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## The 21st Supplement *Tracts for the times*

*eColenso* is the free email publication of the Colenso Society,  
32 Hawkestone St, Thorndon, Wellington 6011: please forward it to interested others.  
Contributions should be emailed to the editor, Ian St George, [istge@yahoo.co.nz](mailto:istge@yahoo.co.nz).

Past issues are at [www.colensostudy.id.au/Newletter%20Masthead.htm](http://www.colensostudy.id.au/Newletter%20Masthead.htm).

Auckland auctioneers **ART+OBJECT** have, in their 22  
August sale, a number of interesting Colenso lots, nos 208  
-217, detailed on pages 23 & 24 of their catalogue, visible  
online at [https://www.artandobject.co.nz/  
AuctionResources/399/Cat\\_132.pdf](https://www.artandobject.co.nz/AuctionResources/399/Cat_132.pdf)

# Tracts for the times. No. 1, On the Sabbath and its due observance

Napier, Dinwiddie, Morrison & Co. 46p. 1878.  
(Reprinted from the *Hawke's Bay Herald* Sept.–Nov. 1878.)

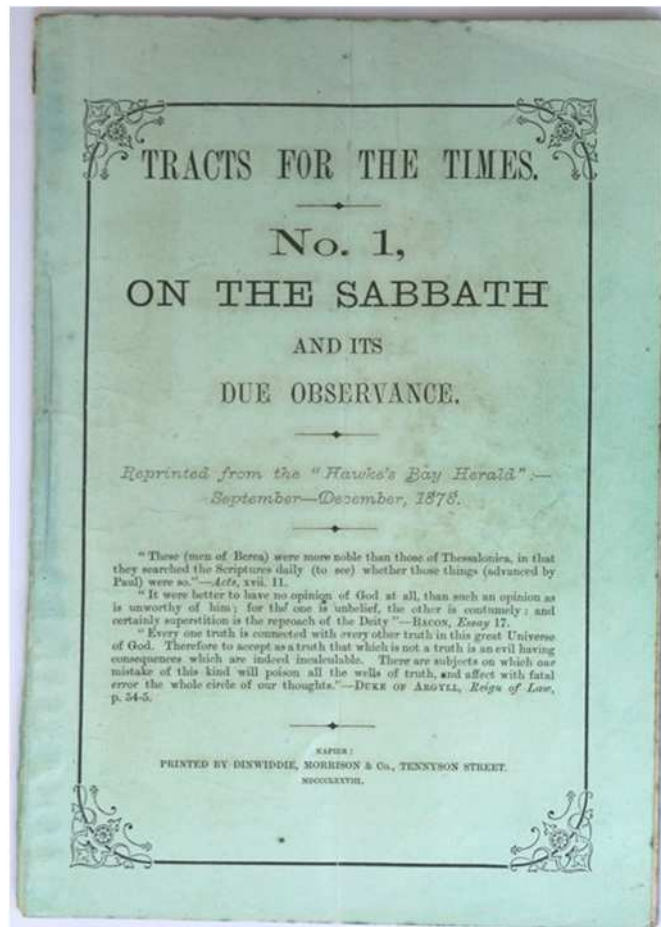
The title suggests a somewhat sarcastic Colenso.

His old nemesis, Bishop Selwyn, had been of the Oxford Movement, an affiliation of High Church Anglicans, mostly associated with the University of Oxford, who sought to demonstrate that the Church of England was a direct descendant of the Church established by the Apostles. It was also known as the Tractarian Movement after its series of publications “Tracts for the Times” published between 1833 and 1841.

Colenso was a liberal theologian, “low church” and decidedly anti-Rome. In 1858–1859 he had written for the *Hawke's Bay Herald* a series of letters which he called “Tracts for the times”. Then twenty years later in 1878, a further series of letters, on which this booklet was based. Perhaps not coincidentally, Selwyn had died in April 1878.

There is only one mention of Selwyn in *On the Sabbath*, a rather derogatory one,

I allude to the horrid money collections, which are now, at every “Divine Service,” never omitted, accurately made, and thought very much of. And, I may further say,—that I think I have a right to bring this matter forward, from the fact of my



being the only European here who has always consistently opposed it; and I began early to do so. It was in the autumn of 1851 that the late Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Selwyn, who was then the Bishop of New Zealand, paid his visit here. He staid a week at my house (Waitangi), and on the Friday he informed me, that he wished a Collection (or “Offertory”) to be made on the following Sunday in the Church. This took me wholly by surprise; for (1) it had never occurred here before; and (2) the whole congregation of Maoris were utterly without money; I might, perhaps, have a few old coins in my desk, which had not seen the sun for years. On the Saturday I told the Bishop of our situation, and, also of my disliking his proposal (for many reasons), but that of course made little difference to him. So, on the Sunday, when the Bishop began to read the sentences in the Ante-Communion Service, he beckoned to his Maori travelling companion Rota, who came up to the Table, took from the Bishop a small black velvet bag (into which the Bishop put his gift) came to me, from whom he got nothing, and then, having tried some half-a-dozen of the Maoris (who looked on in astonishment!), and also getting nothing from them, Rota returned with his bag to the Bishop.

But it is Colenso’s friend, the Presbyterian Rev. David Sidey whom he criticised for his very conservative views on Sabbath observation. Sidey had preached a long sermon on 8 September 1878 and the *Herald* reported him at some length (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/HBH18780909.2.12?query=sidey%20sabbath%20sermon>).

Colenso devoted 31,738 words to his discussion and though the subject is now well and truly archaic, his arguments are fascinating, not least because they coincide with those of his cousin, Bishop JW Colenso of Natal; the whole is reproduced here as a supplement.

He must have sent *On the Sabbath* to his friend Andrew Luff in London, for among Luff papers auctioned in 2017 by Art+Object was a copy of the booklet and a draft of Luff’s reply. It was not an easy letter for Luff to write to his friend Colenso—the original has many creases, underlinings, rephrasings, deletions and additions....

April 15/79

W. Colenso Esq.

Dear Sir

~~I have now done as I promised.~~ In reply to your request that I would read your pamphlet “On the Sabbath” I have now done so, as I promised in my last <sup>letter</sup> that I would read it ~~between~~ before arrival of next mail: I took <sup>on</sup> several <sup>occasions</sup> early morning hours <sup>for it</sup>, and I cannot agree with it. ~~I could say possibly~~ (or, but with very little of it): I <sup>much</sup> regret you could go so far, as to write & publish such a Pamphlet, – for grant there are instances where the Sabbath may be observed with too much severity – how many, many, there are, who break the 4th Commandment – or do not observe ~~it~~ <sup>a Sabbath</sup> at all.

Can I now ~~not look~~ <sup>point</sup> to yours as one ~~and should you be one that give~~ of those, drumming & helping others to keep a Sabbath? – I may <sup>as in \*\*\*\*\*</sup> not be mistaken. I may be wrong, but I feel sorry you have ~~written~~ published such a Book. I rarely write to Rev<sup>d</sup>. D. Sidey – but as <sup>he is</sup> my Friend – I would like him to know from you – although I counted you my Friend – you ~~can~~ did not find me agreeing with you & the contents of your Pamphlet.

I am truly sorry you have circulated these views.

Andrew Luff

April 15/79

Sidey thundered from the pulpit with creationist fury,

In my lecture last Sabbath evening I stated that in Mr Colenso's papers on the Sabbath there was a deep and studied effort to undermine the whole character of a divine revelation. He could only hope to deprive the Christian of his Sabbath, as he destroyed those views of God and of the universe, with which that sabbath is connected. (*Herald* 9 January 1879).

On 10 February Colenso wrote to the editor of the *Herald* informing the public of the proposed contents of a second booklet ("Tracts for the times No. 2"),

SIR,— Permit me, through your paper, to say a word in reply to my numerous friends and correspondents respecting my little book called "Tracts for the Times." First, I thank them all for the great encouragement I have received in the cause of Truth,—particularly I would thank those who have so liberally offered me money wherewith to defray the heavy expenses of printing and publishing; at present, however, this is not required; and, in future (as stated in the advertisement) the price of each tract will be 1s 6d. This will just clear expenses, and I seek no monetary profit. Second, to meet the kind suggestions of several friends, "Tract No. 2" will only be published as a book, and not in your columns. Third, it will contain much interesting matter, of the deepest importance to all:—further

proofs will be given of the nonMosaic authorship of the first five books of the Bible: the various Bibles (or sacred Scriptures) of several ancient nations will be brought forward, and extracts given from them: the true meanings of the phrase—"the Word of God," and of "Inspiration," will be attempted, so as to deliver these words and phrases from the preposterous Pharisaic dress and cant of many of those blindly stereodox men,—our so-called Religious Teachers (!): and the gradual growth of the Canon (or books) of the Old Testament will be considered: and all (as in Tract No. 1.) will be done for the sole glory of God and the good of his creature Man.—

To make known our Common Father in Heaven as He truly is; to vindicate His character; to show His goodness, love, and fatherhood to all mankind, will be my only aim; and I hope to continue to do this, as before, with His help, and in the same calm, truthful, logical, and scholarly manner.

And that a sufficient number of copies may be printed, it is hoped, that every one in Hawke's Bay desirous of having a copy will send in early their names and the number required by each, to the printers or to myself.—I am, &c.

WM. COLENSO. Napier, Feb. 7, 1879.

Despite his repeatedly advertising for subscribers at 1/6 from February till June, Colenso's *Tracts No. 2* was, sadly perhaps, never published.

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PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,  
AND  
SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,  
TRACTS FOR THE TIMES,"

NO. 2.

BY WILLIAM COLENSO.

PRICE, 1s 6d.

Subscribers' names received by Messrs  
Dinwiddie, Morrison & Co., and; by W.  
Colenso, 9

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I think very  
favourably of his  
character....

Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, reported to the Church Missionary Society in 1843,

Mr. Colenso is now at the College; Mr. Telfourd having undertaken the charge of the Press. I think very favourably of his character; and my opinion is confirmed by the testimony of the natives [of] Wanganui and Wangarei whom he has visited for several years. He is now our chief Instructor in the native language.

# Mapping the Northland Interior

By Clem Earp

Colenso drew two versions of a map of the interior of Northland, from the Mangakahia River eastwards to the Pacific coast. Although the maps are inaccurate in many respects, particularly in the way they have the Wairua River curving around to nearly reach Waioomio and Mōtatau, nearly all the toponyms can be recognised today.

## The 1836 map

### Wangarei

This refers, not to the present city of Whangārei, but to the harbour and surrounding areas. Historian the late Florence Keene recorded half a dozen different derivations of the name and what it was applied to, but the one generally accepted today is that it is an abbreviation of the name of the harbour, Whangārei-te-rerenga-parāoa.<sup>1</sup> During the period Colenso visited, Pākehā settlers began buying up land at the head of the harbour covering several different kāinga such as Ahipūpū, Pīhoi and Ratu; and the name became to be also applied to this settlement during that period.

### Waiti

Te Wai-iti was probably on SH1 just as you leave the present-day southern limits of Whangārei urban area. For a detailed discussion, see a previous article.<sup>2</sup>

### Maunu

Not the present-day Whangārei suburb, but a kāinga at the foot of Maunga Maunu. For a detailed discussion, see a previous article.<sup>3</sup>

### Maungatāpere

Marked on the maps as a maunga rather than a kāinga. A current toponym.

### Pukeokui

Not a current toponym, although a farm on Mangakahia Road is so named. According to the archaeologist Glenis Nevin, 'Pukeokui is at the junction of tracks from the west to Maunu and Maungatāpere. The village area on this block was not located.'<sup>4</sup> See **Fig. 1**.

### Toki

Shown by Colenso on the right bank of the Wairua, with a track leading eastward to Pukeokui. This track is named by Nevin 'Tokitoki' (see **Fig. 1**), probably referring to the same name. Referred to by Garin as 'Te Toke'.<sup>5</sup> Maybe the modern locality known as Titoki, some distance away on the Mangakahia, has inherited the name in a corrupted form.

### Aotahi

On the Wairoa River near Tangiteroria. For a detailed discussion, see a previous article.<sup>6</sup>

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1. F. Keene (1963), pp. 153–154. See also Elder (1932), footnote p. 300.

2. C. Earp (2018b).

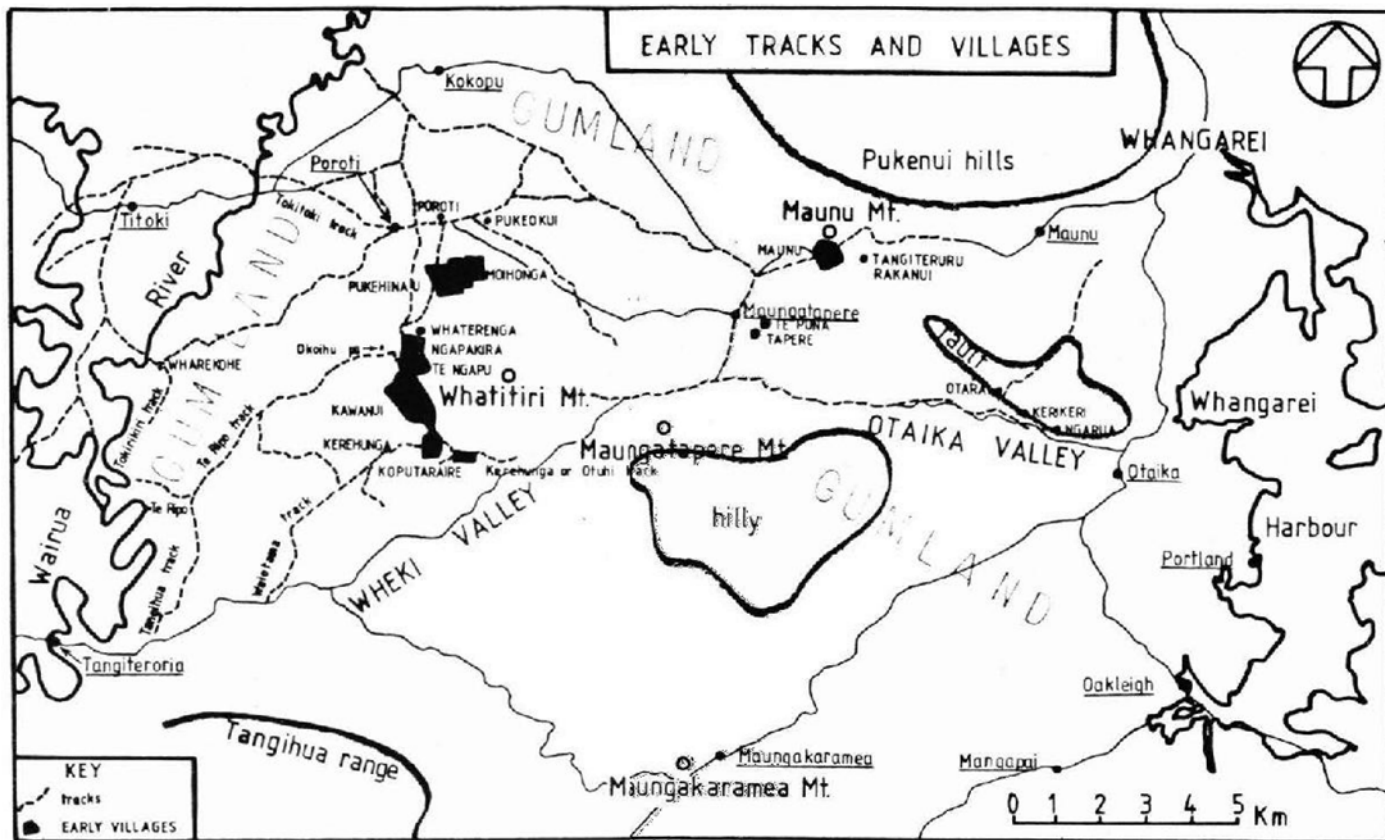
3. *ibid.*

4. G. Nevin (1983), p. 129.

5. H. Serabian (2005), p. 644. Garin was on his way to Waioireore.

6. C. Earp (2018a).





**Figure 1.** Old tracks and villages to the west of Whangārei (G. Nevin, 1983, fig. 2, reproduced here by Creative Commons Non-Commercial Share-Alike licence, courtesy NZ Archaeological Association).

## Ripo

Placed by Colenso between Aotahi and the Wairoa/Wairua/Mangakahia junction. However, that is a very short stretch of river, much shorter than Colenso's representation of it on the maps. The present-day iwi understand Te Ripo ('the vortex') actually to be the junction of the three rivers.<sup>7</sup> But Glenis Nevin locates it on the first bend downstream from the junction (see **Fig. 1**) which seems to accord with Colenso's maps.

## Mangare

A current toponym (as Mangere), for a tributary of the Wairua River. An older spelling, Mongari, is sometimes seen, originating from the sale of the land block in 1865.<sup>8</sup> Colenso seems to locate a kāinga of this name on the left bank of the Mangere River, however, the land block deed only mentions the name as being that of the river. My best guess at this time is the locality now known as Kokopu.

## Maramanui

Not a current toponym. Located by Colenso on the left bank of the Wairua River. An article in the *Northern Advocate*, 25 June 1918, mentioned a plan to blow up the 'Maramanui Falls' located on the river near Ruatangata, presumably the Ruatangata West of today.<sup>9</sup> The same paper has various public notices throughout 1920, placed by a Mr Worsnop of 'Maramanui Estate', and Worsnop Road is a small lane off the Pipiwai Road (Ruatangata West–Purua) just before it crosses the Wairua. Relying on Colenso's sketch maps, we may place Maramanui inside the bend on the Wairua immediately south of that crossing.

## Purua

Marked on the maps as a maunga rather than a kāinga. A current toponym for a prominent hill (now a kiwi reserve) just east of a present-day locality also called Purua (consisting of a hall, school and

little else). Appears as Porua in *Colenso's Collections*.<sup>10</sup>

## Waioreore

This is a difficult one. There is nothing on twentieth century maps, and a complete absence of relevant road signs in the area. By matching an 1874 survey map ML 3130-A of the Purua Block with a list of sections which were put up for sale around that time, described as being bounded by the 'Waioreore River', and a 1929 cadastral map showing those sections, I have been able to ascertain that the 'Waioreore River' was what is now known as the Moengawahine Stream, a tributary of the Mangakahia (as indeed Colenso seems to show). The kāinga could have been at the locality now known as Purua, or it may have been a little further to the north, where the stream crosses the Riponui Road and there is now a small cluster of houses. The survey map shows 'old cultivations' along the stream, from the junction with the 'Okauheke' stream (Okokaheke on modern maps, Okaheke on older ones) where there is an urupā, westwards downstream. Referred to by Garin (see previous note under 'Toki').

## Waipukakahu

As Waipukakaho, current toponym for a stream. After crossing this (in flood) on 16 April 1840, Colenso reached Waiomio by sunset, so confirming that this is the stream currently known by this name.

## Waiomio

There is little doubt that this is the locality currently known by the same name. In 1837, Colenso made a number of sketches of the limestone formations,<sup>11</sup> which with a number of caves occur primarily on

7. Cunningham et al. (2016), p. 416 & fig. 66, p. 497.

8. H.H. Turton (1877), pp. 179–180.

9. The (then) better known Ruatangata was a coal mine just north of Kamo, where mining commenced in 1876.

10. I.M. St George (2009), pp. 66, 117.

11. I. St George (2016), pp. 9–11.

the eastern side of the valley. The formations (but not the caves, which were tapu burial places) were also examined by Charles Darwin<sup>12</sup> in 1835, and by Captain James Ross in 1841.<sup>13</sup> It is difficult to match the sketches with what is visible today, because the eastern ridge was then (apparently) cleared of vegetation, whereas now the bush has regenerated and is protected as a reserve (see **Fig. 2**). The Kawiti family currently run tours of the reserve and one of the caves which has glow-worms. The name Wharehuinga, which appears on one of the sketches, is not recognised today.

### **Kawakawa**

A well-known town today. Colenso's sketch maps seem to locate it not so much at its present location as about 2 km downstream, at the junction of the Kawakawa River and Tirohanga Stream.



**Figure 2.** Limestone formations at Waiōmio, possibly the background group in a couple of Colenso sketches (St George 2016, pp. 10–11).

### **Maungahoutou**

Marked on the maps as a maunga rather than a kāinga. Appears on modern maps as Houto, a 377m peak just east of a forest of the same name.

### **Mōtatau**

Marked on the maps as a maunga rather than a kāinga. A current toponym for a peak, or range, about 9 km NW of Purua peak. Both of Colenso's sketch maps seem to show the Wairua River with its source on the north side of Mōtatau. However, all the streams to the north drain into the Kawakawa River, while those on the eastern side drain into the Mangakahia.

### **Pahi**

On the 1836 map Colenso originally wrote W[h?]arau, then crossed it out and replaced it with Pahi. He placed it on the Tirohanga Stream east of Kawakawa.

### **The later revised map**

#### **Wangaruru**

As Whangaruru, a current toponym; see my earlier article for a detailed study.<sup>14</sup>

#### **Waikare**

A current toponym, on the shore of the Bay of Islands.

#### **Akura**

As Ōakura, a current toponym on the Pacific Coast.

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12. P. Armstrong (1992), p. 14.

13. J.C. Ross (1847), p. 408.

14. C. Earp (2018c).



## Mimiha

The original name for the current beachside resort of Helena Bay;<sup>15</sup> the stream running into the bay still bears the name.

## Owae

The village (more correctly, Ōwai) originally occupying the current beachside resort of Teal Bay; for more details see my earlier article.<sup>16</sup>

## Wananake

As Whananāki, a current toponym.

## Tutukaka

A current toponym.

## Waiariki

A locality somewhere within the present Whangārei city; see my earlier article for more details.<sup>17</sup>

## Wairua

In *Colenso's Collections* is the remark 'This was inland from Helena Bay, Whangaruru Harbour but has not been located. It is evidently not associated with the Wairua River of the previous entry.'<sup>18</sup> However, Colenso's map shows a specific locality on the Wairua River. In 1836, after leaving Helena Bay, he reached the high point on Kaiikanui Road at 10 am,<sup>19</sup> and arrived at 'Wairua' at 4 pm. That gives 6 hours' travelling time to reach the Wairua River (or Whakapara and Waiotu branches into which it divides), a plausible period to cover a distance of less than 20 km. If we rely on Colenso's map, the position of this locality would therefore be immediately downstream of where the Wairua divides into the above-mentioned branches, in the crook of a large bend in the river. This spot, however, would appear to have been a swamp in 1836. Another possibility is near Waiotu, about 4 km north, where there was a pā called Hau Kapua on the east bank of this tributary.<sup>20</sup>

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15.M. Malcolm (1982), p. 1.

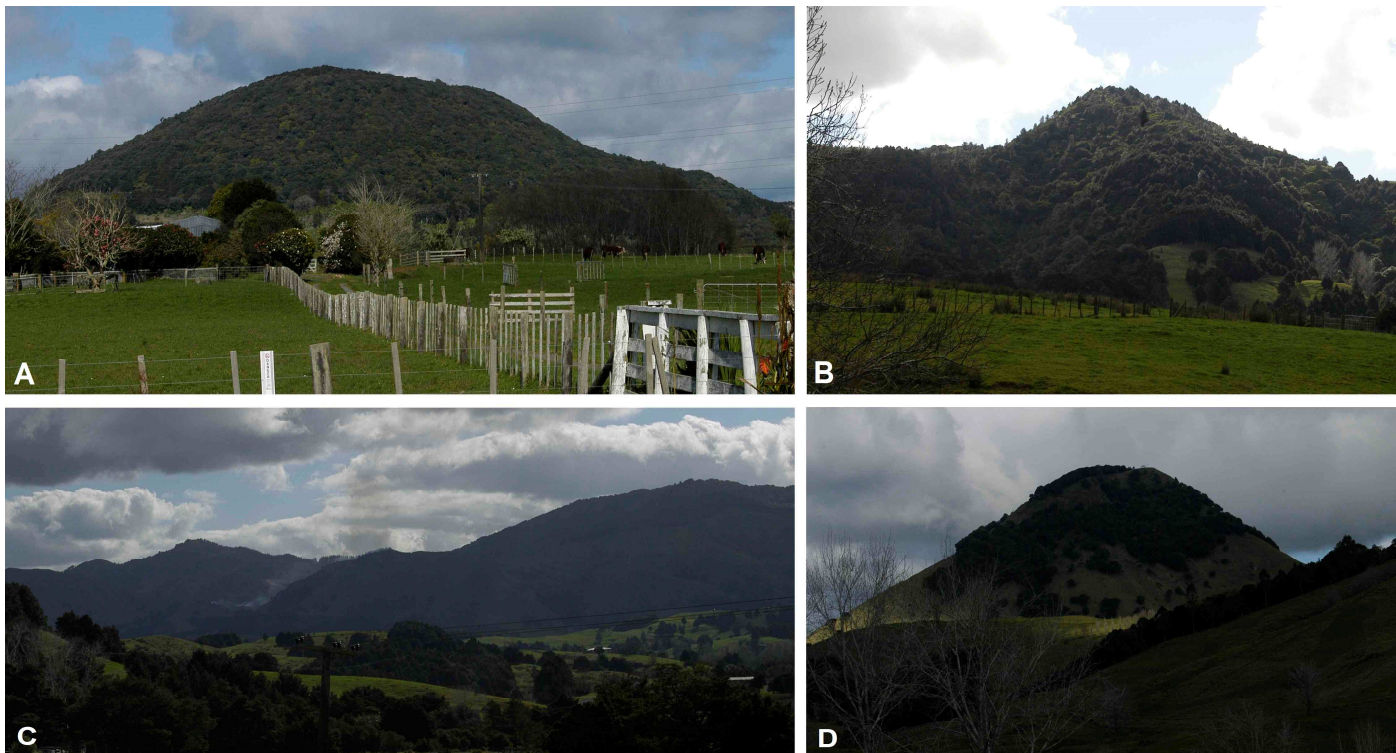
16.C. Earp (2018c).

17.C. Earp (2018b).

18.I.M. St George (2009), p. 126

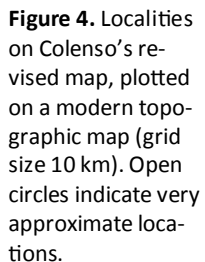
19.C. Earp (2018c), the high point having the basalt boulders and view of Whananāki.

20.M. Derby (2016), p. 349.



**Figure 3.** The maunga marked by Colenso on his maps, which possibly served as directional guides in the low-relief Mangakahia/Wairua district. A – Maungatāpere, B – Purua, C – Mōtatau hills (the peak so labelled on modern topographic maps is at mid-left), Moengawahine/ Waioireore valley in foreground, D – Houto.





# The flawed Akaroa Proclamation

By Ann Collins

The Australian newspapers covered William Colenso's passing with quite a few articles; one of them included this story hinting at a dramatic colonisation of New Zealand.

*The Auckland press, which writes most sympathetically of the old savant, tells a curious story of a blunder made during the race between the English and French for the possession of New Zealand, and Mr. Colenso's service in detecting it. When Captain Hobson sent an annexation proclamation in hot haste down to Akaroa, in the middle island, Mr Colenso had the printing of it. After its despatch, on looking over it again, he discovered that the latitude and longitude given were those of the Sandwich Islands. A trifling mistake scarcely surprising in the officialdom of those days. It mattered little, however for the French proved as poor geographers as ourselves. Their vessel arrived at Akaroa, the officers read the proclamation, and retired properly impressed and disappointed. In due course Mr Colenso printed and sent south a corrected document, but the first one had served its purpose.<sup>1</sup>*

This story was extracted from an article published almost two weeks earlier in New Zealand, which described some of the first imprints that Colenso had kept from his first years in the colony.

*One is a great curiosity. It is worn in holes like lace, and no one was allowed to handle it. A strange history attaches to this. Our readers know that there was a race between a French and English warship to annex the South Island,*

*Akaroa being the objective point. A proclamation was sent by Captain Hobson to Mr Colenso to be hurriedly, printed, and away went the British vessel with it, arrived at Akaroa, and pasted it on the wall of a hut built by a Frenchman who had already settled there. The French ship arrived soon afterwards, when the officers were shown the proclamation, and courteously retired. Not long after the British ship had left for the South Island, Mr Colenso read the proclamation at his leisure, and it struck him that there was something wrong about it. On hunting up his geography, he found that the latitude and longitude described were those of the Sandwich Islands! Another proclamation was printed with the correct boundaries described, and sent down to replace the first. The original, at his own request, was carefully removed from the wall to the hut, but the wall must have contained lime, for the paper was eaten into the lace-like appearance it now presents, though the printing is perfectly legible.<sup>2</sup>*

The article indicated that it was based on a visit of some Colenso's friends a few weeks before his death. One of the friends was described as an 'Auckland gentleman'. In a letter to Coupland Harding, Colenso described the visit,

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1. Topics of the Week. *Australasian*, Melbourne, 25 Feb 1899, page 34. Trove, National Library of Australia

2. The Late Rev. W. Colenso. *The New Zealand and Daily Southern Cross*, 13 February 1899, downloaded from *Papers Past*, National Library of New Zealand.

3–4 visitors here together! (& yet by chance!)—Walker (of “Herald”) Allom, his f-in-law—a nice chatty well-informed old gentleman—first saw me at Wairarapa in ‘45—he wrote from Tasmania to me, & others, about “the Introdn. of Bees”,<sup>3</sup> a few year ago: now, however, he gives in:—and Mr. Hill:—other visitors, also, W.W. Yates, his son W.C.Y. several times, he has a fine greenhouse with many Orchids & Ferns: Mont. Lascelles, Carr, Henry Lascelles, &c.<sup>4</sup>

Richard Thomas Walker (1854-1901) was the editor of the *Hawke’s Bay Herald*.<sup>5</sup> He married Amy Charlotte Allom in 1886. She was the eldest daughter of Albert James Allom, who had first arrived in New Zealand as a surveyor for the New Zealand Company in 1841.<sup>6</sup> As a result of the company’s financial difficulties he left it in 1845 to settle in the Wairarapa Valley. He was in partnership with John Tully on a cattle-run called Tauanui. Colenso was in that area in November 1845.<sup>7</sup> Allom returned to England in 1848, three years later embarking on a colonial career in the West Indies, married Eliza Horn in England in 1856, then returned to Tobago, where he first three children were born. After leaving the Colonial Office, he arrived in New Zealand as the General Manager of a mining company, in 1861. Following retirement, he lived in Tasmania between 1889 and 1896, where another son-in-law Alexander Montgomery was the government geologist. He then returned to Auckland, living an active life until he died in 1909.

There was a geographically incorrect proclamation but how it is connected to a race between the British and the French to annex the South Island is obscure.

Captain William Hobson was appointed Lt-Governor of New Zealand by Governor Gipps of NSW on January 14, 1840. Hobson arrived at the Bay of Islands on the January 29. There was a proclamation, dated January 30, published in the *New Zealand Gazette and*



THE LATE MR. R. T. WALKER.



MR. A. J. ALLOM.

*Wellington Spectator* on April 18. The boundaries of the colony were given as ‘lying between the latitude thirty-four degrees thirty minutes and forty-seven degrees two minutes South, and one hundred and sixty-six degrees five minutes and one hundred and seventy-nine degrees, East longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich.’<sup>8</sup>

3. Introduction of bees. *Hawke’s Bay Herald*, 10 December 1895.
4. Colenso to Harding, 1898 December 1898, transcribed in *As near conversation as possible, William Colenso’s private letters*, compiled by Ian St George. Colenso Society, Wellington, 2014.
5. Mr Richard Thomas Walker, *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand [Taranaki, Hawke’s Bay & Wellington Provincial District]* <http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-Cyc06Cycl-t1-body1-d2-d18-d5.html>
6. Mr Alfred James Allom, *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand [Auckland Provincial District]* <http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-Cyc02Cycl-t1-body1-d1-d61-d4.html>
7. Ian St George, *Mr Colenso’s Wairarapa, Twelve Journeys: 1843-1852*, 75.
8. Proclamation. *New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator*, Volume 18, Issue 2, 18 April 1840.



Hobson immediately started the drafting of the Treaty of Waitangi, which was signed on February 6. Colenso was commissioned on February 17 to print 200 copies. Captain Hobson suffered a stroke in Auckland, on March 1. He returned to the Bay of Islands to recuperate.

Hobson sent Henry Williams to collect signatures for the Treaty. Williams reached Port Nicholson on April 19 where it took 10 days to collect 34 signatures. He continued his journey, without going to the Middle (South) Island, and eventually returned to the Bay of Islands on June 11 to report on his labours.

On April 27 Major Thomas Bunbury was also sent out, with the HMS *Herald*, to collect signatures, sailing to Coromandel (where four chiefs signed it), the Mercury Islands (two) and to a series of South Island ports (16), as well as Stewart Island. He proclaimed British sovereignty over the South Island at Port Underwood in the Marlborough Sounds on June 17. Major Bunbury then gained the signatures of the leading chiefs Te Rauparaha and Rangihaeata off Mana Island, near Kapiti (although Te Rauparaha explained that he had already signed the sheet presented to him by Henry Williams). Finally, Bunbury obtained the signatures of three Hawke's Bay chiefs near present-day Napier.

Bagnall & Peterson described Colenso's printing of necessary proclamations and other government papers as the extension of Britain's claim to the sovereignty over the Islands by the subscription to the Treaty by the chiefs continued. They also mentioned Colenso noting the error in one of the proclamations and bringing it to Hobson's attention, resulting in the print of a fresh proclamation. However, there is no mention of how much time elapsed between imprints.<sup>9</sup>

On May 21, Hobson, at the Bay of Islands, heard news that the New Zealand Company settlers at Port Nicholson had formed their own

government, with Colonel Wakefield elected as president. Alarmed, two proclamations were hastily drafted overnight. The following day the barque *Integrity* was chartered to take a contingent of soldiers and mounted police to Port Nicholson. The contingent sailed on May 23, with a third proclamation specifically addressed to the settlers, and arrived at Port Nicholson on June 2. On June 4, the contingent landed, the proclamation was read and the flag raised. There was no dissent from the Port Nicholson settlers.

When Major Bunbury sailed on the HMS *Herald* he would not have had a copy of the proclamation dated May 21. He visited Akaroa on May 27 to collect signatures.

Only one of the three May proclamations mentions the longitude and latitude defining the new colony. As shown in the copy that was sent to Lord John Russell, secretary of state for the Colonies, the word 'north' was added.

The error continued in the Extracts of Correspondence relative to New Zealand presented to the House of Commons.<sup>10</sup> It was published uncorrected in *The London Gazette*.<sup>11</sup> It was not corrected for the Charter, signed by Queen Victoria on November 16, erecting the Colony of New Zealand.<sup>12</sup> It was also uncorrected in the Letters Patent, signed by Queen Victoria on November 24, appointing William Hobson Governor and Commander-in-Chief for New Zealand.<sup>13</sup>

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9. A G Bagnall and G C Peterson, William Colenso, Reed, Wellington, 1948, 95 and 97.

10. Extracts of Correspondence relative to New Zealand, House of Commons, May 11, 1841, 19.

11. Proclamation, *The London Gazette*, October 2, 1840

12. Extracts of Correspondence relative to New Zealand, House of Commons, May 11, 1841, 31-32.

13. *Ibid*, 33-34.

# PROCLAMATION.

IN the Name of Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By *William Hobson*, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, Lieutenant-governor of New Zealand.

WHEREAS I have it in command from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, through Her principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to assert the sovereign rights of Her Majesty over the Southern Islands of New Zealand, commonly called "The Middle Island," and "Stewart's Island," and, also, the island commonly called "The Northern Island," the same having been ceded in sovereignty to Her Majesty.

Now, therefore, I, William Hobson, Lieutenant-governor of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and declare to all men, that from and after the date of these presents, the full sovereignty of the islands of New Zealand, extending from 34 degrees 30 minutes north to 47 degrees 10 minutes south latitude, and between 166 degrees 5 minutes to 179 degrees of east longitude, vests in Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors for ever.

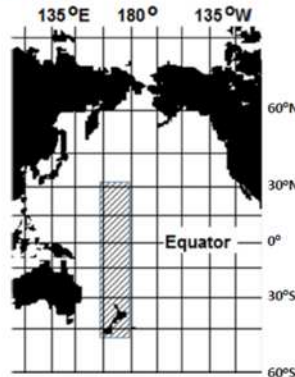
Given under my hand at Government House, Russell, Bay of Islands, this 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1840.

(signed) *William Hobson*, Lieutenant-governor.

By his Excellency's command,  
(signed) *Willoughby Shortland*, Colonial Secretary.

The mistake appears to be unimportant as the area described included all of New Zealand, a lot of the Pacific Ocean and not much in the way of extra land. It was however nowhere near the Sandwich Islands.

On July 11 the French naval Captain Lavard arrived at the Bay of Islands. His ship *L'Aube* had been escorting the *Comte de Paris*, carrying French emigrants to Akaroa, but came on ahead to consult with Bishop Pompallier. Hobson despatched Captain Owen Stanley, with two magistrates, on HMS *Britomart* to Akaroa on July 22. He arrived on August 10, landed the next day, raised a flag and posted a proclama-



tion. The ceremony was memorialised on a centennial postage stamp. *L'Aube* arrived August 15 and the *Comte de Paris* August 19.

The original proclamation at Akaroa, posted by Bunbury, would have been dated before May 21. Did Colenso reprint the May 21 proclamation, so it could be posted at Akaroa? After the *Britomart* sailed, did he then detect the error that had gone unnoticed between May 21 and July 22? Certainly, the error was not detected in London before November 24.



The story of his lime-etched, lace-like proclamation souvenir underlines his participation in the colonisation of his home of sixty-five years, but seems to have been embellished with the passing of the years.

# The School Inspector's prizes

In August 1875 School Inspector William Colenso asked all masters and mistresses of the various Government aided schools in Hawke's Bay to encourage their pupils to compete for six prizes in each of two classes: an essay on "Kindness to animals" and a "Natural collection".

He offered to give practical lessons in the art of drying and preserving specimens and he would give additional prizes for good notes and especially if previously undescribed specimens were found.

No Hawke's Bay newspapers for 1876 have survived but Colenso wrote to Andrew Luff (in London where Luff's sons attended Dulwich College) in December,

"Tell your sons, that I gave out a tolerably hard *compound* fellowship Sum to be done by the schools, as a special prize Sum,—and from Mr Campbell's school I have 9 returns—in *extenso*—the best one, as to execution, &c (*all being correct*) is *James Brandon's*:—then comes Miller, Polack, Bowden, H.C. Robjohns, G.F. Williams, W. Walker, G. Walker, & Claudius Cato,—and I have lots from the other Schools, particularly the Country ones, *whence* 2 from *Girls*. I will enclose a copy of the Sum for the Boys' sake. I have also lots of essays sent in,—not yet examined. Over 300 *good* prizes have I sent out just now. Never was such a time here with the Scholars, they are overjoyed & rejoicing—and the Masters are drawn out into the vortex! The Scholars *leave* their play & *hie* at 5 to work at Sums & 'Essays'" —

## C I R C U L A R .

In hopes of further stimulating and encouraging the growth of good and useful habits in the scholars of our Schools, particularly the following, viz.—in considering and thinking for themselves, and in writing down their thoughts in plain and clear language,—in feeling for the wants and sufferings of others,—and in avoiding cruelty and the causing of wanton or unnecessary pain to animals,—

("The evil is wrought by deed of thought,  
As well as want of heart.")

—in closely observing the beauties of Nature,—and in fostering the habit of investigating, collecting, and enquiring,—it has been deemed advisable to offer a few additional prizes in Money the better to carry out the above useful and beneficial objects. Such prizes to be 12 in number, ranging in 2 classes of 6 each from £1 to 3s. 6d.; to be open alike to all scholars of both sexes of the Government-aided Schools in this Province;—including, also, all those who only left School at the last midwinter (June) vacation.

*Class I. Six Prizes: to be given for an Essay on Kindness to Animals:—* 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 15s.; 3rd prize, 10s.; 4th prize, 7s.; 5th prize, 5s.; 6th prize, 2s. 6d.

### REGULATIONS.

1. To be clearly written.
2. To be not less in quantity (for the first 4 prizes), than 6 pages of ruled note paper.
3. For the first 3 prizes, the Essay must be free from any grammatical error.
4. The writer of each Essay to put an assumed name at the close,—so as not to be known to me.
5. To be sent in to me, under cover, during the first week in December.
6. It is intended that the money prizes for this class shall be given to the winners at the breaking-up for the Christmas holidays.

ners at the breaking-up for the Christmas holidays.

*Class II. Six Prizes: to be given for little Natural Collections:—* 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 12s.; 3rd prize, 10s.; 4th prize, 7s.; 5th prize, 5s.; 6th prize, 2s. 6d.

Such Collections to be composed of any N. Z. production;—such as Mosses, Ferns, Lichens, Small Fungi, Sea-and-River-weeds, Fruits, Flowers, Leaves, and Bark, of Flowering plants; Shells, recent, or fossil; Insects; teeth, bones, and scales of Fishes; shells and claws of Crabs, Prawns, Shrimps, &c.; feathers of Birds; and any peculiar or striking, curious or useful, Stone or Clay, or Mineral of any kind.

### REGULATIONS.

1. Each Specimen to be, as far as possible, perfect:—that is,—if a specimen of a Moss, to be in fruit, with its little cap (*calyptra*) on;—if of a Fern, Lichen, or Sea-weed, to be also in fruit,—if, however, the specimen should be of a large size, a small portion complete in itself (as the pinnae or leaflet of a larger fern), could be very well cut off. The small bones of fishes, and shells and claws of small crabs, &c., preferred, as being more easily handled and preserved by a beginner.
2. Each Specimen to be put up and kept in a tidy cleanly manner.
3. To obtain the highest, or £1 prize in this Class, there must be, at least, 100 separate Specimens collected.
4. Any collection that gains a prize, if accompanied by short notes, shewing what they are, (not, however, necessarily scientific,) and when and where the specimens were obtained, may also gain for such Notes, if clear and descriptive, an equal sum to the Prize allotted.
5. A scholar finding any Natural production that is wholly new to science

(and such there are all around us,) will be further suitably rewarded, (whether he gains a prize or not,) according to its rareness and perfectness.

6. As more time (or, rather, more of summer,) will be required for making of these Collections than is needed for writing the Essay,—the Collections will be all Examined by me during my autumn Inspection of the Schools, and the prizes will be paid to the fortunate winners in May next.

Any scholar of the Town or neighbouring Country Schools, desirous of having a practical lesson in the art of drying and preserving Specimens, can have such, by calling on me at my house on any Saturday afternoon (when the weather is fine) between 2 and 4 o'clock, bringing a specimen or two with him for that purpose.

And any scholar of the more distant Country Schools can also have such a lesson from me, on my Spring visit to the School in which he is a scholar;—or, if he will write to me, I will with pleasure answer his letter and that fully.

All Masters and Mistresses of the various Government aided Schools in Hawke's Bay are hereby requested to encourage their pupils in the carrying out of the little plans above sketched.

W. COLENSO,  
Inspector of Schools.  
Napier, August 17, 1875.

P.S.—If any other young person in our Province, especially any one residing in the Country, should feel desirous of making a Natural Collection as above, and will do so and send the same to me, he shall also receive an extra prize (if deserving) equal to the merits of his Collection,—when compared with those of the scholars.—W.C.

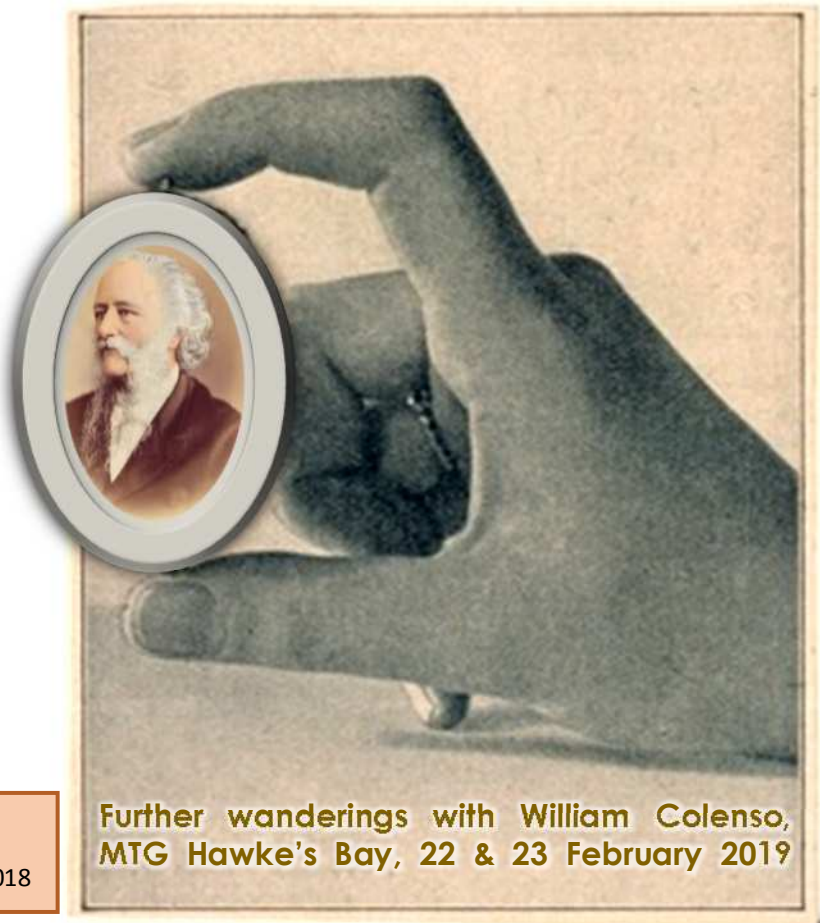


Earlier, in 1873, he had set a special prize sum, as we reported in the May 2010 *eColenso*,

Colenso set the following problem for students at Waipawa School during his 1873 school inspection: "A B C D went into partnership. A put into the business £674/13/6 for 4 yrs, 5 mths, 19 days. B put in £2463/14/8 for 2 yrs, 3 mths, 24 days. C put in £896/17/9 for 6 yrs, 8 mths, 17 days. D put in £346/18/7 for 3 yrs 4 mths. Their gross gain was £2487/13/2 and expenses in working the business was £596/15/9. I wish to know the nett gain and what was each partner's share."

The problem was answered correctly by James Woodhouse Bibby (1862–1959) an 11 year old Form I boy. Inspector Colenso presented him with a book as a prize. Young Bibby was a bright boy and he won again in 1875. That prize book now resides in the Hawke's Bay Museum and Art Gallery library; it is *On the banks of the Amazon* and is inscribed by Colenso.

Call for papers  
extended to  
1 November 2018



**Further wanderings with William Colenso,  
MTG Hawke's Bay, 22 & 23 February 2019**

# On the men of science who preceded us in these South Seas and lands, with particular reference to their labours, striking adventures and tragical ends —*Daily Telegraph* 11 September 1883.

## HAWKE'S BAY PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTE.

The Ordinary Meeting of this Society was held last night, and we were pleased to see a good attendance of Members, also several Visitors, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The President the Bishop of Waiapu occupied the chair. Two new members were announced by the Hon. Secretary, viz., Dr. Matthews of Napier, and Dr. Von Mirbach of Waipawa.

There being no written paper to be read, the business of the meeting commenced with Mr Colenso giving his Address, (which was postponed from the last meeting,) "On the men of science who preceded us in these South Seas and lands, with particular reference to their labours, striking adventures and tragical ends." And, although it occupied a full hour or more in its delivery, it was listened to most attentively throughout.

The Lecturer (for so we must call him)

certainly gave a large amount of most interesting information, culled from official and authentic sources; no small portion being both striking and new —at all events to us; this was still further heightened from his own personal knowledge of several distinguished scientific men of whom he had to speak, and of whom he related personal anecdotes.

Beginning with Capt. Cook, who had led the way with his attached band, Mr. Colenso pointed out the smallness of Cook's ships, and their great want of fresh provisions on his discovering N.Z., and his getting absolutely *nothing* on landing! hence he named that place Poverty Bay! (so widely different to what it is now.) In his first voyage, Cook lost his artists and scientific men; in his second, his own life was hardly saved through their killing their ship's dog to make a little soup for him; while in his third voyage he lost his own life barbarously. Cook was followed by the great French expedition of two fine (King's) ships and

250 men, commanded by the unfortunate La Perouse, and with him some of the chief scientific men of France. Mr Colenso rapidly sketched their voyage and detailed the sudden and severe losses of several of the scientific men of that expedition, before its final loss on the island and rocks of Mallicollo: on one occasion, 6 officers and 16 men; on another (the great massacre at the Navigator's Island) nearly an equal number, including the Captain of one of the ships *De Langle*, and the highly-gifted man of science Lamanon! He also read a portion of the instructions from the Government of France to La Perouse respecting N.Z., from which it would appear, that at that early date the French contemplated the doing something in this Country; so that, had La Perouse not perished with his ships without visiting N.Z., this Country (or the S. Island) might have become a French Colony. Curiously enough, Mr Colenso, in 1834, was a fellow passenger from England to Sydney with Chevalier Dillon, (an Irish-



man), the then recent discoverer of the remains of La Perouse's expedition; of whom he (Mr Colenso) also gave some entertaining anecdotes. Then followed the second great French Expedition, in search of La Perouse; 2 fine ships commanded by General Dentrecaesteaux; these ships circumnavigated Australia, and were twice at Tasmania, and twice through Torres Straits; they also sailed around New Caledonia (the present French Colony), and even sighted the outermost islet of the New Hebrides, little deeming that their unfortunate countrymen of whom they were then in quest were dwelling on the neighbouring isles of Mallicollo! Of this expedition the two commanders and other officers and chief men and many seamen died during the voyage. The talented Botanist and Naturalist *La Billardiere* was in this expedition, whose name is retained among us, given to several of our Ferns and other plants.

Leaving the Voyages of Discovery of the last Century, Mr Colenso came to the scientific, men of his own time. And first, Mr David Douglas, a zealous Scotch Botanist, and Collector of plants for 10 years in N.W. America and Columbia, where he met with many perilous and highly interesting adventures, and sent scores of trees and shrubs and annuals to England, which are

still the delight of our Shrubberies and Gardens, some of which bear his honoured name, (as *Abies Douglasii*, *Pinus Douglasii*, &c.)— afterwards he went to the Sandwich Islands, Botanizing, and there he met with a horrid death, through falling into a pit-fall in the mountains dug for trapping wild cattle, and there gored and trampled to death by a bull in the pit! Then Mr Colenso spoke of the two Cunninghams, (brothers,) Richard and Allan, who had both Botanized in New Zealand, in the years 1826-1838; Richard was early butchered by savages in the interior of N. S. Wales, while carrying on his scientific pursuits; and Allan (after many long years of heavy service in the cause of science in the tropics,) hastened his death through being benighted, with nothing to eat and no shelter, in the early spring, in the dense wet woods between Te Waimate and Kaitaia, at the N. of the Northern Island. On that occasion however he discovered and brought away the handsome fern which now bears his name—*Gleichenia Cunninghamii*

The Lecturer then told us of the very narrow escape from drowning experienced by Dr. Hooker, the Botanist attached to the antarctic expedition under Sir James Ross, (now Sir J. D. Hooker, the Director of the Botanic Gardens at Kew,) in their landing,

or attempting to land on Franklin Island in 76 degrees S.; where, with the seas heavy on the shore, the thermometer at 22 degrees, and fresh ice continually forming from the dashing of every wave on the icy and slippery rocks,—Dr. Hooker slipped his foot, and fell into the frozen sea, and was saved, and kept alive with difficulty till they reached their ship. To this was added the sad fate of Dr. Sinclair (for many years the Colonial Secretary of this Colony,) who was drowned while Botanizing, &c, in crossing the Rangitata river in Canterbury.

To the already long Death-roll, the following great and illustrious names had yet to be added: viz., of the two French Commanders, De Surville, (who was in N.Z. at the same time with Cook, in 1769,) who was drowned in the surf in landing at Madras, on his arrival after his voyage thither from N.Z.: and Captain Marion, who with so many of his officers and men were killed in the Bay of Islands in 1772. Then there was the lamented Sir John Franklin (with all his officers and men!) who had done so much for Science in Tasmania, while Governor of that Colony:—the unfortunate Admiral Fitzroy, who (with Darwin,) had laboured so hard for Science and for Navigators in their many years spent in Surveying the inhospitable and bleak re-

gions of Cape Horn and the Straits of Magellan; who was afterwards Governor of this Colony; and who, long after, committed suicide at Home; and, lastly, there was the still more unfortunate end of the celebrated French Admiral, Du Petit Thouars, who, after a long and arduous life spent in the cause of science in these Southern Seas, was unhappily and miserably burnt to death in the train, with his family, &c., on his first going to Paris to see the King shortly after his return to France.

Well might Mr. Colenso say, that while the Christian and other Religions had their Martyrs, Science, also, had a glorious list of similar heroes; whose memories should not be forgotten. Indeed, their names live among us, in those of plants and animals, and Capes, and Islands, and Bays that bear them.

The Address was followed by a show of several scarce and little-known portraits of some of those scientific persons who had been mentioned; as of La Perouse, the two Cunninghams (Allan and Richard), and Mr David Douglas; also, drawings of scenes from La Perouse's voyage, and of views from the great Antarctic Expedition under Sir James Ross,—one of which was the famous active volcano, Mount Erebus, in 76 degrees S. latitude, 12,400 feet high,—

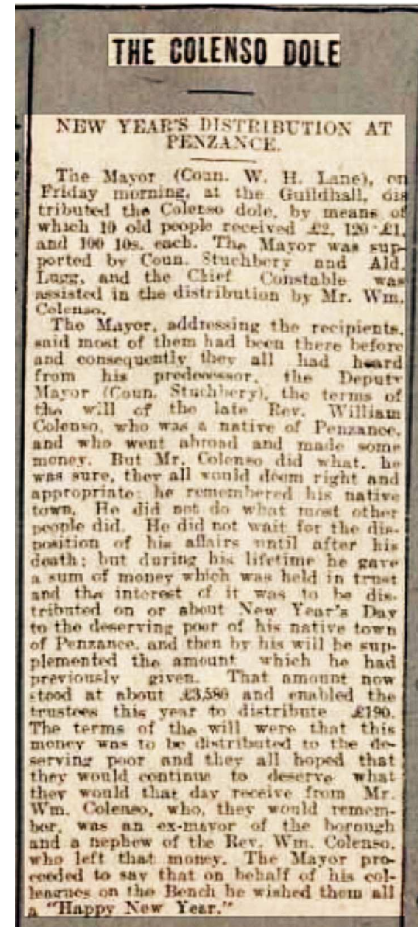
described by privileged and daring observers as a wonderful and thrilling sight!

These were followed by a large display of exhibits, natural and artificial, Botanical and Zoological, not a few of them being novel and highly interesting, collected by Mr Hamilton, Mr Winklemann, Mr Balfour (Glenross), the Hon. Secretary, and others. Mr John Harding's newly-received earthenware from home, made of N.Z. clays from Mount Vernon, (already described in our columns,) were also exhibited.

Votes of thanks to the Lecturer, and to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

**The Cornish Telegraph** (21 December 1893) reported that, at a meeting of the Penzance Natural History and Anti-quarian Society,

“Mr. Cornish then presented the society with a well-preserved specimen of a bronze celt.... Mr. Millett said the Society had two specimens of this kind of thing, but both came from New Zealand. The members were much obliged to Mr. Cornish for providing them with a Cornish specimen. (Hear, hear.)”



*The Cornishman* 6 January 1926