my Aunt Austin is getting of her health... William Barry and wife and John has gone to a distant part of New Zealand about 300 miles from us – they sailed the morning after Conning arrived here... my cousin Ruth – and it she is married yet...

1840 Dec 24 Robert Stokes, Wellington to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company (pages 166-174)
Copy of Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Holders of Land orders of the Second Series from the New Zealand Company held at Barrett's Hotel December 22nd 1840 – and related correspondence – including a response from William Wakefield

1841 Feb 10 John Ward, Secretary, New Zealand House to Standish Motte, Esq., Lincolns Inn (p175)

Sir, With reference to the printed Circular notifying a meeting of shareholders on the 23rd instant, I am directed to acquaint you that it will be necessary that all shareholders desirous of being present, should have previously signed the Deed of Settlement.

1841 Feb 23 Arthur Wakefield, 9 Broad Street Buildings to John Ward Esq. (pages 176-177)

Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant informing me that the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company has been pleased to give me charge of the preliminary expedition for the establishment of the Second Colony in New Zealand, and to appoint me their Agent in the Second Settlement. I request you will be pleased to convey to the Court of Directors my thanks for the flattering expression of their satisfaction at my willingness to undertake this responsible duty in the Company's Service, and for their estimation of my testimonials. Having obtained leave of absence from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I accept with pleasure the Appointment, and beg of you to assure the Court that my best endeavours shall be made to ensure the success of an enterprise so congenial with a wish that I have had for years entertained, of taking part in the Colonisation of New Zealand.

1841 Feb 26 W. Brydges, Secretary, Plymouth Company of New Zealand, 5 Octagon, Plymouth to J. Watson Esq. (pages 178-179)

Dear Sir, I am instructed by Mr Woollcombe to acknowledge your favour of the 15th instant, and to state, with regard to your Commission account, that the amount for which you are entitled to claim, including Mr Radford's, is £280 (28 sections) – the Commission upon you own was paid to Mr Ward. I annex a note of the 28 sections referred to, the Commission on which is £14. The 'Amelia Thompson' will sail within 10 days and the Colonists have each received notice to be here as soon as possible. This is accompanied with Land-Orders – J. Wells Rural 124-127 and Town 974-977; G. Gutch Rural 128-129 and Town 978-979; R. Morgan Rural 130-131 and Town 980-981. Mr Watkins' were sent to himself at his desire. [The 28 Town Sections] Town 380-395 John Watson Jnr - £160; Town 396-398 William D. Watson - £30; Town 399-401 J. B. Baines - £30; Town 517 W. D. Watson - £1 10s; Town 544-548 Jos. Radford - £5. Total £280. Add Suburban 44-45 W. & H. Halse - £225 and Suburban 48 E. Marshall £100.

1841 Apr 20 F. Dillon Bell, Secretary pro tem, New Zealand House to Captain Reeves (p180)

Sir, I have to acquaint you that the Court of Directors have appointed you Inspector of Shipping to the New Zealand Company. You will receive a salary of £250 per annum, the same to commence from the 1st July next; and you will be required to devote your time and attention exclusively to the business of the Company.

1841 Apr 26 Extract from Despatch No.135 – F. Dillon Bell to Colonel Wakefield – item 21 (pages 185-188)

Refers to the increasing responsibilities that will commence on arrival of the preliminary expedition of the Second Colony

1841 May 10 Letter written by F. Dillon Bell, New Zealand House (pages 205-207)

Sir, I am directed to inform you that in pursuance of Resolutions adopted at an Extraordinary General Court of Proprietors, held on the 8th instant, and in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Charter of Incorporation, eight hundred new shares of £25 each have been created, in addition to the present number of shares forming the Capital Stock of the Company. The right of pre-emption to the shares created as above will be given rateably in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively in the old stock, to such of the present shareholders as shall on or before the 1st day of June next, signify in writing their intention of availing themselves of that right. Annexed is the form of Application, which, if you desire to have any new shares appropriated to you, you can fill up and return to me before the 1st of June accordingly; as you can call at this House and sign a Book which will be opened for that purpose, on Monday next, the 17th instant. The Form of Application: I the undersigned being one of the proprietors of the New Zealand Company do hereby request to have allotted to me the number of shares in the additional stock agreed to be raised on the 8th inst affixed to my signature hereto, or such smaller number as the Court of Directors may award to me; and I agree to take and hold the same, subject to the terms and regulations upon which they shall be issued by the Court of Directors. As witness my hand this... day of May 1841... Name, Address and Description... Subscribed for... shares. Witness:...

1841 May 29 Letter written by F. Dillon Bell, New Zealand House (p208)

... I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company to inform you that the instalments on the New Shares are required to be paid on the following dates... 20 Jul 1841 £5 per share, 20 Oct 1841 £2 10s per share, 20 Jan 1842 £2 10s per share. It is not intended that more than £12 10s should be paid upon each Share: the aggregate of such payments on 8000 shares being sufficient to meet the requirements of the Charter.

1841 Jun 25 F. Dillon Bell, New Zealand House to Messrs Heyworth, Pearce & Co., Liverpool (pages 211-214)

Gentlemen, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company to enclose you the minute of the Court appointing you Agent for the Company at Liverpool and to convey to you the following instructions for your guidance. [1] All applications for land must be made in the printed form transmitted to you in my letter of the 16th instant. [2] The Deposits must be remitted to the Company's Bankers in London, Messrs Smith, Payne & Smiths, who alone are authorised to receive money on account of the Company, and at the same time a letter of advice should be forwarded to me. The payment will not be considered as made until the money has reached the Company's Bankers, consequently the purchaser must be at the risk of the remittance whether made by himself or through you. [3] The Balances of the purchase monies must be paid to the Company's Bankers on or before the 9th day of August next. [4] The Lottery for priority of choice will take place on Monday the 16th August, immediately after which the Land orders will be executed and forwarded to you in duplicate. (pages 211-212) followed by a list of names (pages 213-214) as follows:

Peter Reid, Esq., Glasgow

Messrs Railton & Sons, Manchester; John F. Reeves, Taunton; Messrs Eyre & Co., Hull	sent on 01 Jul 1841
John Gilmour, Esq., Edinburgh; Charles Hawker, Esq., Stroud; Messrs Usher & Clarke, Dublin	sent on 02 Jul 1841
Captain Grindley, Cornhill; B. Piningier, Esq., Newbury, Thomas Jones & Co., Leith	sent on 03 Jul 1841
William Gordon, Esq., Aberdeen; A. Duckham, Esq., Falmouth; Messrs Anthony Parker & Co., Newcastle on Tyne	sent on 05 Jul 1841
Mr Parke, Wolverhampton	sent on 05 Jul 1841
Isaac Latimer, Esq., Truro	sent on 07 Jul 1841
Messrs Clarkson & Whitaker, Calne	sent on 08 Jul 1841
Arthur H. Jenkins, Esq., Gloucester	sent on 09 Jul 1841
E. Nicholetts, Esq., Bridport	sent on 10 Jul 1841
Messrs John Kenyon & Co., Sheffield , P. H. Tom, Esq., Dundee; Alexander Milne, Esq., Sunderland	sent on 12 Jul 1841
Messrs Keen & Hand, Stafford, Mr P. Dyott, Lichfield; Henry Smith Saunderson, Esq., Leeds	sent on 12 Jul 1841
Isaac Warner, Esq., Winchester; Henry Gilbert, Esq., Devizes	sent on 16 Jul 1841
Richard Hopkins Perkins, Esq., Southampton	sent on 17 Jul 1841
Mr Alfred Whitaker, Frome	sent on 19 Jul 1841
Mr Ross, Ipswich; Alexander Sharman, Esq., Bedford	sent on 20 Jul 1841
Captain Leigh Lye, Bath; Francis Russell Luscombe, Andover	sent on 21 Jul 1841
Mr Quelch, Reading; G. S. Murley, Langport	sent on 22 Jul 1841
Henry Padwick, Esq., Horsham; Mr J. B. Hebbert, Birmingham; Charles Townsend, Esq., Chester	sent on 26 Jul 1841
E. J. Barber, Esq., Newport	sent on 26 Jul 1841
R. H. Anderson, Esq., York; John Marsden, Esq., Wakefield; Andrew Mercer, Esq., Stornoway	sent on 27 Jul 1841
Mr Thomas Webster, Kendall	sent on 30 Jul 1841
E. E. P. Kelsey, Esq., Salisbury	sent on 09 Aug 1841

1841 Jul 08 Example form letter from F. Dillon Bell, New Zealand House to Shareholder (p209)

I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, to acquaint you, that in pursuance of the application made by you on the ___ Shares in the Company's New Stock. The Deed of Subscription for the same lies here for signature between the hours of Eleven and Three daily

1841 Jul 25 Thomas Henderson, machine maker to his father David Henderson, labourer, Dundee (pages 216-229)

... On landing at Port Nick (as the natives call it) we were not likely to find constant employment of any kind and to get it at our own occupation was altogether out of the question, for there were a good number of Blacksmiths and other mechanics working as labourers or at any other job they could get. In fact there was a superabundance of all kinds of labour (except house carpenters) when we landed there, and had every appearance of continuing on account of so many emigrants arriving and on their way. This appearance of things on our first landing you will no doubt imagine cooled us not a little; but I hope to be believed when I say it had no such effect on me at least, for I knew that we were within a reasonable distance of other colonies where work was plentiful. However, I did not require to ponder long on what we were to do for the gentleman (who I stated when I wrote from Port Nick) wished me to engage with him to proceed to this place, and I agreed for six months, and I mention it with pleasure. I have no cause to regret that step, although it was the first bondage I ever entered into. The terms of our agreement were our passage – money paid – 25s a week and a given quantity of provisions, which was more than we could use. I only wrought one week when he advanced my wages to 30s which I have received ever since. My time is up last night so it is no slave but a freeman that writes you. ... Katy has made nearly as much as me by cooking for mechanics... I sincerely wish my uncle & family had come out with me. He could have done exceedingly well, for Tinmen and tin are exceedingly scarce... I wish Willie would gather up his _ and get his wife & family landed on these shores... Henry came with us to this place after being at various employments. He has now with two other persons commenced shipbuilding. Mary and the other members of the family are still in Port Nicholson...

1841 Sep 07 London (pages 230-235)

We the undersigned, do hereby individually acknowledge that during the times herein stated we have severally received from the Incorporated New Zealand Company the sums which are placed opposite to our names respectively.

By whom received	From To	Number of weeks	Amount per week	Amount weekly allowance	Amount for total outfit	Total	Remarks
Ann Armstrong	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s		£13 6s	
Jane Attwood	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s		£13 6s	
Mary Barnes	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£2	£15 6s	her X mark
Frances Biggs	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Hannah Biggs	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Elizabeth Blanchett	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Mary Blundell	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	17s 6d	£16 12s 6d	£3	£19 12s 6d	her X mark

By whom received	From To	Number of weeks	Amount per week	Amount weekly allowance	Amount for total outfit	Total	Remarks
Elizabeth Bradley	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Emma Bryant	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£1 10s	£14 16s	
Johanna Brydon	01 May to 21 Aug 1841	17	17s	£14 9s	£3	£17 9s	her X mark
Hannah Bungate	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	16s	£15 4s	£2	£17 4s	her X mark
Mary Burnett	01 May to 21 Aug 1841	17	17s	£14 9s	£3	£17 9s	
Sarah Anne Burnett	01 May to 04 Sep 1841		14s	£13 6s	£1 10s	£14 16s	her X mark
Elizabeth Butler	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	£2	£19 2s	
Emily Cawte	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£1	£14 6s	
Mary Elizabeth Chapman	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	(not yet paid)	£13 6s	
Jane Ching	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	£1	£18 2s	her X mark
Ann Claringbould	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Hannah Cook	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Amelia Cresswell	01 May to 04 Sep 1841 Going with her father in the 'Mary Ann'	19	14s	£13 6s	(not yet paid)	£13 6s	
Elizabeth Cross	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Elizabeth Dearling	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Elizabeth Dent	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s		£13 6s	refuses to go out
Ann Dodson	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£2	£15 6s	
Mary Doughty	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	not paid	£17 2s	refuses to go
Elizabeth Jane Elliott	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Elizabeth Eves	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	£3	£20 2s	her X mark
Ann Flowers	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Lucy Foster	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	16s	£15 4s	£3	£18 4s	
Margaret Fraser	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Ann Fry	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£1	£14 6s	her X mark
Mary Gillett	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Elizabeth Goddard	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	16s	£15 4s	£3	£18 4s	her X mark
Marian Graham	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	

By whom received	From To	Number of weeks	Amount per week	Amount weekly allowance	Amount for total outfit	Total	Remarks
Mary Harman	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	17s 6d	£16 12s 6d	£3	£19 12s 6d	her X mark
Hannah Hayter	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	not paid	£13 6s	
Mary Holdaway	01 May to 04 Sep 1841 Going out in the 'Mary Ann'	19	14s	£13 6s	not yet paid	£13 6s	
Caroline Hollis	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Sophia Hovendon	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£2	£15 6s	her X mark
Jane Hughes	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Eliza Ladd	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Elizabeth Logree	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Sarah Lunn	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Mrs Euphemia McDonald	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Janet McDonald	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	16s	£15 4s	£3	£18 4s	her X mark
Jane McGregor	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	16s	£15 4s	£3	£18 4s	her X mark
Lilly McIntosh	01 May to 04 Sep 1841 Not going now – children ill with smallpox	19	14s	£13 6s	not yet paid	£13 6s	
Margaret McMahan	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Julia Ann Marsh	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Mary Ann Maund	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	17s 6d	£16 12s 6d	£3	£19 12s 6d	
Euphemia Mickel	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	17s	£16 3s	£3	£19 3s	Mickel
Ann Mowbray	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	not paid	£13 6s	Not going
Isabella Murray	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	£4 5s	£21 7s	her X mark
Amelia Neal	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Ann Newth	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	17s 6d	£16 12s 6d	£3	£19 12s 6d	her X mark
Edith Newth	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Hannah Pennock	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Mary Rawlings	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	£1	£18 2s	her X mark
Eliza Rawlings	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	£1	£18 2s	her X mark

By whom received	From To	Number of weeks	Amount per week	Amount weekly allowance	Amount for total outfit	Total	Remarks
Jane Rawlings	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	£1	£18 2s	her X mark
Mary Rayner	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Ann Roach	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	£3	£20 2s	her X mark
Sarah Sell	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	16s	£15 4s	£3	£18 4s	her X mark
Grace Smith	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	17s 6d	£16 12s 6d	£10	£26 12s 6d	her X mark
Sarah Smith	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Mary Spain	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	15s	£14 5s	£1 10s	£15 15s	her X mark
Isabella Spittle	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	
Agnes Straith	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	16s	£15 4s	£3	£18 4s	
Ellen Sullivan	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	£3	£20 2s	
Sarah Taylor	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Lucy Wastney	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	18s	£17 2s	£3	£20 2s	
Martha Wells	01 May to 04 Sep 1841 Going out in the 'Mary Ann'	19	14s	£13 6s	not yet paid	£13 6s	
Mary Whibbey	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Sarah White	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark
Charlotte Windibank	01 May to 04 Sep 1841	19	14s	£13 6s	£3	£16 6s	her X mark

1841 Sep 29 W. W. Follett and John Buckle to the Temple (pages 236-237)

Legalities as to whether the New Zealand Company "have any chance of successfully resisting the demand for the second moiety of the freight..." relating perhaps to the 'Lady Nugent' ?

1841 Sep 30 F. Dillon Bell to Colonel Wakefield, Principal Agent of the Company, Wellington (pages 238-240)

Forwarding a Power of Attorney authorising Wakefield to act on behalf of the Company - temporary

1841 Sep 30 Extract – from F. Dillon Bell to Colonel Wakefield (p242)

[3] The accompanying Copy of the Courts instructions to Mr Brees will put you in possession of the Court's views in respect to all other points relating to the Surveying Staff. It appears only necessary to direct your especial attention to the purpose of the Court that two of the Assistants who shall appear to you, on the report of the Principal Surveyor, to be most highly qualified and in every point of view most deserving, shall be promoted, at your discretion as to time – to the rank of Principal Assistant.

1841 Oct 06 Example form letter from F. Dillon Bell, New Zealand House to Shareholder (p210)

I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, to give you notice, that the sum of £_ being the Second Instalment of £2 10s per Share on the ___ New Shares for which you have applied, will become due *on Wednesday, the 20th instant*; and you are requested to pay the same accordingly into the Company's Bankers, Messrs Smith, Payne & Smiths. N.B. This letter must be presented at the time of payment.

1841 Dec 01 Extract from the Minutes of the Land and Emigration Committee (p243)

[1] Read a letter from Mr F. F. Cooper dated 25 Nov specifying the amount to which he considers he has a Claim.

A. That Mr Cooper's Bill for advertisements and Newspapers be discharged, so far as the same agrees with the Orders given to him. **B.** That under the circumstances of the case, the sum of £36 charged to Mr Cooper for the freight of his goods &c per the 'Mary Anne' be returned to him. **C.** That so much of the sum of £200 paid by Mr Cooper for the passage of himself and his family and of Mr and Mrs Elliott, as shall be saved to the Company by his having left the Ship, be also returned to him.

1841 Dec 03 John Ward, New Zealand Company Secretary to Mr F. F. Cooper, 46 Liverpool Street

Asks "whether you consent to receive this Sum (£107 12s 6d) in full discharge of all your demands real or supposed, against the Company, and whether you are ready to accept it in exchange for a receipt in full of all demands."

1842 Jan 04 Extracts from the Minutes of the Shipping Committee (pages 181-184)

Recommendation that the salary of Captain Reeves be increased to £300 per annum (page 181); Meeting held 06 Jan 1842 – Mr Alderman Thompson moved an amendment to the resolution re Captain Reeves increase of salary and this was passed. Meeting held 21 Dec 1842 – that the Inspector of Shipping, Captain P. J. Reeves to have six months notice to leave - £250.

1842 May 12 G. W. Hope, Under Secretary, Downing Street to J. N. Beit, Esquire (pages 246-248)

“... relative to the wish of a large body of Germans to emigrate to New Zealand... Lord Stanley considers, that there would be considerable objection at present to the formation of any Settlement of Foreigners on the Chatham Islands... On the subject of the naturalization of the parties... Lord Stanley would be willing to receive the recommendation of Her Majesty’s Consul at Hamburg, in favour of the various individuals, and would, on such recommendation, convey to the Governor of New Zealand the necessary authority for their naturalization...”

1842 May 24 John. N. Beit, 29 Surrey St, Strand to John Ward, Esq., Secretary of the New Zealand Company (pages 249-250)

“In consequence of the calamity which has befallen the Town of Hamburg the greater proportion of that Capital which I expected to be invested to promote German Emigration to New Zealand will for the present be withdrawn...but...if the Court of Directors would do me the honor to appoint me their Agent for Germany with the necessary authority for the Sale of Lands in the Company’s Settlements for the selection and conveyance of Emigrants purchase of stores and such other purposes in furtherance of the objects of the Company as to the said Court may appear proper...”

1842 Jun John Ward to J. N. Beit, Hamburg (pages 251-252)

“... I am instructed to state that the Directors will gladly avail themselves of your services as Agent of the Company at Hamburg on the same terms of remuneration and subject to the same Regulations as the other agents of the Company... The Directors will not undertake to defray the expense of an Office, which as well as any other incidental expenses must be borne by yourself... but they will pay for any advertisement you may think proper to insert in the German Papers, not exceeding the sum of £25...”

1842 Jun 14 John N. Beit, Hamburg to John Ward, Esq. (pages 253-255)

“... I would call the attention of the Board of the necessity of incurring some further expence for publications, in order to promote the main objects of the agency i.e. the Sales of Land; and the emigration of persons with some Capital as well as labourers... it would likewise be desirable to distribute a number of copies of Dr Ritter’s pamphlet, few Germans purchase such publications... I am willing to make satisfactory arrangements with under agents, in the several Towns of Germany...”

1842 Jun 21 John N. Beit, Hamburg (pages 256-257)

“... I was surprised yesterday by an application from Saxony of a particularly desirable Class of Settlers, operative farmers with some Capital, and who are emigrating on account of the high price of Land in their own Country... I have also an application from a very respectable and suitable mercantile man at Frankfurt... for an under agency, whom I intend to employ if the Court of Directors do not object to it...”

1842 Jun 24 John Ward, New Zealand House to John Nicholas Beit, Hamburg (page 258)

“... The Directors are not prepared at present to incur any further expense, beyond the sum already voted to you for advertisement, but they will be willing to re-consider the subject at a future period if purchases of land should be forthcoming. The Directors will not pledge themselves not to appoint other Agents in other parts of Germany if there should be reasons for doing so, but at present they have no intention of appointing any, and they have no objection to your appointing any Sub-Agents you think proper. The Company cannot deal with Half-Pay Officers or others for Land or any other terms than for ready money.

1842 Aug 09 John Macfarlane, Wellington to Colonel Wakefield (page 304)

Sir, I understand by the Newspapers which are the acknowledged organs of the New Zealand Company, in England, that the Court of Directors have set apart the sum of £2000 for Church purposes at Wellington. I take the liberty of asking whether you have received any instructions on the subject, and, if so, whether any portion of it has been set apart for the Church of Scotland, and how much? As I am writing by the first mail to the Colonial Committee of the General Assembly, I shall feel obliged by your answer at your earliest convenience.

1842 Aug 10 Colonel William Wakefield to John Macfarlane (pages 305-306)

... I have received the following information from the Court of Directors. The Court has resolved to grant immediately £2000 towards the endowment of the Church of England at Wellington, and members of the Court, who are members of the Church of England, have expressed their intention to exert themselves in raising private subscriptions in money or land to be added to the Company's Contribution, upon the understanding that whatsoever value now or hereafter may be contributed either in money or land by Grant of the Court, or by private subscription, through the Agency of members of the Company, will be met by a Contribution of equivalent value either in money or land on the Part of the Church; and that until the Bishop of New Zealand, as the Organ of the Church, shall have it in his power to contribute the whole value of its share either in Capital or land or money, yearly payments at the rate of £5 per Cent on the Capital shall be deemed a contribution of “equivalent value.” The Directors consider themselves under an engagement, and are ready to afford similar assistance under similar circumstances, to Bodies of Settlers of any religious denomination.

1842 Aug 12 John Macfarlane, Dulmuir Hill, Terrace, Wellington to Colonel William Wakefield (pages 307-308)

I have to acknowledge the honor of your note of the 10th instant...and I have no doubt but that the claims of the Church of Scotland, which for the last two years and a half, was the first, and the only Church, to employ a Clergyman among the Company's Settlers here, will meet with due attention. During that period, she has expended the sum of £1000 upon the Passage money, outfit & endowment of a Clergyman; and in addition to this, she has a Town and Country Section, expressly set apart for the endowment of the Church, and over which the Clergyman has no control. In these circumstances and on the principal of making Grant, equivalent in value to the contribution made by the Church itself, I trust you will find yourself authorised to follow out the instructions of the Directors, so that I may be enabled, as speedily as possible, to communicate with the Committee of the Church here, and take immediate measures for the erection of a Place of Worship – an early answer will oblige.

1842 Aug 15 Colonel William Wakefield to John Macfarlane (pages 309-310)

Sir, In the absence of any official information on the subject of the endowment mentioned by you in your letter of the 12th instant, as having been made by the Church of Scotland, I regret that I do not feel myself authorised to comply with your proposal that I should make an equivalent Grant on the part of the New Zealand Company. Before anything can be done here, in this matter, it seems to me necessary that the Heads of the Church of Scotland and the Directors of the Company should be in communication with each other, in the same manner that the Bishop of New Zealand and the Directors have been, on the endowment of the Church of England. From what I have already informed you of the intention of the Company, there is no doubt, I think, that the result of such communication would be satisfactory to the members of the Scotch Church in Wellington.

1842 Aug 25 John Macfarlane, Wellington Terrace to Colonel William Wakefield (pages 310-312)

Sir, I have to apologize for not acknowledging sooner the receipt of yours of the 15th instant. I regret that you did not then feel yourself authorised to comply with my proposal in reference to a Grant on the part of the New Zealand Company. I think, however, I may remove your scruples by inclosing for your information, an officially printed notice of my appointment by the General Assembly as First Minister of the Scotch Church in New Zealand. In regard to the Endowment, I may refer you to Mr Smith the Banker who has honoured my Drafts upon the Church, and to Mr Strang who will shew you the Title to the Section possessed by the Church, and also the Evidence that no free Passage was provided for me by the Company. With such official documents and considering that the Church of Scotland, for nearly the last three years, has alone, provided regularly for the religious interests of the Colonists at Wellington, I still trust, you will feel yourself justified as the principal Agent of the Company, in giving a Grant equivalent to the Contribution of the Church. I may further mention that as there is no Disparity among the ministers of the Church of Scotland, I am fully entitled officially to represent that Church in the same manner as the Bishop is the organ of the Church of England. I have no personal object to serve in this matter; but I think that justice and sound policy demand that something should be done by the Company for the advancement of the National Church of Scotland, as well as any other Denomination.

1842 Aug 26 Colonel William Wakefield to John Macfarlane (pages 312-313)

... I do not feel authorised to anticipate the decision of the Directors...

1842 Aug 30 John N. Beit, Hamburgh to John Ward, Esq., Secretary to the New Zealand Company (pages 259-264)

".. I have since made use of the authority conveyed, by appointing Sub-agents at Frankfurt... and in Bavaria..." Advertising expenses: "necessarily exceeding the sum voted for that purpose." Mentions Mr Preston who has "kindly supplied me, with such information upon Details as I stood in need of... I beg respectfully to submit the following plan for the future management of the Emigration to the Company's Settlements from here..."

1842 Aug 30 John N. Beit, Hamburgh to John Ward, Esq., London (pages 265-268)

Permit me to offer to you a few Observations in support of the proposal which I have today addressed to you officially and to solicit your support by pointing out to the Directors the true bearings of the measure. The House alluded to is that of Messrs De Chapeaurouge & Co. not the Youngman, who paid you a visit a short time ago but the old established and well known House closely allied not only to the Syndicus SieveKing but to two other Senators, and possessing from their Banking operations, very considerable influence in the interior of Germany, especially in all the Country near the Rhine, from whence the greatest number of the most desirable settlers emigrate...

1842 Aug 30 C. E. Trevelyan, Treasury Chambers to S. Stephen, Esq. (pages 269-271)

Sir, With reference to the 19th clause of the Act of the 5th and 6th Victoria Cap 36 "for regulating the sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies" and also to the appropriation from the proceeds of the sale of lands in the Colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemens Land and Western Australia authorised by my letter of this day's date, for expenses for survey management and sale of lands in those Colonies and for conveyance of Emigrants, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you for the information of Lord Stanley that in the case of New Zealand, their Lordships are pleased to authorise a similar appropriation of 15 per cent by the Governor of that settlement to expenditure for Aborigines and with respect to any remaining balance of such proceeds I am to request that you will move his Lordship to instruct the Governor to reserve the same for such directions as Her Majesty's Government may hereafter see fit to give on a more full knowledge of the financial state of the Colony.

Other letters on the same subject and using land sale proceeds to fund Emigration - (pages 272-273 and 285-286)

And a letter dated 27 Aug 1842 Lord Stanley, Downing Street to The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners (pages 274-276)

A copy of the "An Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the *Australian Colonies* [22 Jun 1842] (pages 277-284)

1842 Sep 09 John Macfarlane, Dulmuir Hill, Wellington Terrace to Colonel William Wakefield (pages 313-315)

... I suppose that, notwithstanding the loss of time, and the near termination of my engagement as Scotch Minister here, my best plan will be to write to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, transmitting, at the same time, a Copy of the Correspondence which has passed between us. Along with this, I have the pleasure of sending you a Copy of a letter which I have recently received from your Father. In the generous and philanthropic sentiments which it expresses, I most heartily concur, as I have frequently, both in public and private, urged the same benevolent object, and should you, or any other influential individual start the subject, I shall be happy to led all the aid in my power. I would venture, at the same time, to suggest that a Ward should be set apart expressly for the use of the Natives; as I know, from my own personal intercourse with them, that notwithstanding the zealous exertions of the Colonial Surgeon, many of them have suffered severly during the past winter. If agreeable to you, I should wish to insert your Father's letter in one of the Wellington Newspapers, as it relates to matters deeply affecting the interests of the Community at large.

Answer from Colonel William Wakefield to the foregoing

Dear Sir, I have no doubt the Company will pay due attention to any representations you may make as they have done in others. I think, at the same time, you should state that your Passage to this Country was not afforded by the Company, as it strikes me the believe it to have been. With respect to

my Father's letter, I don't think he would wish it to be published; and I think the doing so might partially defeat its object, as the scraping together so many fine names looks like puffing. I shall, however, be rejoiced to assist in any real practical measures to forward the views you and he have; and when our Bishop arrives, to combine with him and you in getting up an Hospital.

1842 Sep 09 F. D. Bell, New Zealand House, to J. N. Beit, Esq., Hamburg (pages 293-294)

In the absence of Mr Ward, I have laid your letter of the 30th August before the Court of Directors. Before expressing our opinion on the plan which you propose, the Directors would be glad to ascertain your views on the following points. [1] You do not state any sum per Adult for the conveyance of Emigrants in Section 3 of your proposal; can you give any approximations to the sum which you would consider sufficient? [2] You propose that the contract should be "subject to all the regulations, conditions, and stipulations usually required by the Company." The Directors presume, consequently, that you would be willing that the Regulations of the Company should be adhered to as if the Ships should have been sent out from England, and particularly in respect to Dietary and the proportion of space calculated for each adult. The latter point is of the utmost importance, but as you may wish to suggest another Dietary instead of the one used in the Company's Ships from England, the expression of your views would be satisfactory to the Court. I should mention that the calculation of space is made according to an Act of Parliament, to which the Company must adhere in all its English ships.

1842 Sep 13 John N. Beit, Hamburg to F. Dillon Bell, Esq., London

In reply to your favour of the 9th instant, I request you to inform the Board of Directors that I abstained from naming the price for the conveyance of passengers in order that they might stipulate the sum they would be willing to allow; we have based our calculations here upon the assumption that £17 10s was the minimum amount paid by the Company, when I was in London, and we are willing to Contract at that price. It appears from your P.S. that the Company is now chartering at lower prices. We shall be glad to do everything in our power to meet the views of the Directors, but beg to submit for their consideration the difficulties which we have to encounter. [1] We have not here that completion of Ships which exist in London. [2] We can not take up such large Vessels as the Company has lately chartered, and which can always be done at a lower rate. [3] We must calculate to have in this first Expedition only a limited number of Emigrants and shall have to fill up with cargo at a very low freight. [4] As the fittings up, Water casks, Victualling &c &c will have to be done by ourselves everything will necessarily be rather more expensive in the first instances; we could wish therefore that the Directors would allow that amount for the present.

Respecting the Regulations &c I deem it of the utmost importance that, all and every one should be in every particular most scrupulously adhered to, as if the Ships were sent out from England, I would allow of no deviation as to space or Dietary, to the latter I would make the small addition of 1lb or 1½lb of dried fruit per week, which I believe to be very salutary. I have invariably most strictly conformed to the regulations of the Company. I am certain that Messrs De Chapeaurouge & Co. will do the same and I sincerely wish and hope that the Directors will always enforce the due observance of them as fully as in England, as I am satisfied that this is the only and surest way to promote the best interests of the Company. I should be glad to receive a Drawing of the fittings up, of the Steerage with all the partitions. I could wish also to receive with the sanction of the Directors the plans I submitted, and authority to issue a short advertisement under the signature of Mr Ward stating that the Arrangement having so far advanced the Court

has been pleased to transfer the general Agency to Messrs De Chapeaurouge & Co. to appoint me Immigration Agent in the Colony, and that Notice of the further proceedings will be issued by the General Agency.

1842 Sep 13 John Macfarlane, First Minister of the Scotch Church, New Zealand to John Ward, Esq. (pages 298-303)

Sir, Though personally a Stranger to you, I venture to address you as the Official organ of the New Zealand Company, on a subject deeply affecting the highest interests of the Colonists in this Settlement. On observing, from the public prints, that the Board of Directors have liberally granted the sum of £2000 towards the endowment of the Episcopalian Church at Wellington, with an intimation that they were ready to give a proportionate grant to other denominations, according to the sums which they themselves advanced. I, as the sole clerical representative of the Church of Scotland here, put myself in communication with Colonel Wakefield, as the Principal Agent of the Company, & I now beg to enclose to you a Copy of our correspondence, by which you will perceive the grounds upon which I rested the claims of the Scotch settlers. The Scotch Church was the first to furnish the Colonists with a Clergyman, who has been the only permanently resident Minister here, officiating, in the absence of any other, to various denominations of Christians, and often called upon to discharge secular as well as spiritual duties. In addition to this, the Church of Scotland has already advanced the sum of £900 for the support of her Minister here besides £100 for the purchase of a Section of Land, towards the partial endowment of a future Clergyman, amounting in all to the sum of £1000. There is another circumstance which I omitted to mention in my communication with Colonel Wakefield, that she has further guaranteed the sum of £150 per annum, as stipend to myself, as long as I continue to officiate among the Scotch Settlers, in New Zealand. On all these grounds, I hope that the Board of Directors will deem it wise, as well as just, to grant a Sum equivalent to that which the Church of Scotland has already advanced, or may advance in future; for they may rest assured, that religious instruction forms the first and fundamental element of prosperity in any Colony, but especially in an Infant Colony; for it is far easier to check immorality in the outset, than to remedy it afterwards when it has attained to some growth. It ought also to be kept in mind, that from the very extensive Plan of the Colony, though there may be always a dense Town Population, still the very many who are engaged in Agricultural Pursuits, must, necessarily, disperse among the Forests & Valleys, separated miles from one another and whose spiritual destitution no voluntary liberality can supply; and for whom the Company, at whose inducement they sacrificed Home and its Privileges, are under a moral responsibility to make some provision. As an instance of this, I may mention that, on the Banks of the River Hutt, there are, scattered widely from one another, several hundred individuals who never see a Clergyman, with the exception of the few casual visits, which I have, with difficulty, been enabled to pay them. The consequence is, that too many of them have fallen into habits injurious to their own comforts, and to the well-being of Society at large. I may mention another instance in point. In Nelson, there are, I should suppose, nearly two thousand Inhabitants, without any resident Clergyman, and who, therefore since their first Settlement, have been deprived of all religious ordinances, excepting when occasionally visited by a Missionary, and by myself, and, more recently, by Dr Selwyn.... There is another question to which Colonel Wakefield alludes viz., whether I received a free passage, as he seems to have been under an impression, himself, that I did, and thinks that the Directors are so likewise. I may mention that in my communication with the Church, I fully understood that it had been paid, like that of any other Cabin Passenger, out of the percentage deducted from the Purchase money of the Sections belonging to the Church. Tis possible, however, that I may be under a mistake, and should wish to be corrected.

1842 Sep 20 John Ward, New Zealand House to John N. Beit, Esq., Hamburg

Sir, The Directors of the New Zealand Company have taken into their consideration the proposals contained in your letters of the 30th ultimo and the 13th instant, relative to the dispatch of an Emigrant Ship during the present season from Hamburg to Nelson in New Zealand, and I am now directed to communicate to you their views on the matter. Your propositions appear to be [1] That the land sales should be effected according to the printed Terms for sale of Land in Nelson and the amount submitted accordingly to the Company [2] That the Agent at Hamburg should be authorised to select the Free Emigrants in strict conformity to the Regulations and in a certain proportion to the land sales effected, to be paid by the Directors, and which you desire to be extended beyond the proportion at present fixed [3] That the Company shall contract with the Agent for the conveyance of the Emigrants subject to the Regulations, but without liability on its part as the number, but to pay only for those embarked provided the number does not exceed the proportion authorised [4] That the Company appoint the Superintendent to be paid by the Agent [5] That the passage money be paid, one half by drafts on the Company at two months date after sailing, and the other half after arrival at two months sight [6] That the Company will authorise you to act as Immigration Agent for Germans in the Colony with a view to your obtaining the appointment of Hanseatic Consul, that the Agency at Hamburg be transferred to Messrs de Chapeaurouge & Co. and that you be authorised to notify the same by advertisement purporting to proceed from the Court, and under the signature of the Secretary.

Being satisfied of the advantages which would result to the Colony from the Immigration of Germans to be collected at Hamburg under respectable auspices, the Court of Directors is anxious to do the utmost it legitimately can to promote your enterprise. The Court therefore assents to the whole of the proposals made by you as above recapitulated with the following remarks and modifications. As to [2] you are aware that the proportion of the Land Sales which the Company is at present pledged to devote to Emigration is 3/6ths or one moiety – of the remaining 3/6ths, one sixth is applicable to public purposes, one sixth to the cost of establishing the Settlement and one sixth to the Company's profit and general expenses. The Company is willing to renounce its own one sixth on this occasion, if the amount of the sales should render such a sacrifice necessary, so that the amount applicable to Emigration will be a proportion not exceeding 4/6ths of the whole land sales. It is however to be understood, that this arrangement will only be applicable to the first ship, and that the balance thus overpaid is to be repaid to the Company out of future land sales, so that the due proportion may be eventually recovered. As to [3] and [4] the Agent may enter into the contract in his own name for the conveyance of the Emigrants, there being no occasion to involve the Company in any liability on this account. The Company will sanction the appointment of the Surgeon Superintendent to be selected by the Agent.

Generally, the Court of Directors considers that the entire responsibility of the shipping arrangements will rest with the Gentlemen at Hamburg; and therefore although the Contract price of £17 10s per adult proposed by you appears high in reference to the rates at which ships have recently been chartered by this Company the Court confines itself to the expression of the anxiety that the ship should be of an unexceptional character and that the proceedings should resemble those of this Company as closely as possible, for it would be a source of much mortification to the Directors to have given even an indirect sanction to any arrangements which did not prove to be of the best kind and calculated to satisfy the just expectations of the Emigrants and the public.

In conclusion, I am desired to say that the Directors will have much pleasure in despatching their Inspector of Shipping to Hamburg at the proper time to superintend the arrangements, and assist with his advice and experience, if it should be the wish of the promoters of the expedition to have the assistance of that Officer. This, however, cannot be done until the Ship is actually taken up, and the arrangements are in such a state of forwardness, that the Inspector will not be detained beyond a few days in Hamburg. It is not possible to prepare any drawings of the fittings and berths, until the ship is known to which the plan is to be applied.

1842 Sep 21 D. Dunbar, London to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company (page 292)

Sir, With reference to my Tender of the 16th instant, of the Ship Phoebe at the rate of £4 11s per Ton for the voyage to New Zealand, I hereby agree to receive the gross sum of £1900 for the voyage in lieu of the said sum of £4 11s per Ton and I do hereby further agree and engage to abide by the Terms and conditions printed in my said Tender of the 16th instant, as if the same had been accepted by the Company at the said rate per Ton instead of for the said gross sum of nineteen hundred pounds.

1842 Sep 25 Copy of a Private letter from Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., Nelson (pages 322-332)

A wet day gives me an opportunity of expressing my opinions to you on the practice of colonizing with a view to aiding you in your future operations... mentions Lord Howicks distinction between Town Land and Country... refers to the South Australian Company and their efforts at inducing cultivation... refers to Tuckett, the Governor, Shortland, Martin, the Bishop, Mr Merrivale... [21 Oct 1842] We are still without the arrival of the 'Thomas Harrison'; indeed, the 'Olympus' is also due. Very dull times, no employment for the labour, the capital of the Colony all but exhausted, all the small storekeepers in a bad way, we have 50 men on the road at 14s a week and 7lbs rations... I have just got a load of coal over from Coal Bay, which turns out well, I have no doubt of its answering well for steam; I shall send several tons home by the first opportunity.

1842 Sep 26 Memorandum of Agreement between Duncan Dunbar of the City of London, Ship owner and the New Zealand Company (pp 287-291)

Whereas the Parties of the first part tendered, or caused to be tendered to the said Company, the Ship or Vessel called the 'Phoebe' belonging to the Port of London of the burthen per register of 471 tons, now lying in the Port of London for the conveyance of Emigrants to New Zealand, upon the terms, and with under and subject to the conditions mentioned and particularized in the Tender thereof, dated the 16th day of September 1842 a Copy of whereof is hereunto annexed... [the tender is attached]

1842 Sep 30 George Rennie Jnr, 1 Chetham Place, Belgrave Square to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley (pages 333-335)

My Lord, May I beg the favour or your Lordship's consideration of the enclosed correspondence which I have had with the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company. In explanation I have to add that the proposal made by me on behalf of various persons desiring to emigrate, was that the Company should establish on the Eastern Coast of the Middle Island a new Colony, of the extent of 100,000 acres. That previous to the arrival of the Emigrants the Company should undertake to have the land surveyed, a practicable landing place constructed, as well as a barrack for the temporary accommodation of the Colonists and that reasonable communications by roads and bridges to the different allotments should be made, at the expense of the Company....

1842 Oct 05 F. Dillon Bell, New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings to Duncan Dunbar, Esq., Limehouse (page 337)

Sir, I am directed with reference to condition No.10 of the Charter Party of your ship 'Phoebe' to request you will inform the Directors, whether, and upon what terms you would undertake to victual the Passengers according to the accompanying scale, for the two classes of Passengers who will be embarked. The Directors will be obliged by the intimation of your views before Tuesday next the 11th instant.

1842 Oct 06 James Stephen, Downing Street to George Rennie (page 339)

Sir, I am directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing copies of a correspondence between yourself and the Directors of the New Zealand Company relative to a project which you have in view of forming, through the Agency of that Company, a fresh settlement in the Middle Island of New Zealand. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that Lord Stanley considers that if any proposal is to be made to H. M. Government on that subject, it should proceed from the New Zealand Company. At the same time Lord Stanley thinks it right to apprise you that he is not disposed to hold out any encouragement at present to more extensive settlement on the middle Island.

1842 Oct 11 Extract of a Letter from the Manager of the Union Bank at Nelson (pages 340-342)

Since writing you on the 31st August, there is no news of importance and we have had no arrivals from England since the 'Sir Charles Forbes'. This, however, I do not consider an evil, as it allows parties to settle down and get into the country. In fact, all the energy of Captain Wakefield is devoted to this point, being satisfied that the ultimate prosperity of the colony will depend upon its productions, and that £100 produced now is worth £1000 hereafter. Captain Wakefield is very obliging, and a great favourite with all parties, so that although we are entitled to have a corporation, it is doubtful how far the advantages would cover trouble and expense. The land I believe capable of producing anything, and no doubt untold wealth in minerals. Coal we have plenty, and I have seen several seams above ground that can be worked without sinking, and one seam is nearly 30 feet thick. A Company, formed amongst the labouring men, started last week to commence working it. (The New Zealand Company renders them every assistance.) This is of some importance, as it will immediately become an article of Export. I am also glad to perceive that there appears to be a total absence of speculation and land jobbing.

1842 Oct 12 John Ward, New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings to Duncan Dunbar Esq., Limehouse (pages 343-345)

Sir, I have received and laid before the Directors of the New Zealand Company your letter of the 7th instant offering to victual the Chief Cabin Passengers in the 'Phoebe' for £12 2s 9d per head per adult, exclusive of fresh mutton, and pork and soft bread; also to victual the Fore Cabin Passengers at £5 17s 9d per adult, being in each case the cost price of the provisions &c. The Directors are obliged by your offer, and accept the Tender for the Fore Cabin Passengers at £5 17s 9d as stated above. With respect to the Chief Cabin Dietary the Directors are desirous of including the fresh meals named in the Dietary in the price to be paid per adult; and they would propose accordingly that you receive the sum of £15 per adult to include the whole ... Dietary. I have to request you will state whether you are willing to accede to this proposal. The Company will provide the knives and forks, table linen &c, for the use of the Chief Cabin Passengers.

1842 Oct 27 Copy of a private letter from Captain Arthur Wakefield, Nelson (pages 346-349)
1842 Oct 27 Copy of a private letter from Captain Arthur Wakefield, Nelson (pages 350-357)
1842 Nov 07 Extract of a private letter from Colonel William Wakefield, Auckland (pages 358-367)

1842 Nov 22 John Ward, New Zealand House to Messrs De Chapeaurouge & Co., Hamburg (page 368)
Gentlemen, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., transmitting Bills to the Amount of £1802 19s 10d in payment of the purchase money of six allotments of land in the New Zealand Company Settlement of Nelson. The Land orders shall be made out as specified by you, and handed to Mr Beit.

1842 Nov 22 John Ward, New Zealand House to J. N. Beit, Esq., Hamburg (pages 369-370)
Sir, With reference to your letter dated the 11th instant (and which I briefly acknowledged on the 16th inst.) wherein you Notice an Article dated "London 29th October" which has appeared in the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, and has from thence been copied into several other German Newspapers, I am to inform you that the Statement to which you have drawn the attention of the Directors, contains very gross misrepresentations, the most serious of which alleges, that the Land Orders of the New Zealand Company contain a Clause exonerating the Company from any liability in respect of the validity of the title to lands purchased from it. The Land Orders issued by the New Zealand Company contain no such clause; the Company's title to its land being derived through a direct grant from the Crown.

1842 Nov 25 John Ward, New Zealand House to John Nickolas Beit, Esq., Hamburg (page 371-372)
Sir, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Court of Directors has appointed you to be Agent of the New Zealand Company at the Settlement of Nelson for the reception of such German Emigrants as may arrive from time to time in that Settlement. The Court has full confidence in the care and circumspection which you will use in giving your advice and assistance to all Natives of Germany who may resort to the Settlement, and hopes that the appointment conferred on you may conduce to their comfort and well-being. I am to request that you will on arrival place yourself under the general directions of Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., the Company's Agent at Nelson, and that you will address to him, for transmission through the Principal Agent, Colonel Wakefield, any communications which you may have occasion to make to the Court.

1842 Dec 08 John Ward, New Zealand House to Captain Arthur Wakefield, Resident Agent of the New Zealand Company Nelson (p373-375)
Sir, I am instructed to inform you that the Ship 'St Pauli', P. Schacht, Master (by which I forward this despatch) is appointed to sail from the Port of Hamburg, on the 20th instant, under the Hamburg flag, with a body of German Emigrants for the Company's Settlement at Nelson. The circumstances connected with the despatch of the Ship, being peculiar, require some explanation. A few months since, public attention in Germany having been directed to the eligibility of New Zealand as a place of Settlement for Germans, by various publications on the subject, the Court of Directors was induced, on the application of Mr John Nicholas Beit of Hamburg, who was animated by a desire to become the leader of an emigrating body of his Countrymen, and had interested himself accordingly, to appoint him Agent for the Company in Germany, and he has, for some time past, acted in that capacity. In consequence of Mr Beit's exertions having resulted in the sale of several Nelson allotments, with the probability of further sales being

effected, the Company has consented to grant free passages to One Hundred German Emigrants in the Ship of 'St Pauli', which has been chartered by Mr Beit and other parties whom he has associated in the enterprise, entirely at their own expense and risk. The Vessel will, however, be fitted and provided in accordance with the Company's Regulations, insofar as may be compatible with the wants and habits of Germans, and the whole of the arrangements will be inspected by one of the Company's Officers despatched to Hamburg for the purpose. Mr Beit has now, with the consent of the Court, resigned the Agency for Germany, in favour of Messrs de Chapeaurouge & Co., one of the most respectable Mercantile Houses in the City of Hamburg; and he has been appointed by the Company its Agent in New Zealand for the reception of such German Emigrants as may from time to time, proceed thither. A Copy of the Letter of Appointment is herewith enclosed. Mr Beit accompanies the present expedition with his whole family, consisting, exclusive of himself, of thirteen members, together with two young Clergymen sent out by the North German Missionary Society. The free Emigrants are represented to be of a very eligible class, comprising amongst them persons of small Capital, and, what will prove an equally valuable acquisition to the Colony, some Vine dressers from the Rhenish wine Provinces. Mr Beit, when in this Country, was in direct communication with the Colonial Office, without reference to the Company, and received from Lord Stanley an assurance, that the rights of British subjects would, on the production of proper Certificates, be conceded to the German Emigrants whom he might be the means of introducing into the Colony. The Court, regarding the present enterprise as an important one, and likely to lead to further expeditions from German Ports, desires me to introduce to you, in an especial manner, Mr Beit and his Companions, requesting that you will shew them every attention and afford them all the assistance and information in your power, in the furtherance of their objects.

1842 Dec 13 John Ward, New Zealand House to Messrs De Chapeaurouge & Co., Hamburg (page 376)

Gentlemen, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 6th instant and of Mr Beit's letter of the same date. I transmit to you by this mail a parcel containing the Land orders for the three allotments, which were left blank, filled up as you desired. I shall be obliged by your acknowledging their receipt.

1843 Letters written in German with regard to the Vessel 'St Pauli' (pages 377-381)

[1] Maerz 05 written by passengers – Copy 1843/804 (page 377-379); [2] undated written by passengers; [3] 21 Feb 1843 written by John N. Beit, Superintendent and Agent for the New Zealand Company in Nelson; [4] 20 Feb 1843 Petition with names of signatories – La Motte, Heine, Frost, Pahl, Karsten, Fr. Sixtus, P. Schneider, Spanhake, C. Lange, W. Pahl, C. Sixtus, B. Bensemann, Janesch, Ahrens, Subritzki, Behrends, Rachdel, Freban, Hasenbeine, Spring, Assmann, Diekmann, Orye, Fricke, Coerber, Öllrich, Schumacher, Hempel, Mohr, Hutter, Hansen, Stadje, Henriette Schüler, Dorothee Adam, Bettie Tesefeld, Doris Meyer, Marie Beckmann, Schäucher, Manosen, Frank, Jung, Schieb, Eisemann, Haase.

1843 Mar 03 George Rennie, No.1 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square to Lord Stanley (pages 382-384)

My Lord, On the 30th September last, I had the honor to submit for your Lordship's consideration a letter which I had received from the Directors of the New Zealand Company, in reply to a proposal which I made to them on behalf of various persons, to establish a new Settlement on the middle island of New Zealand – which the Directors expressed their readiness and desire to promote, provided Her Majesty's Government would consent to the undertaking. In your Lordship's answer of the 6th October, communicated to me by Mr Stephen, it was suggested that the Directors should themselves apply to your Lordship on the subject, a copy of which I forwarded to them.

After a protracted delay very injurious to the circumstances of the applicants, I have received a final answer stating in substance, that the relations of the New Zealand Company with Her Majesty's Government put it entirely out of the power of the Company, to promote any colonisation whatsoever. From the passage in Mr Stephen's letter to me in which he states that "Lord Stanley thinks it right to apprise you that he is not disposed to hold out any encouragement at present to more extensive settlement on the Middle Island," I have been led to infer that your Lordship would be disposed to promote colonisation elsewhere, and as I represent a considerable number of persons desirous of emigrating to New Zealand, I should feel obliged by your Lordship's informing me, whether the inference I have drawn be correct, and if so what is the nature of the encouragement your Lordship would be disposed to hold out.

1843 Mar 14 G. W. Hope, Downing Street to George Rennie Junior, Esq. (page 385)

Sir, I am directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that his Lordship would suggest that you should place yourself in communication with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject of your Plan of Emigration and Lord Stanley will communicate to that Board copies of your letter under acknowledgement and of this reply.

1843 March George Rennie, Chesham Place to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners (pages 386-389)

Gentlemen, Having in accordance with Lord Stanley's suggestion communicated with you on the subject of colonizing New Zealand I have to acknowledge the attention and courtesy I received from you in discussing the question, and your readiness to give every information, as well as to afford all the facilities towards the promotion of emigration which the present Acts of Parliament enable you to give. Since my first interview with you, I have consulted several of the parties intending to emigrate to New Zealand with the view of ascertaining whether I could have it in my power to make you a proposal for the purchase of a Block of Land according to the Terms of Sale. I have however been unable to bring about my arrangement in consequence of their objections to paying money in advance for Land the situation and quality of which they are unacquainted with, and from the Town of Auckland being already formed, all those inducements which capitalists look to in the formation of a new settlement, in the rise in the value of the Town and Suburban Lots having previously been disposed of, I doubt much whether any combination of persons could be formed to advance the capital necessary to make the preparations for a successful emigration. I am of opinion that the attractions of a new life for a Town & Port are absolutely necessary to collect a sufficient number of settlers to purchase a block of land of any considerable extent, and the opportunities I have had lately of ascertaining the views of intending emigrants enables me to state that they require preparations for commencing their labours advantageously to be made previous to their arrival in the Colony – such as landing place and bridges, shelter for themselves and their goods & for the construction of which a portion of the purchase money of the land might be appropriated.

1843 Apr 10 J. D. Greenwood, Surgeon Superintendent 'Phoebe' to Captain A. Wakefield, R.M., Nelson (pages 390-393)

Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting my opinion as to the working of the plan of reduced Cabin Passages on board the 'Phoebe'. The general feeling of the Cabin Passengers is in its favour; they are satisfied that the dietary and accommodation provided for them, have been as good as could be expected for the very moderate sum paid; at the same time they would have preferred a larger allowance of flour, instead of the biscuit, and would have willingly paid a small extra sum for an additional meal of fresh meat per week. I think it would also be advisable with respect to their Children, they should have the same liberty as the free Emigrants; viz, that of substituting additional rations of flour, suet, raisins, rice

or similar articles for the salt meat, which they will not touch. Should the New Zealand Company continue to provide Cabin passages, I think it will be advisable that some means should be found of putting the care of their dietary under the more immediate control of the Company's Officer. I think the messing of the Cabin Passengers should be considered and made as much a part of his duty, as superintending the rations of the free Emigrants; and if in addition the Company were to pay the Steward, or make a gratuity to him, dependant on the Surgeon's Certificate of good conduct; making him in fact the Company's Steward, it would relieve both him, and the Captain from the false position they at present occupy where their interest and duty to their passengers are, and are known to be in direct opposition to each other. If in addition, the Surgeon's control and superintendence, were more clearly understood, to extend to the intermediate passengers, it would very much contribute to the maintenance of good order, and regularity; as although on the passage out of the 'Phoebe' I assumed this control, and found it necessary to do so. I felt very uncertain how far I was borne out by my instructions. Instead also of making it optional with the Company's Officer to demand an account of the quantities of water, provisions &c, which if put in force, is regarded as a very unnecessary interference, it might perhaps be made imperative on the Captain to give him an account of the quantities of Stores, on first sailing, and a monthly return of the expenditure.

1843 Apr 27 Arthur Wakefield to Colonal William Wakefield, Principal Agent, New Zealand Company, Wellington (pages 394-397)

Sir, I beg to enclose a letter from Mr Greenwood the Surgeon Superintendent of the 'Phoebe' in answer to a request of mine that he would furnish me with his opinion on the working of the cheap Cabin Passage system in that Ship. From what I can learn from other sources, Mr Greenwood's opinion is borne out, and I can recommend his letter to the notice of the Court. His suggestion with respect to the additional allowance of flour is obvious, as the insisting on bread being baked, would be very little additional expense; bakers being almost always to be found amongst the Emigrants. It appeared to be the general opinion that no objection would have been made to an additional sum for another meal of fresh meat a week. It occurs to me, in these ships, great care should be observed to select the best Hamburg beef. The Cuddy passengers landed here, were Mr Greenwood, the Messrs Wetherell, Hildreth, Sinclair and Keeley. Mr Gibson Stubbs took his passage immediately for Van Dieman's Land as also a second Cabin passenger Mr Gollins. In spite of the inducement offered by cheap passages, but a small amount of Capital has reached this settlement; nor do I believe any great amount had gone on to Wellington. I fear without some check, the new system will be taken advantage of to procure passages to Van Dieman's Land (our only rival) more owing to the large expenditure of Government money, than to any superiority in Natural Elements. I beg to remark that amongst the Emigrants by the 'Phoebe', are several Engineers, who stand no chance of finding employment; indeed we have a surplus of mechanics of all descriptions, who are of little service in the completion of the Roads, and necessarily a great expense.

1843 Apr 14 Extracts of a letter to Mr Little from Alfred Fell, Nelson, his nephew (pages 398-400)

For your two Town Sections (in New Plymouth) Choices Nos 150 and 230 Lewthwaite had chosen Nos 733 and 708 on the Surveyor's Plan. They are of average value for the respective choices. The one marked 733 I sold for £55 payable at any time within 5 years and at 10 per cent interest until the whole is paid. He is likewise to erect buildings within six months to the amount of £50 so that if under any circumstances he should not pay (and I cannot for a moment anticipate it for he is a very respectable man) still you are safe, for the Buildings become Yours. However, your speculations in New Zealand Company's shares may turn out, I cannot of course tell, and we have scarcely any means of judging here. But my new opinion is that you had better sell out, even at a loss. I will tell you why I... this. It is on the fact of their spending such enormous sums in the different settlements that it cannot last long. The Sums which are spent here alone would frighten you. Your section at Wellington is a bad speculation – indeed as far as regards myself, I would not give £50 for it – as to selling it here, it is quite out of the question. Your New Plymouth speculations cannot but pay well and as to your Nelson speculations in land, why the one suburban choice in my name, 51, I have sold for nearly as much as you gave for the whole, viz £600. It is laid out as a village, and I call it "Littleton". It is all payable in 2 and 3 years with interest of 10 per cent until it is paid.

1843 May 12 Communication to Mr Rennie and assented to by him. (page 401)

The Committee are quite ready to enter into cordial communication with Mr Rennie for the purpose of aiding him in the formation of a plan for a new Settlement in New Zealand but on the distinct understanding that for the present, whatever may pass between the parties shall be considered strictly private and confidential, and as not committing either party to any thing.

1843 May 18 John Ward, Secretary, New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings to Colonel William Wakefield, Wellington (pages 402-406)

... the Court of Directors has happily succeeded in placing the relations of the New Zealand Company with Her Majesty's Government" on a satisfactory footing... all doubts and difficulties affecting the Company's Title to its Lands are removed, and that the substantial benefits of a local government and the regular administration of Justice are to be no longer with-held from the Company's Settlements... nor are the less pleased with the appointment of Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N. to be Governor of the Colony...the orders of the Court contained in my Despatch of the 3rd February last, No.14, directing you to suspend land sales in the Settlements of Nelson and New Plymouth are hereby rescinded... instructions will be sent you shortly with respect to a renewal of the sales in the Wellington District...

1843 May 26 Extract of a letter from Messrs de Chapeaurouge & Co., Hamburg to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company (page 407)

We transmit you the copy of a letter from the Norddeutsche Missions Gezellschafor which we received today in our quality as General Agent.

New Zealand Company – [Printed] Correspondence relating to the Colony of New Edinburgh (pages 408-409)

- [1] 1843 May 23 George Rennie, W. Cargill and Went. P. Croke, 1 Chesham Place, London to John Ward, New Zealand Company
- [2] 1843 May 25 John Ward, New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings to Messrs Rennie, Cargill and Croke
- [3] 1843 Jun 24 George Rennie, 1 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square to John Ward, Secretary to New Zealand Company
- [4] 1843 Jun 30 John Ward, New Zealand House, Board Street Buildings to George Rennie, Esq.

1843 Jul 07 Extracts from the Minutes of the Committee of Management held on 07 Jul 1843 (page 410)

Mr Rennie and Mr Cargill attended. Mr Cargill instructed:

- [1] To take two Rooms at Edinburgh as an Office, by the month
- [2] To advertise the Terms of Purchase, moderately
- [3] To advertise the Notice of Information, considerably
- [4] To communicate with Mr Burns with a view of inducing him to take an active part at Edinburgh with the other colonists
- [5] To keep a Journal of which a copy shall be transmitted to the Company, daily by Mr Alfred
- [6] To take measures for establishing an extensive Agency

1843 Jul 11 Newspaper article titled “Colony of New Edinburgh” to be founded by the New Zealand Company (page 412)

1843 Jul 22 Frederick Tuckett, Nelson to John Beit, Esq., Nelson (Page 413)

Sir, I beg to request your attention to the circumstances of three of your people, Lange, Fluter and Stade, one of whom represents to me that he has seven children to maintain. All three assert that they are without the necessary means of subsistence and that they have in vain requested employment from you. I take this opportunity to remind you that I have already invited you to point out to me any way in which I can with propriety facilitate your carrying into immediate execution the intentions of Chapearouge and Co. in reference to the German Immigrants and if the Suburban Sections already delivered are not all sufficiently eligible for immediate cultivation, that I could possibly make arrangements to enable you to select a Rural Section at Choice No.4

1843 Aug 04 T. C. Harington, New Zealand House to George Rennie, Esq. (pages 414-416)

Letter appointing George Rennie as Agent to the New Zealand Company Settlement of New Edinburgh. Includes extract from Minutes of Committee of Management dated 28 Jul 1843 – Resolved “That a recommendation be made to the Court of Directors to place Mr Rennie on the same footing as to duties and salary as the Company’s Agent at Nelson, subject however to the contingency of the Colony of New Edinburgh being carried into effect.”

1843 Aug 07 G. W. Hope, Downing Street to Joseph Somes (pages 417-423)

Relates to the New Zealand Company Land in Auckland

1843 Aug 10 T. C. Harington, New Zealand House to George Rennie, Esq., 21 South St, Andrew St, Edinburgh (pages 424-425)

Sir, Having laid before the Court of Directors your letter of 7 August acknowledging your appointment as the Company's Agent in New Edinburgh, I am instructed to inform you that it has been perused with much satisfaction. I am also to acquaint you that by a letter from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, received on Tuesday, the Directors are apprised that the instructions issued by Her Majesty's Government to Captain Fitzroy, who recently left England for the purpose of assuming the Government of New Zealand afford the amplest scope for such selections of land as may best secure the prosperity of the settlement about to be established under your superintendence.

Group of letter extracts sent to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company – not easy to read (pages 428-434)

No authors given – [1] Nelson 12 Aug 1843, [2] Nelson 31 May 1843, [3] Nelson 31 May 1843, [4] 07 Aug 1843 – commenting on flax industry

1843 Aug 21 Schedule of papers relating to loan agreed to on this date (page 435)

Date	From	To	Abstract
21 Aug 1843	C. G. White	Governor & Directors NZ Company	Offering loan of £1,000 at 4½ %
21 Aug 1843	C. McGarel	Governor & Directors NZ Company	Offering loan of £10,000 at 4½ %
21 Aug 1843	C. McGarel	Governor & Directors NZ Company	Enclosing the above
22 Aug 1843	Jos. Somes	Directors NZ Company	Offering loan of £10,000 at 4½ %
22 Aug 1843	Thomas Ward	Governor & Directors NZ Company	Offering loan of £10,000 at 4½ %
26 Aug 1843	B. Olivera	Mr Harington	Requesting copy of Resolution & form of tender for loan
28 Aug 1843	J. H. Lance		Memo: Form of tender for loan to be forwarded
31 Aug 1843	J. D. Luccock	Mr Harington	Requesting copy of Resolution & form of tender for loan
02 Sep 1843	J. K. Clement	Governor & Directors NZ Company	Offering loan of £1,000 at 5 %
04 Sep 1843	A. J. Valpy	Mr Harington	How is new Capital to be raised
19 Sep 1843	A. J. Valpy	Mr Harington	Give enclosed to the Directors
19 Sep 1843	C. Tabor	Governor & Directors NZ Company	Offering loan of £1,000 at £4 17s %
22 Sep 1843	T. W. Dukes	Mr Harington	Send form of tender for Mr Few
25 Sep 1843	R. Few	Governor & Directors NZ Company	Offering loan of £700 at 4½ %
25 Sep 1843	T. W. Dukes	Mr Harington	Transmitting the above
	Memorandum		Mr Few wishes to increase his loan
30 Sep 1843	R. Few	Governor & Directors NZ Company	Offering loan of £1,000 at 4½ %
02 Oct 1843	T. W. Dukes	Mr Harington	Forwarding new tender
28 Nov 1843	Francis Riddell	Governor & Directors NZ Company	Offering loan of £500 at 4½ %

Land Schedule of Notices of Transfers (pages 436-437)

Date	From	To	Remarks
10 Aug 1839	Jane Beauchamp	Hon. A. G. Tollemache	Five Town Acres
14 Aug 1840	C. Ibbotson	R. Silwall	Land order 395
24 Aug 1840	Henry Cape	Samuel Farrar	Land order 34
24 Aug 1840	J. Crowther	H. Hughlings	Land order 52 (Country lands)
31 Aug 1840	C. Ibbotson	C. Rawson	Five Land orders
05 Sep 1840	J. Rawson	C. Ibbotson	Four Land orders
15 Sep 1840	C. Ibbotson	H. Hughlings	Land order 84
08 Oct 1840	W. Swainson	J. Steyner	Land order 413
08 Oct 1840	W. Swainson	J. H. Luscombe	Land order 497
17 Oct 1840	Correspondence	W. Tate 15 Oct to A. Willis	Land order 741 transferred
17 Oct 1840	Correspondence	A. Willis 17 Oct to J. Ward	from G. Gate to W. Tate
17 Oct 1840	C. Rawson	John Ward	Land order 737
27 Oct 1840	W. Swainson	J. Stayner	Land orders 421 and 422
24 Oct 1840	G. Robins	John Cates	Land order 855
31 Oct 1840	C. Rawson	C. M. Penny	Land order 595
31 Oct 1840	C. Rawson	Alexander Nairne	Land orders 747 and 771
03 Nov 1840	R. N. Busby	G. T. Whittington	Land order 911
04 Nov 1840	C. Ibbotson	Henry Stury	Three land orders
07 Nov 1840	John Constable	Notice of sundry transfers of land orders affected last year	
14 Nov 1840	Thomas Parkinson	S. F. Hartley	Land orders 24 and 28
14 Nov 1840	Thomas Parkinson	B. Hartley	Land order 44
23 Nov 1840	C. Rawson	John Jones	Land order 408
23 Nov 1840	C. Rawson	Richard Ellis	Land order 480
23 Nov 1840	C. Rawson	J. J. Short	Three land orders
23 Nov 1840	S. Thwaite	Henry Stury	Land order 362
05 Dec 1840	R. Few	D. Wakefield	Three land orders (Country lands)
18 Dec 1840	James Smith	Lawrence Philips	Land order 290
21 Dec 1840	Mary Elizabeth Davis	Ed. B. Davis	Land order 17

Date	From	To	Remarks
22 Dec 1840	John Jennings	C. Thomas	Land order 300
24 Dec 1840	Elizabeth Patchett	Frederick Ibbotson	Land order 313
24 May 1842	J. Stayner	W. Quilter	Land order 343
19 Jul 1842	G. F. Everingham	S. Sinclair	Land order 209 (Country lands)
05 Jul 1842	Edward Hale	Luke Natrass	Land order 383 (Country lands)

Schedule of Papers relative to Mr Ramsay's depot (page 438)

Date	Item	Abstract
09 Aug 1839	D. Ramsay to Mr Ward	Offering to establish a depot
12 Aug 1839	D. Ramsay to Mr Ward	Terms on which Emigrants would be boarded and lodged in depot
23 Aug 1839	D. Ramsay's engagement	To fit up premises for a depot & to charge for boarding &c the Emigrants at the rates therein mentioned
05 Sep 1839	H. F. Alston's Report	On Mr Ramsay's Depot
13 Sep 1839	D. Ramsay to Mr Ward	Depot will now accommodate 100 emigrants & 100 more on Saturday
25 Sep 1839	H. F. Alston's Report	On Mr Ramsay's Depot
07 Nov 1839	D. Ramsay to Mr Ward	
The premises of Messrs Enderby are offered to Mr Ramsay & are more suitable than those of Mr Hilman in present use		
13 Nov 1839	D. Ramsay's Account	For maintenance of Emigrants per 'Bolton'
26 Nov 1839	H. F. Alston's Report	Depot during the occupancy of the Bolton's Emigrants
28 Nov 1839	Memorial	Of Sundry Emigrants desirous of leaving the depot & to embark in the 'Coromandel'
09 Dec 1839	D. Ramsay's Account	For maintenance of Emigrants per 'Coromandel'
17 Dec 1839	Disbursement Account	(D. Ramsay) & Vouchers – 'Bolton' and 'Coromandel'
20 Dec 1839	Copy of D. Ramsay's receipt	For £105 15s 11d balance of account
03 Dec 1840	D. Ramsay to Directors	Requesting payment of account enclosed &c
03 Dec 1840	T. Hilman to Directors	Certificates in favour of Mr Ramsay's
03 Dec 1840	A. Braithwaite to Mr Ward	Conduct as Agent to Company

1843 Aug 23 Notice soliciting Tenders for Loans of Money to the New Zealand Company (page 439)
For sums of not less than £500 each for a period of three years

1843 Aug 28 Extract, New Zealand House – T. C. Harington to Captain Wakefield (page 440)

Sir, The Principal Agent has already been instructed in relation to the case of Mr Deans, in a Despatch addressed to him under date of the 15th June last.

1843 Sep 02 Letter extract, Wellington (pages 447 and 443-446 and 449)

About 16 miles north west of Wellington, for two days – At this place we saw the native Chief Rangihaiata, Rauperaha's fighting general. He made a very long speech which at that time of course I could not understand, but it was accompanied by such violent gesture and hideous contortion of countenance that I could plainly see he was in a passion, and therefore kept clear of him. After his speech he proceeded across the harbour to the Poviona [sic] road accompanied by two or three canoes full of his tribe, and pulled down a saw mill which some Settlers were erecting then, and turned them off their land. He then returned and coolly told the keeper of the public house at poviona to give him a Bottle of Brandy which they dare not refuse him. Had they offered to have done so, he would have knocked the house about their ears. The Innkeeper afterwards told me that Rangihaiata never omitted to ask for it when he came there so that he prepared for it before hand, by filling some bottles half full of water and afterwards filling them up with Brandy. At the time of selection of Sections the Manawatu district was a great deal thought of, but there appeared to be a great objection to it at present, in consequence of the opposition of the Natives to the Settler. The most painful subject of my letter has yet to come. I have that to tell you which you will have with Sorrow and surprise, and although the affair happened some time since, this is the only opportunity I have had of making you acquainted with it. Captain Wakefield the brother of our kind friend Mr E. G. Wakefield has been barbarously murdered by the Natives of Queen Charlotte's Sound. The full particulars will be found in the papers which I have sent. It appears that Rauperaha and Rangihaiata two Chiefs of the Ngatiraikawa tribe who are enemies to the white people and have always been very troublesome fancying that they have not received enough "utu" for their land, pulled down and burnt a house belonging to some surveyor at Wairau in Queen Charlotte's Sound. Upon hearing this, Mr Thompson the Chief Magistrate of Nelson who was a very rash and headstrong man went to the spot accompanied by Captain Wakefield and a number of other persons for the purpose of arresting Rauperaha and Rangihaiata on a charge of Arson. They found the Mauries waiting to receive them on the opposite side of a gully. Mr Thompson summoned them to surrender, but they refused. During the excitement which prevailed a gun which is believed to have been from the white party accidentally went off. The Mauries immediately fired a Volley which was returned by the White's – most of them then retreated up a hill, on the top of which Captain Wakefield and Captain England attempted to rally them but without success. To prevent further bloodshed Captain Wakefield ordered the men to cease firing and to surrender their arms to the Natives, which they did, and sat down upon the ground. Soon afterwards Rangihaiata came up and said to Rauperaha "Don't forget your daughter" (she having been killed by a chance ball) Rauperaha did not speak but Rangihaiata having already dispatched the wounded, put to death with his own hands the whole of the survivors. It is said that when the white men retired up the hill, the Mauries themselves were on the point of retreating, but seeing their opponents flying Rauperaha raised a war-cry and darted among them the majority of whom never halted, but escaped into the Bush. In the afternoon of the day on which the affray took place (Saturday, 17th June) Mr Tuckett (principal surveyor, Nelson) and two or three others made their way to the beach, and got on Board the Government Brig. Two boats were then despatched to the Shore to pick up any others who might have reached it, but they returned without success. The Brig shortly afterwards sailed for Wellington and arrived in the morning of the next day (Sunday, 18th June Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo). A meeting of the Magistrates was called at 9 a.m. at which Mr Tuckett made his deposition. The Brig was prevented by a South easter from sailing

until Thursday afternoon 22nd. She returned to Wairau having on board Col. Wakefield, Mr Spain, Mr McDonogh, police magistrate, Mr Dorset and several others. At this place Col. Wakefield was apprised of the dreadful death of his Brother and the rest whom he had expected to find only prisoners in the hands of the Natives. Indeed it was the general opinion in Wellington before the brig sailed that the Natives would not harm Captain Wakefield as he was much liked by them. On the 19th of June a public meeting was held at the exchange, at which Memorials were drawn up to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, Sir George Gibb, Governor of New South Wales and to the Government of Auckland detailing the melancholy affair and petitioning for assistance. A Public Safety Committee was also appointed who adopted measures for the defence of the Town and for the organisation of a Militia. A Battery was erected on Clay Hill (the point from which Heaphy's sketch of the Town is taken) under the Command of Captain Smith, R.A. and three guns placed therein. The Town was divided into three districts the number of men desirous of bearing Arms was ascertained and they were enrolled by the Magistrates as Special Constables. Corps were then formed under the command of Major Durie, Captain Sharp and Major Baker. The Wellington Rifle Club to which most of the staff belonged was added to these and called a Rifle Corp. The whole united body was placed under the command of Major Durie. The total number of men was 669 – more than half of whom attended drill at their respective stations every morning, and the whole at parade on the Sunday. On July 25th a letter was received by Major Durie from the newly appointed Chief Magistrate Major Richmond, ordering that Gentleman to disband the force under his command, it being no longer necessary as a detachment of the 96 regiment had arrived and was considered as sufficient for the protection of the town. Major Richmond in a proclamation afterwards published, stigmatised the musters of the Volunteers as illegal assemblies. This act together with the extraordinary coolness with which the melancholy deaths of our unfortunate countrymen has been looked upon by the Government has excited a great feeling of indignation and disgust on the part of the Inhabitants both of Wellington and Nelson. You will read in the Supplement to the New Zealand Gazette which I have sent you, another of Shortland's proclamations which presents an admirable specimen of the way in which New Zealand is governed. The substance of it is that all persons claiming land which claim is disputed by the Natives, are to refrain from exercising Acts of ownership, and quietly to permit the Mauries to settle thereon, until the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty shall be pleased to determine who are the rightful owners. The consequences of this shameful proclamation have already shown themselves the Natives have driven many industrious Settlers off their land, they have stolen articles of value from Mr Kebble at Manawatu and every day commit further annoyances to which the Inhabitants are obliged tamely to submit. These acts of the Government have reduced the Colony to a very low state, and it will be impossible for the Company to struggle much more against the jealous opposition they receive. It is to be hoped that the new Governor will be a clever man, and will have full instructions from the Home Government to do ample justice to the Colonists of Cook's Straits.

1843 Sep 03 Letter extract, Wellington, Port Nicholson (page 441)

You will see the particulars of Captain Wakefield's melancholy death in my letters and in the newspapers which I have sent. I am sure you will be much grieved to hear it and what must be the feeling of Mr Wakefield. No person whoever saw or heard of Captain Wakefield spoke ill of him. He was liked throughout the Colony. Had he fallen in the service of his Country it would have been an honourable and a glorious death, but to be massacred in cold blood by a parcel of Savages is a horrible fate. Many others have been killed the names of whom you will find in the Newspaper, and who were among the most esteemed in Nelson. After the news reached Wellington a public meeting was held and a Committee for public safety was appointed. A Militia was soon established and was divided into three divisions or companies the whole mustering about six or seven hundred men. No steps have yet been taken to secure the murderers and I am astonished at the coolness which the affair was treated by the Government at Auckland. I dare say they will not take any decisive steps until the new Government arrives, and they can muster sufficient force to protect all the Settlers at Nelson, Taranaki, Manawatu, Wanganui and other places.

1843 Sep 18 Letter extract (pages 442 and 447)

I am afraid that the affair of the Land-owners are not at all improved, even by the good news which the 'Ursula' has brought. The Directors I daresay believed the land claims were settled upon paper when she sailed but unforeseen circumstances have happened, which unless decisive steps are taken will be almost the ruin of the Colony. The new Governor must be a man of great energy and judgment and must be empowered to act promptly on any emergency. For it will never do for him to refer to the home government for instructions how to act upon all occasions. The Mauries are cunning rascals and a very trifling circumstance would occasion another breach between them and the white people. The dread that we shall retaliate upon them has caused tribes which have been at enmity for years to become friends and to afford each other mutual support. At Porirua and at many other places along the coast of Cook's Straits they are fortifying their pahs and otherwise preparing for the grand struggle which must take place. Indeed I cannot see how it can be avoided. The Government will surely revenge the deaths of their Countrymen, or at least will have justice impartially administered. To do this Rauperaha and Rangihaiata must be taken. They will resist, and lives will be lost upon both sides. And are the losses of two or three lives to be feared when so very important a point is to be gained? If so, How is British Law to be maintained and in what way are we to be protected? You will laugh at my reasoning in this manner; I own I know very little about it but the only plan that I can see that could be adopted with reason, and with justice to the Settlers would be to station a regiment or two of Soldiers in New Zealand – to take Rauparaha and Rangihaiata and hang them immediately, and so to punish the rest of the chief concerned in the massacre that all the Mauries may know that Englishmen can and will revenge the deaths of their countrymen and that murderers of whatever nation they may be will be brought to justice in a British Settlement.

1843 Sep 06 Extract from the Minutes of the Committee of Management (pages 450-452)

[3] Mr Rennie was introduced and conference held as to the arrangements required for the transaction of the Company's business in Edinburgh. Draft of advertisement respecting New Edinburgh read, and ordered to be inserted once in each of the following newspapers, viz: Times, Morning Chronicle, Herald, Advertiser, Standard, Evening Sun; Weekly Chronicle, Bell's Weekly, Gardner's Chronicle, New Zealand Journal, Colonial Gazette; Birmingham Journal, Bristol Mercury, Carlisle Journal, Leeds Mercury, Liverpool Chronicle, Manchester Times. The same notice to be advertised moderately in Scotland at Mr Rennie's discretion...

Mr Alfred, late Clerk at Edinburgh, having resigned his appointment from ill health, and Mr D. W. Dowling having for about two months past, been employed in assisting Mr Rennie in this House, a recommendation to be made to the Court to the following effect, namely that Mr Dowling be engaged for six months, to proceed to Edinburgh and perform the duties lately entrusted to Mr Alfred under the direction of Mr Rennie; that he be paid at the rate of his former Salary, eighty pounds a year, for the period during which he has been already employed as abovementioned; and that for the ensuing six months, he be allowed, exclusive of the actual expenses of conveyances, the sum of seventyfive pounds, to be reduced proportionately if the arrangement be terminated earlier, one month's notice being given on either side. That if the foregoing be approved by the Court, the sum of twenty pounds be advanced to Mr Dowling, to be accounted for.

Mr Rennie having delivered a letter from Captain Cargill, dated 31st August (43/2002) and vouchers for the sum of £100, advanced to Captain Cargill on 07 July last, the vouchers ordered to be examined when Captain Cargill shall arrive, and, in the meantime, a recommendation to be made to the Court to advance one hundred pounds to Mr Rennie to be accounted for.

1843 Sep 06 New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings (page 453)

Colony of New Edinburgh – Notice is hereby given that the Books for the Registration of Applicants for the purchase of Land in the Colony of New Edinburgh are now open. Intending purchasers must pay the deposit of 10 per cent to the Company's Bankers, Messrs Smith Payne & Smiths London; or to the British Linen Company's Bank in Scotland, either of whose receipt must be produced previous to any application being registered at the Company's House. The allowance for Cabin Passage money being limited to the amount of £11,000 of the Emigration Fund, purchasers, wishing to avail themselves of it should make an early application to avoid disappointment. Further information may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, London or (during the months of September and October) to George Rennie, Esq., at the New Edinburgh Colonist's Office, 21 South St, Andrews Street, Edinburgh. By order of the Court, T. C. Harington, Secretary.

1843 Sep 10 Extract of a Despatch from Colonel Wakefield, Wellington (pages 454-457)

I left this place for Nelson on the 26th of July in the Colonial Government brig, which was conveying Major Richmond, the Chief Police Magistrate lately appointed to Settlements in Cook's Strait, to that port. We put into Queen Charlotte's Sound for the purpose of investigating some complaints made by the Wesleyan Missionary there, against the European Whalers. The Chiefs of Queen Charlotte's Sound expressed to me their desire that I should take possession of that place immediately as they acknowledge their sale of it, and intended to remove in the summer to their original dwelling places at Taranake. We reached Nelson on the 1st of August, when Major Richmond saw the local Magistrates, and informed them that the Auckland Government did not intend to apprehend Rauperaha and his abettors in the late murders, without instructions to that effect from England. The principal object of his visit, however, seemed to be to have read to the Natives residing in the neighbourhood of Nelson the Government Proclamation prohibiting the survey and exercise of rights of ownership of any land without their consent. Having effected this point, the Chief Police Magistrate resailed on his return to Wellington the following day. The late calamity at the Wairao suddenly threw upon the Company all the men employed by the Contractors for Surveys in that district, beside those who were discharged by the Settlers, from the want of confidence in the stability of the Settlement, engendered by that event; and I found a body of more than 300 men employed on the Public Works, and most of them, from the emergency of the occasion giving no time for contracts, engaged at low weekly wages. These considered the wages much less than they had a right, and had been led to expect in this Country, and had entered into extensive combinations not to give more work than they thought their weekly stipend was worth. The married men with families received 18s and the single men 16s per week, without rations; and the Immigration Agent sent all applicants for work, who came out in the Company's Ships, to the roads for employment and maintenance, whether they came under the last regulations of the Company; which do not engage it to find work at all times for those applying for it, or not. This step, with the addition of the body of men being perfectly able to defy the police force of the town, and of anyone who might be apprehended having it in his power to escape from the so-called prison, led to the utmost licence amongst them, and rendered it unsafe for the Company's servants either to refuse to employ them, or to make deductions from the stipulated wages, for neglect or insufficiency. Thus, nearly all the evils of the old English Poor-Law system prevailed in the Settlement; the Company representing the parish, and its funds the poor's rates.

1843 Sep 12 Extract of a Despatch from Colonel Wakefield, Wellington (pages 458-460)

The accompanying copies of correspondence between Mr Commissioner Spain and myself will put the Court of Directors in possession of the state of the question of titles to land at the present moment. It will be in their recollection that I had declined to proceed further in the reference which was to determine the amount of further compensation to the Natives, until I should receive instructions from them. Immediately, however, upon my return from Nelson, Mr Spain called upon me to resume the negotiations with Mr Clarke, the sub-protector of Aborigines, upon the subject. The question of titles being still pending at the date of your despatches by the 'Mary', I was still unwilling, in the absence of a knowledge of the decision of the Colonial Minister, to commit the Company to any expenditure in compensation of any Native Claims. The urgent demands of the Commissioners that I should do so unreservedly, and to any amount he might award, were supported by a large body of the Settlers to whom Mr Spain had represented the importance of settling the question at once by a large payment of money by the Company. Thus situated, I agreed to resume the reference, upon the condition that the further amount of compensation to the Natives should embrace all disputed spots, such as paha and cultivations, as well as the mere waste and unoccupied lands, which Mr Clarke had valued at £1500 in this district alone. The correspondence will inform you that the

Commissioners, acting as Umpire between the Company and the sub-protector, declined to proceed with the reference upon the condition that I had proposed, of a “final and conclusive” arrangement. He left this place immediately after the date of his last letter, (25 August 1843) for Auckland, with a view, as he stated, of inducing the Acting Governor to enable him to complete the titles by giving to the Natives the compensation which I had declined to do on the part of the Company. The state of the question is most unsatisfactory.

Enclosure [1] Letter dated 25 Aug 1843 Colonel William Wakefield to Mr Spain, Commissioner of Land Claims (pages 461-462)

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 9 p.m. last night; and, in reply, beg to state that the communications I made yesterday to Mr Clarke and yourself have met with the entire concurrence and approbation of a deputation appointed by a public meeting of the land owners of this district; and I am bound to say that nothing short of “a final and conclusive settlement of all claims of the Natives resident within the limits described in the New Zealand Company’s Port Nicholson Deed” will satisfy the feelings and expectations of the land owners and the Settlers. Under these circumstances I am now ready, willing and anxious to proceed in the negotiation for the final Settlement of all questions at issue, without any further delay.

Enclosure [2] Letter dated 2 p.m. 25 August 1843, Wellington – William Spain to Colonel Wakefield (page 463)

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day’s date, just handed to me, and, in reply, I beg to inform you that the terms therein proposed are such as to interdict the resumption of the negotiation to which it refers.

Enclosure [3] Letter dated 24 Aug 1843, Wellington – Colonel Wakefield to Mr Clarke, Sub-Protector of Aborigines (page 464)

I am now ready to proceed upon the basis proposed in that letter (Mr Clarke’s letter of 23rd May), viz: “that we should include all claims of the natives resident within the limits described in the New Zealand Company’s Port Nicholson Deed,” from which I infer that you have waived your objection to a cession of the paha and cultivated grounds. With a view to inspire confidence in the minds of the Settlers, and to re-establish a good understanding with the Natives, I must repeat what I have stated in a former letter, that I cannot hold the Company responsible for any Settlement that shall not be final and conclusive.

1843 Sep 12 Extracts of a Despatch from Colonel Wakefield, Wellington (pages 465-469)

“Previously to the arrival in this district of the Commissioner, the whole of the Native Paha and cultivations might have been got possession of for a few hundreds of pounds, and some were on the point of being abandoned at the instance of the then Protector of Aborigines, Mr Halswell; but since the nomination of Mr Clarke, and the delays in the decision of the Commissioners, a fresh value has been attached to every disputed place, and the natives have been taught that they are not to abandon them for their own reserves ‘unless with their full consent.’ This proviso, put by the Protector, is a complete bar to negotiation; as the natives are very acute in taking the intention of their advisers, without enquiring any direct or specific advice. The proceedings of the Executive Council have also favoured the Native opposition. The Proclamation issued by the Acting Governor respecting the survey or appropriation of land without the consent of the natives, promises to raise insurmountable obstacles to the Settlement of the Country, except where the local Government chooses to obtain possession by means of the protectors. No individual, or Company, or body of Settlers would be listened to by the Natives; but the recognized Police and protective authorities could, without difficulty, overcome the native objections and the

impediments to quiet possession raised by the measures of the Government, or the insidious counsels of the Protectors and some of the Missionaries. In this state of things we look with anxiety to the arrival of the new Governor, and the instructions he may receive from the Colonial Minister. A bold and unprejudiced policy may yet redeem the errors which have been committed in the colonization of this country, since and including the treaty of Waitangi, and may neutralize the effects of the secret machinations of the enemies of the Company's operations; whereas, a mistaken sense of humanity, a spurious sensibility as to the rights of the aborigines, or an encouragement of the systematic opposition to the proceedings of the Company, will perpetuate the difficulties of Settlement and render liable of recurrence the tragedy lately enacted in the other island. Such scenes may retard the progress of the Colonization of New Zealand, but will hasten the extermination of the Aborigines. A bitter feeling of hostility is growing up in the Settlements against the Native race. No longer does each house maintain and succour its native dependant. Fear and the want of habit of using arms may, for a time, render the White Settler subservient to circumstances; but the time is not far distant when the rising generation of Anglo-Saxons will neither want the nerve nor the skill to hold their ground against the savage, and take ample and unjust vengeance for the opposition were are now encountering. I cannot disguise from the Directors the critical state of the Settlements from the pusillanimous or treacherous part taken by the local Government in the Wairao murders. The Native Chiefs have, since the knowledge of the impunity extended to them, formed extensive and formidable leagues, if not offensive against the Settlers, certainly to the effect of preventing the further appropriation of land by them. The man-of-war now in this harbour, sent by the Governor of New South Wales for our protection, at the instance of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of this Settlement, is not intended to make any demonstration on the coast, which might strike terror into the tribes, and lead to the disbanding of Rauparaha's forces now mustered within fifteen miles of us at Porerua. The Police Magistrate here, it is understood, has authority to demand any assistance he may require from the Commander of the frigate; but he depends for maintaining the tranquillity of the Settlements on the influence of the Native Protectors, and the submission of the Settlers, to the exactions of the Natives."

1843 Sep 16 Extract of a private letter from Robert Sheppard, Wellington (pages 470,470A,470B)

I forward by the post a supplementary number of the Wellington Gazette containing a full account of all particulars connected with the late massacre. There is one thing however which the supplement does not contain. You will find that the various witnesses do not speak positively as to who fired the first shot. Another witness has since been examined (I think he is one of the men who were missing). He states positively that the first shot was fired by a native and killed a white man named Tyrrell who was close in front of the witness. You need be under no apprehension on account of any future aggression on the part of the Natives they may perhaps interrupt the settlers in some cases and commit petty depredations but I do not anticipate anything further. We want however strength and determination on the part of the Government. I think the best thing that can be done is to apprehend the chiefs who acted the principal parts in the massacre, and hang them up by the neck, and this should be done at any cost. When I say this would be the best thing that could be done I mean the best for the future welfare and peace of the colony, and for the joint interest of the natives and settlers. Many of the natives are at present prevented from expressing themselves and acting as they would wish towards the white men for fear their chiefs should be offended at them for so doing. What has tended more than anything else to check the rising prosperity of the colony has been the non-settlement of the land claims. Strange as it may appear, it is not the less true that at present the Government refuses to acknowledge the Company's right to a single acre of land. This is carried so far, that when a Settler named "Mawser" complained to the Magistrate that the natives had driven him from his land, the Magistrate replied "Your land! You have no land – it all belongs to the Natives!!" This of course cannot last long. We expect the Government will shortly settle the business and put the Company in safe possession of their land.

1843 Sep 18 Extract from a Despatch from Colonel Wakefield, Wellington (pages 471-475)

Up to this time no steps have been taken by the local Government authorities in the matter of the Wairao murders. The 'North Star' frigate, Captain Sir Everard Home, arrived here on the 31st of last month having been despatched from Sydney by Sir George Gipps upon receipt of the memorials from the Corporation and inhabitants of this Town, praying for protection from him. The frigate has on board fifty men of the 80th Regiment and twenty five navvies, but the instructions are positive that they are not to be landed except for active services. In the mean time Rauperaha is encamped with about 200 men at Porerua, and is occupied in sending emissaries to the various tribes in the neighbourhood to induce them to join him in offensive measures against the white population throughout Cook's Strait. Sir Everard Home, who received a severe injury on the head by the falling of a boom, upon the Ship coming to an Anchor here, has hitherto been unable to attend to business, but has expressed himself anxious to do all in his power for the protection of this place. He has declared his intention of remaining here until a brig of war can be sent from Sydney to be permanently stationed on the coasts of New Zealand and has it is understood written to Rauperaha calling upon him to disband his forces and send them to their respective homes. The public Committee of safety are about to apply to the Police Magistrate for warrants against Rauperaha and Rangiaiaata, which it is supposed will be refused, when an application to the same effect will be made to the Chief Justice at the approaching sittings of the Supreme Court. The Chiefs and Tribes residing at Port Nicholson remain faithful to the Settlers, and are much alarmed at the prospect of Rauperaha's attacking the Settlement. I have information from the Coast, where the natives are apprehensive of a visit from the man of war. They remember with **awe** the power exhibited by the 'Alligator' and 'Pelorus'. A strong demonstration now made by the frigate would, I doubt not, break up Rauperaha's bands by causing the defalcation of the timid and the well disposed amongst his adherents and would ensure tranquillity until a further absence of precautions and protective force again emboldened them to recommence their outrages on the White population. My own opinion is decidedly that we have nothing to apprehend from a hostile aggression of the Natives. They have a great fear of regular troops and particularly of the guns of a ship; but I must repeat that continued impunity will encourage them to petty assaults on individuals, and the entire obstruction of the further settlement of the Country. At the same time we are living over a mine which may explode at any moment. The most trivial dispute may bring about an open rupture between the two races. I am happy to be able to assure you that with the exception of the State of the Natives this Settlement is in a much more prosperous state than when I last wrote; than, considering the fearful impediments to colonization by reason of the unsettled state of titles to land could be reasonably expected, and than from the various accounts from England the public there seemed to anticipate at the date of your last letter. The whale season now drawing to a conclusion has turned out to be very successful. This timely resource will in some measure prevent the otherwise certain distress amongst all classes of the community which would have been the consequence not, as unjustly asserted, of the disinclination of the Settlers to the work of production by cultivation of the land, but of the impossibility of getting possession of land whilst the question of title remained unsettled, and the obstructions by the natives continued unremoved.

1843 Sep 26 Extract from a private letter, Nelson (Pages 476-480)

We have had a great number of natives here for the last two weeks, but they are now nearly all gone. In our last we said you had better not send any more goods until we saw whether the Government was going to do anything for us, it is a most awkward state of things, but really we do not see that it can be safe to have much property in the place unless we are treated like British subjects, and have some protection. You will probably know in London what is to be done for us long before we know ourselves, and, therefore, if they are sending us out a protecting military force, you may at once

resume your shipments. We refer you to the Nelson Examiner of 23rd September for an account of the present state of the Colony, especially to a most excellent letter in it from Mr Fox, who is now in the late Captain Wakefield's situation here. That Settler expresses more elegantly than we can do our opinion of the state of things. We only disagree with him in his statement regarding the Missionaries, we believe that their influence has had, upon the whole, a beneficial tendency, but, of course, there are likely to be individual exceptions to the general rule. But there is a class which has done much more injury than any individual Missionary and that is a parcel of reckless whalers, and runaway sailors and convicts who have long lived with native women, and who for a trifling, or probably, for no consideration, have acquired considerable quantities of Land, their right to which is now called into question. We believe that some of them are greater savages than the natives. For some time, all was quiet and business was settling down into its usual channel, but a day or two ago, reports reached here that the Chiefs who were at the Wairoa were about to make a visit to Nelson, to commit further aggression. We are inclined to give no credence to the report, but the magistrates are taking measures for defence, which is certainly right, and can do no harm, if there is no immediate danger there may be by and by if the Government insists upon leaving us without military protection, and we hope that the new Governor will do more for us, it is expected that he is now at Auckland. The contents of this letter will be very unsatisfactory to you but we hope to be able by next opportunity to express more confidence. Of the ultimate success of New Zealand as a Colony we have no doubt, but the conduct of the Government will determine whether the success is to be rapid or protracted. In the mean time, we can do a tolerable business (if anything is to be done at all) without your sending out much more property for a time, and as soon as matters appear to get settled, we shall let you know.

1843 Sep 29 Extract of letter from Mr Alfred Fell, Nelson to William Little, Esq. (Pages 481-482)

There is a great deal of excitement now and a good many are leaving for Sydney and Hobart Town. The Natives are making warlike preparations and report say that they intend attacking us and murdering every white man on the Island. We are all drilling again as soldiers for defence, and Despatches have gone up to Sydney for assistance.

1843 Nov 03 Letter: T. C. Harington, New Zealand House to James Dean, Esq. (Pages 483-484)

Sir, The Counsel consulted by the Directors of the New Zealand Company having given it as his opinion, that the mistake made in respect to the Land-orders appertaining to the Allotment purchased by your brother Mr John Deans, would render it difficult to enforce, in this particular case the conditions of the special Land-order, the Directors are compelled most unwillingly for the sake of the public interests of the Settlement of which they are the guardians – to refrain from enforcing upon Mr John Deans the observance of those conditions. I am accordingly directed to inform you that by a vessel named the 'Governor' which sailed, I believe, on Sunday last, Land-Orders in the original ordinary form were sent out to the Company's Principal Agent for the purpose of being delivered to Mr Deans, in lieu of those – containing the special conditions to which he has objected.

1843 Nov 09 Extracts from Minutes of the Court of Directors (Pages 485-486)

Mentions Mr Rennie and New Edinburgh... Resolved: That this Court, having received with feelings of the deepest concern, and apprehension the melancholy intelligence this day arrived from New Zealand, do now adjourn until two o'clock tomorrow and that each Director be specially and urgently summoned for that hour to take into consideration the measures most advisable to be adopted in the present emergency... the Court could not finally resolve upon the measures to be adopted in this emergency; until after receiving the promised communications from the Government: but that at the present moment, it saw no reason to interrupt the intended arrangements with regard to New Edinburgh, or to hesitate in proceeding in them with full vigor...

1843 Nov 15 Extract of letter written at Auckland to Colonel Wakefield – author unknown – best guess: Francis Dillon Bell (Pages 487-509)

I arrived here a fortnight ago, after a long passage of 14 days from Nelson and as the Government Brig returns on her tour tomorrow I send you some account of my proceedings. I do not write officially, because nothing has yet assumed a sufficiently mature character, as far as I have been able to go: while on some points to which I wish to draw your attention, I think official letters had better be postponed for a while. I had an interview with Shortland the day after my arrival and delivered Lord Stanley's despatch. After I had explained to him the arrangement between the Government and the Company of last May, he begun upon the question which I wished particularly to avoid discussing with him, namely, his communications with you respecting the Land Claims. He recapitulated to me all the correspondence, of which I was previously aware, which terminated abruptly by Spain's leaving Wellington: and ended by declaring, that the new Governor could do no more than he had done.

With respect to the natives, they never would yield the contested lands quietly, and would resist any forcible seizure unless the Government at home should send out three or four Regiments to overawe them. Not that the natives would renew their attempts to drive settlers off the Lands: he had that morning received a letter from Wanganui, saying that they had expressed a determination to wait patiently the payment of some utu, and would not do any mischief until they should be convinced, that it was not meant ever to give it: in which latter case they would fight to the last shop.

With respect to Port Nicholson, Spain had reported to him that you had not purchased the Town. "Pipitea is not purchased, Te Aro is not purchased, all the valuable parts of the Town are not purchased. Thus spake the oracle, and then urged that, as some money must be paid by the Company, it would have been far better for you to have paid it as he desired, because every fresh delay added not only to the amount to be paid, but to the difficulty of settling at all.

Upon my objection to the reservation of the Pahs and cultivations by Spain, and pointing out that under the new arrangements, Fitzroy was instructed to pass an Ordinance defining Native Titles to Land and to help the Company's Agent in "making equitable compensation for the original value of the Lands to the Natives", Shortland replied that no ordinance now would be of any effect, nor any attempt to induce the natives to accept compensation for original value. He had had the greatest difficulty in purchasing land here from the natives, and indeed, had not purchased an acre for the last twelve months.

He then turned to the Wairau tragedy, which again was a subject I had no wish to argue with him, but my opinion might prejudice him with respect to my business here: however, he began by remarking that the Nelson Settlers as well as the Wellingtonians, had talked a good deal about a matter which they did not understand, and of which they knew very little! Fancy my astonishment at such language! He said he would yield to none in respect and admiration for Arthur Wakefield: and that he could not believe he had been engaged in such a transaction, for a long time. I spoke warmly in reply, and called his attention to the evidence of Morgan; to which he refused to give credence for a moment, differing as it does from Tuckett's and the others.

Anxious to change the subject, I drew him on again to the arrangement. He expressed great satisfaction at the projected Port Cooper Settlement, saying it was the finest place yet known, where there was lots of the finest Land, without much chance of native claims. Especially, he remarked that the best sites might always be chosen for new Settlements, comparing the position of Nelson to that of Port Cooper. I could not lose the opportunity he so inconsiderably offered: and I begged him to remember that the Wairau murder would not have occurred, if the late Governor, instead of obstinately opposing your Brother's wish to found Nelson at Port Cooper – had adopted the same enlightened view, that he (Shortland) had just expressed, and allowed the then best site to be selected. He was quite disconcerted, and seemed much nettled at the observation, which for the life of me I could not speak otherwise than in a sneer, bitter as was the reflection itself: - however, he laid the blame on Hobson's views at that time against settling the Middle Island, but could make no reply to so obvious a truth.

On the subject of the Auckland purchase, he expressed himself handsomely enough, promising me not only to give me every assistance, but even to purchase if necessary any district I might wish to get, which should not already belong to the Government. He says there is a district, having Tauranga as its harbour, and stretching towards the Thames where he would secure 200,000 acres or more, but that at all events, there was plenty of Land near, and some of the best parts of the Town still unsold.

The next day I wrote officially to him, asking for information about what lands remained unsold &c. I received the reply I expected – referring me to the Surveyor General (with whom I had already had some conversation) and intimating that His Excellency would be prepared to sanction any selection that should be accompanied by Ligar's recommendation. I accordingly set to work at once, but, I am sorry to say, I have not been able to go over so much ground as I should have done had my leg been well. It became much worse while I was at Nelson, and baffled all attempts to cure it, notwithstanding that, as a dermiere resource, I couterized it on my way up here: and it has not yet healed so I cannot get about much at one time.

Although I have been thus unable to get very far with the country, I have thoroughly explored the Town, and made up my mind as to the selections I shall make: but I have decided not to apply officially for them until the staking out is completed, which would have been done by this time, but that Ligar had two or three Surveyors out whom he could not immediately call in. So far from thinking that the best sites in the Town have been appropriated, I believe that some which I have to take will become very valuable if any emigration is carried on to this place; as I hope to prove to you when I write an official description. There is some tolerably good suburban land left, but a great patch of the best land near Auckland is retained by the Natives (a difference having arisen between them and the Government on the subject of the utu, and after all only a higgie about a Valparaiso horse

or two) who will not now sell it except at an exorbitant price. A great deal of the land open for selection, however, is covered with scoria, more or less, and would frighten an English farmer most effectually; the rest is fern land with a fair soil, and here the clays yield capitally.

I take this occasion of saying that I consider myself fortunate in having to deal with Ligar. Far from being a partisan, he is bold in his opinions, and fearless in the expression of them: grave and precise while talking on business, he is full of fun and chat in general conversation, so that our walks have been very pleasant. He is an old Sandhurst Colleague, and a gentleman: besides which having been appointed from home to supersede a favourite of Old Hobson's he has no tie to the present Government, and may be termed quite an independent man. I was at first, rather shy of his professions of a wish to aid me; but I have found them sincere, for he has been really unreserved in his information, and has shared no trouble, not only in accompanying me over the greater part of the land I have visited, but in personally explaining the plans &c – moreover, he has done a thing or two I wanted which after all, is the grand point.

My first impressions of this place were more favourable than the opinion I have now. As the site of a Town, it is mediocre, as the site of the capital, it will not bear a moment's comparison with Wellington. As a residence, I am sincerely glad it is not to be mine: there has been during the fortnight I have been here, but one day that it has not blown hard; and although people say it is only at this time of the year &c, an observer will remark the constant complaint of high winds, and particularly, the best recommendation of any spot to be "that it is sheltered from these winds." The population is entirely Colonial, even the better sort, with the exception of the officers of the Regiment, and a few gentlemanlike men among the Government officers and Inhabitants, are only Sydney or Bay of Islands Adventurers, who came down with the Government to job in land, and have pulled one another into everlasting ...

I hesitate a little to write in this tone because I have been very kindly received, Shortland is himself a quiet man at home: though he had the bad taste, when I ... with him, to bring the Wairau tragedy up after dinner before a large party, talking pointedly at me. I was of course alone in my opinion, and not wishing to join I remained silent as long as I could, but I spoke warmly at last, and then they dropped the subject.

I am anxious to call your attention to a point of great importance relating to the purchase of country land under the arrangement. It appears to me that if the Company take a Block of land under the conditions of the Land Sales' Act, it will be a very bad speculation for them. In the first place Ligar assures me that in no district he has seen (including the Thames, Waikato and all to the northward of this) can anyone hope to get more than 50 per cent, if so much, of available land out of a Block. Much of the land at the Thames is heavy swamp, difficult to drain because of the nearly perfect level of the plain through which flow the two rivers Thames and Piako: elsewhere, the proportion of unavailable land consist of sheer ... stuff, which would be absurd to lay out. It is creditable to Ligar... that he has avoided as much as possible laying out any bad land as yet. In the second place, if the Company take a Block, they will have do defray the whole cost of surveying and exploring with the exception of a mere boundary survey by the Crown and it should be remembered that in respect to the 50,000 acres, which they exchange for this Land, they would have been allowed land for the expence of the Survey. In this way the Company would probably lose money on the transaction, if they should resell and send out Emigrants: because their calculations would be based for one profit, whereas they would require more than a double profit to cover loss of unavailable land and cost of Surveying.

Now, I want to try whether this Auckland purchase may be made a profitable one for the Company, or at any rate a remunerative one. I propose, therefore, that we should endeavour to induce the Government to accede to my selecting small tracts of the best lands, having them surveyed (if not already done) and then put up to Auction. Practically they would come to the Company at £1 per acre: and this is not only doable under our arrangement but Shortland said to me "With respect to the Country land, it is of course open to do what may be most advantageous, and I shall be glad to learn your views:" so that I do not anticipate much difficulty on his part.

Another most important point, though not important an principle as is the first – relates to the situation of the Country selection. You will recollect when I was at Wellington going over with me the list of Land Claimants whose Claims have been confirmed, and also the Notice of exchange for lands in this District. Since then another notice has appeared which will shew you the ultimatum. Now the districts of Papakura and Wairoa, I am assured are very fine, and I start as soon as this Town business is done, for that country: and I imagine that if the land Claimants do not avail themselves of the permission to exchange it would be very advantageous to get some Country land there. Only two or three have sent in their notices to exchange, and I am assured by everybody that scarcely any will avail themselves of the permission. You will observe the last day for these, which include the greater part of the claims, is the 31st December.

If on the one hand many should go there, my object would of course be to choose at some distant place, as it would be mere folly to take a block in the vicinity of men who would undersell the Company at every turn: on the other hand I am anxious to take the rural land near Auckland if possible, so as to make it a really available property. However, I tell nobody here these... and until I return from exploring the Thames (for which by the bye Shortland has promised me the pinnacle) I shall not decide one way or the other: and in the meanwhile, I hope to hear from you, if not in the shape of official instructions, at least privately to guide my decision.

I have been occupied in a panoramic sketch in water colours, taken from One Tree Hill, and embracing the whole line of Country round: it will do to send home to the Directors and will give them an idea of this district. By the way it includes the Papakura "plain" round by Manakau. The position of this place is certainly extraordinary: of course you know that from the Waitemata to the Manuka on the one side is only a portage of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and on the other side from the River Tamaki to Manakao the same distance; so that they have plenty of water communication... but little use for the same.

What has most amused me here is the perseverance with which people ask me where I am about to choose, and the belief that the Company is going to spend handsomely here. "Understanding you are the Company's Representative, beg to offer my services" is the order of the day among the miserable out at elbow devils who have been the victims of the Government and of land jobbing. I have with some surprise that each Allotment here is the best, and that it must suit the Company admirably to purchase the same: as if not add?

Before I close this, I send you a few scraps of gossip – The military spent £11,000 here the last twelve months, and it is expected they will spend £8,000 this next twelve months in Barracks and other Buildings. Orders have come out to form a Commissariat Chest in the Colony, and Bunbury will have a £600 a year additional for looking after it. Orders have also come out for exclusive reductions: three offices have already been abolished – 1st

the Colonial Surgeon of £300, 2nd Harbour Master £300 and another of I think of £200. By the bye, it is perfectly amusing to see what an immense number of Clerks have been attached by Shortland to the Government offices. I counted 25 exclusive of the Heads of Department, and their salaries were more than £7,000. Changes and reductions are being now made, however, in time for Fitzroy. The Government are employing no men here now, and only a few Parkhurst Boys on the roads – 31 more Parkhursts are now in the ‘Mandarin’, a present to Auckland from the Queen. What a shame it is.

A curious question arises about the allotment job. Another memorial has been sent home by the officers suppose an order for immediate sale is given by Fitzroy, will compensation be given for improvements, and at what upset price will they be put up? Some of the Land Claimants have offered their land at 2s 6d an acre. In the Government Gazette the Wellington Customs for 1842 are said to be £5,000, we thought them £18,000... is this? I suppose you know all about the Bill affair with Boyd – Shortland had sent up the Debentures, but afterwards sent specially to the Bay of Islands to take them out. The consequence is that Boyd won't give a shilling, and in the meanwhile the Bank here, which advanced £3,000 is left in the lurch!

1843 Dec 07 Extracts from Minutes of the Committee of Management (Pages 510-513)

[1] A conference with Mr Earp having been held by Mr Young and Captain Nairne, and the particulars reported it was resolved that in conformity therewith, subject to confirmation by the Court, the following alterations in the Dietary arrangements for the ‘Bella Marina’ and other vessels on the Cheap Cabin system be adopted.

[2] A conference with Mr Rennie having also been held by Mr Young and Captain Nairne, it was resolved in accordance therewith, that in the opinion of this Committee it will be advisable to adopt the following arrangements with regard to New Edinburgh; but that in order to their being completed in a satisfactory manner, it is indispensable that at least two days be specially devoted to their consideration....

1843 Dec 08 Minutes of the Committee of Management (Pages 513-515)

Mr Rennie was introduced and after conference held and reference made to agreements of surveyors and other documents relating to the first establishment of the Settlement of Nelson, the following arrangements for the New Edinburgh were approved, subject to the confirmation of the Court... conditions refer to the Minister, Schoolmaster, adult Cabin Passengers, Stores; reference to Mr Earp's ships; mentions Captain Reeves.

1843 Dec 16 Minutes of the Committee of Management (Pages 516-517)

Mr Rennie was introduced and the arrangements for New Edinburgh further considered...Mr Earps' ships, Captain Reeves, Dietaries

1843 Dec 22 Minutes of the Committee of Management (Pages 517-519)

Mr Rennie presented schedules of Implements, Stores, Provisions, Ordnance, and Ammunition for New Edinburgh, divided according to the Heads of service, under which they are to be charged, in conformity with the Terms of Purchase namely [1] Department of Public Works [2] Church & School Building Fund [3] Expences of founding the Settlement [4] Presents to the Natives: to be charged under the head of founding the Settlement [5] Provisions for 16 weeks for 400 adults of the labouring classes [6] Provisions for 16 weeks for 100 adults of a Superior Class [7] Estimates for the following Buildings – Churches and Schools about £400; Storehouse, Hospital, Storekeeper's House, Company's Office – expense of founding

settlement about £600; Barrack for Emigrants (Emigration Fund) about £200. These were severally considered... and approved, subject to future revision as circumstances may render necessary and to final confirmation by the Court. Fair copies to be made, and the accounts to be kept separate, in accordance with the Terms of Purchase from the very commencement. In the Charter Party of the vessel that is to sail from London, an agreement to be inserted for the conveyance of the Company's Boats.

1843 Dec 12 Wellington (Pages 520-522)

Our position with regard to the Company and the Settlement of the Land Claims has not been amended, the question seems to grow more intricate the longer the settlement is delayed, and since the occurrence of the recent catastrophe the aborigines have shewn a disposition to resist the occupancy of the whites on any terms and have succeeded in driving numbers of settlers from their already tilled and occupied lands. The arrival of Captain Fitzroy is looked for with great interest in expectation of all these matters being amicably adjusted at once. But we fear that it will take some time to remove the feelings from both races which the recent events have produced. The result of the long delay of this question has been to make us dependent upon other countries for supplies, even of food, for we imported of flour alone in 1842, 3,600 tons of the value of £72,000 the quarter portion of which sum would have been saved to the Colony, but for the delay in allowing peaceable possession of land on which to locate and raise food. Until this great question is decided, this Country must languish, and its adjustment will prove the speediest mode of alleviating the general distress. The shore fisheries have been very successful and all the catch of New Zealand will be shipped direct and almost wholly from this port. The effect of this large export with other articles will no doubt be felt by and bye. We have had no news from Auckland for a length of time till this morning, when the letters per 'Mandarin' were delivered; the state of things to the north appeared to be even worse than with us, and our Correspondent informs us that the Government drafts upon the Treasury for £15,000 negotiated through Sydney have been refused acceptance. The Government owe about £10,000 in the Town for arrears of Salary &c and have no money whatever remaining, in fact have suspended payment until Captain Fitzroy arrives.

1843 Dec 23 W. Wakefield, Wellington to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company (Page 523)

Sir, I herewith forward to you for submission to the Court of Directors of the Company the despatches marked in the margin from the Company's Resident Agent at Nelson. I shall be glad to learn that the Directors confirm my concurrence – in Mr Fox's proceedings relative to the German Emigrants. During my stay at Nelson last July and ever since, Mr Beit has persevered in the course which he had adopted previously, of denying all liability to employ or maintain his Countrymen and I regret to be obliged to say, of embarrassing the Company's other Agents by opposition to their measures to reconcile this useful body of Settlers, with whom, as you have previously been made aware, he had disputes during their voyage to this Country.

1846 Aug 21 The following despatches have been taken from here [this volume] and placed in their respective files

Mr Fox to Colonel Wakefield 07 Nov 1843 (12/43), 21 Nov 1843 (14/43), 27 Jan 1844 (11/44), 04 Mar 1844 (23/44), 04 Jun 1844 (42/44)
Colonel Wakefield to Mr Fox 28 Jun 1844 (23/44)
Mr Fox to Colonel Wakefield 09 Jul 1844 (51/44)

1848 Mar 21 J. Knowles re Emigration Agents – Mr Riddiford, Wellington and W. C. Young, Nelson (pages 67-69)
“... perhaps it will be as well to mention that this stipulation as to his [Riddiford's] giving his whole time to his duties, was not throughout his engagement complied with; during the latter portion of it he resided on his farm at the Hutt – 8 miles from Wellington – but on Colonel Wakefield writing him a letter pointing this out to him – he employed a deputy to whom he have a guinea a week... Mr W. C. Young at Nelson – his appointment was based on Mr Riddiford's but he was allowed to undertake Land Agencies.”

Minutes of the South Africa Association, 48 Lime Street

03 Oct 1840 (pages 111-113), 07 Oct 1840 (114-117), 12 Oct 1840 (117-118), 15 Oct 1840 (118-119), 19 Oct 1840 (119), 20 Oct 1840 (119)
24 Oct 1840 (120-121), 27 Oct 1840 (121), 28 Oct 1840 (121-122), 03 Nov 1840 (122-123), 06 Nov 1840 (124), 10 Nov 1840 (124-126)
18 Nov 1840 (126-127), 23 Nov 1840 (127), 26 Nov 1840 (127-128), 03 Dec 1840 (128-130), 10 Dec 1840 (131-132), 17 Dec 1840 (132-133)
19 Dec 1840 (133-134), 24 Dec 1840 (134-135), 07 Jan 1841 (135-138), 28 Jan 1841 (138), 01 Feb 1841 (139), 03 Feb 1841 (139 & 139a)
04 Mar 1841 (139a & 139b), 11 Mar 1841 (139b), 18 Mar 1841 (140-141), 24 Mar 1841 (141), 28 Mar 1841 (141-142), 31 Mar 1841 (142-143)
01 Apr 1841 (143-143a), 05 Apr 1841 (143a), 08 Apr 1841 (143b-144), 15 Apr 1841 (144-145), 20 Apr 1841 (146-147), 22 Apr 1841 (147-147a)
26 Apr 1841 (147b), 29 Apr 1841 (147b), 08 May 1841 (148), 13 May 1841 (148)

List of Books

General topics: History, Biography, Literature, Physical Science, Moral Science, Mathematics Surveying and Navigation, Geography Topography and Maps of Society, Voyages and Travels, Natural History, Agriculture and Gardening, Architecture and Building, Religion and Moral, Miscellaneous, Medical, French, Latin and Greek, German, Spanish (pages 189-204)