Percival Trosse FORTESCUE

Born	16 Mar 1843 Churchstow, Devon, England	
Married	5 Feb 1867 Park Place, Wanganui, New Zealand	Agnes Crocker JENKINS
Died	11 Jan 1892 Tiverton, Devon	
Father	Henry Reymundo FORTESCUE (1820-1898) son of Edmund Nathaniel William FORTESCUE (1777-1821) and Elizabeth TROSSE (-1865)	
Mother	Helen WALSH (1820-) dau of Percival and Mary WALSH	

Agnes Crocker JENKINS	
Born	4 Nov 1845 Cloudy Bay, Marlborough, New Zealand
Died	29 Jan 1916 Havant, Hampshire, England
Father	William JENKINS (1813-1867) son of Robert JENKINS (c1778-1849) and Agnes CROCKER (1780-1850)
Mother	Catherine Jane MEWIS (1820-1883) dau of James MEWIS (c1789-) and Jane TUTIN

1851 Census East Allington Rectory, Devon, England

Henry R. FORTESCUE	Head	31yrs	Rector of East Allington	b East Allington, Devon
Ellen FORTESCUE	Wife	31yrs		b Oxford, Oxfordshire
Percival FORTESCUE	Son	8yrs	Scholar at home	b Churchstowe
Henry FORTESCUE	Son	6yrs	Scholar at home	b East Allington, Devon
A. E. FORTESCUE	Dau	6yrs		b East Allington, Devon
B. C. FORTESCUE	Dau	2yrs		b East Allington, Devon
H. H. FORTESCUE	Son	1yr		b East Allington, Devon
M. A. PITI		27yrs	Governess [unmarried]	b Beckleish
Henry NICHOLLS	Servt	35yrs	Groom [married]	b Harburten, Devon
Thos LANE	Servt	16yrs	Indoor servant [unmarried]	b Kings Cross, Devon
Amelia PARKER	Servt	21yrs	Nurse [unmarried]	b Frogmore, Devon
J. S. HOLWITH	Servt	21yrs	Housemaid [unmarried]	b Newton Bushell
H. IRELAND	Servt	32yrs	Cook [unmarried]	b Crediton, Devon

1861 Census Rectory House, East Allington, Devon

Henry B. FORTESCUE	Head	41yrs	Rector of East Allington	b East Allington, Devon
Ellen FORTESCUE	Wife	41yrs		b Oxford, Oxfordshire
Percival FORTESCUE	Son	18yrs	[unmarried]	b Churchstow, Devon
Amy E. FORTESCUE	Dau	14yrs		b East Allington, Devon
Matthew R. FORTESCUE	Son	6yrs		b Jersey
Ellen B. T. FORTESCUE	Dau	2yrs		b East Allington, Devon
Eliza CHAMBERS	Servt	56yrs	Cook house servant [unmarried]	b Holedmile, Devon
Mary COOK	Servt	20yrs	House servant [unmarried]	b Buxhem, Devon

London Gazette 7 Jan 1862 p74 War Office - 24th Foot
Percival Trosse Fortescue, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Reginald Simon Fraser appointed to the 63rd Foot. Dated 8th January 1862.

London Gazette 22 Mar 1864 p1714 War Office – 24th Foot
Colour-Serjeant William Hughes, from the 12th Foot, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Percival Trosse Fortescue, who retires. Dated 22nd March, 1864.

Daily Southern Cross 4 Nov 1864 Port of Auckland - Shipping Cleared Outwards
Nov 3 – Lord Ashley, 296 tons, Randall, for Southern Ports, with 3 boxes, tobacco and 1 case, 10 casks wine, 1 case, 220 sheep, 118 packages sundries. Passengers – Mr Otway, Mr Otway, Junr., Mr Fortescue, Mr and Mrs Tucker, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr Grey, 1 soldier 14th Regiment, Mr Worrall, Capt. Sharpe, Messrs Smith, Walden, Lopdell, G. Howes, Luxton, Meddins, Moss.

The s s Lord Ashley left the harbour at noon yesterday for the Southern Ports.

1864 Nov 05 **DOCUMENT:** Daily Southern Cross – The Surat, from London

Wairoa: Military History of Waverley by C. L. Lovegrove p3-4
Lt-Colonel E. Gorton reports the arrival in Wanganui of those due for discharge on 29th August 1866. "I have to report for the information of the Hon. Minister of Defence that S.S.'Waipara' arrived today from Patea bringing Non-commissioner Officers and Men from Patea of Taranaki Military Settlers strength as per margin – 3 Officers, 6 Sergeants, 43 rank and file – who have declined service any longer. I annexe the Marching State. A sum of $380 for No.8 Company and $320 for No.10 Company suggest the numbers from each company leaving the service were about equal. Captain Thomas Wilson and Lieutenant A. C. Fookes were officers commanding the detachment. An extract from a report to the Under-Secretary of Defence on 13th September 1866… Lt-Colonel Gorton writes: "Several of the men entitled to land orders have left, in some instances having sold their land, but all have deputed agents to receive their land orders for them who produce Powers of Attorney accompanied in all cases by certificates of good character. I have, of course, handed those land orders over to the agents and detained their Powers of Attorney as my authority for giving the land order to them. In nearly every case men of the same company have been employed as agents for their comrades who have gone to different parts of New Zealand and other colonies." The Monrad brothers and P. T. Fortescue appear to be two officers who retired from the service in August but only Captain A. G. Smith and Lieutenant A. C. Fookes seem to have taken any interest in the Militia after the ration period ended.

London Gazette 12 Feb 1867 p763 Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon
South Devon Militia. Percival Trosse Fortescue to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th January, 1867.

Otago Witness 30 Mar 1867 Wellington(from our own correspondent) 21st March, 1867
I extract from the *Independent* of this morning the following particulars relative to the new constabulary force about to be raised. The information is, I believe, exactly correct. You will notice that the force is to be stationed in those parts of the Island where their services are most likely to be required. Tauranga is the scene of their first operations, unless perfect quiet should be restored earlier than is expected:- "Measures for the organisation of a mounted armed constabulary force, the formation of which was first mooted in the last session of the Assembly, have reached so advanced a stage that the strength of the force has been determined upon, and a number of gentlemen recommended as officers by Major McDonnell. It is stated that the force will consist of 300 men, six troops of 50 each, and will be made up from the existing remnants of colonial forces and men formerly belonging to colonial corps. These troops will be posted in those parts of the Northern Island where their services are most likely to be required. The gentlemen who have been recommended by Major McDonnell for commissions are: Captain Ross of the Wanganui Rangers; Captain Newland, Patea Rangers; Cornet Kennik, Wanganui Cavalry; Lieut. Gudgeon, Native Contingent; Lieut. Fortescue, Patea Rangers; Lieut. O'Callaghan, Wanganui Rangers; Ensign Newland, Wanganui Rangers; Ensign Walker, Native Contingent.; Lieut. Fookes and Ensign Gloag, Taranaki Military Settlers." Major Macdonell has gone to Tauranga, where he relieves Colonel Haultain.

Wanganui Museum MS 101 [1802.1648.3] Order Book Pay Masters Office 1868 from 1 July 1868 to 1 Oct 1868 – Spine Label '3'
District orders - 7 Aug 1868 Ensign Fortescue is taken on pay from this date incl.
District orders (2nd group) – 7 Aug 1868 Ensign Fortescue is taken on pay from this date incl. and will proceed at 10 a.m. tomorrow to Kakaramea to relieve Ensign Northcroft in the command of that post who has requested leave to resign & which request has been acceded to.

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 20 Jan 1869 A Rebel Raid
The following is from the *Wanganui Chronicle*, of the 12th instant:- "The rebels, we daresay, had heard of the 'fix' with our cavalry, consequent on the arrest of the officers, and thought they might once more do a little business in the fire-raising way with impunity. They tried it, although barely with the success they anticipated. On Saturday afternoon the barn and some other small out buildings belonging to Mr Baker, which had been left standing when the dwelling-house was burned, were observed to be in flames, and these were followed immediately after by the adjoining furze hedges. The Kai-Iwi cavalry were mustering at their camp at the time, and the order to saddle up and be off was given at once. Away galloped the troop with the lieutenant at their head. On reaching the scene, they found the enemy had gone, but not without driving off all the horses in the neighbourhood with them. In fact they appeared as if determined to make a clean swoop, for the animals that would not drive they had shot, and these wounded horses were found not far from the place. Here then the chase was taken up by the troop, and a somewhat circuitous route chosen in the hope of getting before the marauders and cutting off their retreat. The cavalry, however, were too late; the enemy were past before they reached the track, but manifestly the latter had found themselves so hotly pursued as to be compelled to give up driving the horses. The booty had been relinquished, and the most of the horses have since found their way back to their accustomed feeding ground. We ought to mention, more especially as it is the first of the kind, that immediately on Sub-Inspector Fortescue, who is in charge of the Constabulary at Mount Bryce, being apprised of the movement of the cavalry, he turned out twenty of his men and gallantly marched at once in the direction they had taken. It came to nothing in this instance, but most certainly if the cavalry had succeeded in intercepting the Maoris it would have been of decided importance, and told with great effect upon the enemy. We understand that Colonel Lyon, immediately on the arrival of an orderly with the intelligence at Westmere, also turned out the mounted constabulary there. They rode to Baker's, but of course, as we have already indicated, there was nothing to be done."

Taranaki Herald 4 Nov 1871 Private Theatricals at Patea
An amateur performance took place on Thursday evening, the 27th October, in the Foresters' Hall, in aid of the funds of the Patea Dramatic Society, on which occasion was presented the laughable farce of "Fish out of Water." The part of Sam Taylor was taken by Mr George Sherwood and was admirably played, the only fault that could be found with that gentleman's acting being that he rather over did some parts; but for an amateur I have seldom seen the part played so well. Mr Cowan as Sir Charles Clifford looked and played the part perfectly. Mr Fortescue as Charles Gayfore was the character to appearance but was rather tame in his acting. Mr Meredith as the steward was all that could be desired. Mr Dundas as Alderman Gayfore reminded me of the good old aldermen of olden times, and was the best played part of the performances. Last though not least I must say, Mr Black's "make-up" and rendering of Mill Ellen Courtly, was capital. On the whole "Fish out of Water" was a great success. A cornet solo followed the first piece, and with which all seemed pleased. Then came the great hit of the evening – the "Nervous Cures" – in which Dr Walker and Mr Meredith excelled themselves. The "make-up" of both these gentlemen was capital, and from the moment they came on the stage till the downfall of the curtain, kept the audience in one continued roar of laughter and had to reappear to a tremendous encore. Then followed an Irish comic song by Mr Whealan, which passed off tolerably well, I think his age is a little against him. Mr Isaacs next appeared, and as usual delighted the audience with two capital comic songs. The performance concluded with the well known farce of "Chaos is come again," in which Dr Walker sustained the part of Mr Jacob Bunce, a gentleman that had seen the world; and very excellently the part was rendered. The Doctor gave himself thoroughly over to the business of the stage; and I must say of this gentleman there is a light comedian lost in him. Mr Meredith's rendering of "Colonel Chaos," was a first-class piece of acting, and the make-up good in the extreme, but I cannot imagine why he had two corks in his mouth; and think next time he plays the old man he would do better without the above-named article. Mr Perry played the Landlord to the life. In this piece, as in the first, Mr Black was quite the lady. The rest of the characters, by Messrs Beamish, Potts and Duncan, were very creditably played. On the whole the performance was a great success; the hall was crammed, the reserved seats being filled with ladies. If a crowded house and the satisfaction of delighting an audience be any encouragement for amateur theatricals, another performance by the Patea Dramatic Society may soon be expected, and I wish them every success.

Taranaki Herald 13 Apr 1872 Caution to the Public
The Postmaster begs to notify that the following Government Cheques have been stopped, and the public are cautioned against cashing or receiving them:- No.690, £9 9s 10d, drawn by H. F. Turner, in favour of Percival Fortescue.

Wanganui Herald 19 Dec 1876
At the Resident Magistrate's Court this (Tuesday) morning the following cases were adjourned till the 29th by Major Nixon, JP., the presiding magistrate:- John Anderson v. Percival T. Fortescue.

Wanganui Herald 16 Jan 1877 Resident Magistrate's Court
John Anderson v. P. T. Fortescue, claim £8 4s 8d; judgment for amount and costs.

Waverley: The Early Years by Laraine Sole (1997) p30 Waverley Snippets
Occupations 1879: P. T. Fortescue, Commission Agent
[probably from H. I. Jones & A. D. Willis's Directory 1880]

Wanganui Herald 12 Feb 1879 Election for Patea Harbour Board – Waverley Riding
The Waitotara return having been received soon after seven o'clock, the returning officer, P. T. Fortescue, was able to make the official declaration on the evening of the election day with the above result. The proceedings throughout the day, either Waverley or Waitotara, were not of a very animated description. It has been determined to call a meeting of *all those interested* to consider the proposal of the Patea County Council to erect a tollgate on the approach to the Waitotara Bridge. The probable date will be Friday next, and the place Waitotara.

	Waverley	Waitotara	Total
James Southcombe	15	32	47
Francis Symes	34	0	34
W. A. G. Winchcombe	1	7	8

Evening Post 11 Oct 1879 Port of Wellington Arrivals
October 11 – Patea, ss, 50 tons, Gibbons, from Patea. Passengers: Cabin – Misses Hurley (2). Younger, Sergeant Richmond, Messrs Fortescue and Broderick; Constable O'Brien and 1 lunatic.

Wanganui Herald 17 Oct 1879 Resident Magistrate's Court before E. Hardcastle – Civil
J. H. Horn v. P. F. Fortescue, judgment for plaintiff for £1 12s 6d and costs 6s.

Wanganui Herald 22 Oct 1879
The following notice appears in the last Gazette W Percival Trosse Fortescue, late 24th Foot, to be Sub-Inspector, date of commission 11th October, 1879.

Otago Witness 24 Jan 1880
The special correspondent of the Lyttelton Times, telegraphing from Normanby, says:- "The officers and men of the Armed Constabulary, who have been led to believe they would positively take possession of the Plains shortly, are complaining bitterly that the splendid weather for campaigning now prevailing is being allowed to slip away. They are eager to take the field, not so much in the prospect of fighting, as to break the monotony of a month's life in the redoubts. Colonel Roberts and the officers under him, Captains Marshall, Taylor, Baker, and Fortescue, are to be complimented upon the splendid discipline and *morale* of the men under their command. Anything like the commission of petty offences is utterly unknown, and so far as the feeling of the men towards their officers is concerned, they would follow them anywhere should hostilities break out. Major Gordon at Opunake is also a great favourite with his men. Colonel Roberts, commanding the Forces, is apparently in utter ignorance of the latest intentions of Government, but informs me that the men under him are in splendid trim for the field, and that generally, in his experience, the Colony was never in a better position than now to tackle the Native difficulty. Independently of Natives from other parts who may assemble at Parihaka, it is calculated that there were from five to six hundred fighting men on the Plains, but whether they will fight or not appears to be a fine toss-up. There is nothing for it but to stand and watch proceedings."

Wanganui Herald 26 Jan 1880 The Waimate Plains – The Armed Constabulary take possession (from our correspondent) Hawera, Jan 26.
The Hon. Mr Bryce and Major Noake went to Opunake on Saturday and returned yesterday. Colonel Roberts, with the force, marched on to the Plains in martial style, headed by the excellent Waihi band, and crossed the Waignongoro bridge at 8 o'clock this morning; no sign of any natives. They were quite friendly and jocose, and say they will sell the force potatoes and pigs. They leave the settlement of the land question with Te Whiti and the Commission. They say road making is very good. I left Roberts and men just now busy clearing and preparing for camping on the banks of the Kaupuni, about eight miles from Hawera, Major Goring, with the Opunake detachment, is expected at the new camp, say Fort Roberts, this evening. Our men, with Captains Marshall, Taylor and Fortescue, are in the best humour. Waingongoro redoubt has been abandoned. The people here look upon the movement with calm satisfaction, having no fear of any evil consequences. Major Brown and Mr Williams visited most of the Plains settlements on Saturday. I understand the natives were very reserved.

Taranaki Herald 26 Jan 1880 The Waimate Plains
Normanby, January 26, 1.38 p.m. – The Armed Constabulary, commanded by Colonel Roberts, Captains Marshall, Taylor and Fortescue, marched from Waihi at 6.45, and at 9.15 a.m. reached Kapuni, where they intend to make their first camp, and probably build a redoubt.

North Otago Times 27 Jan 1880
Normanby, January 26. The Armed Constabulary, commanded by Col. Roberts, Captains Marshall, Tyler, and Fortescue, marched from Waihi at 6.55, and reached Kapunai at 9.15, where they intend to make their first camp, and probably build a redoubt.

Taranaki Herald 28 Jan 1880 Hawera – Movement of the forces (from our own correspondent – January 27, 1880

After so many reports of the occupation of the Plain we were rather sceptical of the one last week, although somewhat authenticated by the presence of the Hon. Mr Bryce in the district. He arrived on the afternoon of Friday, and had a long interview with Colonel Roberts the same night. It was understood on Saturday morning that some definite step was about to be taken, and this was heightened by the A.C.'s, well equipped, marching through Hawera about eleven o'clock, playing "The girl I left behind me." In fact, I hear that most of them thought they were then and there going to march on the Plains – in such ignorance of their probable movements were they kept. Upon their returning to camp they were informed that they had to hold themselves in readiness to march at any moment, and that most likely they would have to shift camp on Monday morning. This was received with three cheers from all the men, who had got thoroughly disgusted with the inactive life they were leading at Waihi. Mr Bryce arrived at Waihi from Opunake on Sunday morning, and then definite instructions were given that 120 men from Waihi would be marched on the Plains the first thing on Monday morning. The carters were told to be in readiness to take baggage, &c. Major Goring would also march his detachment of 80 men from Opunake the same morning. All this news was received at Hawera with calm satisfaction. There was no excitement, as the settlers well knew that the Maoris would offer no resistance. Waihi, at about 5 o'clock a.m. yesterday, was a scene of bustle and noise; comrade wishing comrade *au revoir*; husbands (well, I'm not a married man myself, so don't know how they say good bye to their wives); drays loading, falling in, &c &c., and then the march on about the worst day one could possibly have chosen for marching – close, muggy weather, with a sufficiency of wind to create any amount of dust; but the Waihi band did their best to make the men forget this slight inconvenience, by striking up martial airs. Colonel Roberts, of course, was in command, his officers being Captains Marshall, Taylor, and Fortescue, Captain Baker being left in charge of Waihi. About 10 they arrived at the Kapuni Stream, some five miles on the Waimate Plains, where they took up their position in an old Maori pah, which had been selected by Mr Bryce and Colonel Roberts. It is a good stronghold, and commands a fine look-out. The fact of our thus using the old fortification of the Maoris is considered a good joke; but otherwise it proves that this position is a good one, as the Maoris never built fortifications in weak places. The men are really a grand lot of fellows and I think we need not be afraid of their giving a bad account of themselves, should anything happen; but I think the chance of any encounter is very remote. I believe Te Whiti is getting down from his hobby-horse, and talking more sense than he usually does.

Evening Post 29 Jan 1880 The March on to the Waimate Plains

The correspondent of the Lyttelton Times gives a very graphic account of the march of the Armed Constabulary on to the Waimate Plains. He writes from Normanby, on Monday last, as follows: Normanby, 26th January. At an early hour this morning the camp was astir, the order having been issued on the previous evening to parade at 6 a.m. today in heavy marching order. The scene for the time was very animated, and the men were ready for the march in a remarkably short space of time. Considerable delay, however, occurred owing to the contractor for the transport service not being up to time, and it was nearly 8 o'clock before a start was made. The men left the camp two-deep, headed by the band playing lively airs. When the band ceased to play the men began to sing, and kept it up at intervals throughout the long and dusty march. Colonel Roberts, the Commanding Officer, and Senior Captain, and Captain Marshall, were on horseback; but Captain Taylor and Captain Fortescue, commanding the detachment, marched with the men, carrying their blankets and other camp requirements in the same manner as the men. At the crossing of the Waingongoro bridge, which may be considered an important event in the history of the colony, a number of mounted settlers had gathered upon a hill immediately overlooking the roadway, and watched with deep interest the act of crossing over, which is generally regarded as the first formal act in the initiation of an entirely new policy in native affairs. The band did not play in going over the bridge, as it was thought in certain quarters that this might have been interpreted as a demonstration of defiance. From the bridge to the camping ground on this side of the Kapune Creek the distance is five or six miles, along a dusty road, and the men suffered great inconvenience from the dust and heat. While the detachment was on the march across the plains, your correspondent and three others struck off through the flax to a pah a mile or two beyond the Kapune, and told the natives of what had occurred. The reply was, "Good! The soldiers have come to make a road for us to go to Parihaka." There seemed not the slightest resentment among them, but a kind of calm confidence that the pakeha would yet discover the error of his ways. On riding back we found that the Constabulary had halted on the camping ground, and were preparing to clear away the fern and pitch tents, &c. Just as I left the camp to ride back to Normanby one of the pickets reported that he had seen some natives coming through the flax, but they turned out to be only four unarmed and inoffensive Maoris from the pah previously alluded to.

Wanganui Herald 30 Jan 1880 The Occupation of the Plains – Formation of the Redoubt

On Monday the 26th inst. the Armed Constabulary, under the command of Colonel Roberts, crossed the Waingongora, and camped on the site of an old Maori pah on the Kapune stream. Captains Marshall, Taylor, and Fortescue had charge of their respective companies, and the band enlivened the March along portions of the road, the whole of which is rendered frightfully dusty by the late fine weather. The sun shone brightly, and before the men reached the camping ground perspiration and dust had rendered them very similar in colour to their aboriginal opponents, who were conspicuous by their absence during the march. The band was silent whilst the river was crossed, out of consideration perhaps for the feelings of the natives and at ¼ past nine a.m. a halt was called at the proposed camping ground. A few mounted men were in advance during the march, and although no interruption was anticipated, every necessary precaution was taken to guard against surprise, and the men marched steadily and well, and on their arrival at the proposed camp, went to work with a will to clear away the exceedingly tall fern and tutu which completely hid the conformation of the ground. So thick and luxuriant was the growth of vegetation that the suspicion of a pah being hidden amongst the dense mass of bracken, would have presented itself to no one, even if suspected from but a yard or two's distance. Without a murmur of discontent, although the heat was intense, the men armed with fern hooks rapidly cleared the interior of the pah, and also displayed to view the ditch and embankment which formed the front of the fort, which was constructed by the natives in olden days to resist the incursions of their enemies of the Taranaki tribe. The pah is named Kaipipi, and is protected from assault on two sides by precipitous banks rising from the Kapune stream, which meanders below through a narrow bed of shingle, shaded in parts by a fringe of koromiko, tutu, and other indigenous shrubs, but in others unrelieved by anything more graceful than the ever present fern, whose growth speaks well for the fertility of the soil, from which it springs. Kapune is said by the natives to be the only stream watering the plains, which has its source at any great altitude on this side of Mount Egmont, and its proximity to the camp is a welcome boon to the dusty and toilworn members of the Constabulary, who are enabled to enjoy the luxury of a bath when the labors of the day are over. Cavillers must hide their diminished heads, and the penurious of the body political cease to grumble when they see the stalwart sons of Mars with brawny neck and arms, bare to the scorching heat of the sun, plying pick and shovel, trundling wheelbarrows, and loading carts in furtherance of their task, which will be completed only when such a road is made as will bear comparison with the work of the Romans of old and a Watling street is produced in our Britain of the South. Somebody is sure to call Waingongora the Rubicon, so Waimate forbears to do so, but he will just remark that it is the general opinion of the invaders of the Plains that although by their roads they resemble the legionaries, unlike those ancient and enterprising gentlemen, they will never go home. No doubt a feeling of disappointment reigned in the breasts of a portion of the armed civilizers as they marched along that the policy of the country forbade them to seek revenge for the injuries they have received at the hands of the Native claimants of the land through which they were passing, many of them having served in the war of TitoKowaru's rebellions, and their gallant and well beloved Colonel was one of the few officers who escaped from Te Ngutu-o-te-Manu, from which disastrous field he brought home the survivors, as all the world knows. Te Ngutu-o-te-Manu is about six miles from the present encampment, and will be remembered through time as the scene of the massacre of Von Tempsky, Buck, Hunter, Hastings, and many other brave hearts who found a long resting place at that "kainga." We can imagine, but none but ourselves can fully realise the sharpness of the pain and the poignancy of the sorrow which dwelt in the breasts of the companions of the never forgotten dead, as they revisited the vicinity of their former struggles with guns in their hands which perforce must remain silent, and swords which must remain sheathed, in obedience to the dictation of a policy which seeks to assert the dignity of the nation by a firm and determined advance which will resist but not provoke an attack, rather than proceed to extremeties with the tribes who have done so much to bring upon themselves a direful retribution. Self-restraint is a noble attribute, and is a quality which is being practised by the inhabitants of this Island, both civil and military, with peculiar firmness at the present time, and it will be a fortunate thing for the Native population if they are prompted to act with a just discrimination, for if they show by any overt act of armed opposition that they mistake our forbearance for fear and undervalue our determination to advance,

they will learn too late that their present visitors can make occupants for graves with equal facility as they construct roads to travel on. During the day an orderly arrived from Major Goring saying that the Opunake division had nearly reached Oeo, but that the draught horses attached to the baggage drays had knocked up, and it was feared would not reach the encampment. Fresh horses were immediately despatched, and the division, 92 in number, reached Kaipipi during the afternoon, after a very fatiguing march of 22 miles. Colonel Roberts and staff, accompanied by the band, went a short distance to meet them, and the latter played them into camp. Weary limbs lost their pain, and stiff muscles regained their spring at the sound of the soul-stirring strains of military music, and Major Goring, looking more than every inch a warrior, led his travel-stained but hearty men into camp, where they were welcomed with loud and vociferous cheers by their comrades already in possession. Many of the men lately arrived from Wellington are included in the Opunake division, and the Kaipipi redoubt now has 200 men for a population.

Evening Post 25 Feb 1880 The Waimate Plains – Hawera, 24th February

Captain Fortescue, with a detachment of 35 men, from Opunake, arrived in camp at three o'clock. The band went to meet them, and played them into camp. The special correspondent of the Lyttelton Times telegraphs, under date, Waihi, 23rd February:- "The camp at Kaipipi was raised this morning. Shortly after daylight the camp was astir, tents were struck with great promptitude, and soon after 7 o'clock the route north was taken. The column was constituted of an advance guard, band, three companies numbering 200 men, 12 baggage waggons, and a rear guard. Every precaution was taken, as though an enemy were actually in the field. Major Goring commanded, the companies being under the commands of Captains Marshall and Taylor, Captain Fortescue having gone to Opunake to bring down a reinforcement, which is expected to arrive tomorrow. Immediately after the force left the Kaipipi camp a number of Maoris came on to the ground to search for anything that might be left behind. At several points along the line of march a number of Maoris came down to the roadside and chaffed the Constabulary as they pleased. As soon also as the men halted on the camping ground, a number of mounted Maoris pulled up on the road and watched with evident interest and curiosity the procession pitching the tents. This was accomplished with remarkable promptitude, and in the course of a very few minutes the men were under canvas and making themselves comfortable. The ground occupied is between the road and the sea, the Native Minister considering it inadvisable to on to the open land laying between the road and the bush. The position will be entrenched, with probably an outlying line of rifle pits, and is likely to be occupied for some weeks. Officers and men are alike pleased at the change of camp in this direction, which was quite unexpected, the impression being that Kaipipi would be occupied for a month to come. Colonel Roberts has of course moved headquarters here."

Evening Post 31 Mar 1880 Native Affairs
From telegrams received by the Government today, we learn that the Armed Constabulary camp was shifted from Otakeo to Oeo. The constabulary, numbering about 400, made a start early in the morning, under the command of Major Goring, Captains Marshall, Taylor and Fortescue headed by the band. The site of the new camp has been selected among high flax, near the northern bank of the Oeo stream, and everything was put in fair order by nightfall. The natives brought large presents of provisions, including beef, poultry, and vegetables, which they formally presented to the constabulary. Colonel Roberts arrived in the camp yesterday, accompanied by Colonel Whitmore, who had gone to Stoney River to visit him. They report everything quiet at the Northern end of the Waimate Plains, and there is no probability of any change at any rate until Te Whiti's boundary is reached, when some sort of peaceful and harmless formal protest may possibly be made, but nothing more is anticipated. The road-making goes on apace, not only from both ends of the Plains but also from Opunake to Stratford, which road is also being constructed from both ends. Some anxiety has been expressed as to the consequences of crossing a particular spot near Awaroa, where hitherto the Maoris have refused to allow either telegraph line or the road to be carried through, but the most reliable authorities entertain no apprehension of any trouble. A more critical point is that above mentioned, near Parihaka, but in neither case will any notice be taken by the Constabulary of past difficulties or opposition. They will simply go straight on with the road, avoiding any display either of hesitation or defiance. Many of the old Maori chiefs have intimated to the Government their opinion that if this attitude be consistently maintained there is no danger of any resistance, and that had this course been adopted a year ago there would have been no difficulties at all.

Wanganui Herald 3 May 1880 The Waimate Plains –(from our correspondent) Hawera, May 1
Captain Fortescue has received orders to move on to the new camp at Opua with all his men, constabulary and unemployed, and is now on the march. This will make the number at Opua about 350 men. The camp is rapidly advancing to the usually orderly appearance which has characterised the previous encampments. The natives have not interfered by protest or otherwise, although the camp is on the sacred portion which Te Whiti says shall not be trespassed on. There can be no doubt that Te Whiti will be able to explain away his assertion as he has the previous ones; but the determined advance must have a great and good moral effect on the natives.

Hawera & Normanby Star 5 May 1880 The Shifting of the Camp by our Special Reporter

Rumor had been unusually busy during the past week or two as to the intended movements of the A. C. Force and the Public Works Contingent (usually termed the 'unemployed'). Rumor was even still more busy as to the intentions of the natives, and the number of whares, and fences, and gates, and posts and rails, that they were supposed to have along the road, was something terrible to contemplate, if the facts stated were only true. Indeed, I was gravely informed last week that the natives, not content with fencing in land on both sides of the road, had this time "put their backs up properly," and had erected a fence right across the road not far from Oeo. If I mistake not, the information was even telegraphed to some of the daily journals. Then came rumors as to the wretched treatment which the men belonging to the Public Works Contingent were receiving at the hands of their cruel taskmasters – the officers of the A. C. Force. Being naturally anxious to ascertain how many grains of truth were mixed up with this compound of fiction, I went to Opunake on Monday evening, and stayed at Mr Bartlett's well-known hostelry, having also spent a pleasant hour at the library of those jolly, and good-natured fellows – the A. C's. Early next morning I made a start for the newly-formed camp, which is situated on the right and left banks of the Okaweu Creek, about four miles beyond Opunake. I got there just in time to see the Public Works Contingent (who, by-the-by, have just been armed with Enfield rifles) forming in line and preparing to march a mile or so from the camp to perform their day's work. Of course, as might have been expected, they were a motley-looking group; but the accounts of their good behaviour and obedience to discipline, which I heard on all sides, both from officers and men, put me on the best of terms with them, and I could easily overlook the fact that one man was six feet high, whilst the one immediately behind him could not hope to be a guardsman even in a Liliputian army. As to their being ground down, and made to work a lot of overtime, the men themselves give a flat contradiction to the statement. They work from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m., but they are allowed one hour at noon for dinner, besides which a quarter of an hour in the afternoon, is given them to enjoy the pleasures of the "soothing weed." Practically, they work seven and a half hours per day. As to their rate of pay, they knew what that would be before offering their services, and it is a matter which cannot be remedied by the officers under whom they serve. Then, with regard to the thefts and robberies said to have been committed by these men, the stories told have been grossly exaggerated, and in many instances have been pure fabrications. Up to the present time only one man has been detected for robbery – that of a meerschaum pipe from Mr M. D. King's store. The thief got five minutes to leave the camp, and he has not since been heard of. Money has been lost by a few members of the A. C. Force – in some instances, a couple of months' pay has mysteriously disappeared; but as to whether their own comrades, or "the unemployed," have been the guilty parties, the losers can't say. The wonder is, why the men to not bank their money when they receive it, and draw it out when required. I was glad to learn that the officers have taken the trouble to send for a lot of deposit slips, so that the men under their command might be able to bank their money without any trouble whatever. The consequence was, that on last pay-day a considerable sum was sent in to the bank at Normanby. I heard that some of the settlers will be unable to "save their bacon" this year, in consequence of the disappearance of their young porkers. This loss is attributed to "the unemployed" also. But it may or may not be true. It is a difficult matter to prove, and I am always inclined to "give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt." As to the robbery of fowls, even the "Iron Duke" found it difficult to put down such things, and if any case can be proved I am quite certain that Major Goring will be as swift in punishing the offender as England's greatest captain used to be – although, if Charles Lever only speaks truth, there was once a certain Major brought before the Hero of Waterloo for fowl-stealing, and just as the said Major was giving a most emphatic denial to the charge, Chanticleer proved him to be guilty, for out of the depths of his capacious pocket came such a reverberating "Cock-a-doodle-doo" that the Duke's features underwent a change, and the Major was allowed to escape scot free because of his audacity. It is not so easy to sheet home charges at the camp at Okaweu. It is true that the Maoris have built some whares, and near the one recently erected between Taikatu and Otakeho, eight or nine tents have also been put up. From the main road, little or no fencing of recent date can be seen, with the exception of that put round the land recommended by the Commission to be given to Hone Pihama, near Oeo. I was told further inland, and also towards the coast, the natives were enclosing ground not awarded to

them by the Royal Commission. Indeed, I heard, on what appeared to be pretty reliable authority, that the Umuranui natives were about to shift camp in a body, and that they intended taking possession of land not within the boundaries of the 25,000 acres. But all these things have been very much exaggerated, and I hope that the zealous "special correspondents" will also telegraph to their respective journals that all natives who have come outside the boundaries recommended by the Commission have been warned off as trespassers. One thing, however, appears to be quite certain, and that is, that the natives are still far from being content. Hone Pihama, Manaia, Kokiri, Titokowaru, and other influential chiefs may be thoroughly satisfied with the award of the Commission, and may be willing to settle the dispute upon the basis laid down in the report; but one of these chiefs told the Commission, when asked why he did not bring his people with him, "One horse cannot draw five tons." Neither, apparently, can they instill their feelings of satisfaction with the award made into the minds of their people. The most of the latter still look to the Prophet of Parihaka as their "only guide, philosopher, and friend." His word – and his only – appears to be their law and their gospel. How much longer it will continue to be so, it is rather difficult to tell. "The meeting of the roads" may possibly effect a change. Returning to the Camp, I might state that it is formed on a nice spot, albeit a little exposed to the wind from the seaward, on the banks of the Okaweu Creek, Nos. 1 and 3 companies being on the right bank, and No. 2 company and the Public Works Contingent on the left. The force recently stationed at Oeo has been reinforced by a detachment of 50 men from the redoubt at Opunake. The places of the latter will probably be filled up in the course of a few days by a similar number from Wellington, the Stella or Hinemoa being daily expected. The force under Major Goring's command consists of 4 officers, 1 sergeant-major, 4 first-class sergeants, 4 second-class sergeants, 7 third-class sergeants, 262 constables, and 100 men belonging to the Public Works Contingent. Mr Thomson, Native Interpreter, is also with the officers, and his acquaintance with the Maori language, customs, and traditions, should make him a most valuable acquisition to the force. Sergeant Webb is in charge of the No.1 Company of the Public Works Contingent, which is composed of the Benedicts; whilst the single men belonging to the corps are under Mr Pennington's supervision. The laying off of the road is being done by Mr Cheal, who will have to be quick if he wishes to keep ahead of the force following him. On Monday three-quarters of a mile of road was formed, and it was expected a mile would also be finished during yesterday. At that rate of doing things, it will hardly take "five years to finish the road," as had been recently telegraphed from here. Allowing that half a mile of formation is completed each day from the camp at either end, and supposing that fine weather should prevail, the two forces are likely to meet within twenty to thirty days. The road will go more inland than was at first reported, and will probably be within a mile – or even less – of Parihaka. Both forces are now within the boundaries where some "Prophets of Evil" prognosticated that troubles would arise, but, for all that, everything goes steadily along, and the men appear to feel almost as secure as if they were working on the Carlyle road or on Lambton-quay. The feeling between officers and men – and between the members of the A. C. Force and the Public Works Contingent – is really excellent, and I was pleased to hear some of the men complaining, not for themselves, but for their officers. Several informed me that the latter were very much overworked, and that they had to be on guard every alternate night, as there are only three commissioned officers besides Major Goring – namely, Captains Marshall, Taylor, and Fortescue. I also heard similar complaints as to the insufficient number of non-commissioned officers. Of course, Colonel Roberts and the Native Minister should be the best judges; but I am merely chronicling facts as they came under my own observation. One thing the men seemed to be much pleased with (and I think the feeling is shared in by their officers as well) and that was, that Colonel Roberts had been invested with much larger powers. The commanding officer appears to be as well thought of by his men as any commander need wish to be. That is saying a good deal, but not too much. He was expected to arrive during yesterday, and it was probable that the Hon the Native Minister would also pay a visit to the camp of 69 tents on the Okaweu Creek. On the Plains, the work of gravelling the roads is proceeding very rapidly, with the exception of Messrs Gordon and Vincent's contract, which is still slowly progressing, but it will probably be taken over within the next fortnight. Mr Skinner is surveying the road lines near Oeo, and has laid off the land awarded by the Commission to Hone Pihama; and I have been informed that Captain Skeet and Mr Skeet, junior, were doing some quick work with the inland survey.

Hawera & Normanby Star 22 Sep 1880
At a short distance from the camp, and almost in a line with Parihaka, a party of men have formed a road to within about a mile and a half of Cape Egmont, where Major Goring, Captain Taylor, and Capt. Fortescue are camped with 150 men. The foundations for the lighthouse are ready, and preparations are being made to build a permanent redoubt there. The lighthouse will have to be landed at Opunake: there are boulders all along the coast near the cape. I would not like to insure a vessel landing cargo there. For many years, various Governments have been anxious to erect a lighthouse there, but they are not likely to meet with much opposition now. As one of the men remarked to me, "Te Whiti, with all his cleverness, cannot argue with 500 or 600 guns and bayonets."

Hawera & Normanby Star 27 Oct 1880
A cricket club has been formed at Pungarehu, of which Sergeant Cleary has been appointed captain and treasurer, and J. F. Ryan secretary; the committee consisting of Sergeant Arden, H. Harrison, and H. Twist. It was decided that a subscription of one shilling per month, together with a contribution in advance, should be paid by each member. Of course, there will also be a cricket club at Cape Egmont, if a suitable piece of ground can only be found. The day our reporter left the camps Major Goring and Captain Fortescue were about setting out an exploring expedition.

Evening Post 2 Feb 1881 Latest from the A. C. Camp (from the Press Association's correspondent) Hawera, this Day
I have just returned from the new camp. There are 170 men, under the command of Major Goring and Captains Newall and Fortescue. It is about five miles from Pungarehu, and not far from the old camp at Pukehinau. The men will be employed in road making between Pungarehu and Opoua. The fence at Opunake side is not a recent erection. It has been here for five or six months, and encloses two acres of potatoes. The road is impassable, as it was merely scratched, and not formed last year. The fencing at Waitaki has no political significance, so far as I can learn. There are some old clearings and burial places in the vicinity. It is not improbable that some reserves may be made there. The ringleader, although recently returned from prison, has openly stated that the pakeha will not again get a chance of putting him in Lyttelton gaol. The natives appear anxious for the subdivision of their holdings, and Sir William Fox is likely to have a busy time of it.

Hawera & Normanby Star 2 Feb 1881
The Ngakumikumi camp has been broken up, and a new one formed about five miles this side of Pungarehu, and within about two miles of the old camp at Pukehinau. There are about 170 men stationed at Rahotu (which is the name given to the new camp), Major Goring and Captains Fortescue and Newall being the officers in command.

Evening Post 4 Nov 1881 New Zealand Militia Appointments
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the under mentioned appointments in the New Zealand Militia:- Inspectors Arthur Tuke, David Scannell, and Forster Yelverton Goring, and Acting-Inspector Frederick Swindley, to be majors; and Sub-Inspectors Frederick John William Gascoigne, Sydney Augustus Berkely Capel, Henry William Northcroft, Henry Charles Morrison, Stuart Newall, Colin McKenzie Taylor, Henry Gordon, Thomas Baker, Percival Trosse Fortescue, John Coleman and William Tynan Powell, to be captains; to rank from the date of their present appointments in the New Zealand Constabulary.

Evening Post 14 Nov 1881 The Search for Arms

We extract the following particulars regarding the search for arms at Parihaka from the telegrams of the Lyttelton Times correspondent, dated Tuesday last:- About 8.30 a.m. Mr Bryce, accompanied by Mr Hursthouse as interpreter, entered the pah and addressed the natives as follows:- "You people belonging to Wanganui return to your tribal land, the place that you came from. You Ngararuas return to your tribal lands. All you people from distant places return to your homes, every one of you, that this place (Parihaka) may be cleared for the people who own it by ancestral title." The Maoris took not the slightest notice of this speech. Mr Bryce waited for five minutes, then called out: "Go away all of you. Pack up your belongings; go and leave the place." Again the natives took no notice, not one of them even turning his head to look at the speaker. After the lapse of another five minutes, Mr Bryce ordered Colonel Roberts to carry out his instructions. Small bodies of men were immediately posted at the various entrances to the pah. Colonel Roberts, his Adjutant, Captain Mair, climbed on top of a whare, from which they had a full view of the pah. Major Goring and Captain Fortescue occupied a similar position about a hundred yards from where Colonel Roberts was. At this time Mr Rolleston, Mr Bryce, and their staffs occupied a position immediately in the rear of the Constabulary, Mr Bryce personally directing every movement. Shortly after 9 o'clock, the companies, commanded respectively by Captains Newell and Gudgeon were ordered to enter the pah and search the whares. At first they maintained company form, two deep, the foremost files entering the whares, and whenever guns were found they were passed out and handed over their heads from man to man to the rear of the company, where other men, detailed for the purpose, received them, and laid them at Mr Bryce's feet. Subsequently the companies were broken up into parties of four, and each man as he made a seizure brought it himself to the rear and added it to the fast accumulating pile. At first the order was to seize guns only, but after about half the whares had been searched it was suddenly discovered that it might be as well to seize ammunition also. The remaining whares were therefore searched for ammunition, and a considerable quantity of all kinds secured. However, no lock-fast places or boxes were broken open, and it is the opinion of the officers that only a very small proportion of the weapons and ammunition has been got. The guns, to the number of over 200, were principally double-barrelled fowling-pieces, but there were also breech-loading rifles of modern make, powder, caps, pistols, cutlasses, cartridges, tomahawks, and axes. Two Constabulary wheelbarrows were among the lot. Some *meres ta hoi* (Native spears) were seized, but Mr Bryce ordered them to be returned, saying that the men had not been ordered to take them. Special search was made for Von Tempskey's sword, known to be at Parihaka, but it could not be found. While the search was proceeding the natives remained grouped about the centre of the pah, to the number of fully two thousand, while a few others could be seen here and there. Profound silence was maintained, and broken only by one or other of the chiefs, prominent among whom was Rangi Puihoako, briefly addressing the assemblage, imploring them to remember the advice of Te Whiti and Tohu, and to preserve the peace and maintain order. While the search for arms was going on, Mr Bryce's Proclamation, already referred to, remained on the fence to which it had been attached. The natives neither touched nor read it. In one of the whares that had been searched a native woman found a watch, and thinking it might have belonged to one of the searching party, at once brought it to an officer. None of them, however, had lost a watch, and it was returned to the whare. The honesty of the poor Maori under the circumstances was most creditable. It was truly pitiable to see the Maoris calmly and patiently looking on while their whares were being rifled. In Tohu's whare a large cupboard in which it was supposed that powder was stored was broken open, but none was found. The following is a translation of the Proclamation, written in Maori, and posted in various places in Parihaka:- "Notice to the Maoris of Waikato, Wanganui, Ngararua, and other tribes who are dwelling at Parihaka. This is a notice and a request that you leave Parihaka and the vicinity, and return to your neighbourhoods. Do not be deaf, but listen to the request at once. Ngatiruanui and Ngatiawa, and other tribes of the West Coast district, must return to their own settlement, there to await the instructions of the Government concerning them. John Bryce, Native Minister [Literally War Minister]."

Hawera & Normanby Star 6 Sep 1882 £1 Reward
Lost, from Parihaka, a chestnut pony, branded E R A off rump, white streak down face, one white hind foot. The finder will receive reward on delivering the pony to Captain Gudgeon, Manaia; Captain Morrison, Opunake; or to P. T. Fortescue, Captain A. C. F., Parihaka.

Taranaki Herald 23 Dec 1882 Port of Waitara – Departed
December 23 – Macgregor, s.s., for Onehunga. Passengers – Mesdames Cooper and McGuire, Mrs Dedsworth and 3 children, Mrs Prince and 3 children, Captain and Mrs Fortescue, Mr, Mrs and Miss McFeely, Mr and Mrs Cockburn and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Waller, Mr and Mrs Robinson and family, Messrs Churton, Dodsworth, Esam, Macklam, McCulloch, Moore and R?seuski and 5 in steerage. Cargo – 4 horses, W. Bayly; 44 sacks bran, Websters & McKellar; 10 kegs butter, Mynott; 7 packages bottles, Grey & Son – Websters & McKellar, agents.

Hawera & Normanby Star 24 Jan 1883 Port of Waitara – Arrived
January 23 – Macgregor, s.s., 163 tons, from Onehunga. Passengers – Miss Huxter, Mesdames Brown, Fortescue, Lennie, Logan, Reavy, and Riorden, Capt. Fortescue, Mr Munro and family, Messrs Knight and Paul. Cargo – 17 tons.

Taranaki Herald 19 Mar 1883 Parihaka Paper Hunt Club – Autumn Race Meeting – Captain Fortescue - Judge
The annual race meeting was held at Parihaka on Saturday last, and the day was in every respect enjoyable. The officers and men of the A. C. Force were very energetic in arranging the affairs of the meeting, and they deserve every credit for the manner in which the events were carried out. There can be no question that the holding of these sports promotes friendly intercourse between the Europeans and Maoris; and the fact that the course was situated within the bounds of Parihaka itself is a proof of the satisfactory manner the Parihaka difficulty has been solved. The course although rather rough, was not a bad one, the Constabulary having spared no effort to make it as good as possible, considering the rough nature of the country. About 300 persons were present, including the natives and a number of visitors from New Plymouth and Opunake. Te Whiti is evidently not a sporting man, as we have been informed that he used his influence to keep his people away from the sports. In this, however, he was only partially successful, the Maoris being naturally fond of horse races, and those who were present on the course appeared to enjoy themselves immensely. The proceedings were very orderly throughout, there being not a single case of insobriety, nor unpleasantness of any kind. Some of the jumps in the Steeplechase were very “stiff” and required good riding on the part of the jockeys.

Taranaki Herald 20 Mar 1883 Parihaka Steeplechase Meeting

These races came off on St Patrick's Day, on a course close to the A. C. Camp. To say the least, it was very rough, but a good deal of work had been done to make the course fairly passable. Still, the racing did not afford nearly as much pleasure to the spectators as the Pungarehu meeting did the previous year. Major Goring, Captain Fortescue, Messrs W. Coleman, J. Molloy, M. Brophy, J. H. Cunningham and W. Cronin were the Stewards. Capt. Fortescue acted as Judge, Mr Cronin as Starter, Mr Trednor as Clerk of the Scales, and Mr Cunningham as Clerk of the Course. Major Goring, through a domestic bereavement, was absent, and Captain Fortescue was unfortunately ill; but he stuck to his post manfully during the day. Colonel Roberts, Major Tuke, Captain Morrison, and Captain Powell were on the course enjoying the fun during the day. The committee, one and all, appeared to work with a will; but still, from some cause or other the events dragged slowly along, and the want of Bandmaster Dixon and his corps of merry men was much felt. A tug of war, Maoris *versus* Europeans, might with advantage have been substituted for the Maori race struck out of the programme. At Opunake and Rahotu the tug of war was the most amusing and exciting event of the day.

Hawera & Normanby Star 20 Mar 1883 Sporting – Parihaka Steeplechase Meeting

The first race meeting came off at Parihaka on St. Patrick's Day. The course was close to the village whose fame has spread far and wide, and convenient to the A. C. Camp. Visitors from Hawera, Manaia, Opunake, New Plymouth, and the country around, mustered pretty strong; and there would have been many more present had it not been for market day in New Plymouth. As it was, there must have been about 500 persons present, independent of the Parihaka natives, who kept to themselves throughout the day, viewing the races from one of the mounds which so thickly abound in and around Parihaka. The day was fine, and the sport, for a first meeting, not at all bad. The band was much missed, and there was a feeling of weariness between the races. There was a locally made totalisator on the ground, but the business was very limited. The patronage extended to one or two other "sporting games" was equally meagre. There was no disorder of any kind during the day, but it was reported in Opunake on Sunday evening that about dark twenty natives rushed the refreshment booth, tore down the canvas covering and rifled the booth of a lot of edibles and drinkables. The matter will probably be investigated. If the report be true, it is a great pity that the matter was not at once reported to Major Tuke. It would have been a good opportunity of showing the natives that they must respect their neighbours' property… The looting – if it did take place – was, no doubt the work of the larrikin element. Sergeant Dalton, to whom we are all so much indebted for that expressive word, did not dream that it would have to be applied to some Maoris in New Zealand; but so it is.

Taranaki Herald 30 May 1883
The A. C. Force at Parihaka gave a dramatic entertainment and ball last week. Colonel Roberts was present, and the audience consisted of persons from all parts of the coast between Hawera and New Plymouth. The entertainment was held in a building at Parihaka, fitted up as a theatre, the walls being very prettily decorated for the occasion. The first piece performed was "The Unfinished Gentleman," in which Mrs Goring, Miss Alexander, Major Goring, Captain Fortescue, Captain Powell, Mr J. B. Birch, Mr H. M. Calder, Mr H. G. Ell, and Master Meredith took part. The piece was most successful, all being well up in their parts. The ladies acquitted themselves in a most perfect manner, and Major Goring, Captains Powell and Fortescue, and Mr Birch were especially good. The concluding part was an original extravaganza by Captain Powell, entitled "The Shipwrecked Sailor and Seductive Savage; or, the King of the Cannibal Islands," in which Captain Powell and Messrs Clark, Tilly, Birch and Mueller took part, Mr Birch perhaps doing the work of the piece. The band, under the leadership of Herr Schwabe, contributed some capital music, amongst which was a musical skit on the "Battle of Parihaka," composed by Captain Powell. The scenery, which was painted by Major Goring, was very effective. After the entertainment the room was cleared, and dancing kept up till about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Taranaki Herald 30 Nov 1883
A very great treat is in store for the public, as the Parihaka Amateur Dramatic Club announce that they will perform in the Alexandra Hall on Wednesday next for the benefit of the Volunteer Band fund. The pieces to be played are "Delicate Ground," "Paul Pry," and "Turn him out." The amateurs consist of Major and Mrs Goring, Miss Alexander, Captain Fortescue, and Messrs Birch, Taylor, Tilly, Mueller, Cullum and Ell. The dresses in the first piece, we hear, are very beautiful, the costumes being of the year 1793. The uniforms of the Volunteers will arrive tomorrow, and the corps, with the band, will parade the town on the night of the performance.

Taranaki Herald 22 Mar 1884 – Parihaka Hunt Club – Autumn Meeting
Judge: Major Goring. Stewards: Capt. Fortescue, Messrs T. O'Brien, W. Baskerville, Miles Leighton, H. M. Calder. Starter: Mr C. Messenger. Clerk of the Course: Sergt. Major White. Clerk of the Scales: Mr G. Tilly. Handicapping Committee: Major Goring, Sergt-Major White, Mr George Wade. The Parihaka Races were held yesterday, and, despite the unfavourable weather, there was a good attendance, including a large number of Maoris. The course was in fair condition, and the races were well contested. The Stewards worked well during the day and gave general satisfaction.

Taranaki Herald 26 Mar 1884 Reduction of the A. C. Force
The Armed Constabulary has been lately undergoing a gradual reduction in numerical strength by the simple process of abstaining from filling up any vacancies arising from resignation or otherwise. Under this plan, the members of the force had been gradually diminished to 570 at the beginning of this month. Seventy-four of the Constabulary retire during the current month, so that the number at the commencement of the new financial year on the 1st of April will be 496. The distribution will be as follows:- In Waikato, there will be 129, under the command of Lieut-Colonel Lyon and Sub-Inspectors Capel, Gascoigne and Minnill. At Kawhia 84 will be stationed under Inspector Tuke, Sub-Inspectors Morrison and Taylor. In Taranaki (including Parihaka), there will be 109 under Inspector Goring, Sub-Inspectors Messenger and **Fortescue**. At the Patea station, which includes Opunake, Manaia, and Waihi, there will be 67 under Lieut-Colonel Roberts, Sub-Inspectors Powell and Gudgeon; at Taupo, 36 under Inspector Scannell; at Opotiki, 39 under Inspector Swindley and Sub-Inspector Baker; and at Wellington Depot, 32 under Sub-Inspector Coleman. Total, 496 of all ranks. The following is the scale of pay now in force in the Armed Constabulary:- One first-class inspector at £450 per annum, and three at £400; two inspectors at £350; one paymaster at £300; ten sub-inspectors at £250; one surgeon at £250; one interpreter and four sergeants-major at 9s per diem; 66 sergeants at from 7s 6d to 8s 6d; the remaining members of the force being constables at 6s to 7s per diem.

New Zealand Herald 11 Mar 1885
Wairakei – Visitors for February 1885 – 2nd: **Captain Fortescue, Mrs Fortescue, Tokana**; Miss Noble, Mr Fred Meredith, Taupo… 13th: Mr George Munro, Mr H. C. Munro, Sydney; Mr J. P. McArthur, Mrs McArthur, London…

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACGS 16211 J1 478/t 1885/847 (R24525064)
Letter from the Governor, Wellington dated 11 May 1885 appointing Captain Percival Trosse Fortescue Member Licensing Committees, East and West Taupo

Taranaki Herald 13 Jul 1885
Captain Fortescue, an experienced officer of the A. C. Force, is to be placed in charge of the defence works at Kaiwarra, Wellington. Captain Fortescue was formerly stationed at Rahotu, Fort Rolleston, and other places on the West Coast.

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 188/ 1885/1944 (R24452876)
Letter from Captain Fortescue, Kaiwarra received 15 Jul 1885 regarding letter which appeared in New Zealand Times, relative to the condition of the men at that station.

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 188/ 1885/2057 (R24452916)
Letter from Captain Fortescue, Wellington received 27 Jul 1885 re application of third class Constable D. McWilliams for transfer to police

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 189/ 1885/2222 (R24452991)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 10 Aug 1885 re application of third class Constable Weathered for transfer to Depot

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 189/ 1885/2320 (R24453036)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 21 Aug 1885 re application of third class Constable R. Cargill to be employed on the Government Steam Launch now in course of construction etc.

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 189/ 1885/2317 (R24453034)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 22 Aug 1885 regarding a report on Constables Tait, Weathered and Buckley; the two former are able but evidently unwilling to work; Weathered described as a grumbler and causing much trouble, and Buckley as physically unfit for heavy work.

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 189/ 1885/2410 (R24453075)
Letter from Major Scannell, Taupo received 31 Aug 1885 regarding the delay in payment of fares for Captain and Mrs Fortescue and Sergeant Major Smith, in transfer to Depot.

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 189/ 1885/2609 (R24453145)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 18 Sep 1885 saying that he requires 168 rounds breach loading ammunition to be used in return match with Volunteers

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/2661 (R24470461)
Letter from Captain Fortescue, Kaiwarra received 23 Sep 1885 saying that the working party daily sent from Depot is no longer required, the concrete work round the guns being finished.

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/2686 (R24470475)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 28 Sep 1885 re application of third class Constable D. C. Thorndon for discharge as he considers his application for transfer to Police has been rejected.

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/2687 (R24470476)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 28 Sep 1885 re application of third class Constable A. F. Martin for discharge

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/2689
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 29 Sep 1885 re applications of third class Constables D. C. White and A. J. Hewitson for discharge

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/2743 (R24470477)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 05 Oct 1885 re application for third class Constable John O'Neill for discharge

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/2768 (R24470509)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 06 Oct 1885 re application of third class Constable P. McDonagh for transfer to Artillery

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/2776 (R24470513)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 06 Oct 1885 re his retirement from the Service. Asks that he may receive his six months pay in one sum, in lieu of six monthly payments.

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/2790 (R24470520)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 08 Oct 1885 re application of third class Constable Aldons for transfer to Engineers Corps

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/2875 (R24470555)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 14 Oct 1885 re application of third class Constable G. Fitzgerald for transfer to Police

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/3036 (R24470604)
Letter from Captain Fortescue received 30 Oct 1885 re application of third class Constable O'Reilly for transfer to Police

Soutland Times 01 Oct 1885
It is understood that reductions are to be made in the Armed Constabulary, and that the services of Captains Fortescue and Capel, two of the junior officers, are to be dispensed with.

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 190/ 1885/3087 (R24470634)
Letter from Governor received 05 Nov 1885 saying that the services of Captain's Capel and Fortescue have been dispensed with

Archway Archives New Zealand – Reference ACIS 17627 P1 191/ 1885/3295 (R24470713)
Letter from P. T. Fortescue, Wellington received 26 Nov 1885 applying to be re-instated as Sub Inspector A. C. Force

Feilding Star 11 Feb 1886 Local and General News
It was observed that the N.Z.S. Co.'s steamer Kaikoura has been flying the blue ensign, or Royal Naval Reserve flag, a distinction showing that her captain and nine of her officers and the crew belong to the Naval Reserve. The Kaikoura is a magnificent vessel with a splendid deck promenade.

Press 11 Feb 1886 News of the Day
Supplementary Mail. Owing to the breakdown of the U.S.S. Company's steamer Penguin, the Secretary to the Post Office, Mr Gray, has telegraphed to the Chief Postmaster here that permission has been given to the R.M.S. Kaikoura, leaving Wellington tonight, to call off Lyttelton Heads on Friday morning for passengers and supplementary mails. Information as to the time of closing this mail appears in the ordinary mail notices.

New Zealand Herald 11 Feb 1886 Wellington News Notes – The R.M.S. Kaikoura
Mr Stowe, clerk of the Legislative Council, is a passenger for England by this steamer, which leaves here tomorrow. Major Eccles, late Aide-de-Camp, is also a passenger. The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, General Sir Patrick and Lady McDougall, Mrs Stowe, and Mrs William Pharazyn make up quite a distinguished company.

New Zealand Times 11 Feb 1886 The R.M.S. Kaikoura
The N.Z. S. Co.'s R. M. S. Kaikoura, 2885 tons, Captain W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R., leaves for London *via* Janeiro, it is expected, between five and six o'clock this evening. She takes a large cargo of produce and about 8000 carcases of frozen meat shipped at Wellington. As will be seen by this list, she takes an unusually large number of passengers, whose names are as follow:- Saloon – Hon. Miss Egerton, Misses Richmond, E. and S. Walker, E. Snell and E. Starmont, Mrs and Miss Pharazyn, Earl and Countess Dalhousie, General Sir Patrick and Lady McDougall, Mr and Miss Clarke, Mr, Mrs and Miss Blair, Messrs L. & W. Stowe and Mrs Stowe, Mr and Mrs Kerr, Majors Eccles and Dwyer, Dr Inglis, Messrs Buller, R. Fulton, Gurney, E. Jolly, R. Jordon, A. Kaye, J. Leitch, W. Lander, J. Middleton, S. Williams, R. Waterer and A. Wallis; Second cabin – Misses Burton and Flack, Mesdames McIntosh and Wightman, Rev and Misses Symonds (3), **Captain and Mrs Fortescue**, Mr and Mrs Linnel, Mr and Mrs Gardner and son, Captain Shuttleworth, Messrs Entiz, Edgecumbe, Hopkins and boy, Hutton, Hope, Hart, McMullin, Okell, Murdoch, Robinson, Strong, Sutherland, Sharp, Whibley and Gardner; steerage – Miss Miller, Mesdames McKenn and Taylor, Mr and Mrs Stone and family (5), Mr and Miss Wathen, Mr and Mrs Cavet, Mr, Mrs and Miss Liekiss, Messrs Bedell, Craven, Graham, Gartman, Huigh, Knigge, Luhn, Monteith, McLean, Midgway (2), Naldie, Nimmo, Richmond, Senior, Ward (2) and Watson.

New Zealand Mail 12 Feb 1886 Town & Country
The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie arrived here from Auckland by the steamer Tongariro on Sunday. The distinguished visitors to this Colony stayed here until yesterday, and then left for Home by the steamer Kaikoura. The Queen's Wharf presented a very animated appearance on Sunday, there being a large number of vessels lying alongside, including the New Zealand Shipping Co.'s R.M.S. Tongariro and Kaikoura, and the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Co.'s steamer Doric.

Evening Post 12 Feb 1886
The R.M.S. Kaikoura left the harbour at 6.45 last night for England via Lyttelton, where she was ordered to call, presumably to pick up the Home passengers by the Penguin, who were prevented from joining the mail steamer here owing to the breaking down of the Penguin between Port Chalmers and Lyttelton. The Kaikoura reached the latter port at 8 o'clock this morning, and sailed again half an hour later.

Manawatu Standard 12 Feb 1886 Local and General
The direct steamer Kaikoura, was to have left Wellington for London last evening. Among the passengers were the Earl and Countess Dalhousie, Dr Buller, Mr and Miss Pharazyn, **Captain and Mrs Fortescue**, Captain Shuttleworth, Mr Whibley, Major Eccles and a large number of others. She took a large cargo of produce, including about 8000 carcases frozen meat shipped at Wellington.

New Zealand Times 13 Feb 1886 Shipping – Exports
R.M.S. Kaikoura, for London – 10 boxes gold, Bank of New Zealand; 2 bales skins, G. S. Robertson; 10 casks entrails, Castendyk and Focke; 1793 bales, 98 pockets wool, 25 casks tallow, 5 bales skins, New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company; 8 qrs beef, 652 cases mutton, Henry Wright; 486 do, Levin and Co.; 1 box, Harley and Ewing; 1 case, New Zealand Government; 1 case, J. R. Lysaght; 53 bales wool, 1 box, Bank of Australasia; 1 bale skins, J. Sandimann; 1 box, Hon J. A. Bonar; 1 box, Mrs Morris; 5318 carcases, 400 legs mutton, 534 carcases of lamb, 184 pieces of beef, 58 qrs do, 122 cases of meat, Gear Meat Company; 2 cases, W. Bishop; 3 packages, Heaton and Miller; 67 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Johnston and Co.; 74 packages exhibits, Deacon and Co.; 1 bag, G. Pickles; 1 parcel, Thompson, Shannon and Co.; 1 box, Mr Nashelski.

New Zealand Herald 13 Feb 1886 Port of Onehunga
By Telegraph – Lyttelton: February 12 – The Kaikoura called off the Heads at 6 a.m., and shipped a supplementary mail and ten passengers; at 8.30 a.m. the steamer left on her homeward voyage.

Manawatu Standard 15 Feb 1886 Local and General
The R.M.S. Kaikoura, which left Wellington for London via Rio de Janeiro on Thursday evening took 43 bags of mails, containing 10,677 letters, 1399 book packets, and 7286 newspapers.

Dundee Evening Telegraph 23 Mar 1886 Special Telegram – Arrival of the Earl of Dalhousie at Plymouth
The New Zealand Company's steamer Kaikoura arrived in Plymouth Sound at 3.15 a.m. today. She left Wellington on February 11, and brought a number of passengers, mails and specis to the value of £78,600. Having landed some passengers, the mails, and specie, the Kaikoura proceeded at 6.15 a.m. for London. Among the passengers are the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, General Sir Patrick McDougall and Lady McDougall were also on board.

Evening Star 25 Mar 1886 Telegraphic
London Mar 23. The Kaikoura, from Wellington (February 11), arrived at Plymouth this morning with her cargo in excellent condition.

1891 Census Rectory, East Allington, Devon

Henry R. FORTESCUE	Head	71yrs	Rector of East Allington	b East Allington, Devon
Ellen FORTESCUE	Wife	71yrs		b Oxford
Percival T. FORTESCUE	Son	48yrs	Captain of New Zealand Militia... [married]	b Churchstowe, Devon
Ellen B. FORTESCUE	Dau	32yrs	[unmarried]	b East Allington, Devon
Bertha G. FAWKES	Niece	38yrs	[married]	b Sandhurst, Berkshire
Maria A. PENNY	Servt	57yrs	Domestic Cook [widow]	b Modbury, Devon
Mary G. PENNY	Servt	54yrs	Kitchen maid [unmarried]	b East Allington, Devon
Emily PEARCE	Servt	20yrs	Parlour maid [unmarried]	b Holberton

1891 Census Bampton St, Tiverton, Devon

Donald M. OWEN	Head	61yrs	Rector of Calverleigh	b Tiverton, Devon
Amy E. OWEN	Wife	64yrs		b East Allington, Devon
Donald A. OWEN	Son	10yrs	Scholar	b Ideford, Devon
Percival OWEN	Son	9yrs	Scholar	b Ideford, Devon
Edmund B. OWEN	Son	7yrs	Scholar	b Ideford, Devon
Montague B. OWEN	Son	4yrs		b Ideford, Devon
Florence A. OWEN	Dau	3yrs		b Tiverton, Devon
Charles H. OWEN	Son	6 months		b Tiverton, Devon
Agnes C. FORTESCUE	Sis-in-law	45yrs	[married]	b New Zealand
Lillie E. BRAMBLE		25yrs	Governess [single]	b Stonehouse, Devon
Emily DAVEY	Servt	29yrs	Nurse [single]	b Morchard Bishop, Devon
Esther AYRE	Servt	27yrs	Housemaid [single]	b Devon
Elizabeth HOSKIN	Servt	27yrs	Cook [single]	b Cornwall

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Probate 28 Apr 1898

Fortescue, Henry of East Allington Devonshire gentleman died 16 Aug 1887 Administration Exeter 28 April to the reverend Henry Reymundo Fortescue clerk Effects 20 pounds; Fortescue, Matthew Reymundo of East Allington Devonshire gentleman died 15 December 1876 at Ceylon Administration Exeter 28 April to the reverend Henry Reymundo Fortescue clerk Effects 20 pounds; Fortescue, Percival Trosse of East Allington Devonshire esquire died 11 January 1891 at Tiverton Devonshire Probate Exeter 28 April to Agnes Crocker Fortescue widow. Effects 20 pounds.

1901 Census 1 Woodcote Villas, Plympton St Mary, Devon

Ellen FORTESCUE	Head	81yrs	Living on own means [widow]	b Oxford, Oxon
Agnes C. FORTESCUE	Dau-in-law	55yrs	Living on own means [widow]	b New Zealand
Sarah S. HOLMES	Servt	26yrs	Cook [single]	b Lidford, Devon
Jessie KELLAND	Servt	20yrs	Housemaid [single]	b M…. H… Devon

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Probate 4 Mar 1916

Fortescue, Agnes Crocker of Allington Waterlooville Hampshire widow died 29 January 1916 Probate London 4 March to Ellen Bertha Trosse Sanders (wife of Henry Edward Sanders). Effects 1,027 7s.