Maori Chiefs visit to England 1863-1864 & an audience with Queen Victoria

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 06 Dec 1862 Exhibition of New Zealand Natives in England
We have been requested by Mr Jenkins, Native Interpreter, to publish the following statement regarding a scheme he has matured for taking with him to England a number of New Zealand chiefs:-

Five of our Nelson settlers, together with Mr Jenkins, who for many years has acted as Native Interpreter, having determined on visiting England for the sake of a change, and for the purpose of thereby recruiting their health, and being also desirous, if possible, of enjoying that change without pecuniary sacrifice, having determined on taking with them some few of New Zealand's native chiefs, who also desire to see England, of which they have heard so much. Arrived in England, lectures are to be delivered to the public, upon the past and present state and future prospects of New Zealand, illustrated by the presence of the native chiefs. Mr Jenkins, desirous that the whole affair should be conducted with respectability, and wishing also to prevent, as far as is possible, the occurrence of any mishap, recently visited Auckland, and obtained the sanction of his Excellency the Governor and the heads of native departments to his scheme. We are informed that the party intend starting from Auckland, in the month of January next, by the Ida Ziegler; Auckland having been chosen as their port of departure, because the natives "desire to leave New Zealand in the presence of the Governor." None but the chiefs of some note will be selected, and we append a list of those who have already signified their desire to be of the party. In order to benefit these chiefs, and, through them, their tribes, they will have afforded to them every means of satisfying themselves on the points of England's greatness and power, which, hitherto, to them has appeared to be "mere talk." The chiefs will all be treated well by their conductors, their expenses will all be paid, and, should any profit remain, they will all participate therein. The party will be under the guidance of Mr Jenkins, and some of the natives will be accompanied by their wives and children. The following are the principal chiefs at present selected:-

Matene te Whiwhi, Native Assessor, Otaki; Tamati Pirimona, Aorere; Hapimana Mokoera, Motueka; Wiremu Hapi, Wellington; Mohi, Waikanae; Paora Tuwhare, Assessor, Auckland; Hemara, Assessor, Mahurangi; Manuka, Kaipara, North of Auckland; Winiata Tomairangi, Assessor, Kaipara; Hori Tauroa, Assessor, Waiuku, South of Auckland; Kameriara te Wharepapa, North of Auckland; Reihana Taukawau, North of Auckland; Te Rei Nganiho, Motueka.

And probably, Wiremu Katene te Puoho, Tamihana Rauparaha, and Hohepa Tamaihengia; also, one from Taranaki, and another from Wellington. Several of them will be accompanied by their wives, and perhaps a child or two.

Colonist 9 Dec 1862
Mr Jenkins, for many years Native Interpreter, with a few other of our townsmen, have determined on taking several Maoris to England. The party will consist of the following, including the wives and children of several of them:- Matene te Whiwhi, Native Assessor, Otaki; Tamati Pirimona, Aorere; Hapimana Mokoera, Motueka; Wiremu Hapi, Wellington; Mohi, Waikanae; Paora Tuwhare, Assessor, Auckland; Hemara, Assessor, Mahurangi; Manuka, North of Auckland; Winiata Tomairangi, Assessor, Kaipara; Hori Tauroa, Assessor, Waiuku, South of Auckland; Kameriara te Wharepapa, North of Auckland; Reihana Taukawau, North of Auckland; Te Rei Nganiho, Motueka: and Wiremu Katene te Puoho, Tamihana Rauparaha, Hohepa Tamaihengia, and one or two from Wellington and Taranaki. It may be mentioned that Governor Grey cordially approves of the object of the enterprise. The Maoris will be shown everything connected with our naval and military establishments in England, as well as with the arts and manufactures; it being Mr Jenkins's intention to take them into the large manufacturing districts of the North of England, as well as to show them the agricultural improvements, which have made such rapid strides of late. A few days at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, would be advantageous, not only to the speculators, but impress a lifelong remembrance on the native mind of one of the most fairy scenes in the world. The party will sail from Auckland in January next.

Colonist 26 Dec 1862 Collingwood Diggings
Mr W. Lightband is over here, collecting specimens of the Moa, for the trip to England with the Maoris. By and by, they should not select all goodlooking Maoris; the old folks at home ought to see there are still some as beautiful as those exhibited in the British Museum, in the shape of heads, tattooed all over.

New Zealander 04 Feb 1863 Shipping Intelligence Port of Auckland Cleared Outwards
February 3. Ida Zeigler, ship, 860 tons, Reynolds, for London. Passengers – Mr and Mrs Farmer and family; Mr and Mrs Scotland and family; Mr and Mrs Werner and family; Mr and Mrs Chamberlin and family; Captain and Mrs Barton and family; Miss Rawson; Miss Tyhurst; Mr and Mrs Fairburn and family; Mr and Mrs H. Carleton; Mr and Mrs Wm. Williams and family; Mr Jenkins; Mr Milner; and three others; Captain Brown, 57th; Lieut. Waugh, 57th; Lieut Baynton, 14th; Signor P. Galea, band-master, 57th; Dr Everett, 65th; Mr Dittrich, band-master, 70th; Mr and Mrs Tutty; Rev W. Calvert; Mr Da Silva; Mr Da Costa; Mr and Mrs Corbett and family; Mr Wishart and family; Masters McEwan (2), Mr Smith, Gomes, Pike and twelve in the steerage, 98 rank and file, 8 women, 15 children, 15 natives – D. Nathan, agent.

1863 Feb 05 **DOCUMENT:** Names of New Zealand Chiefs visiting England

Australian and New Zealand Gazette 18 May 1863 p323
The Ida Zeigler has arrived from Auckland with the following passengers and cargo:- Miss Rawson, Mr and Mrs Scotland, Mr and Mrs Werner and family, Mr and Mrs Farmer, Mr and Mrs Tutty, Captain Brown, Lieut Waugh, Lieut Baynton, Mr and Mrs Chamberlin, Captain and Mrs Barton and family, Miss Tyhurst, Mr and Mrs Fairburn and family, Mr Jenkins, Mr Milner, Mr and Mrs Carleton, Mr and Mrs Williams, Messrs Galea, Ditrich, Silva and Da Costa, Mr and Mrs Corbett, Rev. W. Calvert, Master McEwan, Master J. McEwan, Messrs Smith, Gimes, and Pike, 98 rank and file, 8 women, 15 children and 15 natives.

252 and half bales and 1 bag wool, D. Nathan; 24 bales do., J. Osborne; 31 bales and 2 bags do., Cruickshank, Smart, and Co.; 11 bales do., R. Hampton; 32 bales do., Brown, Campbell & Co.; 81 bales do., W. Buchanan; 7 bales do., Watt, Kennedy, and Watt; 5 bales do., James Busby; 166 cases and 10 casks kauri gum, Combes and Daldy; 17 casks do., J. A. Drury; 96 casks do., W. Graham; 173 bags do., G. T. Jakins; 85 casks cocoa-nut oil, D. Nathan; 18 casks sperm oil, 9 casks whale, 12 hhds black, 32 casks cocoa-nut, 37 casks gum, 21 cases do., Owen and Graham; 1 box fold, from Coromandel, 70ozs. 18dwts., valued at 240l, W. Buchanan; 2 cases manganese, 1 bbl. Currants, 7 bags sugar.

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

The Observer 31 May 1863 Crystal Palace
The New Zealand Chiefs, accompanied by their attendants and interpreters, were present at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. They have accepted an invitation to be present at the Palace next Saturday, the Queen's birthday, in commemoration of which the great fountains will be played (for the first time this season), at two o'clock, prior to the concert.

1863 Jun 01 **DOCUMENT:** Visit from the Natives of New Zealand

The Manchester Guardian 11 Jun 1863 The Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851
… the most striking scene in the whole course of the procession occurred in the centre of the great conservatory as the Prince and Princess came opposite the point where the group of New Zealanders were stationed. Their attention was caught by the swarthy and strange looking islanders. They paused, and a colloquy took place among the royal party. The prince consulted the master of the ceremonies, the interpreter of the New Zealanders was summoned, and while the whole group and the Princes and Princesses exchanged salutations, the New Zealanders spoke words of greeting and respect in their own tongue, which the translator rendered into English. During this pretty and touching scene the cheers of the crowd burst out again and again, and were renewed heartily when the Princes and Princesses moved on….

The Manchester Guardian 12 Jun 1863 – From our Private correspondent, London, Thursday afternoon
I am glad our correspondent saw the pretty scene of the interview between the Prince and Princess and the New Zealanders, which seems to have escaped the reporteres for the morning journals – at least I find no mention of it in the Times or Telegraph. I understand these Maori visitors have no strictly official character, nor any public object. They have been brought over, I gather, partly to gratify their own curiosity, and partly to be used as lions by their English conductor and interpreter, as may be found expedient. The present object is to get them admitted to an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, as Colonial Secretary. They must have been delighted at their opportunity of saluting the Prince and Princess yesterday, and, at the curiosity of which they were the object, for it was not impertinently expressed, and the crowd was so festal and so gay, that it must have seemed a compliment to be the cynosure of such a multitude.

Australian and New Zealand Gazette 20 Jun 1863 p409
On Saturday thirteen New Zealanders were presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, under the auspices of Mr W. Jenkins, the interpreter to the New Zealand Government. The party, whose arrival in this country we have lately noted, consisted of ten males and three females. The Prince conversed in a very friendly style with them through their interpreter, and his Royal Highness was assured by them of their friendliness towards the English people and their desire to become more intimately acquainted with them. They were evidently gratified with their visit and with the hearty English like welcome the Prince gave them. Afterwards they took luncheon with the Duke of Newcastle. On Wednesday, accompanied by Mr Jenkins, the party visited the departments of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich by special order from the War Department. What chiefly interested them appeared to be the royal gun factories. They were much interested in witnessing the welding and preparing of slabs of iron for the manufacture of new trunnions and the preparation and casting of tubes.

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

Illustrated London News 11 Jul 1863 page 34
The New Zealand Chiefs – (To the Editor) – Permit me, through your journal, to inform the public that the New Zealand Chiefs under my charge (whose position and rank are attested by official documents) are in no way connected with a performing troupe of natives who advertise themselves as "Maori Chiefs." – Your obedient servant, W. Jenkins, Interpreter, New Zealand Government. 49, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, July 7.

Australian and New Zealand Gazette 17 Jul 1863 p34
Her Majesty on Tuesday received the party of New Zealanders travelling in this country, under the auspices of Mr Jenkins, at Osborne, consisting of 13 persons, 10 males and three females, who arrived from London to have the honour of an interview, accompanied by Mr Jenkins. The Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present. They crossed over from Southampton in her Majesty's yacht Fairy, which was sent to meet them. The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Hon. Mrs Bruce, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, and the gentlemen in waiting, received the Maoris in the Council-room, where they were severally presented by Mr Jenkins and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The heads of tribes then addressed the Queen through their interpreter. After partaking of luncheon, the whole party were taken on board the Victoria and Albert and went afterwards to Portsmouth.

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

1863 Jul 18 **DOCUMENT:** Article published in the Illustrated London News titled "Native Chiefs from New Zealand"
1863 Aug 08 **DOCUMENT:** Article published in the Australian and New Zealand Gazette – an account of the visit to Queen Victoria on 15 July.

The Manchester Guardian 8 Aug 1863 The New Zealand Chiefs at Fulham Palace
On Thursday afternoon the chieftains from New Zealand who have been so long in this country visited the Bishop of London at Fulham Palace, in pursuance of a wish to that effect expressed by His Lordship. The chiefs, who were 12 in number, and were accompanied by two of their wives and a single woman, arrived about five o'clock, with the Government interpreter, Mr Jenkins. The Bishop and Mrs Tait had an afternoon garden party on the occasion, and, as many visitors had arrived prior to the coming of the New Zealanders, His Lordship invited all to the chapel in the palace, where a short service was held. As it was previously explained to the Bishop that the chiefs were acquainted with certain hymns and prayers, and that they could follow these by reading the prayer books in their native tongue, His Lordship selected these particular portions. The service was opened by the singing of the "Old Hundredth" Psalm, after which a few prayers and collects were said, and also the 33rd Psalm, when the service was closed by the Bishop pronouncing the benediction. His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. F. J. Jackson and the Rev. J. J. Coxhead. The company then returned to the beautiful grounds adjoining the palace, where the more youthful portion indulged in ample outdoor sports, such as croquet, in which game one of the finest of the New Zealanders seemed to take some interest. After promenading the gardens for some time, and entering into conversation with several of the visitors, the New Zealanders took leave of the Bishop and Mrs Tait about seven o'clock.

1863 Oct 03 **DOCUMENT:** The New Zealand Chiefs in Birmingham – Birmingham Daily Post
1863 Oct 07 **DOCUMENT:** The Maori Chiefs in Birmingham – Birmingham Daily Post

Birmingham Daily Post 23 Oct 1863 – The New Zealand Chiefs
The New Zealand Chiefs and Chieftainesses, as will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column, are to attend two public meetings in the Town Hall on Thursday. In the afternoon the Chiefs Paratene, Wharepapa, Takerei, Reihana, Horomona, and Hapimana, with the Chieftainesses Haumu and Ngahuia, will attend (wearing their native costume) an aggregate meeting of Sunday School children. The Rev. Dr. Miller will preside. In the evening the Chiefs Paratene, Wharepapa, Takerei, Reihana, Horomona, and Hapimana will attend a meeting for all ages. Dr Melson will preside.

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

Daily Southern Cross 17 Dec 1863 Maori Chiefs in England
The party of chiefs from New Zealand, now in England, paid a visit on Tuesday afternoon, July 22nd, to Wesley's house, at City-road, London. They were entertained by the Rev Dr Jobson, Superintendent Minister and president there, who welcomed them in an address on the deep interest felt in them by the Wesleyans in this country, as the representatives of a fine heroic race, as fellow-subjects under Queen Victoria and as converts to Christianity through the preaching of English Missionaries. He referred to the good report which he had received of them from Wesleyan Missionaries whom he recently met at the Conference in Sydney, New South Wales, and expressed the confident hope that their visit to this country, their interview with the Queen, and their sight of the principal places and object in the kingdom, would be instructive to them, and through them to their own people. This address was responded to at length by the chiefs – one of them, a fine man, six feet four inches in height, speaking in the first instance for himself and his fellow chiefs: Mr Jenkins, the Government Interpreter (and a spiritual child of the late Rev John Bumby), under whose care they have come to this country, interpreting. The chief spoke of the delight of himself and his brethren in being thus entertained and welcomed. He said that the interview they had had with the Queen, and her gracious conduct to them, had filled them with gracious wonder, and that they rejoiced exceedingly in being fellow-subjects with English men and women, of the great and good Victoria. Next to their interview with her Majesty the Queen, they delighted in association with Christian ministers. They had felt deeply the honour of receptions into high places and glittering circles at the west of London, but they enjoyed still more the intercourse with Christian ministers; for they remembered how much they and their tribes owed to English missionaries. Especially did they rejoice to be in the house of the great Wesley. His name was well known in New Zealand, through the successful labours of missionaries sent by his people. And, said the tattooed chief, - looking up with brightened countenance to the ceiling, "Who can tell but the spirit of Wesley is now with us, in the room where he died, rejoicing to see his house filled with converted chiefs from New Zealand?" Other chiefs spoke in a similar strain. One of them had been brought up in the Wesleyan Three Kings' School, and was a Methodist Local Preacher. Another had been a warrior of great fame in his own country. The native women present were dressed in matting shawls, and waving feathers, and joined in the expressions of pleasure and delight with the occasion. Hymns were sung by the chiefs in Maori and, after prayer in English, by Dr Jobson, the tawny chieftains, one after another, prayed in their native language, and the murmuring "Amen" from the tattooed men and women, bowed upon the floor of the room, was most affecting. The evening was spent in conversation and religious exercises, in viewing the tombs of Methodist worthies behind the chapel, and in partaking of suitable refreshment; and the scene of Wesley's house filled with Christian chiefs from New Zealand, accompanied by tattooed women, in native costume, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Mr Jenkins, and another Englishman from the antipodes, who accompanied the chiefs, declared that the evening had been among the most deeply interesting of their lives. – *English Paper.*

Daily Southern Cross 17 Dec 1863 Maori Chiefs in England

On Thursday afternoon, six of the New Zealand chiefs, accompanied by Mr W. Jenkins, Mr Lloyd, and Mr Lightband (interpreters), paid a visit to one of Mr Muller's Orphan Houses (No.3), that being the usual visiting day for that particular house. The whole of the extensive range of buildings was traversed, the arrangements drawing forth demonstrations of approval from the distinguished visitors. Especially did they admire the children's toy ship, an apartment appropriated for the sale of toys and other useful articles of a cheap description, the children not being allowed to go into town to make purchases. They play-room, kitchen, store-room, and lavatory also proved attractions, but the chieftains would not be satisfied, and were exceedingly restless until they were brought face to face with 450 orphan girls who are the inmates of the house. As usual, they were to be found in their school-rooms, on entering the first of which the countenances of the children beamed with joy. It should be stated that the New Zealanders generally are passionately fond of their children, and we can say for the chiefs now visiting Bristol that they are worthy representatives of their race in this respect. On the arrival of the long train of visitors in the school-room the children were put through their exercises and "signs" by one of their instructresses, and then sang a number of lively pieces, which delighted the chieftains beyond measure. In obedience to the wishes of the juveniles they did not hesitate for a moment to address them in their native tongue. Wharepapa first stepped forward, and through Mr Jenkins, said he felt great outgoings of love towards them. He had heard that they were all orphans, and had no parents, but, notwithstanding this, God loved them, and he had put it into the hearts of others to love them. When he came into the house that afternoon he began to read within himself, and he felt that he possessed nothing of true religion in comparison to those who had founded that establishment. The children in his country, among their own tribes, were almost entirely neglected. There were no schools of that description in New Zealand. If they could all see his heart and read what was there, they would perhaps understand what he felt, but it was quite impossible for him to tell them all he felt that afternoon, and therefore they must take the will for the deed. Reihana, another chief, said he wanted to tell them how he had received some of the same benefits that they had received. He spoke with reference to the things of God as written in His Holy Word. He had received some good although he lived in a distant land. Their tribes were formerly strangers to God and to religion, but now through the blood-shedding of Christ, they were become one, through Christ Jesus, and they looked upon them (the children) as sisters in Jesus. The chieftains then, at the request of Mr Jenkins, sang a verse of the 42nd hymn in the native collection, in excellent time, and with much feeling, to the tune of the Old Hundredth. They afterwards repeated the Lord's Prayer in their own language, in a manner so fervent and emotional that many of the party were deeply moved. Mr Jenkins then offered a few remarks, and, after expressing the pleasure the chieftains and himself had experienced in their visit, said he had no doubt the visit of the New Zealanders would be productive of great benefit after their return to New Zealand. He had been conversing with some of the chieftains, and he was sure from the observations they had made to him that henceforth they would behave more kindly towards the children of their own people, and open some schools such as that. Hitherto they had rather neglected their education. They were so excessively fond of their children that they did not like them to go out of their sight, and they kept them at home in preference to sending them to school. But he had every reason to believe that such would not be the case after they returned home. On entering the second schoolroom, the children were addressed by an aged chief – Paratene – who was frequently affected to tears, in language somewhat similar to that used by his companions. The tour of the premises was at length completed, but not until some half-hour had elapsed beyond the usual time. The delay was caused by the urgent demands of the teachers and visitors for the autographs of the chieftains, which they obligingly supplied so far as they were able. The chieftains proved great favourites with the ladies, who pressed so eagerly around them, and were so importunate in their entreaties, that the chiefs could not be ungallant enough to refuse them. Their *cartes de visite* were also eagerly bought up, the purchasers being principally young ladies – *Western Daily Press.*

1864 Jan 16 **DOCUMENT:** Letter to Superintendent Nelson from Birmingham

1864 Feb 26 **DOCUMENT:** Letter to Superintendent Nelson re emigration to NZ

1864 Mar 02 **DOCUMENT:** Flier advertising a lecture to be held on New Zealand

New Zealand Herald 05 Mar 1864 page 5 column 2
Some little amusement and considerable disgust has been occasioned here and throughout New Zealand generally, at the imposition which has been practised by Mr Jenkins, of Nelson, on the English public, and even on royalty itself. The natives taken home by Mr Jenkins were, as is well-known here, of the lowest and most degraded class. One of the principal "chiefs" was a well known horse stealer and thief in the Wangarei district, a man in the habit of acting the pimp for his own wife, and the women were equally loose and dissolute. The whole affair was most disgraceful, and a libel on the natives themselves, presenting a parcel of tutua or common fellows, as chiefs and chieftainesses.

1864 Mar 11 **DOCUMENT:** Farewell presents to the Maori Chiefs – A little "hitch" – Birmingham Daily Post
1864 Mar 22 **DOCUMENT:** The Maori Chiefs in England – Daily News
1864 Mar 26 **DOCUMENT:** Mr Jenkins and the New Zealand Chiefs – Birmingham Daily Post

Illustrated London News 26 Mar 1864 page 303
It is stated that the party of Maori chiefs who came over to England last year and were presented to the Queen, who stood sponsor to the child of one of them, have quarrelled with their European "interpreter," who, indeed, proves to have been but a speculator, and have dispersed. Three left the man who brought them over, a Mr Jenkins, to take engagements at a London music-hall, two were sent home by the Queen, one is said to be in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, two remain with Mr Jenkins, and the rest will have to be sent home by public charity, having broken the agreement with their Barnum.

Illustrated London News 09 Apr 1864 page 339 Metropolitan News
At the church of St. Anne, Limehouse, on Thursday week, Kamariera Te Wharepapa, one of the New Zealand Chiefs residing at the Strangers' Home, Limehouse, was married to Elizabeth Reid, of Marylebone.

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 14 May 1864 The Maoris in England
The following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this neighbourhood, from his father, will show the estimation in which the scheme of taking the natives to England is held at home:- "We have been inundated by Maoris here. Perhaps I told you about them in my last letter. A man named Jenkins, of Nelson, with Lightband, of Nelson, and Lloyd, of Auckland, brought over fourteen men and women, from the country about the Bay of Islands, all of chiefs' families. They were brought over as a commercial speculation. All the expenses were to be paid by the adventurers, and the natives were to have one-sixth of the profits of the *lectures* which were to be given. It has, however, turned out a disastrous failure. Jenkins is a very poor creature of the Barnum kind. The men were some time in London, and as long as they lived at the Grosvenor Hotel, or in good lodgings, and were fed well and made much of by great people, they were very happy, but when they had to come down in the world – as they had to do when money ran short – and to go about the country, and show themselves at lectures in school-rooms and *chapels* (for Jenkins is a saint among the Wesleyans), they grew restive, and kicked and asked for money, which Jenkins had not got. They went grumbling to Brisol, and came more dissatisfied to Birmingham. Here they have been since October, going out to the different towns now and then, and attending lectures; but it has been a horrible failure, and I believe they would have starved if good little Miss W_ had not found them out. We have got most of them out of the hands of Jenkins, and are going to send them back forthwith. Jenkins stays behind with the worst of them, and is going to take out a party of emigrants to Auckland. Some of them, especially Wharepapa, Reihana, and Paratene, are very fine fellows indeed. We had them all to dinner one day, and the above three came afterwards to breakfast. They speak very little English, but understand a good deal. * * * These men say the Waikatos are clearly in the wrong this time, though they were right before."

1864 May 19 **DOCUMENT:** The New Zealand Chiefs – Communication from the Governor of New Zealand - Birmingham Daily Post

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle 28 May 1864 London Gossip – The Maoris in England
The subjoined statement made by three of the natives who accompanied Mr Jenkins to England, has been forwarded for publication in this country, at the request of the writers, by a friend of Mr Sneyd Kinnersley, Stipendiary Magistrate of Birmingham, whose assistance appears to have been put in request to dissolve the agreement by which the parties were bound together.

He Whakaaturanga Ki Gna Maori. Ko matou e mau nei o matou ingoa ki raro nei, e whakatupato ana ki a koutou, kei haere mai I te tini pakeha ki Ingarani, engari ma nga minita e whakatika mai; ma ratou tahi ko to Kawana, katahi ka tika; ka nui hoki to matou tangi ki tenei haere kuware mai o matou ki Ingarani. Kia rongo mai, no te tahi tekau ma ono o nga ra o Pepuere, 1864, matou me tera hunga atu tokorima, I haere tahi ai matou ki tenei whenua, I wetekina ai I ta matou kirimina, ko Tikena ratou ko ona hoa, I meatia ki te aroaro o te Kinari, he Kaiwakawa no Pamingamu, I Ingarani nei. Reihana Taukawau Ngatirangi, Kamariera Wharepapa, Paratene Te Manu. Pamingamu, Ingarani, Pepuere 25, 1864. [Translation.] A Notice to the Maoris. We the undersigned beg to caution you against coming to England with, or under the care of any Europeans, unless specially advised thereto by the clergy, or the Governor; for we have much cause to lament this, our ill-considered visit to England. Take notice, that on the 16th day of February, we, with five more of the natives who accompanied us to this land, were legally released from our engagement with Mr Jenkins and his party, before Mr Kinnersley, the Stipendiary Magistrate of Birmingham. Reihana Taukawau Ngatirangi, Kamariera Wharepapa, Paratene Te Manu. Birmingham, England, February 25, 1864.

1864 Jun 20 The 'Surat' departs from London for Auckland.

The Morning Post 20 Jul 1864 Police Intelligence – Southwark

An application of a very singular nature was made by Mr J. R. Foster on behalf of the six New Zealand chiefs brought to this country about twelve months ago. Mr Foster, who had spent some years among Maoris, was accompanied by one of the chiefs, a fine looking and intelligent young man. Mr Foster said a little more than a twelvemonth ago the young man who accompanied him was induced to leave his native land with five others by a person who placed before them such encouraging promises that they eagerly embraced the offer. When they arrived in Australia an agreement was drawn up wherein the six chiefs engaged to proceed to Europe to exhibit themselves in their private capacity, and in their war dances and other avocations in their native bush. Mr Woolrych asked what was wanted of him. Mr Foster replied that he wished for a summons against a Mr Haggerty, who resides in the Waterloo-road, for detaining the agreement. These poor New Zealanders have been left penniless by the person who engaged them, and who was indebted to them a very large sum, and the agreement was required for the purpose of suing him in a court of law. Mr Woolrych asked what was the subject of the agreement. Mr Foster replied that, as far as he could understand, the party who brought them agreed to pay each of them £4 a month, including board and lodging and private clothing. Mr Woolrych inquired whether the New Zealanders had a copy of that agreement. Mr Foster said they had not. There were two copies made in Australia, and Mr Haggerty had both. It was to obtain the copy that he applied for the summons. These poor foreigners had not been paid a farthing since September, and now they were reduced to great want and privations. He therefore hoped his worship would assist them in obtaining their just rights. Mr Woolrych asked how much was due to these poor men. Mr Foster replied that as far as he could ascertain it was about £28 each.The men were in great want of their money, as, in fact, they were now without a penny, and it would be a real charity to assist them. He was assisting them as well as he could, but he was not a rich man. Mr Woolrych directed a summons to issue for the restoration of the agreement.

The Morning Post 25 Jul 1864 Police Intelligence - Southwark
Michael Haggerty, of 54, Waterloo-road, was summoned by Aparehania Renyatora and five other New Zealand warrior chiefs, to show cause why he detained their part of an agreement entered into between them at Melbourne, and signed by all parties, the Maoris requiring it for the purpose of suing him for deserting them and neglecting to supply them with necessary food and money. James Stack, of the Church Missionary Society, who has been many years in New Zealand, gave his services, as none of the complainants could express themselves satisfactorily in the English language. Aparchania Renyatora, an intelligent-looking man, about 25 years of age, upon being sworn, said he was a native of New Zealand, and a Roman catholic. In May, 1863, he and the five other complainants left Auckland for Melbourne, where they were solicited by Haggerty to go to England for the purpose, as he said, of being shown to the Queen and the good people of England. They entered into an agreement to accompany him; their passage money was to be paid, and they were to receive £4 a month each, besides food and part of their clothing. The agreement was prepared by the crown solicitor, and properly executed by all parties. They arrived thirteen months ago, and for some time they performed at theatres in London, Worcester, Brighton, Birmingham, and Sheffield, appearing in the native costume and going through their war dance before the public. They were, however, disgusted with that mode of living, and required either to be sent back or placed in another way of getting their livelihood. Haggerty left off paying them regularly last October, and they had since engaged the City Theatre for a short time. He still refused to pay them, and the agreement, which had been re-executed since their arrival in England, was detained by him, and he would not give it up. The defendant's solicitor handed up the agreement, which he said was detained in consequence of the complainants refusing to pay the charge of £2 7s for the re-execution in England. Mr Stack, in answer to the magistrate, explained that the present complainants were not connected with the nine New Zealand chiefs who were some time ago sent back to their own country. Their return had been effected through the instrumentality of Miss Weale, who had got up a subscription for them, and had lost as much as £300 by the business. She had also materially aided the present applicants, and he hoped that the public would come forward and recompense her for the outlay. Mr Woolrych said the agreement was perfect and regular, but he could not order its restoration until the costs were paid. Mr Chasion, the secretary to the Aborigines Protection Society, here stepped forward and said he had no doubt the society would pay the money required, and would assist the complainants in prosecuting their rights against the defendant. The case was then ordered to stand over till Tuesday.

Daily Southern Cross 4 Oct 1864
Port of Auckland Arrival:- Surat, ship, 999 tons, Fitzgerald, from London, with general cargo.
Arrival of the Ship Surat, from London. Captain Anderson, of the steamer Star of the South, which arrived in harbour last evening, reports being in company with the ship Surat, from London to this port, off the Barrier yesterday afternoon. She was coming in with a fair wind, and it is supposed she would anchor outside of Rangitoto reef last night and would come into harbour this morning. The Surat is a vessel of 1,000 tons, in command of Captain FitzGerald. She sailed from London on the 20th June, and has made a good passage of 105 days. She has 140 passengers on board, all in good health. The above is all the information Captain Anderson could obtain. The following is the cargo of the Surat:-…

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

New Zealand Herald 05 Oct 1864 The Show Maoris
Among the passengers by the 'Surat' is the individual named Jenkins, who took home to England a number of Natives whom he represented as chiefs and showed about the country. These poor wretches have, some of them, got back to their own country at last. Two of them, however, have died upon the passage back. We do not know whether Mr Jenkins made a profitable speculation, but, doubtless, the good people of England had more sympathy than pence to bestow upon the exhibitor of the interesting specimens. The English journals, however, disclosed the want and wretchedness to which the poor creatures were themselves reduced in a strange country.

New Zealand Herald 07 Oct 1864
The 'Surat' from England, with 140 passengers on board, has arrived during the past week. Among these were the Maoris taken to England by a person named Jenkins. Of these unfortunate creatures, concerning whose desertion when in England, and of whose consistent misery relieved by public subscriptions, the colonists read with indignation and disgust, two died upon the passage. To admiring lovers of dark-skinned aboriginals at home these individuals were represented as chiefs and chieftainesses. On a former occasion we have stated that this was an imposition on the English public and a gross libel on the Maori aristocracy itself. The men were of a low class and stamp, both as to standing and character, and of the women we would rather say nothing.

Daily Southern Cross 18 Oct 1864
An accident, fortunately unattended with any other result than a good ducking, occurred to two watermen and a passenger by the ship 'Surat,' last evening, about dusk, by the upsetting of a boat. They had arrived at the watermen's stairs, and were endeavouring to land a large and heavy box, when it fell into the water, capsizing the boat, and throwing the occupants into the water. They were, however, promptly rescued; and the box has since been recovered.

1864 Oct 28 **DOCUMENT:** Daily Southern Cross – Melancholy Suicide on the body of Samuel Wakeman – passenger on the Surat
1864 Nov 25 **DOCUMENT:** Daily Southern Cross – The New Zealanders in London (ex Morning Post) – return of William Pou
1864 Dec 12 **DOCUMENT:** Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chroncile – Mr Jenkins' Visit to England
1864 Dec 15 **DOCUMENT:** Daily Southern Cross – Mr W. Jenkins and the Maoris
1864 Dec 16 **DOCUMENT:** Letter to Superintendent re Native Interpreter position

Taranaki Herald 27 Sep 1873 An Aristocratic Marriage at the Thames

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

Otago Witness 03 Jan 1906 The Early New Zealand Missions

… [Samuel Marsden's] father, Thomas Marsden, was a blacksmith by occupation, and may have added to this as stated by the Rev. J. B. Marsden that of a small farmer. He died at the advanced age of 93 years. Stray references show that he had at least one brother and a cousin who dwelt in Leeds engaged in some branch of the woollen trade. His early education must necessarily have been of the most slender kind. For such as him the schoolmaster had not yet begun his walks abroad. For some time he followed his father's trade of blacksmith, and an interesting relic of this fact lies hidden somewhere in New Zealand which a careful search has hitherto failed to discover. Forty years ago a party of 13 Maoris accompanied by their interpreter, Jenkins, visited the Home Country, partly with the view of affording an example to British people of what benefits Christianity and civilisation had conferred upon their race. Amongst many places visited by them was the old home of Marsden, their first great friend and benefactor, and at the adjoining village of Horsforth his grand-nephew, Mr C. W. Marsden, dwelt, carrying on the old blacksmith's business, who presented them with a small steel anvil, upon which, almost a century before, Marsden himself had forged many a nail.

Letter from John Adams, Licensed Native Interpreter, First Grade, Native Land Agent, PO Box 38, Hawera 25 Jun 1915
Dear Mr Jenkins, Herewith please find translation of letter received by me from your friend 'Wharepapa'. The trip to England seems to have been the very thing it was intended to be; and from what Wharepapa says it bore fruit in abundance. I will await your instructions regarding the next move. Yours faithfully, John Adams. Copy of original letter.

Translation of letter of Kamariera Wharepapa, Pakotai, June 21st, 1915.
John Adams, Friend, Salutations. Your letter of the 4th of June has reached me. The statement that we degraded ourselves, (became demoralised) and the land of our birth, New Zealand, when we reached England is something that I am unaware of. I have a letter written by the hand of (the late) Queen Victoria, and handed by her to me; I have it at the present moment while writing this. I have a full knowledge of our visit to England. Our greatest object on reaching England was to fill our hearts with the "Faith" of the English (Religious Faith). On our return we spoke of it (The Faith) to our relations, and immediately there were built "Three Churches", at Mangakahia, Ohaewai, and Kaikohe. When Ngapuhi saw this they raised many Churches, and all Ngapuhi joined in the Faith, sending their children to the Schools of the Ministers. The whole of Waikato, Te Arawa, Waipu, Turanga, and Heretaunga then joined in. (In the Faith). Conversation by letter is not good; and it is for Yourself and Mr Jenkins to arrange that we see each other personally, whether at Auckland, or as you might chose. This is all the reply to your letter, as it is not the best mode of holding a converstaion. Kia Ora to Yourself and Household, Kamariera Wharepapa. Writer:- Aperahama K. Wharepapa.

Eltham Argus 12 Jan 1933
Married Maoris. Two London Women. Encounter in bush. A Surveyor's memories. Auckland. This day. The finding of the two Englishwomen who, unknown to the rest of the white community in New Zealand, and despaired of by their relatives in England, had lived for years practically as slaves with the Ngapuhi Maoris, a meeting in the bush fastnesses of Taranaki with Kimble Bent, who, because he had been flogged, deserted from the British soldiery and became a "pakeha-Maori" were among the experiences spoken of this morning by Mr D. G. Fraser, a retired surveyor who lives now in Tenterden Avenue, Mount Eden. Mr Fraser followed his profession just after the Maori Wars were finished, when the land was first divided. When he came to New Zealand, one of the first posts Mr Fraser held was that of school teacher, and in 1872 he was sent to open a Maori school at Mangakahia, in North Auckland. "I went to Waitangi Falls by steamer" said Mr Fraser, "and from there went on horseback under the guidance of a Maori named Sydney Taiwhanga. We arrived the following evening at Mangakahia. Needless to say there were no roads, and but miserable tracks. When we got to the meeting house it was dark, and the light in the house was supplied by a big fire, round which squatted about 100 men, women and children. "Exhibition" in London. "I presented a letter from Donald McLean, Native Minister, and, as I knew no Maori, a woman from the crowd came forward to interpret. To my astonishment I saw that she and another woman were white, and learned afterwards that they had been 14 years with the natives. It appears that a party of natives, picked out for their ferocious aspect and tattooing, had been taken to London by a Mr Jenkins of Nelson, with the idea of exhibiting them. As they found that out the Maoris refused to be exhibited, and they became practically stranded in London. "Two of them, however, married white women, who were maidservants and, as a subscription was raised to enable the Maoris to go back to New Zealand, the girls followed their husbands, whose names were Wiremu Pou and Kameara te Wharepapa, both chiefs. Wiremu Pou died shortly after he returned, and his wife was practically a sort of slave when I saw her. She had been bought by a bushman - a white man - for the sum of £2. The other white woman was of a more refined nature, and took her stand among the tribe. In conversations they told me that they had been given to

understand in London that if they married the natives they would rank as princesses in New Zealand; but, when they got here, they found they had to dig, hoe and sow, while their swains squatted by and did nothing."

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

The second lady : Georgiana MEEN
born Jun Qt 1841 Wangford, Suffolk; baptised 30 May 1841 – dau of Elizabeth Meen

Banns of Marriage Register, Christ Church, St Marylebone, Westminster
Wiremu Pou, bachelor; Georgiana Meen, spinster – Banns were read on the Sundays of 21 Aug, 28 Aug and 4 Sep – married 7 Sep

Marriage Register Christ Church, St Marylebone, Westminster
Entry No. 451 Married 7 Sep 1864 by G. Thomas M. Gorman in the presence of James Stack & Dorotea Weale
Wiremu Pou, full age, bachelor, agriculturalist of Linton Place, son of Pou, New Zealand Chief – signed the register
Georgiana Meen, full age, spinster of Linton Place, dau of John Meen, attorney – made a cross in the register

1851 Census 110 High St, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire

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

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

http://www.maori.org.nz/papa_panui/forum_topic.asp?cat_id=2&FORUM_ID=3&TOPIC_ID=4475&Topic_Title=Wi+Pou+-+Georgiana+Meen+%3A+(Royal%2FRoera)+Mangakahia&Forum_Title=Tracing+Tupuna+(Ancestors)
If anyone is able to assist I am trying to find the whakapapa for Wi Pou, from Mangakahia who married Georgiana Meen from England. Wi Pou visted England in the 1860's along with other chiefs from the North including Ngati Horohia Chief, Te Hautakiri Kamariera Wharepapa. Georgiana was a member of Queen Victorias household and she gave the marriage her blessing. Wi Pou claimed the union had been blessed by the Queen, so their first born was named William Royal Pou. This is how the name Royal/Roera came into effect in the North. I am the great grandson of William Royals sister, Ngaroma Pou who married Hare Pikari, and subsequently Arena.

Alexander Turnbull Library MS-Papers-3350
Letter, dated 16 Apr 1934, re Jenkins and the 'peace mission' to UK with 13 Maori chiefs written to J. C. Andersen by Catherine Elizabeth Chambers (nee Sinclair).

Auckland Weekly News 20 Feb 1957 pages 10-11
Image: Te Hau Takiri Wharepapa of Mangakahia, Northland, was described by Mr Jenkins as "the most intelligent of our party." Considered a particularly handsome man, he captivated the fancy of an English girl who accompanied him on his return to New Zealand as his wife; Image: The christening set presented to Albert Victor Pomare by Queen Victoria now in the Albert War Memorial Museum.

"Mr Jenkins is a long tried and zealous servant of the Government, is a warm friend of the natives, has their confidence, and can be safely entrusted with any matter which may conduce to their benefit." With such an assurance, Grey did not hesitate to approve the idea, but the struggling colony could provide no financial backing. Relying on practical support in England, and with the help of some friends, Mr Jenkins undertook full responsibility for his scheme himself. There was no lack of Maoris keen to make the trip, and Mr Jenkins selected 10 chiefs and four highly born native women, all from districts so far unaffected by the unrest in Taranaki and the Waikato. The party sailed from Auckland on February 6, 1863, (five months before the outbreak of the Waikato War) in the ship Ida Zeigler, and reached Plymouth on May 14. Their reception (as described in Mr Jenkin's journal, a copy of which is now in the possession of his grandson, Mr A. S. Jenkins, of Glen Eden) was most cordial. They were taken to Marlborough House to meet the Prince of Wales – then a young man of 22 and afterwards King Edward VII. They dined with the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who undertook to present them to the Queen. Her Majesty, then only a year or two older than her great granddaughter, Queen Elizabeth II is today, received them graciously at Osborne. The Prince Consort had been dead for less than two years, and Victoria entered the reception room dressed in black satin and wearing a widow's cap. She was accompanied by Princess Helena, then a girl of 17, Prince Leopold, aged 10, and Princess Beatrice, aged six, and members of the Royal household. The tattooed chiefs - their heads adorned with the huia feathers of their rank, and wearing shark's tooth or greenstone ear pendants – and the wives of four of them, were all arrayed for the occasion in their finest flax cloaks. With Mr Jenkins acting as interpreter, the Queen talked with individual members of the party. On learning that Hare Pomare's wife, Hariata, was expecting a baby, Her Majesty expressed a wish to stand godmother to the child. If a girl, she said, it should be named "Victoria", and if a boy "Albert". The child was born later in London. Queen Victoria's christening gift, now in the Auckland War Memorial Museum, was a silver

gilt exquisitely designed cup, knife, spoon and fork. The cup and knife were inscribed: "To Albert Victor Pomare, from his godmother, Queen Victoria, November, 1863." The visit to Osborne was the highlight of a tour packed with excitement for the unsophisticated visitors from New Zealand. They spent two months seeing the sights of the capital of the Empire. They were shown through The Times office and the Bank of England, and went to the opera with which they were "delighted beyond measure." At John Wesley's house the party formed the subject of the painting reproduced on the opposite page. A photograph of the group, in the same setting, was published in the Illustrated London News. They enjoyed the hospitality of such notable men as the Bishop of London, Lord Melbourne, Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Leven, at whose house they met the famous Swedish singer Jenny Lind. They were shown the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, where they saw "great guns and castings", and Portsmouth Dockyard. Later, the party was invited to Bristol where the Mayor arranged a luncheon to enable them to meet 50 or 60 leading citizens. For nearly two months Mr Jenkins made Bristol his headquarters, visiting from there Bath, Cheltenham and other west of England towns. But travel cost money and, while the Maoris were enjoying themselves, Mr Jenkins worries mounted. Funds were running short; no help seemed to be forthcoming from his highly placed English hosts who had frowned on his plan to recoup expenses by a lecture tour. To finance the trip, Mr Jenkins had sold all his property, including even his house in Nelson. Far from receiving any practical assistance, he found that - as the New Zealand Herald said acidly on his return - "the good people of England had more sympathy than pence." Finally, the Shaw Savill shipping line arranged a lecture tour, on the subject of New Zealand, promising so much a head on all immigrants the Maoris succeeded in influencing. With this help, and a large private contribution, Mr Jenkins and his party were able to return home. They reached Auckland in the ship Surat on October 4, 1864. Less than four years later, worn out with his labours, (which had included sitting up late, night after night, answering the scores of letters which had poured in daily during the tour) and financial worries, Mr Jenkins died at Wanganui, a poor man. The world is hard on the idealist. In the closing years of his life, Mr Jenkins had appealed to the Government for a pension, as some compensation for his personal outlay in the interests of racial harmony. The venture had cost him 3,000 pounds and no small amount of worry. The harassed colony, at its wits' end to pay for the recently concluded war, made him a grant of 50 pounds, which he did not live to enjoy.

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

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

NZ Listener 4 Oct 1975 p15 A Maori Godson
Sir – In view of the *Edward VII* series currently running on TV1, it may interest viewers to know that Queen Victoria had a Maori godson. Here is the story: Elizabeth Colenso, who was born at Kerikeri, had married William Colenso at the wish of her father, but the marriage crumbled and in 1860 Elizabeth travelled to England. She spoke fluent Maori and was a great admirer of, and was greatly admired by, the Maori people of Northland. In London she proved to be a kindly friend to the many Maoris who found their way there. One was Hare, son of Chief Pomare, whom Elizabeth had known 32 years before. She made it her business to do what she could for Hare and his wife, Hariata, who were expecting their first child. Elizabeth considered the Asian Hotel where they were staying a most unsuitable place for Hariata to have her child. Mrs Colenso went to considerable trouble to find suitable accomodation for her Maori friends. When the child was born, its birth was reported to Queen Victoria, who sent a message through the Colonial Office expressing the wish that she be the child's godmother. Furthermore, she desired that the child be named Albert Victor. In honour of the christening the Queen sent a beautiful gold cup in an elegant Morocco case, bearing the inscription, *Albert Victor Pomare, from his godmother, Queen Victoria, November 1863.* A few days later Pomare received a message from the Duke of Newcastle's secretary expressing Her Majesty's wish to see her godson at Windsor. The Queen kissed the boy, admired his healthy appearance and said she would always take an interest in him and hoped that he would grow up to be a good man. In a suitable reply the Maori chief thanked the Queen for the many great kindnesses she had shown his family, for the magnificent gold cup she had given the babe and for the £25 she had presented to Hariata. Then, as the child began to exercise its lungs, the Queen and princesses withdrew. Albert Victor Pomare grew to manhood, but was eventually lost at sea. The gold cup presented by his godmother is on display at the Auckland Museum. [photo of cup] Hemi Bennett (Gisborne)

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

Northern News 11 Feb 1986
Elizabeth Ann Reid was a teenager working as a maid when she met Ngati Horohia chief Te Hautakiri Kamariera Wharepapa in England in August 1863 and they fell in love... Another Ngapuhi member of the delegation of 14 Maoris who went to England in 1863, Wiremu Pou, also returned with an English bride, Georgiana Meen. Pou claimed the union had been blessed by Queen Victoria, so a son was named William Royal Pou and Royal later became the family surname. The marriages between the two Maoris and young Englishwomen did not endure, with both women eventually moving to Auckland and remarrying Europeans.